



# ENGLISH IQ

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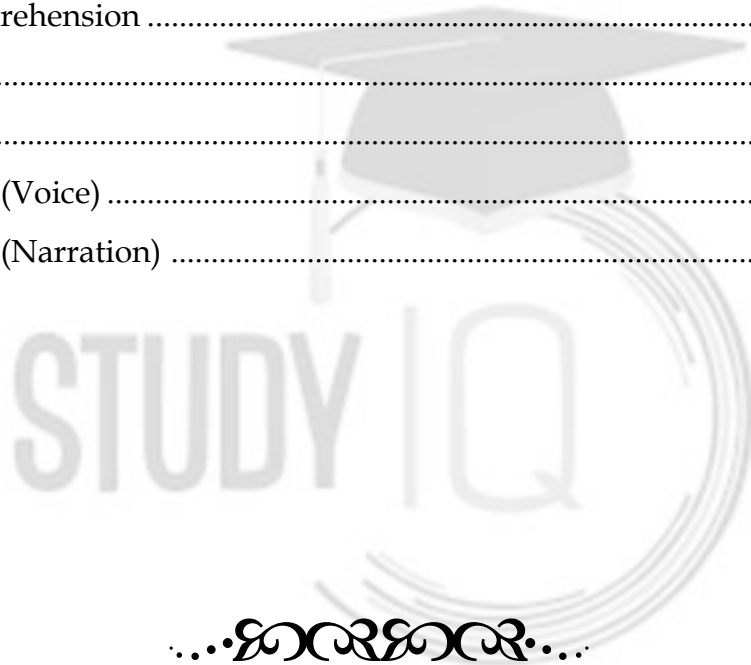
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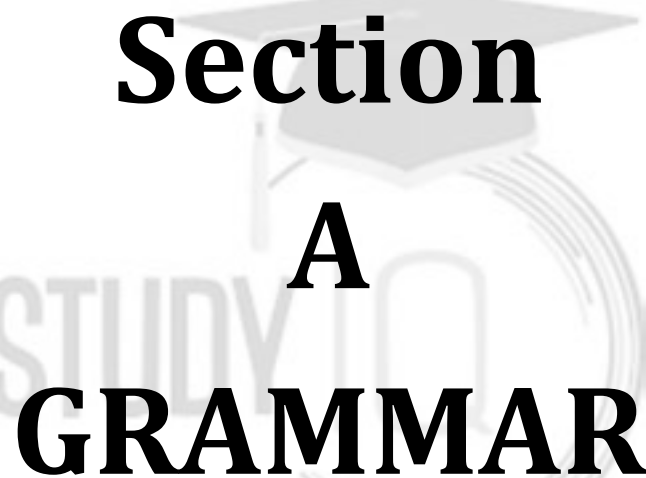
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**Section  
A  
GRAMMAR**

# Nouns

Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, or idea. Like Ram, happiness, chain, etc.

Noun can be classified into four groups.

**Which are as follows:**

- (i) Proper Noun
- (ii) Common Noun
- (iii) Collective Noun
- (iv) Material Noun

**(i) Proper Noun:** Proper Noun Denotes a particular person, place or thing.

**For Ex -** India, Calcutta, Ramesh, The Ganga, etc.

**(ii) Common Noun:** Common Noun is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

**For Ex -** Table, Glass, Town, King etc.

**(iii) Collective Noun:** Collective Noun denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

**Some of the collective nouns are given below:-**

Examples of Collective Noun.

1. A **band** of musicians.
2. A **board** of directors, etc.
3. A **bevy** of girls, women, officers etc.
4. A **bunch** of grapes, keys, etc.
5. A **bundle** of sticks and hay.
6. A **caravan** of merchants, pilgrims, travellers.
7. A **chain/range** of mountains or hills.
8. A **choir** of singers.
9. A **class** of students.
10. A **retinue** of servants/ attendants.
11. A **clump/ grove** of trees.
12. A **code** of laws.
13. A **cluster/ constellation/ galaxy** of stars.
14. A **company/ regiment/ army** of soldiers.
15. A **convoy** of ships, cars etc. moving under an escort.
16. A **course** or **series** of lectures.
17. A **crew** of sailors.
18. A **crowd/ mob** of people.
19. A **curriculum** of studies.
20. A **flight** of steps, stairs.
21. A **fleet** of ships or motorcars.

22. A **flock** of geese, sheep and birds.
23. A **gang** of robbers, labourers.
24. A **garland/bunch/ bouquet** of flowers.
25. A **heap** of ruins, sand, stones.
26. A **herd** of cattle.
27. A **litter** of puppies.
28. A **pack** of hounds, cards.
29. A **pair** of shoes, scissors, compasses, trousers.
30. A **series** of events.
31. A **sheaf** of corn, arrows.
32. A **swarm** of ants, bees or flies.
33. A **train** of carriages, followers etc.
34. A **troop** of horses (cavalry)
35. A **volley** of shots, bullets.
36. A **forum** of people (discussing issues)
37. A **congregation** of people (discussing religious issues)

(iv) **Material Noun:** Material Noun denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made.

**For Ex -** Iron, Silver, Gold, Milk, etc.

(v) **Abstract Noun:** An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

**For Ex -**

Quality	Action	State
Goodness	Laughter	Childhood
kindness	Theft	Boyhood
Whiteness	Movement	Youth
Darkness	Judgement	Slavery
Hardness	Hatred	Sleep
Brightness	Heroism	Sickness

Abstract Noun are generally formed from verbs, Adjectives and common Nouns.

(a) **From Verbs:**

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

**(b) From Adjectives**

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

**(c) From Common Nouns:**

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

**The Noun- Number (Singular/Plural)**

On the basis of number, there are two types of noun.

- (a) Singular Noun
- (b) Plural Noun

**Singular Noun:** A noun that is used to denote a single (one) person or thing is called singular Noun.

**For Ex -** Boy, girl, man, bird, tree, etc.

**Plural Noun:** A noun that is used to denote more than one person or thing is called plural Noun

**For Ex -** Boys, girls, men birds, trees, etc.

There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy.

**Rule 1: Hyphenated noun** does not have plural form.

**Ex -** (a) He gave me two **hundred-rupees** notes. (change 'rupees' into 'rupee')

(b) He stays in **five-stars** hotels. (change 'stars' into 'star')

**Rule 2:** Certain nouns/ words are used in colloquial English in India which is wrong as the word is literally translated from English to Hindi.

**Ex -**

**Wrong**

1. Cousin brother / Cousin sister
2. Pick pocket
3. Good name
4. Big blunder
5. Strong breeze
6. Bad dream
7. Proudly
8. According to me

**Correct**

1. Cousin
2. Pick pocket
3. Name
4. Blunder (means a big mistake)
5. Strong wind (Breeze is always light and gentle)
6. Nightmare
7. Proud
8. In my opinion

We generally get confused while using the following nouns:-

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (a) <b>Floor</b> (the flat surface of a room)                  | (a) <b>Ground</b> (surface of the earth)   |
| (b) <b>Skill</b> (we acquire it by learning)                   | (b) <b>Talent</b> (A natural ability)  |
| (c) <b>Envy</b> (a wish to possess that the other person has.) | (c) <b>Jealousy</b> (a feeling that arises out of fear of losing that you have.) |

**How Plural is formed**

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

**For Ex -**

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| boy – boys           | Girl – girls |
| Bird – birds         | Cow – cows   |
| Ship – ships         | Desk – desks |
| Pencil – pencils     | Book – Books |
| Cassette – cassettes | Film – films |

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

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

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

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

- Stomach    Stomachs  
 Monarch    Monarchs

**Rule 2:** If there is –o in the end of a noun, put –es to the end for plural.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

**Rule 5 :** If –y is the last letter of a noun and that –y is preceded by a vowel, put only –s to the end of that noun for plural.

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

**Rule 6 :** If –f or –fe are the last letters of a noun, then change –f or –fe into 'ves'.

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

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

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

**Rule 7 :** It is found that a few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singular form.

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

**Rule 8 :** There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding en to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

**Rule 9 :** There are some nouns which have their singular and plural forms alike.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Swine	Swine	Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer	Trout	Trout
Salmon	Salmon	Pair	Pair
Dozen	Dozen	Score	Score
Gross	Gross	Stone (unit)	Stone

**Rule 10:** There are some nouns which are only used in the plural. They take plural verb with them.

(a) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.

For Ex - **Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.**

(b) Names of certain articles of dress.

For Ex - **Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.**

(c) Certain other nouns.

For Ex - **Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels, odds, amends, seals, shambles, vegetables, troops, particulars, aborigins, alms, ashes, arrears, dregs, eaves, earnings, sweepings, etc.**

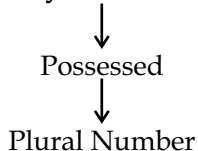
**Rule 11:** There are some plural forms of nouns which are actually singular. They take singular verb with them.

For Ex - **Innings, mathematics, news, civics, politics, physics, ethics, economics, mechanics, summons, measles, mumps, rickets, singles, billiards, athletics etc.**

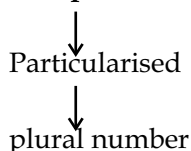
For Ex - **Mathematics** is an easy subject. (Mathematics is singular number)

If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they becomes as plural nouns.

(a) **My Mathematics** are strong.



(b) **The politics** of our state are dirty.



(c) The **summons** was issued by the magistrate

↓  
singular number

**Rule 12:** The following nouns are always used in singular number.

**For Ex - Scenery, machinery, poetry, stationery, sultry, jewellery, crockery, luggage, baggage, breakage, haltage, percentage, knowledge, postage, wastage, furniture, information, traffic, coffee, dust etc.**

**Rule 13:** Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals.

**For Ex - Poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry, police and peasantry etc.**

**Rule 14:** In Compound Nouns, we make their plural forms only by adding 's' to the main word.

Singular	Plural
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Step-daughter	step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Coat-of-mill	Coats-of-mill

Now, look at these examples:

Singular	Plural
Man killer	Man killers
Chief Minister	Chief Ministers
Woman hater	Woman haters
Cupful	Cupfuls
Handful	Handfuls
Drawback	Draw backs

**Rule 15:** Noun borrowed from other languages in English have their special rules to change them into plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Datum	Data	Ditum	Dita
Erratum	Errata	Bacterium	Bacteria
Referendum	Referenda	Momorandum	Memoranda
Agendum	Agenda	Medium	Media
Sanatorium	Sanatoria	Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Oasis	Oases
Thesis	These	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Analysis	Analyses	Crisis	Crises
Index	Indice/Indices		

**Rule 16:** Some –um ending Latin nouns take only –s in plural form.

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

**Rule 17:** Noun + Proposition + the same noun remain always singular in use.

**For Ex -**

Village after village	– correct
Match after match	– correct
Row upon row	– correct
Word for word.	– correct
But,	
Villages after villages	– wrong
Matches after matches	– wrong
Rows upon rows	– wrong
word for words	– wrong

**Rule 18:** The digits, some words and abbreviations take their plural form in the following ways:

Singular	Plural
70	70s
21	21s
if	ifs
M.A.	M.As (not M.A.'s)
B.A.	B.As (not B.A.'s)
M.L.A.	M.L.As (not M.L.A.'s)
M.P.	M.Ps

**Rule 19:** Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in plural.

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

**Rule 20:** Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

Singular	Plural
Brother	Brothers : Sons of the same parent Brethren : members of a society of a community.
Cloth	Cloths : kinds or pieces of cloth. Clothes : garments.
Die	Dies : stamps for coining. Dice : small cubes used in games.
Fish	Fishes : taken separately.
Genius	Fish : collectively Geniuses : persons of great talent
Index	Genii : spirits Indexes : tables of contents to books Indices : signs used in algebra
Penny	Pennies : number of coins. Pence : amount in value

**Rule 21:** Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and more than one in the plural.

Singular	Plural
Colour : hue	Colours : 1. Hues 2. the flag of a regiment
Custom : habit	Customs : 1. habits. 2. Duties levied on imports.
Effect : result	Effects : 1. results 2. property
Manner : method	Manners : 1. methods 2. correct behaviour
Moral : a moral lesson	Morals : 1. moral lessons 2. conduct
Number : quantity	Numbers : 1. quantities 2. verses
Pain : Suffering	Pains : 1. sufferings 2. care, exertion
Premise : proposition	Premises : 1. propositions 2. buildings.
Quarter : fourth part	Quarters : 1. Fourth part. 2. Lodgings

Singular	Plural
Spectacle : a sight	Spectacles : 1. sights. 2. Eye-glasses
Letter : letter of the alphabet	Letters : 1. letters of the alphabet 2. epistles 3. literature
Ground : earth	Grounds : 1. enclosed land 2. attached to house 3. reasons dregs

**Rule 22:** Some nouns change their meaning when we make them plural.

Singular	Plural
Air : atmosphere	Airs : affected manners
Alphabet : letter	Alphabets : languages
Advice : counsel	Advices : information
Abuse : bad language	Abuses : Evil
Compass : extent, range	Compasses : an instrument for drawing circles
Force : strength	Forces : military forces
Good : benefit, well-being	Goods : merchandise
Physic : medicine	Physics : natural science
Practice : habit	Practices : traditions
Iron : a kind of metal	Irons : fetters
Light : radiant	Lights : lamps
Respect : regard	Respects : compliments
Work : duty	Works : creations

**Rule 23: (a)** Abstract Nouns have no plural.

**For Ex -** Hope, charity, love, kindness, happiness, hatred etc.

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

**For Ex -** Kindness = acts of kindness.

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

**(b)** There are also some names of substances or materials which are never used in plurals.

They are called **Material Nouns**.

**For Ex -** Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

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

**For Ex -** Coppers-Copper coins.

Irons – fetters.

Tins – cans made of tin.

Woods – forests.

### The Noun - Gender

In grammar, gender is the sexual classification of noun.

Gender can be divided into four categories.

Which are as follows:

- (i) **Masculine Gender** (which denotes male sex)
- (ii) **Feminine Gender** (Which denotes female sex)
- (iii) **Common Gender** (which denotes both male and female)
- (iv) **Neuter Gender** (which denotes no sex and is used for non-living things)

Rules for changing masculine nouns into feminine nouns:

- (1) By using a different word.

For Ex -

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman
King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Cock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle	Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster	Drone	Bee
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare	Bullock	Heifer
Hart	Roe	Buck	Doe
Wizard	Witch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Earl	Countess	Groom	Bride
Drake	Duck		
Colt	Filly		
Dog (or Hound)	Bitch		
Monk (or Friar)	Nun		
Lad	Lass		

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

For Ex -

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

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

**For Ex -**

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

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

**For Ex -**

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot	Abbess	Duke	Cuchess
Emperor	Empress	Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress	Master	Mistress
Marquis	Marchioness	Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress	Votary	Votaress
he-ass	She-ass	Land-lord	Land-lady
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Milk-man	Milk-maid
School-master	School-mistress	Man-kind	Woman-kind
Washer-man	Washer-woman	Bull-calf	Cow-calf
Step-son	Step-daughter	He-bear	She-bear
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit	Great-uncle	Great-aunt

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

**For Ex - Actor, Advocate, Author, Chairman, Doctor, Hound, Lawyer, Man, Painter, Poet, Teacher, Tutor, Hunter**

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

**For Ex - Cow, Duck, Bee**

3. Some Feminine Nouns have no corresponding Masculine forms.

**For Ex - House-wife (mistress of the house)**

**Virgin (an unmarried woman)**

**Flirt (woman pretending to make love)**

**Virago (a turbulent woman)**





(A) Apostrophe is used in the following ways to express possession.

**Living things**

Ex - (a) Mohan's book            (b) A cow's horn            (c) A woman's purse

(B) If a plural noun ends in 's/es', 's' is not added while apostrophe with the plural form.

Ex - (a) boys' college

(b) Girls' school

**Note:** If plural form is different from singular form, 's' comes with both the forms.

Ex - (a) Child's play, Children's school.            (b) Man's duty, Men's wear.

(c) Working women's hostel

(C) When noun ends in hissing sound, 's' is not added after apostrophe.

Ex - (a) For peace' sake            (b) for conscience' sake            (c) for goodness' sake

(d) Ganesh' idol            (e) for Jesus'sake

**Note:** God's sake

(D) Apostrophe is **not** used with **possessive pronouns** (his, hers, yours, hours, theirs)

Ex - Yours faithfully, yours truly

(E) Apostrophe can come only at the end of the compound nouns.

(a) **Commander-in-chief's** orders.

(b) My **son-in-law's** sister.

(F) 'Apostrophe' is not used with non-living things. We use 'of':

Ex - Table's leg (✗)

Leg of table (✓)

**Exceptions:**

(1) **When a non-living thing is personified**

Ex - (a) Sun's fury            (b) Nature's love

(2) **Nouns related to 'time/weight/place'**

Ex - (a) a day's leave            (b) arm's length            (c) a pound's weight

(3) **With respectable nouns**

Ex - (a) court's order            (b) At duty's call

(4) **With phrases**

Ex - (a) at wit's end            (b) at a stone's throw

(5) **With heavenly objects**

Ex - (a) Earth's atmosphere

(G) Do not use double apostrophe.

Ex - (a) My wife's secretary's mother has expired. (✗)

The mother of my wife's secretary has expired. (✓)

(b) Mrs. Sharma the society's chariman's proposal was rejected by the members of the society. (✗)

The proposal of Mrs. Sharma, the chairperson of society, was rejected by the members of the society. (✓)

(H) 's' is used with anybody/nobody/everybody/somebody/anyone/someone/no one/everyone.

**Ex - (a)** Everyone's concern is no one's concern.

**(b)** Everydoby's business is nobody's business.

• If 'else' is used with anybody/ no body etc, 'apostrophe' will be used with 'else'.

**Ex - (a)** I can rely on your words, not **somebody else's**.

**(b)** I obey your orders and **nobody else's**.

(Here, it will be wrong to write somebody's else/ nobody's else.)

**(4) Dative Case:** It noun or Pronoun has been called or addressed, It is called Dative Case.

**For Ex -** Shivam, Go there.

Read loudly, Priya.

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## Exercise

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**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. Jaya Jyostna went (1)/to her friend's house (2)/and gave her two ten-rupees note. (3)/No error (4).
2. There was (1)/no money in the bank in Dhananjay's (2)/ and Mritunjay's joint account. (3)/No error (4)
3. Thousand (1)/of rupees were (2)/ spent by him. (3)/No error (4)
4. The machineries are (1)/not functioning properly (2)/ these days. (3)/No error (4)
5. The poetries (1)/of R.N. Tagore has been taught (2)/ in the class. (3)/No error (4)
6. Thousand of people (1)/had already been killed (2)/in the accident near Fatuha. (3)/No error (4)
7. Five thousand (1)/rupee is a large amount (2)/ for everybody. (3)/No error (4)
8. There is (1)/no place (2)/in the compartment. (3)/ No error (4)
9. Mr. Sharma is one of the (1)/best teacher (2)/ in our school. (3)/No error (4)
10. One of the important lesson (1)/he taught me was to save (2)/at least thirty percent of my gross income. (3)/No error (4)
11. The table's legs (1)/have been (2)/elaborately carved. (3)/ No error (4)
12. None of the student (1)/in the class scored below the (2)/ given cut-off marks. (3)/No error (4)
13. He is (1)/one of the tallest boy (2)/in the class. (3)/No error (4)
14. I have (1)/many works (2)/ to do. (3)/ No error (4)
15. Mritunjay prefers (1)/extra sugars in (2)/ his tea. (3)/No error (4)
16. All the child playing (1)/at the beach ran towards Sam when (2)/ they heard him shout. (3)/No error (4)
17. Cattles are (1)/ not allowed to (2)/ enter this place. (3)/No error (4)
18. It is a pity that (1)/even five years old boys are (2)/engaged in hazardous factories. (3)/ No error (4)
19. I visited Anna's and Steve's house (1)/ twice but found (2)/ the couple absent. (3)/No error (4)
20. A ton's weight (1)/ is too heavy for anyone to (2)/ carry on his head. (3)/No error (4)
21. He did not approve (1)/ of his son raising stupid questions and thereby (2)/ vexing the teacher. (3)/No error (4)
22. America's problems (1)/ are, however, not so serious (2)/ and awful as India. (3)/No error (4)
23. The Finance Minister boasts of improving (1)/ the economic condition of (2)/ the country's. (3)/No error (4)
24. For your sake as well as for your wife (1)/ we all wish that you may (2)/ get that job. (3)/No error (4)
25. The expert mason reported to the owner of the hotel that (1)/ there was no question (2)/ of the wall's falling down. (3)/No error (4)
26. As we are told, this idea of Mrs. Gandhi's (1)/ was totally valid in the (2)/present condition of India. (3)/ No error (4)

27. The teacher said to us that one ought (1)/ to work hard in order (2)/ to attain one goal. (3)/No error (4)
28. Being sure of his success, he told his friends that (1)/ he would never forget (2)/ even his enemies names. (3)/No error (4)
29. Very few soldiers dared to turn (1)/ a deaf ear to their (2)/ Commander's-in-Chief orders. (3)/No error (4)
30. Your son's-in-law's friends is seriously ill (1)/ and he wants you (2)/ to see him as soon as possible. (3)/No error (4)
31. I have read many plays of Shaw's (1)/ who is called the (2)/ Shakespeare of our age. (3)/No error (4)
32. I do not want to bring her to (1)/my home because her rashness (2)/ is quite intolerable. (3)/No error (4)
33. He is chiefly concerned (1)/ with his own problems (2)/ but you say that his is not. (3)/No error (4)
34. A friend of my (1)/ wife came to me (2)/ yesterday and asked me for some money. (3)/No error (4)
35. He suggested to me (1)/ that I should go to the nursery (2)/ to bring some beautiful summer's flowers. (3)/No error (4)
36. He came to his wits (1)/ end when he found that his younger (2)/ brother has slapped his wife. (3)/No error (4)
37. The former P.M. of India's Mr. P.V. NarsimhaRao's (1)/ visit to Japan strengthened the relationship (2)/ between India and Japan. (3)/No error (4)
38. It was India's past glory (1)/ that attracted (2)/ a number of invaders in the remote past. (3)/No error (4)
39. 'Everybody's business is nobody's business', (1)/ said the teacher (2)/ to the students. (3)/No error (4)
40. I postponed him going to Delhi tonight as (1)/ I wanted him to deal with (2)/ one of my major problems. (3)/No error (4)
41. When I arrived (1)/ at the gate of his house, I found (2)/ his locking up the door. (3)/No error (4)
42. Keeping in view the public's demands, (1)/ the company has declared to improve the quality and lower (2)/ the prices of its products. (3)/No error (4)
43. These building's decoration (1)/ is not as much impressive as it (2)/ ought to be. (3)/No error (4)
44. Keats's poetry is characterized (1)/ by his unique style which he developed (2)/ during the long span of his life. (3)/No error (4)
45. Brutus role in 'Julius Caesar' is very attractive as (1)/ well as important as far as (2)/ the action of the play is concerned. (3)/No error (4)
46. He did not know even (1)/ the name of the scientist who discovered (2)/ the laws of the earth gravitational force. (3)/No error (4)
47. 'This blade's edge is sharper than any (1)/ other blade's', said (2)/ the sales representative of the company. (3)/No error (4)
48. The President of India (1)/ constitutional power is limitless (2)/ but it is the P.M. who is, indeed, powerful. (3)/No error (4)
49. Many a man's life is in danger (1)/ if the Government does not take (2)/ any serious action to safeguard us. (3)/No error (4)
50. Nobody's claim to be a permanent member (1)/ of club is valid (2)/ in the eyes of the committee. (3)/No error (4)

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### Solutions

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1. **(3);** Use 'ten-rupee note'in place of 'ten-rupees note'.
2. **(2);** Use 'Dhananjay' in place of 'Dhananjay's'.
3. **(1);** Use 'Thousands' in place of 'Thousand'.
4. **(1);** Use 'The machinery is' in place of 'The machineries are' because machinery is an 'Uncountable Noun.
5. **(1);** Use 'The poetry' in place of 'The poetries'.
6. **(1);** Use 'Thousands of people' in place of 'Thousand of people'.
7. **(2);** Use 'rupees' in place of 'rupee'.

8. (2); Use 'room' in place of 'place'. The word 'room' is used with some nouns like train, bus, car, ship, aeroplane etc.  
There is no place for you in this car. (x)  
There is no room for you in this car. (✓)
9. (2); Use 'teachers' in place of 'teacher'.
10. (1); Use 'lessons' in place of 'lesson'.
11. (1); Use 'The legs of the table' in place of 'The table's legs'.
12. (1); Use 'None of the students' in place of 'None of the student'.
13. (2); Use 'boys' in place of 'boy'.
14. (2); Use 'Much work' or 'a lot of work' in place of 'Many works' because 'work' is an uncountable noun.
15. (2); Use 'sugar' in place of 'sugars'.
16. (1); Use 'All the children' in place of 'All the child'.
17. (1); Use 'cattle' in place of 'cattles'.
18. (2); Use 'five year old boys' in place of 'five years old boys'.
19. (1); Use 'Anna and Steve's' in place of 'Anna's and Steve's'.
20. (4); No error.
21. (2); Use 'son's' in place of 'son'.
22. (3); Use 'India's' in place of 'India'.
23. (3); Use 'country' in place of 'Country's'.
24. (1); Use 'wife's' in place of 'wife'.
25. (3); Use 'the falling down of the wall' in place of 'the wall's falling down'.
26. (1); Use 'Gandhi' in place of 'Gandhi's'.
27. (3); Use 'One's' in place of 'One'.
28. (3); Use 'enemies' in place of 'enemies'.
29. (3); Use 'Commander-in-Chief's' in place of 'Commander's-in-Chief'.
30. (1); Use 'son-in-law's' in place of 'son's-in-law'.
31. (1); Use 'Shaw' in place of 'Shaw's'.
32. (4); No error
33. (3); Use 'he' in place of 'his'.
34. (2); Use 'wife's' in place of 'wife'.
35. (3); Use 'summer flowers' in place of 'summer's flowers'.
36. (1); Use 'wit's'
37. (1); Use 'India' in place of 'India's'.
38. (4); No error
39. (4); No error
40. (1); Use 'his' in place of 'him'.
41. (3); Use 'him' in place of 'his'.
42. (1); Use 'Public demands' in place of 'Public's demands'.
43. (3); Use 'the decoration of these building'.
44. (4); No error.
45. (4); No error.
46. (3); Use 'earth's' in place of 'earth'.
47. (4); No error.
48. (1); Use 'The president of India's'
49. (4); No error
50. (4); No error.

# Pronouns

A **Pronoun** is a word that is used in place of Noun in order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence make our language stylistic.

## Pronouns are of Ten Types:

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Possessive Pronouns
3. Reflexive Pronouns
4. Demonstrative Pronouns
5. Relative Pronouns
6. Interrogative Pronouns
7. Reciprocal Pronouns
8. Universal Pronouns
9. Distributive Pronouns
10. Indefinite Pronouns

### I. PERSONAL PRONOUN

Personal Pronouns are used for three persons:

- (i) **The person speaking.** (First person)
- (ii) **The person Spoken to** (Second Person)
- (iii) **The person spoken of.** (Third Person)

Personal Pronouns include – I, we, he, she, it, they, you, me, etc.

Nominative Case	Objective Case
I	me
She	her
They	them
We	us
He	him
It	it
You	you

### Use of Personal Pronouns

#### (i) Use of 'we' and 'I'

We and I are used for first person.

**For Ex -** I am a teacher.

We go to School.

#### (ii) Uses of 'He'/'She'

'He' / 'She' is used for third Person.

**For Ex -** He plays cricket.

She goes to market.

#### (iii) Uses of 'You'

'You' is used for second person.

**For Ex -** You are a good boy.

You should respect your elders.

#### (iv) Uses of 'It'

⇒ 'It' is used for animals, infants, insects and non living things.

**For Ex -** India is a developing country. It has a great cultural heritage.

It is my car.

⇒ 'It' is used to denote 'time', 'weather', 'distance', 'temperature' or any other natural event. It is used only as an 'Introductory subject' and has no meaning.

**For Ex -** It is raining.  
It is Sunday.  
It is 6 O' clock.

⇒ 'It' is also used as a subject to emphasize the noun or pronoun.

**For Ex -** It was she who passed the exam.  
It was he who came late.

**(v) Uses of 'They'**

'They' is the plural form of 'it' and can be used for mankind, animal, bird, non-living, etc. in plural.

**For Ex -** They are girls (**Mankind**)  
They are chairs. (**Non-livings**)  
They are cats. (**Animals**)

**There are some rules that must be followed while dealing with personal pronouns. They are as follows:**

**Rule 1:** If all the three persons (**ie first person (1), Second person (2) and third person (3)**) or two out of three persons are coming in a single sentence, then the order of pronouns that is to be followed is '231'.

**For Ex -** You, he and I have scored good marks. (231)  
He and I are going to party (31)  
You and He are doing a great job. (23)

**Rule 2:** If all three persons or two out of three persons are used in a single sentence, which is negative in sense, then the order of pronouns that must be followed is '123'

**For Ex -** I, you, and he are guilty and will be punished.

**Rule 3:** The order that is to be followed while using Plural Pronouns (They, we, you) is '123'

**For Ex -** we, you and they will be awarded for the good work we have done.

**Rule 4:** Words like 'let', 'like', 'between .....and', 'but', 'except' and all prepositions are followed by an objective (accusative) case.

**For Ex -** He looked at me.  
Let me complete this work.

**Rule 5:** In case of a comparison between two nominative case, the pronoun that is use is also of the nominative case:

**For Ex -** He is as fast as me. (**wrong**)  
He is as fast as I. (**correct**)  
She is better than him. (**wrong**)  
She is better than he. (**correct**)

**II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUN**

Possessive Pronouns are used to indicate possession, for example mine, yours, hers, theirs, ours, etc.

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

**For Ex -** This is mine book. (**wrong**)  
This is yours book. (**wrong**)

Our, your, her, their, etc are called possessive Adjectives.

**Note:** Noun is used after possessive adjective

**For Ex -** That is my car.  
This is your pen.

**Uses of Possessive Pronouns**

(i) When a verb comes in between a noun and a pronoun, possessive Pronoun is used.

**For Ex -** Yours is the best, mine the worst.

(ii) We can use a Possessive Pronoun as the subject in any sentence.

**For Ex -** Mine is a new book.

(iii) Possessive Pronoun can be used as the object of a verb.

**For Ex** - I have my pen as well as yours.

(iv) When a pronoun is preceded by 'of', we use possessive pronoun.

**For Ex** - That pen of yours is lost.

**There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy while studying possessive Pronoun. Some of them are as follows:**

**Rule 1:** Possessive Pronouns are not used with the words like 'Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour'

**For Ex** - She needs your favour. (Wrong)

She needs favour from you. (Correct)

**Rule 2:** 'Apostrophe' is not used in Possessive Pronouns.

**For Ex** - I have a car. It's colour is red. (Wrong)

I have a car. Its colour is red. (Correct)

### III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive pronoun are formed by joining suffix - Self to Personal Pronouns of the singular number and-selves to personal pronouns of the plural number. For e.g. - myself, ourselves, herself, himself, themselves, etc.

**Uses of Reflexive Pronoun.**

1. It is used after some words like acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, adapt, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy.

**For Ex** - One should avail oneself of the opportunity which life gives.

**Note:** If absent is used as a verb.

2. If the door is affected by the action and the result, Reflexive Pronoun is used.

**For Ex** - I cut my finger myself.

3. Reflexive Pronoun is used when the 'Subject' emphasizes his action or skill.

**For Ex** - I will myself complete my work.

We will ourselves face this problem.

**Note:** Reflexive Pronoun is not used as a subject or an object of a sentence unless a noun/pronoun precedes it.

**For Ex** - Myself Sagar from Punjab. (Wrong)

I am Sagar from Punjab. (Correct)

I myself can do this work. (Correct)

**Note:** Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide, etc. are few words which do not take a reflexive pronoun.

**For Ex** - He hid himself behind the wall. (Wrong)

He hid behind the wall. (Correct)

### IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Demonstrative Pronoun are those pronouns that are used to point towards something specific within a sentence.

**For Ex** - this, that, these, those, such, one, etc.

**Uses of Demonstrative Pronoun**

1. 'This' is used for singular nouns that are placed closer.

For e.g.: This is a pen

└───┘  
Singular Noun

2. 'These' is used for plural pronouns that are placed for near.

For e.g.: These are pens

└───┘  
Singular Noun



3. **'That'** is used to demonstrate singular nouns that are placed for.  
**For Ex** - That is a pen.
4. **'Those'** is used to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are placed far.  
**For Ex** - Those are pens.
5. **'One'** and **'Ones'** are used as substitutes for nouns.  
**For Ex** - I have lost my book, but I have got one (book) from my friend.
6. **'Such'** is also used as a substitute for a Noun.  
**For Ex** - I am a teacher. And as such(a teacher)I should be unbiased.

#### V. RELATIVE PRONOUN:

A Relative Pronoun is one which relates a clause or phrase to a noun or a pronoun.

**For Ex** - Who, which, that, etc.

#### Uses of Relative Pronoun:

1. **'Who'** and **'Whom'** are used for humans in subjective and objective cases respectively.  
**For Ex** - She is the girl who teaches English.  
They are the students who she teach.
2. **Which** is used for all except humans.  
**For Ex** - This is the car which I bought.
3. **Whose** is used in Possessive case.  
**For Ex** - These are the children whose father has died.
4. If a human and a non living thing/ animal are joined by **'and'**, then a relative pronoun **'that'** is used.  
**For Ex** - The girls and her dog that I saw last Sunday have
5. After a superlative degree, **'That'** is used  
**For Ex** - She is the most beautiful girl **'that'** I have ever seen.
6. Words like Everything, nothing, anything, the only, the few, the little, the same etc are used with **'that'**.  
**For Ex** - I gave him the few pens that I had got.  
She is the same girl that helped me.

#### VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

Interrogative Pronouns are used for asking question.

**For Ex** - Who, which, what, etc.

#### Uses of Interrogative Pronouns.

1. **Who** is used to ask about the subject.  
**For Ex** - who is she?
2. **Whom** is used to ask about the object.  
**For Ex** - Whom have you called?
3. **Whose** is used to ask about the possession of something.  
**For Ex** - Whose car is that?  
**Note:** **'Whose'** is not used for non living things.  
**For Ex.** - This is the pen whose cap was lost. (Wrong)  
This is the pen, the cap of which was lost. (Correct)
4. **Which** is used for both persons and things if a choice is to be made between two or more.  
**For Ex** - **'Which'** of the two cars is yours?
5. **Where, why** and **when** are used as interrogative pronouns for place, reason and time respectively.  
**For Ex** - where is your book? (Place)  
Why are you sad? (Reason)  
When will you come here? (Time)

## VII. RECIPROCAL PRONOUN

Pronouns that indicate a mutual relationship are called Reciprocal Pronouns. Each other and One another are the two Reciprocal Pronoun.

### Uses of Reciprocal Pronoun

1. Each other is used to denote a relationship between two subjects.  
**For Ex** - Meenakshi and her sister love each other.
2. One another is used to denote a relationship among more than two subjects.  
**For Ex** - All the team members support one another.

## VIII. UNIVERSAL PRONOUN

Anybody, Somebody, nobody, someone, all, both, some, many, etc are called Universal Pronouns.

### Uses of Universal Pronoun

1. Anybody, Somebody, nobody, everybody, etc. denote singular nouns.  
**For Ex** - Somebody has arrived to help him.  
Everybody loves this movie.
2. **All, both, Some, many etc. denote plural nouns.**  
**For Ex** - **Many** are required.  
All have done their job.

## XI. DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN

Pronouns which separate a person or thing from a group of persons or things are called Distributive Pronouns.

**For Ex** - Either of, Neither of, each of, everyone of, Any of, one of, etc.

### Uses of Distributive Pronoun:

1. **Either of** and **Neither of** are used to denote choice between two persons or thing.  
**For Ex** - Either of these two men is our new teacher.  
Neither of these two pens is mine.
2. '**Any of**' or '**One of**' is used to denote choice among many persons or things.  
**For Ex** - One of these books is mine.  
**Note:** 'None of' is negative of 'one of' and means 'not one of more than two'  
**For Ex** - None of (not one of ) the boys has come.  
**Note:** **Distributive Pronouns agree with singular verbs.**

## X. INDEFINITE PRONOUN.

Indefinite Pronouns are those that are used in general sense and have no definite relationship with a noun. Some of the examples of indefinite pronouns are:

'**One**', '**none**', '**all**', '**many**', '**both**', etc.

### Uses of Indefinite Pronouns

1. Any and All are used both in Singular and Plural numbers.  
**For Ex** - **All** that glitters is not gold. (Singular)  
**All** of us have cleared the exam (Plural)
2. Both, Some, Many and Few are used as Plural.  
**For Ex** - Both of them are coming.  
Some of my classmates have cleared the test.  
**Note:** **If 'One has been used in Nominative Case, then we should use 'one' in accusative case as well.**  
**For Ex** - One should respect his teachers. (Wrong)  
One should respect one's teachers. (Correct)

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. Each one of us goes to (1)/purchase items for (2)/ our own use. (3)/No error (4)
2. He was the man whom (1)/they thought. (2)/ should be the next mayor. (3)/No error (4)
3. His salary (1)/is lower (2)/than a caretaker. (3)/No error (4)
4. If you absent from (1)/college your name likely (2)/to be struck off the rolls. (3)/ No error (4)
5. One should make (1)/his best efforts if (2)/one wishes to achieve success in this organization. (3)/No error (4)
6. The principal decide to (1)/sanction any money that was required for (2)/ completing the project. (3)/ No error (4)
7. A woman came in (1)/with a baby whom she said (2)/ had just swallowed a safety pin. (3)/No error (4)
8. Neither he nor his brother (1)/was informed about the venue of the (2)/ meeting of our society. (3)/No error (4)
9. After every participant had had (1)/three minutes to express their opinion (2)/the debate thrown open to the audience. (3)/No error (4)
10. Sanjay is one of the latest (1)/additions to good drama (2)/ who appeared in recent times. (3)/No error (4)
11. One of his greatest contributions (1)/to social reform was their movement for (2)/ eradication of child marriages. (3)/No error (4)
12. He is the man (1)/who I know helped my son (2)/ in the final examination. (3)/No error (4)
13. He looks at everything (1)/from their (2)/ best side. (3)/No error (4)
14. Everyone of the men present here (1)/has given a day's pay (2)/as their contribution to the fund. (3)/No error (4)
15. The clerk whom (1)/spoke rudely to (2)/the customer yesterday has been suspended. (3)/No error (4)
16. This is one of the few companies (1)/who have done (2)/ well for the past two years. (3)/No error (4)
17. Out of the six companies (1)/shortlisted for the project (2)/five have already made its presentation. (3)/ No error (4)
18. India's GDP is most likely to grow (1)/at six per cent higher than (2)/ those of the U.S. (3)/No error (4)
19. Ashok is among the few people in the world (1)/which did not blindly follow (2)/their sharp decline in purchasing power. (3)/No error (4)
20. He is a university professor (1)/but of his three sons (2)/neither has any merit. (3)/ No error(4)
21. You, (1)/ I and he (2)/ should take this threat seriously. (3)/ No error (4)
22. When warned (1)/ he stopped (2)/himself at once. (3)/No error (4)
23. They did not go to attend (1)/ the marriage of their (2)/neighbours' daughter, didn't they? (3)/ No error (4)
24. All (1)/ which glitters (2)/ is not gold. (3)/ No error (4)
25. She bought two bags (1)/ of sweets and gave (2)/ it to the children. (3)/ No error (4)
26. The cause of pollution is (1)/ man himself and (2)/ their inventions. (3)/ No error (4)
27. A student must study hard (1)/ to maintain their marks (2)/ throughout the year. (3)/ No error (4)
28. My friends and I (1)/ went for a holiday in Hawaii (2)/ and really enjoyed himself. (3)/ No error (4)
29. I could see three cows (1)/ sitting in a nearby field (2)/ having its afternoon rest. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Rohini was an excellent student (1)/ but she always suffered terrible nerves (2)/ before doing his exams. (3)/ No error (4)
31. The man who lives across (1)/ the road from us is very (2)/ proud of their two daughters. (3)/ No error (4)

32. The results of my oral exam (1)/ are out today, I hope they don't (2)/ put it up on the notice board. (3)/ No error (4)
33. I've tried so hard to get along (1)/ with the girls but I just don't see (2)/ eye to eye with her. (3)/ No error (4)
34. It was me (1)/ who telephoned (2)/ the fire service. (3)/ No error (4)
35. His teachings (1)/ was like (2)/ Buddha. (3)/ No error (4)
36. The size of the shoe (1)/ should be the same (2)/ as this shoe. (3)/ No error (4)
37. None (1)/ but I (2)/ turned up. (3)/ No error (4)
38. The song who (1)/ came out last week (2)/ is really good. (3)/ No error (4)
39. Whoever (1)/ wins the race he (2)/ will get a prize. (3)/ No error (4)
40. Those two (1)/ companies always (2)/ help one another. (3)/ No error (4)
41. The committee were (1)/divided in its opinion (2)/ regarding this issue. (3) / No error (4)
42. If I were him,(1)/ I would have answered (2)/ the question.(3) / No error(4)
43. Neither of the boys (1)/ has (2)/ submitted their records.(3)/ No Error (4)
44. One should (1) /do his duty(2) / honestly ad sincerely.(3) /No error (4)
45. Myself and Mark (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the function on Sunday. (3)/ No error (4)
46. Whatever work (1)/ that which you undertake (2)/ put your best efforts in it.(3)/ No error (4)
47. If the teacher is good (1)/ the students will respond (2)/ positively to them. (3)/ No error (4)
48. Mr. John, our representative, (1)/ he will attend the meeting (2)/on our behalf. (3)/ No error(4)
49. May I know who (1)/ you want (2)/ to see please? (3)/ No error (4)
50. Wherever they go, (1)/ Americans easily adapt to (2)/ local circumstances. (3)/ No error (4)

## Solutions

1. (3); Use 'his own use' in place of 'our own use' because in the given sentence, 'each' is the subject. Possessive 'his' is used with 'each'.
- Each of you/ them/ us has completed their work. (x)
- Each of you/ them/ us has completed our work. (x)
- Each of you/ them/ us has completed his work . (✓)
2. (1); Use 'who' in place of 'whom'.
3. (3); In the given sentence comparison is made between the salaries of two persons. So "that of a caretaker" should replace 'a caretaker'.
- Example-**
- The road of Ranchi is wider than Patna. (x)
- The road of Ranchi is wider than that of Patna. (✓)
4. (1); Use 'If you absent yourself from' in place of 'If you absent from'. 'Reflexive Pronoun' is used with the verb 'absent'.
- Example-**
- Babita deliberately absent from the meeting. (x)
- Babita deliberately absented herself from the meeting. (✓)
5. (2); Use 'one's best effort if' in place of 'his best efforts if'. Possessive case of 'one' is 'one's'.
- Example-**
- One should do his duty. (x)
- One should do one's duty. (✓)
6. (2); Use 'sanction some money' in place of 'sanction any money' because 'some' is used in affirmative sentences and 'any' is used in negative and interrogative sentences.

**Example-**

I have some books to read.

(✓)

I have not some books to read.

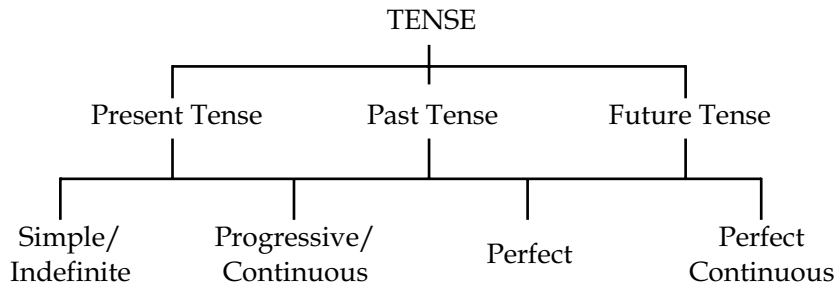
(x)

I have not any book to read.

(✓)

7. (2); Use 'who she said' in place of 'whom she said'.
8. (4); No error.
9. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
10. (3); Use 'which' in place of 'who'.
11. (2); Use 'his movement' in place of 'their movement'.
12. (4); No error.
13. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
14. (3); Use 'his contribution' in place of 'their contribution'.
15. (1); Use 'who' in place of 'whom'.
16. (2); Use 'that' in place of 'who'.
17. (3); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
18. (3); Use 'that' in place of 'those'.
19. (2); Use 'who' in place of 'which'.
20. (3); Use 'none' in place of 'neither'.
21. (2); Use 'You,he and I' in place of 'you,I and he'.
22. (3); Remove 'himself'.
23. (3); Use 'did they?' in place of 'didn't they?'
24. (2); Use 'that' in place of 'which'.
25. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'it'.
26. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
27. (2); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
28. (3); Use 'ourselves' in place of 'himself'.
29. (3); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
30. (3); Use 'her' in place of 'his'.
31. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
32. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'it'.
33. (3); Use 'them' in place of 'her'.
34. (1); Use 'I' in place of 'me'.
35. (3); Add 'that of' before 'Buddha'.
36. (3); Add 'that of' before 'this shoe'.
37. (2); Use 'me' in place of 'I'.
38. (1); Use 'which' in place of 'who'.
39. (2); Remove 'he' from the sentence.
40. (2); Use 'each other' in place of 'one another'.
41. (2); Use 'their' in place of 'its'.
42. (1); Use 'he' in place of 'him'.
43. (3); Use 'his' in place of 'their'.
44. (2); Use 'one's' in place of 'his'.
45. (1); Use "Mark and I".
46. (2); Remove 'that'.
47. (3); Use 'him' in place of 'them'.
48. (2); Remove 'he'.
49. (1); Use 'whom' in place of 'who'.
50. (2); Add 'themselves' after 'adapt'.

# Tenses



On the basis of time of an action performed, we can divide sentences into the following three tenses:

- (i) Present Tense                      (ii) Past Tense                      (iii) Future Tense

Again on the basis of state of an action performed, we can further classify each tense into the following four parts:

- (i) Simple Indefinite Tense  
 (ii) Progressive/ Continuous Tense  
 (iii) Perfect Tense  
 (iv) Perfect Continuous Tense

## Present Tense

This Tense expresses an action that is currently going on or habitually performed or a state that currently or generally exists. We can classify present Tense into the following four parts:

- (i) Present Indefinite (Simple Present)  
 (ii) Present Continuous (Present Progressive)  
 (iii) Present Perfect  
 (iv) Present Perfect Continuous

### (i) Present Indefinite Tense

This Tense is called Present 'Indefinite' Tense because in this Tense, the action is simply mentioned and nothing can be said about its completeness. This Tense is used to express an action which occurs on regular basis.

#### Structure

**For Singular:**

→ **Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + s/es + Obj. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She writes a letter

→ **Sub + does not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She does not write a letter.

→ **Does + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Does she write a letter?

→ **Does + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Does she not write a letter?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They play cricket.

→ **Sub + do not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They do not play cricket.

→ **Do + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Do they play cricket?

→ **Do + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Do they not play cricket?

**Note:** I is treated as 'Plural' in Present Tense.

**For Ex -** I eat dinner at 8 O'clock daily.

**Uses:**

**1. To show Habitual Actions**

**For Ex -** (a) He goes out for a walk every day.

(b) My father visits temple thrice a week.

**2. To show General truth/Universal truth/ permanent truth etc.**

**For Ex -** (a) The sun rises in the east.

(b) Water boils at 100°C.

**3. To show imperative sentences.**

**For Ex -** (a) Always obey your parents.

(b) Do not play on the road.

**4. In exclamatory sentences which start with 'Here' and 'There'**

**For Ex -** (a) Here comes the train!

(b) There rings the bell!

**5. In newspaper headlines and commentary of sports.**

**For Ex -** (a) India launches a satellite.

(b) Sachin hits a boundary.

**6. To describe the events that occurred in past in a dramatic way.**

**For Ex -** (a) India uproots the British Empire.

(b) Alexander defeats Paurus.

**7. This Tense is also used to express professional activities.**

**For Ex -** (a) A barber cuts hair.

(b) A confectioner sells sweets.

**(ii) Present Continuous Tense**

This Tense is used to express action that is currently in progress.

**Structure**

**For Singular:**

→ **Sub + is + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She is singing a song.

→ **Sub + is not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She is not singing a song

→ **Is + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Is she singing a song?

→ **Is + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Is she not singing a song?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + are + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They are playing cricket.

→ **Sub + are not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They are not playing cricket.

→ **Are + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Are they playing cricket?

→ **Are + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Are they not playing cricket?

**Note:** 'Am' is used as helping verb with I.

**For Ex -** I am reading a novel.

**Uses:**

**1. To show a continuous action.**

**For Ex -** (a) She is playing chess.

(b) They are not driving a car.

**2. To show those actions which have following words**

**"Now, these days, now-a-days, still, at this time, at this moment, at present."**

**For Ex -** (a) Is she still reading?

(b) My mother is reading the Mahabharata now.

**3. To denote a change of present state/situation into another.**

**For Ex -** (a) Cars are becoming costlier day by day.

(b) She is getting more and more complicated.

**4. To show those events/ actions that will take place in near future.**

**For Ex -** (a) I am going on vacations tomorrow.

(b) She is getting married next week.

**(iii) Present perfect Tense**

This Tense is used to express those actions that have been finished recently.

**Structure**

**For singular:**

→ **Sub + has + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She has bought a house.

→ **Sub + has not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She has not bought a house.

→ **Has + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Has she bought a house?



→ **Has + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + ? (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Has she not bought a house?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They have completed their work.

→ **Sub + have not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They have not completed their work.

→ **Have + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Have they completed their work?

→ **Have + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + ? (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Have they not completed their work?

**Note:** I is used as 'Plural' in this type of Tense

**For Ex -** I have submitted my assignment

**Uses:**

**1. To show the action that has just ended**

**For Ex -** (a) I have written a letter

(b) Ishan has gone to Mumbai.

**2. In sentences which consist the following:**

**"This/That/It is the first/second/third/best/worst".**

**For Ex -** (a) This is the worst novel, I have ever read.

(b) It is the best book, I have ever read.

**3. To show those sentences which have the following words.**

**"Already, so far, as yet, yet, upto now, just, just now, recently, ever, lately"**

**For Ex -** (a) I have already taken my lunch.

(b) Have you ever been to London?

**Note:** Generally, Present Perfect Tense does not take an adverb of Past time.

**For Ex -** 'I have seen Amit yesterday' is wrong.

⇒ Simple past is used when an adverb of past is mentioned.

Therefore, the correct usage of sentence given above should be as follows:

'I saw Amit yesterday.'

**(iv) Present perfect Continuous**

This type of Tense is used to express those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.

**Structure:**

**For Singular:**

→ **Sub + has been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Ram has been living here since 1993

(b) Ram has been living here for last ten years.

→ **Sub + has not been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Ram has not been living here since 1993.

(b) Ram has not been living here for last ten years.

→ **Has + Sub + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Has Ram been living here since 1993?  
(b) Has Ram been living here for last ten years.

→ **Has + Sub + not + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Has Ram not been living here since 1993?  
(b) Has Ram not been living here for last ten years.

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** (a) They have been singing since morning.  
(b) They have been singing for two hours.

→ **Sub + have not been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) They have not been singing since morning.  
(b) They have not been singing for two hours.

→ **Have + Sub + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Have they been singing since morning?  
(b) Have they been singing for two hours?

→ **Have + Sub + not + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Have they not been singing for two hours?

**Note:** 'T' is used as plural in this tense

**For Ex -** I have been cleaning the room since morning.

**Note:** (a) 'since' is used to represent 'Point of time'  
(b) 'for' is used to represent 'Period of time'

**Uses:**

**1. To show those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.**

**For Ex -** The baby has been sleeping since morning.

**2. It can be used with time phrases like**

**"for, since, long, how long, all the time, all week, etc.**

**For Ex -** (a) For how long have you been eating?  
(b) She has been crying all the time.

## Past Tense

This Tense expresses an action that has happened or a state that previously existed

Like present Tense, Past Tense can also be classified into following four parts:"

- (a) Past Indefinite (Simple Past)
- (b) Past Continuous (Past Progressive)
- (c) Past Perfect
- (d) Past Perfect continuous

### (i) Past Indefinite Tense

This Tense is used to express an action that happened or finished in the past.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentence with singular/plural subject remains same in Past Indefinite Tense.

**For Singular:**

**For Plural:**

**For Singular** } **Sub + V<sub>2</sub> + Obj. (Affirmative)**  
→ **For Plural** }

**For Ex -** She wrote a book.

→ **Sub + Did not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She did not write a book.

→ **Did + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Did she write a book?

→ **Did + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Did she not write a book?

**Uses:**

**1. To Show a past action.**

**For Ex -** (a) I wrote a letter yesterday.

(b) She came last week.

**Note:** Following words are used in Past Indefinite Tense.

*"Yesterday, ago, last, the other day, the day before, etc."*

**2. To show a past habit.**

**For Ex -** (a) I played cricket in my childhood.

(b) She always prayed to God.

**3. This Tense is used in conditional sentences to indicate a condition which is unlikely to occur.**

**For Ex -** (a) I wish I knew singing.

(b) If Ravi came we would congratulate him.

**4. With the phrase**

**"It is time, It is high time, It is about time"**

**For Ex -** (a) It is time you repaired the A/c.

(b) It is about time you got a haircut.

**(ii) Past Continuous Tense**

This Tense is used to express an action which was in progress for some time in the past.

**Structure:**

**For singular:**

→ **Sub + was + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She was calling me.

→ **Sub + was not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She was not calling me.

→ **Was + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Was she calling me?

→ **Was + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Was she not calling me?

**For Plural:**

→ **Sub + were + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** They were watching a movie.

→ **Sub + were not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** They were not watching a movie.

→ **Were + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Were they watching a movie?

→ **Were + Sub + not + V<sub>1</sub> ing + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Were they not watching a movie?

**Note:** 'I' is used as singular Subject in this Tense.

**For Ex -** I was writing a letter.

**Uses:**

**1. This Tense is used when two actions were simultaneously in progress in the past.**

**For Ex -** (a) While she was preparing lunch, I was taking shower.

(b) While I was reading, my wife was watching T.V.

**2. This Tense is also used in combination with Simple past**

**For Ex -** (a) While I was walking in the fields, I found a mobile phone.

(b) When I was going to school, a dog bit me.

**(iii) Past Perfect Tense**

This Tense expresses an action which has been completed (a long time ago) in the Past.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural Subject remains same in Past Perfect Tense.

→ **For Singular** } **Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. (Affirmative)**  
**For Plural** }

**For Ex -** He had left for USA.

→ **Sub + had not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** He had not left for USA.

→ **Had + Sub + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Had he left for USA?

→ **Had + Sub + not + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Had he not left for USA?

**Uses:**

**1. When two actions occur in the past, one after the other, then, the first action is expressed in Past perfect Tense and the second action is expressed in Simple Past Tense.**

**For Ex -** (a) The patient had died before the doctor came.

(b) He came after she had gone.

**2. To express some unfulfilled wish in the Past.**

**For Ex -** (a) I had hoped that he would pass.

(b) She had expected his arrival, but he did not come.

**(iv) Past perfect Continuous Tense**

This Tense is used to express an action that started in past, continued for a period of time and then finished in Past.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural subject remains same in Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

→ For Singular } Sub + had been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + obj + Since/for + time being. (Affirmative)  
For Plural }

**For Ex -** (a) She had been watching T.V. for two hours.  
(b) She had been watching T.V. since 2 p.m.

→ **Sub + had not been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being (Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) She had not been watching T.V. for Two hours.  
(b) She had not been watching T.V. since 2.00 PM.

→ **Had + Sub + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Had she been watching T.V. for two hours?  
(b) Had she been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM?

→ **Had + Sub + not + been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** (a) Had she not been watching TV for two hours?  
(b) Had she not been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM.

**Uses:**

**1. It is used to express a repeated action in the past.**

**For Ex -** (a) I had been trying to contact you.  
(b) He had been trying to get a good job.

**2. It is used to express an action that had happened in the past and its effects were still visible in the past.**

**For Ex -** (a) She had been playing tennis when the news of her selection came in.  
(b) I had been reading novel for 2 hours, when she asked me about its plot.

**Future Tense**

This Tense expresses an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not exist but is expected to take place after some time from now.

Future Tense can be classified into following four Tenses

- (i) Future Indefinite (Simple Future)
- (ii) Future Continuous (Future Progressive)
- (iii) Future Perfect
- (iv) Future Perfect Continuous.

**(i) Future Indefinite Tense**

This Tense expresses an action that is expected to be finished in near future.

**Structure:**

**Note:** The structure of sentences with singular/plural subject remains same in future Indefinite Tense.

→ For Singular } Sub + will + V<sub>1</sub> + obj. (Affirmative)  
For Plural }

**For Ex -** (a) She will call you.  
(b) They will call you.

→ **Sub + will not + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She will not call you.

→ **Will + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she call you?

→ **Will + Sub + V<sub>1</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not call you?

**Note:** Now a days, only 'will' is used as helping verb in future Tense because the usage of 'Shall' has gone out of style in modern English. Though 'Shall' is still used sometimes.

**Note:** Use of Shall/will is explained in modals.

**Uses:**

**To show conditional actions that have adverb clause, Present Indefinite Tense along with 'unless, until, when, if'**

**For Ex -** (a) Unless she works hard, she will not pass.

(b) If you run fast, you will win the race.

## (ii) Future Continuous Tense

This Tense used to express an action that will be in progression in Future.

**Structure:**

The structure of sentences with singular/Plural subject remains same in future continuous Tense.

**For Singular }  
For Plural }**

→ **Sub + will be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She will be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

→ **Sub + will not be + v<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She will not be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

→ **Will + Sub + be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

→ **Will + Sub + not + be + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

## (iii) Future Perfect Tense

This Tense expresses those actions that will certainly be finished at a point in future.

**Structure:**

→ **Sub + will have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She will have submitted her project by Monday.

→ **Sub + will not have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj (Negative)**

**For Ex -** She will not have submitted her project by Monday.

→ **Will + Sub + have V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she have submitted her project by Monday?

→ **Will + Sub + not + have + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not have submitted her project by Monday?

**Note:** In future perfect Tense, when an action is expected to be completed in near future, till/by are used before the adverb of future.

**For Ex -** "by tomorrow, till next week, by Monday"

**Uses:**

**To show an action in which 'when' or 'before' is followed by present Tense.**

**For Ex -** (a) I will have completed this task before she comes.

(b) He will have reached school before the bell rings.

**(iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:**

This Tense is used to express an action that continues upto some point of time in future.

**Structure:**

→ **Sub + will have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj. + Since/for + Time being (Affirmative)**

**For Ex -** She will have been washing clothes for 3 hours.

→ **Sub + will not have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + Time being (Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs.

→ **Will + Sub + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + Since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative)**

**For Ex -** Will she have been washing clothes for 3 hours?

→ **Will + Sub + not + have been + V<sub>1</sub> ing + Obj + since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)**

**For Ex -** Will she not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs?

**Note:** Future perfect progressive denotes continuous action while future perfect denotes completed action.

**For Ex -** (a) By the end of this month, I will have been travelling for 6 months (Continuous action)

(b) By the end of this month, I will have travelled for 6 months (Completed Action)

**Exercise**

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. The question is (1)/so complicated that (2)/it could not besolved immediately. (3)/No error (4)
2. Ragesh finished his work (1)/just before you came to see him (2)/ at his residence. (3)/No error (4)
3. Rakesh asked me (1)/why was I angry at his remarks (2)/which he had not made deliberately. (3)/No error (4)
4. If I would have spoken to my father (1)/as you spoke to me (2)/ he would have beaten me. (3)/No error (4)
5. Foolishly Dhananjay threw (1)/some water on the electric heater (2)/when it catches fire (3)/ and he got a shock. (4)/No error (5)
6. The enmity between the (1)/ two groups had reached a level (2)/where reconciliation has (3)/ become impossible. (4)/No error (5)
7. If Deepak had been with us (1)/ from the beginning (2)/we would be much happier. (3)/ No error (4)
8. As soon as Sujeet saw the tiger, (1)/ he run (2)/and climbed up the tree. (3)/No error (4)
9. Rakesh has already gone (1)/ before the (2)/roof fell down to the earth. (3)/ No error (4)
10. The film started (1)/ before we reached (2)/because we were late. (3)/ No error (4)
11. When you will find out (1)/ any solution to this problem you will become able (2)/ to finalise the project. (3)/ No error (4)
12. Whenever you are coming here, (1)/ you bring a lot of (2)/ sweets for me.(3)/ No error (4)
13. A misogynist is a person (1)/ who is hating woman but a philogynist is a person (2)/ who loves woman. (3)/ No error (4)
14. Now-a-days he teaches physics (1)/ because the teacher of physics (2)/ has been absenting himself for a month.(3)/ No error (4)

15. 'It is high time (1)/ you are starting this work.' (2)/ my friend said to me.(3)/ No error (4)
16. Many of my friends (1)/ wished to come here today but (2)/ none of them arrived yet.(3)/ No error (4)
17. She says that she will take (1)/ her umbrella (2)/ in case it will rain.(3)/ No error (4)
18. When I will be thirty (1)/ most of my friends (2)/ will be above thirty five, be sure. (3)/ No error (4)
19. This is, indeed, (1)/ the first time in my life that I hear (2)/ such an interesting story.(3)/ No error (4)
20. Before the alarm (1)/ had stopped ringing (2)/ John had pulled up the shade. (3)/ No error (4)
21. I have been knowing (1)/ him for ten years but I don't know (2)/ where he lives.(3)/ No error (4)
22. If he had a few hours to spare, (1)/ he would spend (2)/ them in a public library. (3)/ No error (4)
23. If I would have done this, (1)/ I would have done wrong and would have disappointed (2)/ many of my friends.(3)/ No error (4)
24. I wish he saw you (1)/ when you were (2)/ living in England.(3)/ No error (4)
25. I lived here since 1980, (1)/ therefore I know everything (2)/ about the city. (3)/ No error (4)
26. If we had Mohan in our team, we (1)/ would have won the match (2)/ against your team. (3)/ No error (4)
27. If I was you I would have told (1)/ the Chairman to keep (2)/ his mouth shut. (3)/ No error (4)
28. The victim tried to tell up (1)/ what has happened (2)/ but his words were not audible. (3)/ No error (4)
29. She was with me uptil now, (1)/ so don't rebuke her (2)/ for getting late. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Had he come even a moment earlier, (1)/ he would have (2)/ found me there.(3)/ No error (4)
31. Newspapers told (1)/ us about the events that happen (2)/ all over the world.(3)/ No error (4)
32. 'Here is coming my friend!', (1)/ said Manju when (2)/ she was anxious.(3)/ No error (4)
33. By this time next year he (1)/ has had settled himself (2)/ in London.(3)/ No error (4)
34. I had hoped/ that I would see (1)/ you the other day, but (2)/ unfortunately I fell ill.(3)/ No error (4)
35. Sushma arrived here, did all the preparations (1)/ and then has called (2)/ on one of her intimate friends. (3)/ No error (4)
36. That two and two (1)/ always made four cannot (2)/ be doubted. (3)/ No error (4)
37. Dipu hopes to become (1)/ an officer after he will complete (2)/ his higher education. (3)/ No error (4)
38. Meenu along with her parents (1)/ is going to Mumbai tonight (2)/ because her eldest brother is ill there. (3)/ No error (4)
39. He would not have (1)/ done all this if he had not been (2)/ instigated by his wife.(3)/ No error (4)
40. The teacher said to us that we (1)/ should stay at home (2)/ if it rains. (3)/ No error (4)
41. We observed that (1)/ the policeman chased a (2)/ thief at that moment. (3)/ No error (4)
42. The police think that (1)/Luna may be there yesterday (2)/at the time of murder. (3)/ No error (4)
43. How much money (1)/ did you waste since the (2)/ death of your uncle? (3)/ No error (4)
44. The labourers tired after a (1)/day's work and (2)/ enjoying sound sleep. (3)/ No error (4)
45. The boss satisfied to see (1)/ the neat work of (2)/ the secretary yesterday. (3)/ No error (4)
46. While you were young, (1)/ you ought (2)/ to learn good habits. (3)/ No error (4)
47. When I visited (1)/ my friend he (2)/ had been sweeping the floor. (3)/ No error (4)
48. I was to catch (1)/ the first train, but had (2)/ to cancel the programme. (3)/ No error (4)
49. When I met her (1)/ last year she was married (2)/ for three years. (3)/ No error (4)
50. On next Diwali they (1)/ will live together (2)/ for ten years. (3)/ No error (4)



## Solutions

1. (3); Use 'it cannot be' in place of 'it could not be'.  
The given sentence is in present tense so use of 'can' is correct.
2. (1); Use 'Rajesh had finished his work' in place of 'Rajesh finished his work. Past perfect tense is used to describe past event.  
**Example-**  
The patient died before the doctor came.  
(x)  
The patient had died before the doctor came. (✓)
3. (2); Use 'why I was angry' in place of 'why was I angry'.
4. (1); Use 'If I had' in place of 'If I would have'.
5. (3); Use 'when it caught fire' in place of 'when it catches fire'.
6. (3); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
7. (3); Use 'would have been' in place of 'would be'.
8. (2); Use 'he ran' in place of 'he run'.
9. (1); Use 'Rakesh had already gone' in place of 'Rakesh has already gone'.
10. (1); Use 'The film had started' in place of 'The film started'.
11. (1); Use 'you find' in place of 'you will find'.
12. (1); Use 'you come' in place of 'you are coming'.
13. (2); Use 'who hates' in place of 'who is hating'.
14. (1); Use 'he is teaching' in place of 'he teaches'.
15. (2); Use 'You started' in place of 'You are starting'.
16. (3); Use 'has arrived' in place of 'arrived'.
17. (3); Use 'it rains' in place of 'it will rain'.
18. (1); Use 'I am thirty' in place of 'I will be thirty'.
19. (2); Use 'I have heard' in place of 'I hear'.
20. (2); Use 'Stopped' in place of 'had stopped'.
21. (1); Use 'have known' in place of 'have been knowing'.
22. (4); No error.
23. (2); Use 'had done' in place of 'would have done'.
24. (1); Use 'had seen' in place of 'saw'.
25. (2); Use 'have lived' in place of 'lived'.
26. (2); Use 'we had had Mohan' in place of 'we had Mohan'.
27. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
28. (1); Use 'had' in place of 'has'.
29. (3); Use 'has been' in place of 'was'.
30. (4); No error.
31. (2); Use 'tell' in place of 'told'.
32. (1); Use 'comes' in place of 'is coming'.
33. (2); Use 'will have' in place of 'has had'.
34. (4); No error.
35. (2); Use 'called' in place of 'has called'.
36. (1); Use 'makes' in place of 'made'.
37. (3); Use 'has completed' in place of 'will complete'.
38. (4); No error.
39. (4); No error.
40. (3); Use 'rained' in place of 'rains'.
41. (2); Use 'was chasing' in place of 'chased'.
42. (2); Use 'might have been there' in place of 'may be there'.
43. (2); Use 'have you wasted' in place of 'did you waste'.
44. (1); Use 'are tired' in place of 'tired'.
45. (1); Use 'was satisfied' in place of 'satisfied'.
46. (3); Use 'have learnt' in place of 'learn'.
47. (3); Use 'was sweeping' in place of 'had been sweeping'.
48. (1); Use 'was to have caught' in place of 'was to catch'.
49. (2); Use 'had been married' in place of 'was married'.
50. (2); Use 'will have been living' in place of 'will live'.



## Subject Verb Agreement or Syntax

In English, the basic structure of a sentence is as follows:

### 'Subject + Verb + Object'

Now, for a sentence to be grammatically correct, the verb must agree with the subject. In the other words, the verb used must be in accordance with the person and number of subject.

For example, look at the following sentence

- (a) Shivam writes a letter (Singular verb is used with singular Subject)
- (b) They write a letter (Plural verb used with Plural subject)

In order to attain grammatical accuracy some rules must be followed which are as follows

**Rule 1:** If two subjects are joined by 'and' and they denote two separate entities or ideas, plural verb will be used

- For Ex-** (a) Ravi and Rakesh are playing.  
(b) You and Amit are late today.

**Rule 2:** If two (or more) nouns or adjectives are joined by '**and**' but they denote a single person/thing idea, singular verb is used.

- For Ex-** (a) This black and white tie is mine.  
(b) Bread and butter, is my favourite breakfast.  
(c) Slow and steady, wins the race

**Rule 3:** If the subjects are joined by expressions like "**alongwith, with, as well as, In addition to, besides, nothing, unlike, like, no less than,** etc" the verb that follows agrees with the first subject

- For Ex-** (a) Rohan as well as his friends is playing.  
(b) They along with their teacher are going on vacations.

**Rule 4:** If two subjects are joined by "**either.....or, neither.....nor, nor, or, not only.....but also**" the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.

- For Ex-** (a) Neither Ram nor Rohan is coming today.  
(b) Not only Shyam but also his parents were present in the wedding.

**Rule 5:** "**Neither of, either of, none of**" etc. are followed by plural noun and singular verb.

- For Ex-** (a) Neither of these two girls is clever.  
(b) Either of you was absent from the class.

**Rule 6:** Sometimes words like "**Somebody, Everybody, each, nobody, anybody, everyone, everybody, nothing, every, anything**" are used as subjects. In such case singular verb agrees with them.

- For Ex-** (a) Nobody knows about the future.  
(b) Nothing is impossible if you have determination.  
(c) Each boy is good in Maths.

**Rule 7:** If following expressions are followed by uncountable noun. We use singular verb with them.

**"Most of, Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"**

- For Ex-** (a) Some milk is needed.  
(b) Most of the work has been done.

**Rule 8:** Similarly if following expressions are followed by countable noun we use plural verb with them.

**"Most of/Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"**

**For Ex-** (a) Some questions are difficult.

(b) Most of the boys were absent.

**Rule 9:** **"More than one"** is followed by singular countable noun and singular verb.

**For Ex-** (a) More than one boy was absent.

(b) More than one man was against the proposal.

⇒ But, **"More than two/three/four"** is followed by plural noun and plural verb.

**For Ex-** (a) More than two boys were absent.

(b) More than ten houses were damaged in the flood.

⇒ Similarly, sentences with following structure use plural verb.

**For Ex-** (a) More teachers than one are present.

(b) More books than one are new.

**Rule 10:** Following expression are followed by plural noun and plural verb.

**"A large number of, A number of, A great number of, large number of"**

**For Ex-** (a) A large number of cows are grazing in the field.

(b) A number of boys are playing cricket.

⇒ But, 'the number of' is always followed by singular verb

**For Ex-** (a) The number of children is twenty.

(b) The number of passenger in Metro is increasing.

**Rule 11:** We use plural subject and Plural verb with the following:

**"Many, A great many, A good many, Many of, A great many of, A good many of, both, several, various, Both of, Several of, various of, few, a few, very few, few of, a few of, very few of"**

**For Ex-** (a) Many boy are absent today.

(b) A great many actors are coming.

(c) Many of the girls are taking part in the contest.

(d) Very few students are hard working.

⇒ But, 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singular verb.

**For Ex-** (a) Many a boy has come for the class.

(b) Many a car has been stolen.

**Rule 12:** If we use **'the'** before any adjective, then **'Plural verb'** is used

i.e. **The weak, The rich, The poor, The honest, The injured, The dumb, The French**, etc. are all used as plural subject.

**For Ex-** (a) The poor are generally hardworking.

(b) The rich are not always happy.

**Rule 13:** If **'Nothing but/Everything but'** is followed by uncountable noun or countable noun, singular verb is used.

**For Ex-** (a) Nothing but milk is sold.

(b) Nothing but birds was seen.

(c) Everything but books is sold.

**Rule 14:** 'One of the' is always followed by Plural noun and is agreed with singular verb.

**For Ex-** (a) One of the boys was playing chess

(b) One of the girls is crying.

**Rule 15:** If there is any definite unit/distance/height, etc. followed by the construction: Numeral + Plural Noun, then the verb is always singular.

**For Ex-** (a) Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.

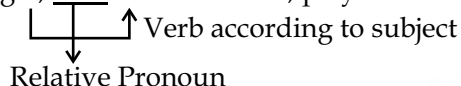
(b) Twenty tons of rice is enough for us.

⇒ But, if it refers to different units in the construction of Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun, then it takes a Plural verb.

**For Ex-** Twelve hundred rupees have been spent on shopping.

**Rule 16:** If who/which/ that is used as a relative pronoun, then the verb that follows depends on the antecedent.

For eg. I, who am a cricketer, play here.



The man who was sitting there, is my father.

**Rule 17:** With expression like if/as if/ as though/ I wish etc only 'were' form of 'to be' is used

**For Ex-** (a) I wish, I were the President of India.

(b) If I were you, I would have finished the work.

**Rule 18:** If an article is placed before two nouns, it means the person/thing is the same for which two nouns are used.

**For Ex-** Mr. Sharma, The chairman and Managing Director of the company, has arrived.

Here single article (the) is placed before chairman and Managing Director. It means that Mr. Sharma is both the chairman and M.D. of the company

⇒ But if an article is used before every noun. Then the nouns refer to different persons.

**For Ex-** The director and the producer have come.

**Rule 19:** 'All' can be used in both 'countable' and 'uncountable'. When used as uncountable, we use singular verb and when used as countable, it takes plural verb.

**For Ex-** (a) All is good now a days.

(b) Here all is uncountable, Hence verb is singular.

(c) All have gone to Mumbai.

Here all is countable, hence verb is plural

**Rule 20:** Whenever 'Amount of/ Quantity of' is followed by an uncountable noun, singular verb follows

**For Ex-** The amount of milk is sufficient.

**Rule 21:** Some nouns exist only in plural form. Such nouns are: **Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, Pants, Pajamas, Shorts, Sunglasses, gallows, riches, savings, congratulations, regards, alms, wages, belongings, troops, tactics**, etc.

The verb that follows the nouns given above is always plural.

**For Ex-** (a) Where are my pants?

(b) His new sunglasses are quite expensive.

**Rule 22:** Some nouns like **Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Information, Luggage, Work, Traffic, Stationery, Equipment, Evidence, Electricity, Behaviour, crockery**, etc. are uncountable. Hence, Singular verb is used with them.

- For Ex-** (a) The scenery of Switzerland mesmerises everyone.  
(b) The furniture that I bought yesterday is really comfortable.

**Rule 23:** Some nouns like **Economics, ethics, mathematics, rickets**, etc. are plural in form but Singular in meaning. Hence, they take Singular verb.

- For Ex-** (a) Economics is an easy Subject.  
(b) Politics is a dirty game.

But, if the above plural looking subjects are particularised or passessed, they become plural nouns and the verb that follows is also plural.

**For Ex-** Politics is a dirty game.

Since the above statement describes politics in a general form. Therefore the verb (is) that follows is also singular.

⇒ Now, look at the following sentence:

Politics of our Country are dirty.

Here, '**Politics**' has been particularised. Hence, plural verb has been used.

**Rule 24:** Similarly, there are some nouns, like

**Cattle, cavalry, infantry, children, gentry** etc. that are singular in form but plural in meaning. Hence they take plural verb.

**For Ex-** Cattle are grazing in the field.

**Rule 25:** Collective nouns always take 'singular verb'.

- For Ex-** (a) The pride of lions is hunting.  
(b) This bundle of sticks is heavy.

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## Exercise

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**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. He is one of the richest and (1)/most generous men of (2)/ the town. (3)/No error (4)
2. Computer and (1)/telecommunication has(2)/developed of information technology. (3)/No error (4)
3. Bread and butter (1)/are essential for (2)/ one's life. (3)/No error (4)
4. Every man and woman in a family (1)/are responsible for (2)/ the upbringing of a child (3)/No error(4)
5. Either she (1)/or I will pay (2)/ the fees. (3)/No error (4)
6. Nothing but (1)/trees were seen (2)/ in the garden. (3)/No error (4)
7. Each and every (1)/man, woman and child (2)/were given food yesterday evening. (3)/No error (4)
8. Five hours are too short (1)/a time to judge (2)/ one's character. (3)/No error (4)
9. Many a passenger (1)/have been (2)/ taken to the hospital. (3)/No error (4)
10. The teacher as well as (1)/his students has committed (2)/ this mistake. (3)/No error (4)
11. The behaviour (1)/of the students (2)/wasnot proper. (3)/No error (4)
12. Twenty miles (1)/are not a great (2)/distance in these daysof rapid travel. (3)/No error (4)
13. A group of (1)/people were (2)/sitting at the street corner. (3)/No error (4)
14. The economics (1)/of the situation (2)/has been discussed at some length. (3)/No error (4)
15. The teacher along with his two sons (1)/is doing research (2)/ these days. (3)/No error (4)
16. Either of the two boys (1)/are eligible (2)/ for selection for the post. (3)/No error (4)

17. Forty kilometers is a big (1)/distance for me, (2)/ I am unable to walk on foot. (3)/No error (4)
18. Physics is an important (1)/subject in (2)/the modern world. (3)/No error (4)
19. One of his (1)/friend was injured (2)/in a railway accident. (3)/No error (4)
20. I met the chairman (1)/and the director who claims to be (2)/ Ram's father. (3)/No error (4)
21. Four miles beyond (1)/ that pasture was seen thousands (2)/ of cattle including some lambs. (3)/ No error (4)
22. It is noticed that the elite class have no soft (1)/ corner for the downtrodden who are the (2)/real victims of the present social set-up. (3)/ No error (4)
23. Is there any difficulties (1)/ in disposing of this gorgeous building (2)/ built on such a spacious and beautiful north campus. (3)/ No error (4)
24. The request of the workers' union that their wages should be (1)/ increased were supported by (2)/ a vast majority. (3)/ No error (4)
25. The publisher says that there is (1)/ many important details to attend (2)/ to before this book gets printed. (3)/ No error (4)
26. We should not forget that we have a right to criticize but (1)/ at the same time each of us (2)/ have to remember the duty also. (3)/ No error (4)
27. One of the biggest industrial houses in (1)/ Chennai is on the verge of (2)/ declaring a lock out. (3)/ No error (4)
28. A body of volunteers have been organized (1)/ to help the faculty members (2)/ in their attempt to raise the funds. (3)/ No error (4)
29. Everybody among the businessmen (1)/ were enjoying drinking when the Manager of the hotel (2)/ was shot dead by the thief. (3)/ No error (4)
30. Although these building are in need of repair, (1)/ there have been much improvement (2)/ in their appearance. (3)/ No error (4)
31. Not only the doctor but also the nurses of this nursing (1)/ home is very kind and helpful (2)/ to the attendants. (3)/ No error (4)
32. There appears a number of new faces in the hall (1)/ and I really do not know where they have (2)/ come from and why. (3)/ No error (4)
33. The available statistics indicate that the population of the world (1)/will double in about 30 years and human life will become (2)/ more and more miserable. (3)/ No error (4)
34. What were once glorious forts (1)/ are now nothing but piles of (2)/ rubble. (3)/ No error (4)
35. Whether you should get married (1)/ now or whether you should remain single all your life (2)/ are your personal problem. (3)/ No error (4)
36. Does his daily struggle (1)/ for existence leave time to ponder over (2)/ international affairs? (3)/ No error (4)
37. Either the manager (1)/ or his assistants always try to misguide the public (2)/ regarding the vacancy in the factory. (3)/ No error (4)
38. In our college, it was obligatory for each of (1)/ the students to buy (2)/ his own instruments. (3)/ No error (4)
39. Those athletes who did not adhere to the rules of athletics (1)/ was deprived of taking part (2)/ in the summer Olympics. (3)/ No error (4)
40. Not Shawn and his friends (1)/ but Harry has surreptitiously taken (2)/ your photographs and sent them to her friends. (3)/ No error (4)
41. An ability to shrink and reduce oneself to a tiny form and reverse the process whenever desired (1)/ belongs to the realm of fantasy and is heard of only (2)/ in fairy tales or tales of magic. (3)/No error (4)
42. Neither Rajni nor Ragini (1)/ were to take to her heels (2)/ when they saw a cobra lying at the gate. (3)/ No error (4)

43. None of the five players (1)/ who have been given a chance (2)/ to join this team play confidently. (3)/ No error (4)
44. What she says and what she does (1)/ are incomprehensible (2)/to an ordinary mind like yours. (3)/ No error (4)
45. Nobody else but these young women have (1)/ played a prank on you, but it is pitiable (2)/that you don't understand it. (3)/No error (4)1
46. Some highly significant observations has been made by the former UN (1)/ Secretary General, Mr. Kofi Annan, in his annual report (2)/ submitted to the current session of General Assembly. (3)/No error(4)
47. If any proof was needed to show that the United Nations (1)/ have lately become a policy tool in the hands of the U.S.A. and that (2)/ the world's sole might has a subservient international body, it was provided by Junior Bush's angry comment. (3)/No error (4)
48. If Mahatma Gandhi was alive (1)/ he would start weeping (2)/ to see the present condition of India. (3)/No error (4)
49. Was she a bird (1)/ she would definitely fly to you (2)/ and say that she could not live without you. (3)/No error (4)
50. There were reports a few days before the Parliament Session commenced (1)/ that concrete measures to (2)/restructure the movement would be considered. (3)/No error (4)

## Solutions

1. (4); No error
2. (2); Use 'have' in place of 'has'. If two singular nouns are connected by 'and' then we always use 'plural verb'

### Example-

- Milton and Jonson is brothers. (x)  
Milton and Jonson **are** brothers. (✓)  
Kathar and Arak is situated in the Buxar district. (x)  
Kathar and Arak **are** situated in the Buxar district. (✓)

3. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Some nouns represent 'Singular idea or concept' when used in a pair. With such noun pairs singular verb is used.

Bread and butter, horse and carriage, pen and ink, rice and curry, sum and substance etc.

**Note:** When these nouns represents more than one idea or things, plural verb is used.

### Example-

- Rice and curry **are** his favourite meal. (x)  
Rice and curry **is** his favourite meal. (✓)  
Bread and butter **is** sold in almost all shops of the market. (x)  
Bread and butter **are** sold in almost all shops of the market. (✓)

4. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Singular verb is used with words such as 'each' and 'every'.

### Example-

- Each boy and girl **have** passed. (x)  
Each boy and girl **has** passed. (✓)  
Each students**want** some magazines. (✓)  
Each of the girls **have**come. (x)  
Each of the girls **has** come. (✓)

5. (2); Use 'shall' in place of 'will'. 'Shall' is used with the 'First person subjects'.

6. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

**Structure** nsf[k,&

Nothing but + Uncountable Noun + SV

Nothing but + Plural countable Noun + SV

Nothing but furniture **are** lying here. (x)

Nothing but furniture **is** lying here. (✓)



UCN

Nothing but **book is** found here.



SCN SV

Nothing but **books are** found here.



PCN PV

Nothing but **books is** found here.



PCN SV

7. (3); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

8. (1); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. For a finite 'distance and amount', Singular Verb is used.

**Example&**

Ten thousand rupees **are** a huge amount. (x)

Ten thousand rupees **is** a huge amount. (✓)

9. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.

**Example&**

Many + PCN + PV

A good many / A great many + PCN + PV

Many a / an + SCN + SV

Many **students** has come. (x)

Many **students** have come. (✓)

Many a **students** have come. (x)

Many a **student** has come. (✓)

10. (4); No error

11. (4); No error

12. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'.

13. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.

**Example&**

**A word of collective Noun + of + PCN + SV**

**Example&**

A panel of **expert** has come.



SCN SV



A panel of **experts have** come.

↓ ↓  
PCN PV

A panel of **experts has** come.

↓ ↓

(A world of collective noun)

PCN SV

A ban of musicians **have** come. (x)

A band of musicians **has** come. (✓)

14. (3); Use 'have been' in place of 'has been'.
15. (4); No error
16. (2); Use 'is' in place of 'are'. Either/Neither/One/ Each/ Every / anyone/everything etc. take singular verb.
17. (4); No error
18. (4); No error
19. (2); Use 'friends' in place of 'friend'.
20. (2); Remove 'the' before the word 'director' because both Nouns (Chairman and Director) are used for one person (Ram's father). So article(the) is used before first noun.
21. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
22. (1); 'Have' should be replaced by 'has'.
23. (1); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
24. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
25. (1); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
26. (1); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
27. (4); No error.
28. (1); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
29. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
30. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
31. (2); Use 'are' in place of 'is'.
32. (1); Use 'appear' in place of 'appears'.
33. (4); No error.
34. (4); No error.
35. (3); Use 'is' in place of 'are'.
36. (4); No error.
37. (4); No error.
38. (4); No error.
39. (2); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
40. (4); No error.
41. (4); No error.
42. (2); Use 'was' in place of 'were'.
43. (4); No error.
44. (4); No error.
45. (4); No error.
46. (1); Use 'have' in place of 'has'.
47. (2); Use 'has' in place of 'have'.
48. (1); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
49. (1); Use 'were' in place of 'was'.
50. (4); No error.

# Articles

An article is a word or a letter which is often used before a noun and tells about the certainty of that noun.

There are two types of articles:

- (i) Indefinite Article (A/ An)
- (ii) Definite Articles (The)

Articles can be used before noun, but not all nouns are used with articles. Therefore, it becomes necessary to understand the correct usage of articles.

## I. Indefinite Articles (A, AN)

Indefinite Articles are used to introduce new concepts (noun phrase) into a discourse.

These articles are called indefinite because their usage implies that the thing, which is being referred to is nonspecific.

**For Ex -** He caught a bird. (any bird).

**Note:** Indefinite articles are generally used before "Countable Singular Nouns"

**For Ex -** This is an apple, This is a car, She is a teacher.

### Uses of Indefinite Articles.

#### Usage of 'A'

1. If the first letter of a countable singular common noun is 'Consonant', 'A' is used before it.

**For Ex -** (a) Rajeev has bought a new car  
(b) I have caught a fish

2. 'A' is used with a singular countable common noun when the noun denotes a complete class of things/Persons/Animals etc.

**For Ex -** A dog has four legs.

In the above sentence, 'A' has been used before 'dog' because we are talking about a complete class of dogs.

3. 'A' is used before a Profession, rank, title, religion, nationality, etc.

**For Ex -** A teacher, A Japanese, A Hindu.

4. 'A' is used before singular countable nouns and after 'what' and 'How', in exclamatory sentences.

**For Ex -** (a) What a beautiful painting!  
(b) What a great match it was!

5. 'A' is used before an indefinite collective noun.

**For Ex -** A team of cricket players, A bundle of money

6. 'A' is used to express the rate.

**For Ex -** Ten rupees a kilo, Fifty words a minute.

**Note:** we can also use 'per' in the place of 'a' in the above expressions.

**Ten Rupees per kilo, Fifty words per minute**

7. We use 'A' before an adjective, when the adjective is followed by a singular noun.

**For Ex -** (a) Madhuri is a good dancer.  
(b) Lata is a melodious singer.

8. When a verb is used as a noun, we use 'a' before that verb:

- For Ex -** (a) I'll take a bath in the morning.  
(b) They have gone for a walk.

9. If 'a' is used before a plural number, the forthcoming noun becomes singular.

- For Ex -** (a) Five days match → a five day match.  
(b) Ten days trip → a ten day trip.

10. If 'such, quite, how, rather, etc are placed before a noun, 'a' is used before that noun.

- For Ex -** (a) I have never driven such a car in my life.  
(b) Ram is quite a brilliant boy.

11. If words like 'Noise, lie, hole, headache, etc' are used in singular sense, then we use 'a' before them.

- For Ex -** (a) I have a headache today.  
(b) He never tells a lie.

12. A is used before some indefinite numbers:

- For Ex -** **A lot of books, A great many actors, A number of questions.**

### Usage of 'AN'

1. If the first letter of a countable singular noun is a vowel, then 'An' is used before it.

- For Ex -** (a) He is an astronaut.  
(b) He ate an apple.

2. We use 'An' before some abbreviations which start with 'H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X, etc.

- For Ex -** (a) He is an MLA.  
(b) She works for an N.G.O.

**Note:** We can use 'an' in the place of 'a' whenever the indefinite article is followed by a noun, which starts with a 'vowel sound'.

**Note:** Indefinite articles ('A/ 'An') Are used on the basis of the 'initial sound' of a noun and not on the first letter of the same, because usage of 'A/ An' depends on the initial sound of the noun and not on its spelling.

- For Ex -** We write ⇒ 'An honest man' (not 'A honest man')  
⇒ 'An hour ago', (not 'a hour ago')

Similarly, we write: A union. (not 'an union')

A European (not 'an European')

### The Omissions of Indefinite Articles (An/An)

1. Indefinite Articles are not used with a 'Plural Noun'

- For Ex -** A cars are parked (wrong)  
Cars are parked (correct)

2. Indefinite Articles are not used before the name of "meals", "Sports", "Subjects", "language", etc.

- For Ex -** (a) Harsh was absent from a dinner (wrong)  
Harsh was absent from dinner (correct)  
(b) I am playing a Tennis (wrong)  
I am playing Tennis (Correct)  
(c) She is teaching a Hindi right now. (wrong)  
She is teaching Hindi right now. (correct)

3. Indefinite articles are not used before material noun.

- For Ex -** (a) It is a gold (wrong)  
It is gold. (correct)
- (b) That statue is made up on an Iron. (wrong)  
That statue is made up of Iron. (correct)

4. Indefinite Article are not used two times for the same noun in the same sentence.

- For Ex -** (a) Priya is a singer and a dancer. (wrong)  
Priya is a singer and dancer. (correct)
- (b) India is a great and a beautiful country (wrong)  
India is a great and beautiful country (correct)

## II. DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

Definite Article (the) is used when the noun with which it is used is a particular one, which is identifiable to the listener. It may also be used for a noun that has already been mentioned or is uniquely specified.

**For Ex -** "This is the boy who played cricket."

In the above sentence, the boy has been specified to be the one 'Who played cricket'.

**Note:** Unlike indefinite articles, the definite article can be placed before both singular and plural nouns.

- For Ex -** (a) She called the doctor.  
(b) One of the boys is absent.

### Uses of Definite Article (The)

1. Definite article (The) is used before a noun if it is followed by a relative pronoun stressly.

- For Ex -** (a) He is the boy who plays Guitar.  
(b) She is the girl who plays Tennis.  
(c) This is the dog which I bought.

2. Definite article (The) is used before the name of **commission, Rivers, Seas, Gulfs, Deserts, Direction, Canals, historical caste, Name of titles and posts, buildings and monuments, Religious books, Community, Holy Scriptures**, etc.

**For Ex -** The Ganga, The Arabian Gulf, The Pacific Ocean, The Mahabharata, The Gita, The East, The Sun, The Taj Mahal, The Brahmin, The Iron Man, The Father of the Nation.

3. 'The' is used before an adjective if that adjective is followed by proper noun.

**For Ex -** Yesterday, I met the great Sachin Tendulkar.

4. 'The' is used before common noun whenever it is used as adjective.

**For Ex -** When Sonam saw a hungry girl crying, the mother came in her.

5. 'The' is used whenever two proper nouns are compared.

**For Ex -** Prabhu Deva is the Michael Jackson of India.

6. 'The' is always used before "Superlative degree"

- For Ex -** (a) Shyam is the fattest boy of his class.  
(b) Rahul is the best player of his team.

7. If comparative Degree is used for two, or, it is used in parallel, then the Definite Article (The) is used before it.

- For Ex -** (a) The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war  
(b) Rajesh is the taller of the two sons

8. We use Definite article (The) before ordinals.

**For Ex - The latter, The former, The first, The last.**

9. The is used before the word 'Space' only when it means 'room'

**For Ex -** We all tried to get into his car but the space was not enough.

### The omissions of definite Article

1. Definite Article (The) is not used before the name of language and sports.

**For Ex -** (a) The Hindi is our national language. (Wrong)

Hindi is our national language (correct)

(b) The Hockey is my favourite sport. (Wrong)

Hockey is my favourite sport. (Correct)

2. Definite Article is not used before the name of day, month, parts of day.

**For Ex -** (a) The Monday is the first day. (Wrong)

Monday is the first day. (Correct)

(b) The December is the last month. (Wrong)

December is the last month.

3. 'The' is not used before the name of meals

**For Ex -** The breakfast was very delicious. (Wrong)

Breakfast was very delicious. (Correct)

4. Definite article (The) is not used before these words.

**"Life, money, Pride, God, Love, Society, Parliament, Death"** and name of subjects.

**For Ex -** (a) The love is as important as the air we breathe. (Wrong)

Love is as important as the air we breathe (Correct)

(b) The mathematics is an interesting subject (wrong)

Mathematics is an interesting subject. (Correct)

⇒ But, if the words given above are particularised or if the name of the subjects is particularised, we use definite article before them.

**For Ex -** (a) The love of mother is incomparable. (Correct)

(b) The Mathematics of Priya are good. (Correct)

5. Definite article should not be used before these places if we go there for the primary purpose.

**"Church, Mosque, Temple, School, College, Court, Prison, Hospital, Library, University, Jail (as accused)."**

**For Ex -** (a) I went to the temple to worship. (Wrong)

I went to temple to worship. (Correct)

(b) I went to the temple to attend a marriage. (Correct)

In the above sentences, we did not use 'The' with 'Temple' as long as the purpose of our visit was primary. (ie, to worship) But, as soon as the purpose of visit changed from primary to something else (ie. From worship to marriage). The use of definite article (ie. The) becomes 'legit'.

6. Definite Article does not come before 'Northern', 'Southern', 'Eastern', 'Western' and 'directions' when we use them as adjective.

**For Ex -** (a) He is going towards Northern India.

(b) Rajasthan is in western India.

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of xon, if any).

1. Number of intelligent students (1)/is good but none of the students are (2)/ obliged to their teachers. (3)/ No error (4)
2. Ganga is one of the (1)/longest rivers which (2)/originate from the Himalayas. (3)/No error (4)
3. Sumit said that he was employee of (1)/the gas company and (2)/had come to read the meter. (3)/No error (4)
4. Professor Singh, a man who (1)/discovered the new drug that everyone is talking about, (2)/refused to give a press conference. (3)/No error (4)
5. One of my friends advised me to take (1)/a taxi, another said that (2)/there was quite good bus-service. (3)/No error (4)
6. Never have I seen such girl in my life (1)/because she is too (2)/beautiful to be described. (3)/No error (4)
7. Last night I bought (1)/a pen, an inkpot, a pencil and a soap (2)/from a stationary store. (3)/No error (4)
8. Surdas is often called(1)/Milton of India although unlike (2)/Milton, Surdas had no political ambitions. (3)/No error (4)
9. Sujit is the friend (1)/of Amir's but (2)/he is living a miserable life these days. (3)/No error (4)
10. In a history of Indian (1)/rulers, Harsvardhan's regime of (2)/a few years is one of the best periods. (3)/No error (4)
11. It is only after (1)/ the war is over (2)/that people realize how bad it was. (3)/ No error (4)
12. Of the two (1)/ answers, this (2)/ is definitely better (3)/ No error (4)
13. There were a number (1)/ of pretty girls in the party but it was Ragini (2)/ who remained a centre of attraction. (3)/ No error (4)
14. He is the best artist (1)/ of the time but unfortunately (2)/ least recognized. (3)/ No error (4)
15. I don't like that type of a man (1)/ who does nothing but (2)/ find out faults in others. (3)/ No error (4)
16. He claims to be a linguist (1)/but, in reality, he does not know even (2)/the A B C of linguistics. (3)/No error (4)
17. A first step in a rational solution (1)/ to any problem is the (2)/ recognition of the fact that a problem exists. (3)/ No error (4)
18. It was (1)/ by a mistake (2)/ that he caught her hand.(3)/ No error (4)
19. There orders of the Manager (1)/ may put the lives of (2)/ two thousand workers in a danger.(3)/ No error (4)
20. The most happy marriage would be (1)/ a union of a deaf (2)/ man to a blind woman. (3)/ No error (4)
21. John suggested to his brothers that they should (1)/ go to the school regularly (2)/ and do their home work sincerely.(3)/ No error (4)
22. His father forbade him to go (1)/ to cinema (2)/ late at night.(3)/ No error (4)
23. There was little (1)/ milk in the bottle and she gave it (2)/ to the baby when it started weeping. (3)/ No error(4)
24. Thanks to an insight and persistence of the local doctor (1)/ hundreds of victims have been (2)/ able to resume a normal life.(3)/ No error (4)
25. One should be true to one's promises (1)/ in order to earn (2)/ name and fame in the life.(3)/ No error (4)
26. He should mix (1)/ his authority with little (2)/ of courtesy and common sense.(3)/ No error (4)
27. The principal (1)/ asked the girls to return (2)/ to the hostel before the sunset.(3)/ No error (4)
28. In the conclusion (1)/ it may be safely asserted that (2)/ the poet preaches some moral implicity. (3)/ No error (4)
29. All the staffs of the office hold the view (1)/that Mr. Sinha is a very wise (2)/and an intelligent officer (3)/No error(4)
30. It is very difficult (1)/ to point out the number of (2)/ the creatures living on earth.(3)/ No error (4)
31. My friend always (1)/ likes to travel by the air (2)/ since he is a very busy man. (3)/ No error (4)
32. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was (1)/ a more famous philosopher (2)/ than a politician. (3)/ No error (4)
33. The Manager and (1)/ the Executive Director of our hotel (2)/ is a very energetic person. (3)/ No error (4)

34. Whenever I meet (1)/ him he always makes (2)/ a mention of his father. (3)/ No error (4)
35. Although he has (1)/ undergone a very costly treatment, (2)/ he has not been cured of a headache. (3)/ No error (4)
36. Those in hurry (1)/ should realise that speed (2)/ is no key to success in life. (3)/ No error (4)
37. God made (1)/ earth and man (2)/ made town. (3)/ No error (4)
38. It is pity that (1)/ he does not behave humbly (2)/ with his parents and friends. (3)/ No error (4)
39. Being M.A. only (1)/ he could not be appointed (2)/ to the post of a lecturer. (3)/ No error (4)
40. He always takes (1)/ a heavy breakfast because (2)/ he generally skips lunch. (3)/ No error (4)
41. Please go and find (1)/ out dog so that you (2)/ may not lose it forever. (3)/ No error (4)
42. Snake we saw (1)/ was very deadly though (2)/ it left the kitchen quietly. (3)/ No error (4)
43. Tonight I shall go (1)/ to the bed early because I (2)/ have to leave for Chennai at dawn tomorrow. (3)/ No error (4)
44. Child needs love (1)/ and affection if he is to be brought up (2)/ as a healthy young man. (3)/ No error (4)
45. It is said that (1)/ elephant is vindictive by nature (2)/ and never forgets his enemy. (3)/ No error (4)
46. It is very difficult (1)/ to get a taxi at such a hour (2)/ as it is already 10 p.m. (3)/ No error (4)
47. Do you take (1)/ a sugar and if (2)/ so, how much? (3)/ No error (4)
48. She lives in second storey (1)/ of the house and she has (2)/ to come down quite often. (3)/ No error (4)
49. He knows how (1)/ to play flute, he learnt it (2)/ while he was a student. (3)/ No error (4)
50. It is said that (1)/ he is a wise man because (2)/ he has studied Vedas.(3)/ No error (4)

## Solutions

1. (1); Use 'the Number of' in place of 'the number of'.

The Number of + PCN + SV  
A Number of + PCN + PV

- Number of** students is fifty here. (x)  
**The number of** students is fifty here. (✓)  
**The number of** students have come. (x)  
**A number of** students have come. (✓)

2. (1); Use 'the' before 'Ganga'. 'The' is used with the name of rivers.  
 3. (1); Use 'an' before 'employee'.  
 4. (1); Use 'the man' in place of 'a man'.  
 5. (3); Use 'quite a good bus service' in place of 'quite good bus service'.

**Structure**

quite/such + a/an + Adjective + SCN  
So /how + adjective ++ a /an + SCN

- Payal is so a good girl. (x)  
 Payal is so good a girl. (✓)  
 Payal is such a good girl (x)  
 Such long journey (✓)  
 Such long a journey. (x)  
 Such a long journey. (✓)

6. (1); Use 'Such a girl' in place of 'such girl'.  
 7. (2); Use of 'a soap' is wrong here because 'soap' is an uncountable noun.

8. (2); Use 'the' before 'Milton'.
9. (1); Use 'a friend' in place of 'the friend'.
10. (1); Use 'In the history' in place of 'In a history'.
11. (2); Use 'a' in place of 'the'. "The war" means 'some specific war'.
12. (3); Use 'the' before 'better'.
13. (3); Use 'the' in place of 'a'. The is used before construction of (Noun + of + noun).
14. (3); Use 'the' before 'least'.
15. (1); Remove 'a'.
16. (4); No error.
17. (1); Use 'the first step' in place of 'a first step'.
18. (2); Remove 'a'. 'By mistake' is used as an idiom.
19. (3); Remove 'a'.
20. (2); Use 'the union' in place of 'a union'.
21. (2); Remove 'the' before 'school'.
22. (2); Use 'the' before 'cinema'.
23. (1); Use 'a' before 'little'.
24. (1); Use 'the' in place of 'an'.
25. (3); Remove 'the' before 'life'.
26. (2); Use 'a' before 'little'.
27. (3); Remove 'the' before 'sunset'.
28. (1); Remove 'the' before 'conclusion'.
29. (3); Remove 'an' before 'intelligent'.
30. (4); No error
31. (2); Remove 'the' before 'air'.
32. (3); Remove 'a' before 'politician'
33. (2); Remove 'the' before 'executive'
34. (3); Remove 'a' before 'mention'
35. (3); Remove 'a' before 'headache'
36. (1); Use 'a' before 'hurry'
37. (3); Use 'the' before 'town'
38. (1); Use 'a' before 'pity'
39. (1); Use 'an' before 'MA'
40. (4); No error
41. (2); Use 'the' before 'dog'
42. (1); Use 'the' before 'snake'
43. (2); Remove 'the' before 'bed'
44. (1); Use 'a' before 'child'
45. (2); Use 'the' before 'elephant'
46. (2); Use 'an' before 'hour'
47. (2); Remove 'A' before 'sugar'
48. (1); Use 'the' before 'second'
49. (2); Use 'the' before 'flute'
50. (3); Use 'the' before 'Vedas'



# Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word that qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

**For Ex-** Rishabh is a dull boy.

In the above sentence, 'dull' shows what kind of boy Rishabh is (ie. It qualifies Rishabh)

## TYPES OF ADJECTIVES:

**Adjectives are of the following types:**

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

1. **Adjective of quality:** Adjectives of quality show the quality and kind of a person or thing.

**For Ex -** Ritu is a beautiful girl

Rajasthan is a large city

- (1) An adjective can be used before a noun. (attributive use)

**For Ex -** Ashok was a great king  
adj. Noun

In the above example, adjective (great) has been used attributively.

- (i) An adjective can also be used after a verb, (Predicative use)

**For Ex -** Ravi is smart  
verb adjective

In the above example, adjective (smart) has been used predicatively.

**Note:** Some adjectives like sleep, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, alone etc. are used only predicatively.

**For Ex -** Ram is afraid.

Sita and Gita are alike.

2. **Adjective of quantity:** Adjectives of quantity are used to denote the quantity of nouns or pronouns.

**For Ex -** Some, all, any, enough, much etc.

**For Ex -** Give him some milk.

Enough oil is there in the urn.

### Uses of adjectives of quantity.

1. Some is used in affirmative sentences before uncountable nouns.

**For Ex -** I have some oil.

2. Any is used in negative sentences before plural countable nouns

**For Ex -** He does not have any problems.

3. Many is used for countable nouns whereas much is used for uncountable nouns.

**For Ex -** I have many works to do (wrong)

I have much work to do (correct)

I have many pens (correct)





In the first sentence, 'tall' denotes the quality of Ravi and is therefore an adjective in "positive degree".

In the second sentence, 'taller' denotes the comparison of a quality of Ravi with that of Rakesh and is therefore an adjective in 'comparative degree'.

And, in the third sentence, 'tallest' denotes the highest degree of quality and is therefore an adjective in 'Superlative Degree'.

Hence, adjectives have three types of degree:

1. Positive Degree (when no comparison is made)
2. Comparative Degree (when two things or set of things are compared)
3. Superlative Degree (To denote the highest degree of quality)

### Ways To Change Positive In To Comparative And Superlative Degree

**Rule 1:** To change an adjective into comparative degree 'er' is added to the positive degree and 'est' is added to change it into superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
High	Higher	Highest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest

**Rule 2:** If 'e' is present at the end of a positive degree, 'r' is added to change it into a comparative degree and 'st' to change it into superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Able	Abler	Ablest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
True	Truer	Truest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest

**Rule 3:** If the positive degree ends in a consonant and a short vowel comes before it, the last consonant is doubled and then 'er' and 'est' are added to change it into comparative and superlative degree respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fit	Fitter	Fittest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest

**Rule 4:** When a positive degree ends in 'y' and a consonant is present before 'y', the 'y' is converted into 'i', and then 'er' and 'est' are added respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	Drier	Driest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest

**Note:** If a vowel is present before 'y', only 'er' and 'est' should be added.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Grey	Greyer	Greyest

**Rule 5:** Adjectives that are of more than two syllables, are changed to comparative and superlative degree by adding more and most respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant

**Note:** Certain adjectives do not follow any rule. They get changed completely.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good/well	better	best
Bad/ill	worse	worst
Little	less/lesser	least
Fore	former	foremost/first
Late	later/latter	last/latest
Far	farther	farthest
Near	nearer	nearest/next
Old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
Much/many	more	most

**DCorrect Usage of Adjectives:**

1. Positive degree of adjective is used in between 'as ..... as' and 'so ..... as'

**For Ex -** She is as fair as her sister.

He played as good as he could.

2. When one is to be chosen out of two, we use a comparative degree followed by 'of' and preceded by 'the'. But, when one is to be chosen out of more than two, superlative degree is used with 'of' placed immediately after and 'the' placed immediately before the superlative degree.

**For Ex -** She is the prettiest of two sisters (wrong)

She is the prettier of two sisters (correct)

(Comparative degree for two)

He is the strongest of all the wrestlers

3. Following structure must be followed when two qualities of a noun are being compared.

'Sub + verb + more + positive degree + than + positive degree'

**For Ex -** He is taller than falter (wrong)

He is more tall than fat. (correct)

4. Some comparative adjectives are followed by 'to' and not 'than'. Some of them are Superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, preferable etc."

**For Ex -** He is junior to me.

Tea is more preferable to coffee.

5. If two adjectives are joined by a conjunction, they should be in same degree.

**For Ex -** My house is bigger and better than yours

Ashish is the richest and kindest person of this town.

6. Hyphenated adjectives are never used in plural form.

**For Ex -** I gave him three ten-rupees notes. (wrong)  
I gave him three ten - rupee notes. (correct)

7. Possessive adjectives must be placed after 'All' and 'Both' and not before them.

**For Ex -** Both his brothers have failed  
All my friends have reached there.

8. To compare one with all the others of same quality, 'any other' (for singular) and 'all others' (for plurals) are used.

**For Ex -** She is more intelligent than any other student in the class  
She is more intelligent than all other students in the class.

9. Both 'as ..... as' and 'then' are used when we use positive and comparative degree of an adjective together.

**For Ex -** She is as good as if not better than you.

10. Some adjectives are not used in comparative or superlative degree. Some of those adjectives are 'interior', 'exterior', 'complete', 'perfect', 'final', 'last', 'unique', 'absolute', 'impossible', 'supreme', etc.

**For Ex -** This is more superior than that (wrong)  
This is superior than that (correct)

11. Some adjective are never used in comparative degree. They are always used in only positive and superlative degree.

#### POSITIVE

Northern

Top

Eastern

#### SUPERLATIVE

Northernmost

Topmost

Easternmost.

#### 12 Some Confusing Adjectives:

(i) **Farther and further:** Farther means 'at, to, or by a greater distance'.  
It's used as comparative of far.

**For Ex -** My house is at the farther end of the street.  
Further means 'additional'.

**For Ex -** For further information contact, contact me.

(ii) **last and Latest:** Last means "after all others in time or order".  
It refers to position.

**For Ex -** Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of India  
Latest means 'of recent date'. It refers to time.

**For Ex -** I bought the latest mobile phone.

(iii) **Elder (Eldest)/older (oldest):** Elder (Eldest) means 'of earlier birth'. It is used only for persons and is confined to members of the same family.

**For Ex -** Ramesh is my elder brother

Older (oldest) means 'advanced in years'. It can be used for both persons and things.

**For Ex -** Shivam is older than tina

Hinduism is the oldest religion of the world.

(iv) **Nearest and Next:** 'Nearest' means 'not for distant in time or space, or degree or circumstances.' It denotes distance.

**For Ex -** Which is the nearest shopping mall?

'Next' means 'immediately following in time or 'order'. It denotes position.

**For Ex -** ViratKohli will be the next captain of Indian Cricket Team.

(v) **Later and Latter:** Later means 'at a subsequent time or stage'.

**For Ex -** She will ask him 'later'.

Latter means 'second of the two things or persons'

**For Ex -** The latter innings of the ODI was quite interesting.

**Note:** 'Farmer' is opposite of letter.

(vi) **Fewer and Less:** Both fewer and less means 'of small quantity or numbers'.

But, fewer is used for countable nouns

while less is used for uncountable nouns.

**For Ex -** No fewer than 20 people died in the plain crash.

No less than half of the work has been completed.

(vii) **Little / a little / the little:** 'Little' means 'limited or below average (hardly any)'

It has a negative meaning.

**For Ex -** There is little hope of his survival.

'A little' means 'somewhat (though not much)'

It has a positive meaning. It is used in context of 'some'.

**For Ex -** A little awareness would have saved his life.

'The little' means 'not much but all of that much available'

**For Ex -** He drank off the little water he had.

**Note:** 'Few/a few/the few' and 'little/a little/the little' have same meaning. The only difference being that 'little/a little/the little' are used for uncountable nouns, while 'few/a few/ the few' are used for countable noun.

**For Ex -** Few hardly any students have attended the class today.

A few (some) members are absent.

The few (Not many, but all there are)

Friends he had were all very helpful.

**Note:** Few is used with plural nouns.

13. If adjective of shape, size, colour, origin etc. come together in a single sentence, then the order of adjective should be as follows.

Opinion>Size>Age>Shape>Colour>Origin>Material>Porpose

**For Ex -** I bought a big black leather bag for the summer camp. Size colour Material.

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## Exercise

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**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error, (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. No station on this sector of the railway (1)/is as modern and clean (2)/as this station is (3)/No error (4)
2. After he had read the two first chapters (1)/of the novel he felt like reading (2)/the novel at one sitting. (3)/No error (4)
3. Enough is enough I cannot now (1)/tolerate this mischief (2)/any much. (3)/No error (4)
4. The girls sang few songs (1)/to entertain the guests (2)/but the guests were not pleased. (3)/No error (4)
5. No book is as absorbing as (1)/the novel I am reading (2)/written by Premchand. (3)/No error (4)
6. Of all the teachers in our school, (1)/our history teacher (2)/is the better. (3)/No error (4)
7. I always prefer working in a (1)/released atmosphere than one (2)/full of tension and anxiety. (3)/No error (4)
8. Manjeet said that he preferred a white shirt (1)/than a coloured one (2)/on any festive occasion. (3)/No error (4)

9. No variety of mango (1)/produced in our country (2)/is as tasty as this variety. (3)/No error (4)
10. Amrita was so overburden by office work (1)/that she felt tired (2)/at the end of the day. (3)/No error (4)
11. There were no (1)/ less than fifty persons (2)/ in the dining hall. (3)/ No error (4)
12. Few remarks that (1)/ he made were offensive (2)/ to my brother. (3)/ No error (4)
13. It is a worth seeing movie (1)/ and you must (2)/ not miss it. (3)/ No error (4)
14. Of all the students Rita was less worried (1)/ when the date for the annual examination (2)/ was announced. (3)/ No error (4)
15. Even the most perfect person (1)/ in the world is said to have erred (2)/ when there was time to act. (3)/ No error (4)
16. I was surprised to see every (1)/ student sitting quietly in the class, even though (2)/ the teacher was not present. (3)/ No error (4)
17. Whole India expressed anger (1)/ over the hijacking of Air India Boeing Jet (2)/ by militant at Karachi. (3)/ No error (4)
18. I like him because (1)/ he is the more interesting fellow (2)/ because of his amiable nature. (3)/ No error (4)
19. The meeting was postponed (1)/ because only the few (2)/ persons were present there. (3)/ No error (4)
20. In the opinion of (1)/ everyone she is wiser (2)/ than beautiful. (3)/ No error (4)
21. He is as intelligent (1)/ if not more intelligent (2)/ than his brother. (3)/ No error (4)
22. She is better than (1)/ any girl that studies (2)/ in our class. (3)/ No error (4)
23. The latest chapter of this novel (1)/ is the most comprehensive of all (2)/ the chapters in the book. (3)/ No error (4)
24. She was not punished (1)/ though she came (2)/ latter than I. (3)/ No error (4)
25. She is the best (1)/ and beautiful girl (2)/ of our village. (3)/ No error (4)
26. My book is superior (1)/ than yours although it (2)/ has cost me much less. (3)/ No error (4)
27. Of all other my neighbours (1)/ he is the kindest and (2)/ most considerate to others. (3)/ No error (4)
28. 'Arabian Nights' is the most (1)/ adventurous of any books (2)/ written so far. (3)/ No error (4)
29. The works of Shakespeare (1)/ are more famous than any (2)/ other English dramatist. (3)/ No error (4)
30. It is all the more (1)/ better if you work (2)/ in my company. (3)/ No error (4)
31. These kind (1)/of roses is (2)/ very popular. (3)/ No error (4)
32. He doesn't need (1)/ your help because (2)/ he is too intelligent. (3)/ No error (4)
33. Chandigarh is further (1)/ from Delhi (2)/ than Meerut. (3)/ No error (4)
34. It was bitter cold (1)/ and we preferred not (2)/ to go out that night. (3)/ No error (4)
35. No animal is so sacred (1)/ to the Hindus (2)/ as the cow is. (3)/ No error (4)
36. This is a (1)/ worth seeing sight after (2)/ travelling for three hours. (3)/ No error (4)
37. Of the two (1)/ routes this is (2)/ the short. (3)/ No error (4)
38. He was a so big man (1)/ that he could not (2)/ sit in that chair. (3)/ No error (4)
39. What are (1)/ the needed ingredients (2)/ for this dish? (3)/ No error (4)
40. I was really (1)/ surprise when I (2)/ heard the news. (3)/ No error (4)
41. She ran so fastly (1)/ that she reached the station in (2)/ just two minutes. (3)/ No error (4)
42. She speaks (1)/ so loudly that even a deaf (2)/ can hear her voice. (3)/ No error (4)
43. I am more happier (1)/ here than (2)/ I was in the UK. (3)/ No error (4)
44. This might be (1)/ the more difficulttaskhe would (2)/ ever perform. (3)/ No error (4)
45. The ratings of this movie (1)/ are higher than (2)/ that of any movie. (3)/ No error (4)
46. This desk contains the more (1)/ popular encyclopedias and science journals (2)/ for the students. (3)/ No error (4)
47. In his adulthood (1)/ a person is likely to get (2)/ more wise day by day. (3)/ No error (4)
48. Her impudent behavior (1)/ was completely inappropriate for such (2)/ a formal occasion. (3)/ No error (4)
49. A robot is thousand times (1)/ more efficient (2)/than a man. (3)/ No error (4)
50. It very often happens that a (1)/man who talks (2)/most does little. (3)/ No error (4)



## Solutions

1. (1); Use 'No other station on' in place of 'No station on'.  
 No student of this coaching is as good as Manjeet. (x)  
 No other student of this coaching is as good as Manjeet. (✓)  
 No other player of the Indian cricket team is as famous as Ganguly. (x)  
 No other player of the Indian cricket team is as famous as Ganguly. (✓)
2. (1); Use 'The first two chapters' in place of 'The two first chapters'. When cardinal adective and Ordinal Adjective are used together, Ordinal Adjective (first, second, third, next, last etc.) is used before Cardinal Adjective.

### Example-

He has finished the three first chapters of this book. (x)  
 He has finished the first three chapters of this book. (✓)

3. (3); Use 'any more' in place of 'any much'. 'any' is used with comparative degree adjective.  
 Is his friend any good? (x)  
 Is his friend any better? (✓)
4. (1); Use 'a few songs' in place of 'few songs'.
5. (1); Use 'No other book' in place of 'No book'.
6. (3); Use 'is the best' in place of 'is the better'.
7. (2); Use 'to' in place of 'than'.
8. (2); Use 'to a coloured one' in place of 'than a coloured one'. Prefer/Preferable take preposition 'to'.
9. (1); Use 'No other variety of mangoes' in place of 'No variety of mangoes'.  
 No other + SCN + Verb + So/as + 'Positive Degree Adjective + as + S

### Example-

No leader in the R.J.D. is so as famous and powerful as Mr. Laloo Prasad. (x)  
**No other leader** in the R.J.D. is so as famous and powerful as Mr. Laloo Prasad. (✓)

10. (1); Use 'overburdened' in place of 'overburden' because overburdened is an adjective and 'overburden' is a verb.  
 She is so **beauty** that everyone likes to talk to her. (x)  
 She is so **beautiful** that everyone likes to talk to her. (✓)  
 He is **please** with me. (x)  
 He is **pleased** with me. (✓)
11. (2); Use 'fewer' in place of 'less'.
12. (1); Use 'The few' in place of 'Few'.
13. (1); Use 'movie worth seeing' in place of 'worth seeing movie'.
14. (1); Use 'the least' in place of 'less'.
15. (1); Remove 'most'.
16. (2); Use 'quiet' in place of 'quietly'.
17. (1); Add 'the' before 'whole'.
18. (2); Use 'the most' in place of 'the more'.
19. (2); Remove 'the' before 'few'.
20. (2); Use 'more wise' in place of 'wiser'.

21. (1); Add 'as' after 'intelligent'.
22. (2); Add 'other' after 'any'.
23. (1); Use 'the last' in place of 'latest'.
24. (3); Use 'later' in place of 'latter'.
25. (2); Add 'the most' before 'beautiful'.
26. (2); Use 'to' in place of 'than'.
27. (1); Remove 'other' before 'my neighbours'.
28. (2); Use 'all' in place of 'any'.
29. (2); Add 'those of' after 'than'.
30. (1); Remove 'all the more' before 'better'.
31. (1); Use 'this kind' in place of 'these kind'.
32. (3); Use 'very' in place of 'too'.
33. (1); Use 'farther' in place of 'further'.
34. (1); Use 'bitterly' in place of 'bitter'.
35. (1); Add 'other' after 'No'.
36. (2); Use 'sight worth seeing' in place of 'worth seeing sight'.
37. (3); Use 'shorter' in place of 'short'.
38. (1); Use 'so big a man' in place of 'a so big man'.
39. (2); Use 'necessary' in place of 'needed'.
40. (2); Use 'surprised' in place of 'surprise'.
41. (1); 'fast' should be used in place of 'fastly'.
42. (2); 'loud' should be used in place of 'loudly'. Since, an adjective of positive degree is used in-between so and that.
43. (1); 'more' should not be used here. Since, two comparative degrees are not used to gether.
44. (2); 'most' should be used in place of 'more'. Since, the 'task' is compared with all the other tasks. Hence, superlative degree should be used.
45. (3); 'Any other movie' should be used in place of 'Any movie'.
46. (1); 'most' should be used in place of 'more'.
47. (3); 'wiser' should be used in place of 'more wise'. Since 'wiser' is the comparative degree of 'wise'.
48. (4); No error.
49. (2); 'efficient' should be used in place of 'more efficient' Since, comparative degree not used with 'times'.
50. (3); 'much' should be used in place of 'most' since 'work' is uncountable.



# Question Tag

A question tag or tag question (also known as tail question) is a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment (the "tag"). Example-

- (1) Seema is cooking, **isn't she?**
- (2) Ram was running a race, **wasn't he?**
- (3) They have played chess, **haven't they?**
- (4) She will not come today, **will she?**
- (5) He did not go there, **did he?**

Underlined words are examples of question tag.

## Rules:

- (1) Question tag is always made with the help of helping verb. Example- Doesn't, didn't, couldn't, haven't, shan't, aren't etc.
- (2) If the given statement is negative then question tag will be positive and if the given statement is positive then tag will be negative. Example-
  - (a) **She is running a race, isn't she?**

↓  
Positive sentence

↓  
Negative tag
  - (b) **He could not win the match, could he?**

↓  
Negative statement

↓  
Positive tag
- (3) Question tag is never made by using 'noun'. 'Pronoun' is used to make question tag. Example-
  - (a) Ram has submitted the file, **hasn't he?**
  - (b) Pooja can come today, **can't she?**
  - (c) Manoj is not a doctor, **is he?**
- (4) If the Subject in the given statement is no one, none, anyone, someone, everyone, everybody, somebody or nobody, then the subject of the question tag will be 'they'.
  - (1) None can solve this sum, **can they?**
  - (2) Anyone can come here, **can't they?**
  - (3) Someone criticized me, **didn't they?**
- (5) If the Subject in the given statement is nothing, anything, something or everything, then the subject of the question tag will be 'it'.
  - (a) Everything is fine, **isn't it?**
  - (b) Something was missing, **wasn't it?**
  - (c) Nothing can't be seen, **can it?**
- (6) Question tag of 'I am' will be 'aren't I?' and question tag of 'I am not' will be 'am I?'
  - (a) I am reading a book, **aren't I?**
  - (b) I am not your teacher, **am I?**
- (7) Some words are used in negative sense. Question tag of such words is made in positive sense. Such words are-

Few, little, neither, none, no one, nothing, hardly, rarely, seldom, scarcely.

**Example-**

- (a) No one can read this, **can they?**
- (b) None is present here, **are they?**
- (c) They said nothing for him, **did they?**
- (d) She rarely tells a lie, **does she?**
- (8) If any statement starts with let's (Let us) then its question tag will be '**shall we?**

**Example-**

- (a) Let's play chess, **shall we?**
- (b) Let's watch a movie, **shall we?**

But if the statement starts with Let you/ let them/ let him etc. then the Question tag will be 'will you'.

**Example-**

- (a) Let they plan, will you?
- (b) Let him sleep, will you?
- (c) Let her read, will you?

## Exercise

**Fill in the blanks with suitable question tags:**

1. Payal did not come in time, .....
2. Sanu and Panu did not go there, .....
3. I am rich, .....
4. We find a large number of men waiting at the bus stand, .....
5. I can drive a car, .....
6. You often go to your teacher, .....
7. The poor boy has no chance of success, .....
8. Ramesh has little knowledge of English, .....
9. Few students were present there, .....
10. Let the children go out, .....
11. Let him do that, .....
12. Let's finish this work now, .....
13. Don't be disappointed, .....
14. Somebody has beaten the cow, .....
15. Anyone can easily break the gate, .....
16. He isn't going to do it, .....
17. You enjoyed that, .....
18. He doesn't write very well, .....
19. We love it, .....
20. It doesn't work, .....
21. They don't live in Liverpool, .....
22. She works in sales, .....
23. It looks perfect there, .....
24. We went there last year, .....
25. I don't know him, .....

- 26. There isn't an answer, .....
- 27. He's really good-looking, .....
- 28. It isn't any good, .....
- 29. There's a pub on the corner, .....
- 30. They weren't enjoying it, .....
- 31. She isn't here yet, .....
- 32. It's the last one, .....
- 33. She's leaving tomorrow, .....
- 34. It isn't what we wanted, .....
- 35. He isn't very happy with it, .....
- 36. She is enjoying Jazz music, .....
- 37. We are Barca fans,.....
- 38. She broke my dreams,.....
- 39. I hate hot weather,.....
- 40. She talks a lot,.....

**Solutions**

1.	did she?	2.	did they?	3.	aren't I ?	4.	don't we?	5.	can't I ?
6.	don't you?	7.	has he?	8.	has he?	9.	were they ?	10.	will you?
11.	will you?	12.	shall we?	13.	will you?	14.	haven't they?	15.	can't they?
16.	is he?	17.	didn't you?	18.	does he?	19.	don't we?	20.	does it?
21.	do they?	22.	doesn't she?	23.	doesn't it?	24.	didn't we?	25.	do I ?
26.	is there?	27.	isn't he?	28.	is it?	29.	isn't there?	30.	were they ?
31.	is she?	32.	isn't it?	33.	isn't she?	34.	is it?	35.	is he?
36.	isn't she?	37.	aren't we?	38.	didn't she?	39.	don't I?	40.	doesn't she?



# Preposition

A preposition is a word which generally precedes a noun or pronoun and expresses a relation between the noun or pronoun and other words or elements in the sentence.

**For Ex -** (a) There is a cat **on** the table

(b) All the boys are **in** the room.

**Note:** Sometimes, Prepositions are placed at the end of a sentence and not before a noun/pronoun.

**For Ex -** Amit has much to be sad about who they taking to?

There are four types of Prepositions:

- (1) Prepositions of Time : in , on, since, for, at, from, between, during, after, within, till, until, from etc.
- (2) Prepositions of position/place : between, among, amongst, amid, amidst, in, at on, beside, besides, etc.
- (3) Prepositions of Directions : along, across, against, up, down, to, towards, for, from, at, on etc.
- (4) Other Prepositions' with, without, by, off, of, around, about, besides, except, etc.

## USES OF SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

### 1. UP - Above - On - Over

(i) **UP:** As a preposition, 'up' is used to talk about a higher position or a movement to a higher position.

**For Ex -** He followed his teacher up the stairs.

(ii) **Above:** 'Above' is used to denote a higher position or level.

**For Ex -** His marks are above eighty percent.

(iii) **On:** 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something else and is touching it.

**For Ex -** The book is on the table

**Note:** On is also used before a 'Day' or 'Date'.

**For Ex -** I will visit him on Monday.

India became republic on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950

If there is an article before a 'means of transport', 'On' is used.

**For Ex -** On a bus/train/ship/cycle.

(iv) **Over:** 'Over' is used to denote the position of something which is above something else and is covering it.

**For Ex -** I put my hands over my eyes.

### 2. Down - Below - Beneath - Under.

(i) **Down:** Down is used to denote a lower position, from a higher one.

**For Ex -** She bent down to look under the car.

(ii) **Below:** 'Below' means 'in a lower position (than)'.

**For Ex -** My marks are below average

(iii) **Beneath:** 'Beneath' means 'directly underneath (something)'

**For Ex -** There is a pipeline beneath the road.

(iv) **Under:** 'Under' is used to denote a position of something which is below something else and is often covered by it.

**For Ex -** Doctor put the thermometer under my tongue.

**3. Between - Among - Amongst.**

(i) **Between:** 'Between' is used to denote the space between two separate places, people, or objects.

**For Ex** - My car is parked between a bus and a truck.

(ii) **Among:** 'Among' means 'In the middle of a number of (more than two) things.

**For Ex** - He could not find even a single familiar face among the crowd.

(iii) **Amongst:** 'Among' and 'Amongst' mean the same. Though they are bit different in usage.

**For Ex** - The sweets which udit had bought were distributed among the poor children.

Amongst is used before a vowel sound, while among is used before a consonant sound.

**For Ex** - Among them. Amongst US.

**4. Beside - Besides - Except.**

(i) **Beside:** Beside means 'next to'.

**For Ex** - Go and sit beside her.

(ii) **Besides:** Besides means 'in addition to'.

**For Ex** - They have a lots of things in common besides their profession.

(iii) **Except:** Except is used before a noun about which the statement is not true.

Except means 'apart from'

**For Ex** - Everyone had attended the class except Rohit.

**5. For and Since**

(i) **For:** 'For' is used to denote period of time.

**For Ex** - I have been sleeping for four hours.

For is also used to denote 'purpose'.

**For Ex** - These seats are reserved for ladies only.

(ii) **Since:** 'Since' is used to denote a point of time.

**For Ex** - I have been sleeping since four P.M.

'Since' is also used to 'denote' 'reason'.

**For Ex** - Since I was injured, I did not play the match.

**6. Across and Through.**

(i) **Across:** 'Across' means 'from one side to the other of something with clear boundaries'

**For Ex** - Across a road.

Across a bridge.

(ii) **Through:** 'Through' is used to indicate the movement from one end to the other.

**For Ex** - They ran swiftly through the woods.

**7. On - Upon - Onto**

(i) **On:** 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something and is touching it.

**For Ex** - My Pen is on the bed.

**Note:** 'On' denotes 'Position'

(ii) **Upon:** 'Upon' is used to denote 'On' in a more formal term, especially in abstract senses.

**For. Ex** - It was based upon two principles

(iii) **Onto:** 'Onto' is used to indicate movement into or on a particular place.

**For Ex** - She slipped as she stepped onto the floor.

**Note:** Upon and Onto are used to denote Motion.

**For Ex** - The cat jumped upon the platform.

They climbed onto the summit.

**8. In - Into - within.**

- (i) **In:** 'In' is used to denote the position of something which is surrounded or closed off by something.  
For Ex - Neelam is in the room.
- (ii) **Into:** 'Into' is used to denote movement inside or middle of something.  
For Ex - Get into the bed.
- (iii) **Within:** 'Within' is used to denote time or position which is inside the range or limits of a particular period of time or distance.  
For Ex - I will complete this work within two hours.  
My house is within a mile of the station.

**9. By and With.**

- (i) **By:** 'By' is used to indicate the person or thing which does something.  
For Ex - I was cheated by him.  
**Note:** By is also used before mode of transportation when it comes with words like 'go', 'come', 'arrive', etc.  
For Ex - I go to school by bus.
- (ii) **With:** 'With' is used before something which has been used as means or equipment to do something.  
For Ex - Rajesh shot the tiger with a rifle.

**10. Before and In front of**

- (i) **Before:** is used for a period of time which is earlier than the thing/ time mentioned.  
For Ex - She came before me.
- (ii) **In front of:** 'In front of' means 'directly ahead of '(something)'.  
For Ex - Do not stand in front of me.

**11. At and in**

- (i) **At:** 'At' is used to denote an exact position or a particular place (or time)  
For Ex - I am at my home.  
The school starts at 8 : 30 A.M.
- (ii) **In:** 'In' is used when we want to describe a part or a period of time.  
For Ex - I am going to Mumbai in July.  
I was born in 1993.

**12. To and Towards**

- (i) **To:** 'To' is used to denote 'destination'  
For Ex - I am going to America.  
She is going to temple.
- (ii) **Towards:** 'Towards' means 'In the direction of'.  
For Ex - Isha is going towards the college  
Rajeev is going towards the temple.  
**Note:** In the above example, 'College' and 'Temple' need not to be the destination of 'Isha' and 'Rajeev'

**13. In spite of and Despite.**

- (i) **In spite of:** 'In Spite of' means 'without being affected by the particular factor mentioned'  
For Ex - In spite of being late, he was allowed to enter the class.
- (ii) **Despite:** 'Despite' and 'In spite of' mean the same. Never use the preposition 'of' with 'Despite'  
For Ex - Despite being late, he was allowed to enter the class.



**14. Since and from.**

(i) **Since:** 'Since' is used to denote a point of time in the past.

**For Ex -** I had been talking to him since December.

She has been teaching in this school since January.

(ii) **From:** 'From' is used to denote a point of time/distance at which something starts and then continues.

**For Ex -** The price of milk will rise by Rs. 10 from Monday.

The school remains open from 8 : 30 a.m. to 2 : 30 p.m.

**Note:** The point of time denoted by 'from' can be in past as well as in future.

**For Ex -** I will start going to school from next Monday.

**Note:** From is also used to show 'separation'

**For Ex -** The boy fell from the terrace.

**15. Of and off**

(i) **Of:** 'Of' is used to denote relation

**For Ex -** Sanya is a friend of mine.

The leg of this table is broken.

(ii) **Off:** 'Off' is used to denote separation

**For Ex -** She fell off the bed.

Ashish took his jacket off.

**16. During and for**

(i) **During:** 'During' is used to express the period of time in which something happens.

**For Ex -** I was in Delhi during the winter

I went to Shimla during my vacation.

(ii) **For:** 'For' expresses how long something lasts.

**For Ex -** They were on leave for two weeks.

**Appropriate Prepositions with different parts of speech**

**Nouns Followed by Preposition 'of'**

Abhorrence of

Abhorrence of

Charge of

Doubt of

Failure of

Proof of

Want of

**Adjectives Followed by preposition 'of'**

Accused of

Afraid of

Apprised of

Aware of

Bought of

Certain of

Composed of

Conscious of

Assurance of

Distrust of

Experience of

Observance of

Result of

Acquitted of

Apprehensive of

Assured of

Bereft of

cautious of

characteristic of

confident of

convinced

Covetous of

Deprived of

Devoid of

Distrustful of

Easy of

Fearful of

Greedy of

Heedless of

informed of

Irrespective of

Lavish of

Productive of

Regardless of

Sensible of

Slow of

Sure of

Tolerant of

defrauded of

desirous of

Diffident of

Dullo of

Envious of

Fond of

Guilty of

Ignorant of

Innocent of

Lame of

Negligent of

Proud of

Sanguine of

Sick of

Subversive

Suspicious of

Vain of

Void of	Weary of	Start for	Stipulate for
Worthy of	Beware of	Sue for	Wish for
<b>Verbs Following by Preposition 'of'</b>		Yearn for	
Acquit of	Beware of	<b>Verbs followed by preposition 'on'</b>	
Boats of	Complain of	Comment on	Decide on
Despair of	Die of	Deliberate on	Depend on
Disapprove of	Dispose of	Determine on	Dwell on
Divest of	Dream of	Embark on	Encroach on
Heal of	Judge of	Enlarge	Impose on
Repent of	Teste of	insist on	Intrude on
<b>Nouns followed by Preposition 'for'</b>		Resolve on	Subsist on
Affection for	Ambition for	Trample on	
Anxiety for	Apology for	<b>Nouns followed by Preposition 'to'</b>	
Appetite for	Aptitude for	Access to	Accession to
Blame for	Candidate for	Allegiance to	Alternative to
Capacity for	Compassion for	Antidote to	Antipathy to
Compensation for	Contempt for	Approach to	Assent to
Craving for	Desire for	Attachement	Attention to
Esteem for	Fitness for	Concession to	Disgrace to
Fondness for	Guarantee of	Disklike to	Encouragement to
Leisure for	Liking for	Enmity to	Exception to
Match for	Motive for	Incentive to	Indifference to
Need for	Opportunity for	Invitation to	Key to
Partiality for	Passion for	Linieny to	Likeness to
Pity for	Predilection for	Limit to	Menace to
Pretext for	Relish for	Obedence to	Objection to
Remorse for	Reputation for	Postscript to	Preface to
<b>Adjectives following preposition 'for'</b>		Reference to	Repugnance to
Anxious for	Celebrated for	Resemblance to	Sequel to
Conspicuous for	Customary for	Submissions to	Sequel to
Designed for	Destined for	Temptation to	Traitor to
Eager for	Eligible for	<b>Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'to'</b>	
Eminent for	Fit for	Abhorrent to	Acceptable to
Good for	Grateful for	Accessible	Impertinent to
Notorious for	Penitent for	Incidental to	Indifferent to
Prepared for	proper for	Indebted to	indulgent to
Qualified for	Ready for	Inimical to	Insensible to
Sorry for	Sufficient for	Injured to	Irrelevant to
Useful for	Zealous for	Favourable to	Hurtful to
<b>Verb Followed by Prepositions 'for'</b>		Immaterial to	Imervious to
Atone for	Canvass for	Indigenous to	Liabile to
Care for	Clamour for	Limited to	Lost to
Feel for	Hope for	Loval to	Material to
Mourn for	Pine for	Natural to	Necessary to

Obedient to  
Offensive to  
Painful to  
Peculiar to  
Pledged to  
Prejudicial to  
Prior to  
Reduced to  
Relevant to  
Responsible to  
Sacred to  
Suitable to  
Supplementary to  
True to

**Verbs Followed by Preposition 'to'**

Accede to  
Adhere to  
Allude to  
Appoint to  
Aspire to  
Attain to  
Attribute to  
Conduce to  
Consent to  
Lead to  
Object to  
Prefer to  
Refer to  
Stoop to  
Surrender to  
Yield to

**Adjectives followed Preposition 'in'**

Absorbed in  
Accomplished in  
Assiduous in  
Bigoted in  
Defective in  
Experienced in  
Enveloped in  
Foiled in  
Implicated in  
Involved in  
Proficnet in  
Temperate in

Obliged to  
Opposite to  
Partial to  
Pertinent to  
Preferable to  
Profitable to  
Prone to  
Related to  
Repugnant to  
Restricted to  
Subject to  
Suited to  
Tantamount to

Adapt to  
Allot to  
Appologize to  
Ascribe to  
Assent to  
Attend to  
Belong to  
Conform to  
Listen to  
Listen to  
occur to  
Revert to  
Succumb to  
Succumb to  
Testify to

Abstemious in  
Accurate in  
Backward in  
Correct in  
Deficient in  
Deligent in  
Fertile in  
Honest in  
Interested in  
Lax in  
Remiss in  
Versed in

**Verbs Followed by Preposition 'in'**

Involve in  
Acquiesce in  
Delight in  
Enlist in  
Fall in  
Increase in  
Persevere in

**Nouns Followed by Prepositions 'with'**

Acquaintance with  
Bargain with  
Conformity  
Intercourse with  
Relations with

**Adjectives followed preposition 'with'**

Acquainted with  
Beset with  
Compatible with  
Consistent with  
Contended with  
Conversant with  
Delighted with  
Disgusted with  
Endowed with  
Fired with  
Infatuated with  
Infested with  
Invested with  
Popular with  
Satiated with  
Touched with

**Verb Followed by Preposition 'with'**

Associate with  
Clash with  
Comply with  
Condole with  
Correspond with  
Deluge with  
Dispense with  
Grapple with  
Intrigue with  
Part with  
Remonstrate with  
Sympathisize with  
Trifle with

persist in  
Dabble in  
Employ in  
Excel in  
Excel in  
Indulge in  
Alliance with  
Compromise with  
Enmity with  
Intimacy with

Afflicted with  
Busy with  
Compliant with  
Contemporary with  
Contrasted with  
Convulsed with  
Deluged with  
Drenched with  
Fatigued with  
Gifted with  
Infected with  
Inspired with  
Overcome with  
Replete with  
Satisfied with

Bear with  
Coincinde with  
Condone with  
Cope with  
Credit with  
Disagree with  
Fill with  
Expostulate with  
Meddle with  
Quarrel with  
Side with  
Vie with

**Verbs Followed by Preposition 'from'**

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

**Nouns Followed by Preposition 'from'**

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

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

1. Abstinence **from** wine.
2. Ability **for** or **in** some work.
3. Abundance of wealth.
4. Accession **to** the throne.
5. Access **to** person or place.
6. Accomplice **with** a person in a crime.
7. Accusation **of** forgery.
8. In accordance **with** some rule.
9. Affinity **with** something.
10. Adherence **to** a rule.
11. Affection **for** somebody.
12. Affinity **between** two things.
13. Alliance **with** a person or state.
14. Allusion **to** something.
15. Alternative **to** a a method/something
16. Analogy **of** one thing **with** another.
17. Analogy **between** things.
18. Animosity **against** somebody.
19. Antidote **against** infection.
20. Antidote **to** some poison.
21. Apprehension **of** danger.
22. Approach **to** (step towards) anything.
23. Arrival **in** a country.
24. Arrival **at** a place.
25. Assault **on** a person or thing.
26. Attack (vt +) somebody.
27. Attack (n/c) **on** a country.
28. Attraction **to** or towards a thing
29. Authority **over** a person.
30. Authority **on** a subject
31. Aversion **to** a person or thing.
32. Candidate **for** a post.
33. Care **for** somebody's safety.
34. Care **for** his health.
35. Charge **of** murder.
36. Charge **with** theft.
37. Claim **on** or **against** somebody.
38. Claim **to** property.
39. Compact **with** a person.
40. Comment **on** something.
41. Comparison **of** somebody **with** somebody.
42. **By/in** comparison **with**.
43. Compassion **for** somebody.
44. Competition **with** somebody.
45. Competition **for** something.
46. Complicity **in** a crime.
47. Compliance **with** a request.
48. Condemnation **to** death.
49. Confidence **in** somebody.
50. Conformity **with** anyone's views.
51. Conformity **to** rule.
52. Compensation for a loss.
53. Connection **with** a person or thing.
54. Connivance **at** anyone's fault.
55. Consciousness **of** guilt.
56. Consideration **for** somebody.
57. Contact **with** somebody/something.
58. Contempt **for** a person or thing.
59. A contrast **with** a person.
60. A contrast **to** a person or thing.
61. Controversy **on** or **about** something.
62. Contribution **to** a fund.
63. Contribution **towards** some project.
64. Conversation **with** somebody.
65. Decision **on** some case.
66. Decision **of** some dispute.
67. Decline of **an** empire.

68. Decline **in** moral/price.
69. Degradation **from** rank.
70. Delight in music / **in** something.
71. Descent **from** ancestors.
72. Desire **for** wealth.
73. Desirous (Adj.) **of** something.
74. Disgust **at** meanness.
75. Dislike **to** a person or thing.
76. Distaste **for** mathematics/something.
77. Doubt **of** or **about** a thing.
78. Duty **to** a person.
79. Encroachment **on** / **upon** one's rights.
80. Engagement **with** somebody.
81. Entrance **into** a place.
82. Enmity **with** somebody.
83. Esteem **for** somebody.
84. Exception **to** a rule.
85. (Make) an exception **of** somebody or something.
86. Excuse **for** a mistake.
87. Failure **of** electricity.
88. Failure **of** somebody in something.
89. Faith **in** somebody or something.
90. Familiarity **with** a person or thing.
91. Freedom **from** care.
92. Freedom **of** action.
93. Glance **at** a person or thing.
94. Glance **over** a wide surface.
95. Gratitude **for** a thing.
96. Gratitude **to** a person.
97. Grief **at** an event.
98. Grief **for** a person.
99. Guess **at** the truth / something.
100. Harmony **with** anything.
101. Hatred **of** or **for** somebody.
102. Hatred **of** a thing.
103. Heir **to** some property.
104. Heir **of** somebody.
105. Hindrance **to** something.
106. Hint **at** some reward.
107. Hope **for** better a luck.
108. Hostility **to** a person or cause.
109. Identity **with** somebody/something.
110. Immersion **into** water.
111. Implication **in** this crime.
112. Implication **on** someone.
113. Imputation **against** somebody.
114. Incentive **to** a worker.
115. Inclination **for** sport/something.
116. Indifference **to** help others.
117. Indulgence **to** a beautiful woman.
118. Influence **over** or **with** somebody.
119. Influence **on** decision of wife.
120. Inquiry **into** circumstances/a case.
121. Insight **into** something somebody's character.
122. Intercession **with** a superior.
123. Intercession **for** a friend.
124. Jurisdiction **in** a lawsuit.
125. Justification **of** or **for** crime.
126. Key to understanding **of** the problem.
127. Liability **to** an illness.
128. Libel **against** his character.
129. Liking **for** non-vegetarian / something.
130. Longing **for** luxury / something.
131. Lust **for** life / something.
132. Malice **against** an enemy.
133. Neglect **of** duty.
134. Neglect **of** doing a thing.
135. Nomination **of** a member.
136. Nomination **to** a position.
137. Opportunity **for** going abroad / doing something.
138. Partnership **in** a thing.
139. Power **over** a person.
140. Precaution **against** infection.
141. Preface **to** a book.
142. Preference **for** something.
143. Preparation **for** examination/something.
144. Proof **against** somebody.
145. Proof **of** guilt.
146. Qualification **for** a post.
147. Quarrel **with** somebody/something.
148. Readiness **in** responding.
149. Readiness **for** journey.
150. Reference **to** a person or thing.
151. In regard **to** that matter.
152. Regard **for** a person.
153. Relation **between** two things.
154. Relation **with** somebody.

155. Remonstrance **against** somebody's conduct.
156. Remonstrance **with** somebody.
157. Reply **to** a query / a person.
158. Request **for** a thing.
159. Resemblance **to** a person or thing.
160. In respect **of** some quality.
161. Rivalry **with** a person. 5011°
162. Rival **in** something.
163. Search **for** a **after** wealth.
164. **In** search of wealth / a job etc.
165. Share **in** the property / something.
166. Share **with** somebody.
167. Sin **against** God./ mankind/humanity.
168. Sympathy **with** or for somebody.
169. Temptation **to** evil.
170. Temptation **in** diet.
171. Trespass **against** the law.
172. Warrant **for** somebody's arrest.
173. **With** a view **to**.
174. Witness **of** or **to** a case.
175. Wonder **at** his behaviour/ something.
- SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS**
1. Abound in or **with** something.
2. Accrue **to** somebody.
3. Accure **from** something.
4. Accuse somebody **of** theft.
5. Acquit a person **of** all charges/all complicity.
6. Acquit a person **in** a crime.
7. Adapt **to** new surroundings.
8. Adhere **to** a plan / a rule / a principle.
9. Agree **to** a proposal.
10. Agree **with** a person.
11. Agree **on** some matter.
12. Aim **at** a target.
13. Aim **at** doing something.
14. Alight **from** a bus/a train etc.
15. Allude **to** a fact. 16. Answer to a description.
17. Answer **for** misconduct/something.
18. Apologise **to** somebody.
19. Apologise **for** something.
20. Appeal **to** the judge/something.
21. Appeal **against** a sentence.
22. Appeal **for** mercy/something.
23. Apply **to** a person.
24. Apply **for** some post/something.
25. Appoint **to** a post.
26. Argue **with** a person **for** or **against** a point.
27. Arrive **at** a conclusion.
28. Arrive **at** a station/a place.
29. Arrive **in** a country.
30. Ask **for** assistance.
31. Ask **of** or **from** somebody.
32. Associate **with** a group.
33. Blame a person **for** something.
34. Blush **at** one's own mistake.
35. Blush **for** somebody who is at fault.
36. Border **on** a place.
37. Borrow **of** or **from** a friend/somebody.
38. Break the news **of** somebody's death.
39. Break **through** restraint.
40. Break ill news **to** a friend/**to** somebody.
41. Break (dissolve partnership) **with** somebody.
42. Bring a thing **to** light.
43. Bring a thing **under** notice.
44. Burst **upon** (suddenly invade) a country.
45. Burst **into** laughter.
46. Burst **into** tears.
47. Call **on** a person.
48. Call **for** (demand, require) something.
49. Call something **in** (order or request the return of).
50. Canvass **for** (support) votes.
51. **Care for** (attach value to) to a person or thing.
52. Care **about** (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.
53. Challenge a man **to** combat /fight.
54. Charge a man **with** a crime.
55. Charge payment **to** a person.
56. Coincide **with** one's opinion.
57. Come **about** (happen).
58. Come **across** (to meet suddenly).
59. Come **after** somebody (follow).
60. Come **into** fashion.
61. Come **by** something (obtain by effort).
62. Come **of** a rich family.
63. Commence **with** a thing.
64. Communicate a thing **to** somebody.
65. Communicate **with** somebody.
66. Compare somebody **with** somebody.

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

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. We should always (1)/ listen the advice of (2)/our well wishers. (3)/ No error (4)
2. He closely resembles (1)/ with his father (2)/ in facial features. (3)/ No error (4)
3. While taking examinations (1)/ , always write (2)/ with dark ink. (3)/ No error (4)
4. The Insurance Company (1)/ has promised to compensate (2)/ the damage to my house. (3)/ No error (4)
5. You must revise (1)/ your answer sheet (2)/ again. (3)/ No error (4)
6. He suffered (1)/ from heart attack (2)/ last year. (3)/ No error (4)
7. Everybody complains (1)/against callous treatment (2)/ of the police. (3)/ No error (4)
8. She is very popular (1)/ among her friends (2)/ and relatives. (3)/ No error (4)
9. The highway robbers (1)/ robbed all their (2)/ belongings. (3)/ No error (4)
10. Would you please (1)/ ring me up (2)/ on next Monday? (3)/ No error (4)
11. Don't quarrel (1)/ on trifles (2)/ with your friends. (3)/ No error (4)
12. My house comprises (1)/of five rooms and is spacious (2)/ enough for two families. (3)/ No error (4)
13. There is no cause (1)/of anxiety (2)/ about his health. (3)/ No error (4)
14. Children should be (1)/ taught to write (2)/ by a fountain pen. (3)/ No error (4)
15. Pakistan invaded (1)/on India (2)/ in 1965. (3)/ No error (4)
16. His employers (1)/ were compelled to (2)/ dispense his services. (3)/ No error (4)
17. On Diwali he will (1)/ order for a new (2)/ pair of shoes. (3)/ No error (4)
18. You should at least (1)/ congratulate your friend for (2)/ his grand success in the elections. (3)/ No error (4)
19. The accused was bound (1)/ by a chain and (2)/ taken to prison. (3)/ No error (4)
20. My father has assured (1)/ me to present me a new (2)/ scooter on my next birthday. (3)/ No error (4)
21. In a democratic society no (1)/ one should be discriminated (2)/ because of caste and creed. (3)/ No error (4)
22. A summons (1)/ was served to (2)/ him last week. (3)/ No error (4)
23. As a responsible officer (1)/you should dispense with justice (2)/to the poor and the needy (3)/No error (4)
24. Whenever she goes (1)/ out her chaperon (2)/ accompanies with her. (3)/ No error (4)
25. The meeting began (1)/ at about 2 p.m. and he (2)/ had arrived quite earlier. (3)/ No error (4)
26. The news of the (1)/ Prime Minister's death spread (2)/ in all over the country. (3)/ No error (4)
27. He always travelled (1)/ in second class with a view (2)/ to understanding the pulse of his countrymen. (3)/ No error (4)
28. She was admitted in the (1)/ hospital when she met (2)/ with a serious accident. (3)/ No error (4)
29. After his death, his wife (1)/ and children died (2)/ of misery and starvation. (3)/ No error (4)

30. While going to college (1)/, I met my old friends (2)/ in the way. (3)/ No error (4)
31. My friends entrusted (1)/ me his valuables (2)/ when he went abroad. (3)/ No error (4)
32. Our neighbour (1)/ was charged of (2)/ murder last year. (3)/ No error (4)
33. You must comply (1)/ by the orders (2)/ of your seniors. (3)/ No error (4)
34. The father of (1)/ my friend deals (2)/ with medicine. (3)/ No error (4)
35. She has been (1)/ ill from fever (2)/ since Monday. (3)/ No error (4)
36. Real beauty (1)/ consists of (2)/ good character. (3)/ No error (4)
37. The dacoits (1)/ set fire (2)/ on the house. (3)/ No error (4)
38. There was warning (1)/ on the notice board (2)/ "No admission without official permission." (3)/ No error (4)
39. While returning back (1)/ from Noida, he (2)/ lost his purse. (3)/ No error (4)
40. He was overwhelmed (1)/ by grief on the (2)/ demise of his father. (3)/ No error (4)
41. She is very arrogant (1)/ because she comes (2)/ from a rich family. (3)/ No error (4)
42. He has not come (1)/ to meet me although he (2)/ came back before a week. (3)/ No error (4)
43. I saw him (1)/ climbing on the (2)/ tree to pluck mangoes. (3)/ No error (4)
44. Everybody knows (1)/ what for Kanpur (2)/ is famous. (3)/ No error (4)
45. He has never wished (1)/ any reward although he has served (2)/ suffering humanity throughout his life. (3)/ No error (4)
46. Do you know he (1)/ will be operated tomorrow (2)/ in a Delhi hospital? (3)/ No error (4)
47. Sixteen teams are (1)/ competing the (2)/ Soccer World Cup. (3)/ No error (4)
48. They were talking (1)/ something but I don't know (2)/ what they were talking. (3)/ No error (4)
49. She prays God (1)/ everyday for the (2)/ safe return of her son. (3)/ No error (4)
50. In a short time the (1)/ new staff will be substituted (2)/ by those who are on long leave. (3)/ No error (4)

## Solutions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use 'to' after 'Listen'.</li> <li>2. Remove 'with'.</li> <li>3. Use 'in' in place of 'with'.</li> <li>4. Use 'compensate me for damage'.</li> <li>5. Remove 'again'.</li> <li>6. Remove 'from'.</li> <li>7. Use 'of' in place of 'against'.</li> <li>8. Use 'with' in place of 'among'.</li> <li>9. Use 'robbed them all of the belongings'.</li> <li>10. Remove 'on'.</li> <li>11. Use 'over' in place of 'on'.</li> <li>12. Remove 'of'.</li> <li>13. Use 'for' in place of 'of'.</li> <li>14. Use 'with' after 'write'.</li> <li>15. Remove 'on'.</li> <li>16. Use 'with' after 'dispense'.</li> <li>17. Remove 'for' after 'order'.</li> <li>18. Use 'on' in place of 'for'.</li> <li>19. Use 'bound with' in place of 'bound by'.</li> <li>20. Use 'with' after 'me'.</li> <li>21. Use 'against' after 'discriminated'.</li> <li>22. Use 'on' in place of 'to'.</li> <li>23. Remove 'with' after 'dispense'.</li> <li>24. Remove 'with' after 'accompanies'.</li> <li>25. Use 'began at 2 p.m./about 2 p.m.' Don't use both of these prepositions.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>26. Remove 'in' after 'spread'.</li> <li>27. Remove 'in' after 'travelled'.</li> <li>28. Use 'to' in place of 'in'.</li> <li>29. Use 'from' in place of 'of'.</li> <li>30. Use 'on' in place of 'in'.</li> <li>31. Use 'entrusted me with his valuables'.</li> <li>32. Use 'with' in place of 'of'.</li> <li>33. Use 'with' in place of 'by'.</li> <li>34. Use 'in' in place of 'with'.</li> <li>35. Use 'with' in place of 'from'.</li> <li>36. Use 'in' in place of 'of'.</li> <li>37. Use 'to' in place of 'on'.</li> <li>38. Use 'admittance' in place of 'admission'.</li> <li>39. Remove 'back'.</li> <li>40. Use 'with' in place of 'by'.</li> <li>41. Use 'of' in place of 'from'.</li> <li>42. Use 'a week before/ago'.</li> <li>43. Use 'up' in place of 'on'.</li> <li>44. Use 'what Kanpur is famous for'.</li> <li>45. Add 'for' after 'wished'.</li> <li>46. Use 'on/upon' after 'operated'.</li> <li>47. Use 'for' after 'competing'.</li> <li>48. Use 'about' after 'talking' on both the cases.</li> <li>49. Add 'to' after 'prays'.</li> <li>50. Use 'for' in place of 'by'.</li> </ol> |
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# Adverb

## Introduction

→ An adverb is word that qualifies:-

### (a) A verb

Ex - He speaks softly  
Verb      adverb

### (b) An adjective

Ex - He drank very hot tea  
Adverb      adj

### (c) An adverb

Ex - He worked quite hard  
adverb      adverb

### (d) A preposition

Ex - The helicopter hovered exactly over his house.  
Adverb      prep

### (e) A conjunction

Ex - He likes her simply because she has a clear conscience.  
Adverb      conj

### (f) A complete sentence

Ex - Fortunately he did not hurt himself.  
Adverb      Sentence

→ Usually, an adjective qualifies a noun or pronoun but a few adverbs for Ex: 'only' even at last, almost, can also be used for same purpose.

Ex - (1) Only Hari has passed.  
Adverb      Noun

(2) Only they can save you.  
Adverb      Pronoun

## Classification of Adverbs:

→ Adverbs are of three types:

1. Simple adverbs
2. Interrogative adverbs
3. Relative adverbs

1. **Simple Adverb:** If denotes time, place, number, manner, frequency, degree, affirmation, or negation.

(i) **Adverb of Manner:** An adverb of manner tells how a work is done.

The following words express the manner of an action and answer the question 'how', boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, well, etc.

Ex - He works honestly.

He works slowly.

**Remember:** The adverb ending in 'ly' generally comes under adverb of manner.

Adjective	Adverb
Slow	Slowly
Glad	Gladly
Honest	Honestly

→ Miser, niggard, scholar & coward are few nouns in which we often get confused between their adjective and adverb forms.

Noun	Adjective form	Adverb form
Coward	Cowardly	In a cowardly manner
Miser	Miserly	In a miserly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a scholarly

**Remember:**

→ A few words have the same adverb and adjective forms.

**Ex - Fast, straight, out right, direct, hard, late high, safe and quiet.**

Adverb   Adjective

**Ex -**   He word hard   This is a hard work

→ **Adverb of time: after, ago, early, late, now, then, soon, today, tomorrow etc.** are adverbs of time. It shows when did the action take place.

**Ex -** I came late.

→ **Adverb of place: here, there, near, by, up, down, in, out, everywhere, nowhere, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere else etc.** are some examples of adverb of place.

**Ex - I.** Where is your match?

**II.** It is here.

→ **Adverbs of manner: boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, hard, how, fast, well, etc.** are some example of adverb of manner.

**Ex - I.** How is she typing?

**II.** She is typing carefully.

→ **Adverb of frequency/number: once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, frequently etc.** are some examples of adverb of frequency/number.

It shows how often.

**Ex - I.** He is always punctual.

**II.** She has always helped me.

→ **Adverbs of degree: almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quite rather, rarely, hardly, much, more, most, barely, etc.** are some examples of adverb of degree.

**Ex - I.** He is too ill to go to work.

**II.** He is rich enough to maintain a car.

→ **Adverbs of reason: So, hence, therefore, on account of consequently etc.** are some examples of adverb of reason.

**Ex - I.** I could not come because I was not well.

**II.** I do not like him since he has cheated my people.

→ **Adverbs of affirmation: Surely, certainly, truly, etc.** are some examples of adverb of affirmation.

**Ex - I.** She will truly help you.

**II.** I will surely repay the loan

→ **Adverbs of negation: No, not, never etc.** are some examples of adverb of negation.

**Ex - I.** He did not reply to my letter.

**II.** I have never cheated anybody.

→ **Relative adverbs: When, where, why and how, etc.** are some examples of relative adverb.

**Ex - I.** I do not know where he was gone.

**II.** He will come when I call him.

→ **Interrogative adverbs: Why, when, where, now, etc.** are some examples of interrogative adverb.

**Ex -** Why are you surprised?

Where has she seen me?

## Degrees Of comparison

Adverbs has three degree of comparison : positive, comparative and superlative.

	Positive	Comparative	superlative
(a)	fast	faster	fastest
	hard	harder	hardest
	high	higher	highest
(b)	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	politely	more politely	most politely
	wisely	more wisely	most wisely
(c)	well	better	best
	badly	worse	worst
	much	more	most
	little	less	least

**Rule 1:** With the positive degree 'as + positive degree + as' is used in the affirmative and 'not + as + positive degree + as' is used in the negative.

Ex - I. Suresh works as hard as Ramesh.

II. He does not sing as melodiously as she does.

**Rule 2:** With the comparative degree we use 'comparative form + than'. For example.

Ex - Dolly works harder than Daisy.

**Rule 3:** With the comparative degree we can use 'of the two + noun + ..... + the + comparative' form.

Ex - Of the two girls Lina behaves the more politely

**Rule 4:** The construction 'the + comparative ..... the + comparative' is used to express parallel increase or decrease.

Ex - The higher you go the wider it is.

**Rule 5:** 'Else' is followed by 'but' and 'rather' is followed by 'than'.

Ex - I. I would rather die than beg.

II. It is nothing else than foolishness. (Use 'than' in place of 'but')

**Rule 6:** Adverbs like **seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely** are negative in meaning.

Ex - I. I rarely went to meet nobody. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody')

II. I hardly know somebody about you. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'somebody')

**Rule 7:** Negative words like not/never is not used with deny, forbid, both, unless, until, lest, hardly, sacredly, rarely, seldom and too.

Ex - I. She denied that she had not done anything wrong. (Delete 'Not')

II. Both of us are not going there. (×)

III. Neither of us is going there. (✓)

**Rule 8:** 1 Adverb 'as' can be used with – regard, describe, define, treat, view, know.

2 Adverb 'as' cannot – be used with – Name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.

Ex - I. I regard him my brother. (Add 'as' after him).

II. She is considered as the best – student of my class (Drop 'as' after 'considered')

**Rule 9:** 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything' are correct but it is wrong to say 'seldom or ever' or 'little or anything'.

Ex - He seldom or never goes to see movies.

**Rule 10:** Verbs of sensation (Taste, Smell, feel, Appear, sound and look) should take adjective and not adverb after them.

Ex - I. I look honest  
(Verb of sensation) (adjective)

II. I work honestly  
(Ordinary Verb) (adverb)

III. I felt bad  
(Verb of Sensation) (adjective)

**Rule 11:** Mainly, masterly, slovenly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly, sickly, weekly, monthly are adjectives which must not be mistaken as adverbs just because they end in 'ly'.

**Ex -** He behaved friendly (×)  
He behaved in a friendly manner. (✓)

**Rule 12:** To emphasize the adverb, it is used at the beginning of the sentence.

**Ex - I.** Off she goes.  
**II.** Here comes the chief guest.

**Rule 13:** Adverb of time (always, never ever, often, seldom, sometimes) are used before the verbs that they modify. But if these adverbs come at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence takes inversion form which means the verb/helping verb at the beginning of the sentence.

**Ex - I.** Seldom he comes to Delhi. (×)  
Seldom does he come to Delhi (✓)  
**II.** Never I'll go there (×)  
Never shall I go there (✓)

## Exercise

**Directions:** Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is '4' i.e. No error. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

1. I am absolute confident (1)/that we are going to move forward, (2)/strongly. (3)/No error (4)
2. My brother has done (1)/and is still doing (2)/excellent work for his business. (3)/No error (4)
3. Sarika was popularly with her classmates (1)/that she had always some (2)/people coming to her for advice. (3)/No error (4)
4. No sooner he had arrived home (1)/than he was asked (2)/to start on another journey. (3)/No error (4)
5. Columbus was the first man who invented (1)/America after his so many (2)/hazardous journeys. (3)/No error (4)
6. When I found she was (1)/there than his father came and started (2)/scolding him very loud. (3)/No error (4)
7. When I found she was (1)/too glad to meet me, I was lured to live (2)/with her for some days. (3)/No error (4)
8. I wrote yesterday a letter (1)/with the view to reminding her of her (2)/selection in our team. (3)/No error (4)
9. You will fail (1)/in the examination unless you (2)/work hardly. (3)/No error (4)
10. Even if I had (1)/the money I wouldn't (2)/buy a car now. (3)/No error (4)
11. No sooner did the thief see (1)/the policeman than (2)/he ran away. (3)/No error (4)
12. The best hotel of Kolkata (1)/when they stayed last month (2)/has been mentioned in this novel. (3)/No error (4)
13. The hall is too much small (1)/to accommodate (2)/all the guests. (3)/No error (4)
14. This book is too difficult rather (1)/for the juniors and (2)/rather too easy for the seniors. (3)/No error (4)
15. Our teacher will give (1)/a test (2)/in English tomorrow. (3)/No error (4)
16. Sanjay said that he had (1)/given five rupees (2)/to the child (3)/No error (4)
17. The secretary and the treasurer of our office (1)/were present in the meeting (2)/with their friends. (3)/No error (4)
18. The real important thing (1)/of our life is our livelihood (2)/which distinguishes us from animals. (3)/No error (4)

19. She is too much beautiful (1)/so most of the boys run after her and (2)/want to influence her. (3)/No error (4)
20. The taxi-driver who had come (1)/to receive us at the airport was speaking (2)/fluently French. (3)/No error (4)
21. John was exorbitantly paid (1)/ for how skillful she received (2)/ the visitors and entertained them. (3)/ No error (4)
22. They were exceptional good (1)/ orators, so all of us (2)/ listened to them very attentively. (3)/ No error (4)
23. The amount which the company (1)/ has paid to the dependents of the dead worker (2)/ was fairly unjustified. (3)/ No error (4)
24. The imported articles which you sell are (1)/ enough costly to allow the pocket (2)/ of an ordinary man to buy them. (3)/ No error (4)
25. I met Anna about (1)/ two years ago and have (2)/ remembered her ever for. (3)/ No error (4)
26. The leaders of the striking (1)/ teachers called on the Chief Minister (2)/ for negotiation and returned happily. (3)/ No error (4)
27. Although he (1)/ only earns five hundred rupees a month (2)/ he manages to support his family. (3)/ No error (4)
28. All of them will execute (1)/ the plan so skillfully that their manager (2)/ will feel surprised. (3)/ No error (4)
29. Hardly She likes to hear my name (1)/ after the rift which occurred (2)/ between her and me. (3)/ No error (4)
30. She was fortunately (1)/ not present on the rostrum when (2)/ the bomb exploded. (3)/ No error (4)
31. I liked that opportune moment (1)/ where the workers proved their might (2)/ to take on the company and came out victorious. (3)/ No error (4)
32. She is a linguist and always tries to (1)/ make her students (2)/ pronounce a word correctly. (3)/ No error (4)
33. When the prince saw the princess (1)/ he cried out that he had (2)/ never seen such a beautiful lady before. (3)/ No error (4)
34. The old man is blindly, (1)/ so don't call him a liar when (2)/ he says that he can't read. (3)/ No error (4)
35. Not only drinking (1)/ but also smoking (2)/ is very injurious to health. (3)/ No error (4)
36. My friend said (1)/ that he was only too glad (2)/ to hear the result of his wife. (3)/ No error (4)
37. Who will believe (1)/ that she was not (2)/ hardly-hit by her husband's death? (3)/ No error (4)
38. She asked me to (1)/ completely forget her, but only I know (2)/ how easy it is to say so. (3)/ No error (4)
39. She looked at him lovely (1)/ but he did not (2)/ respond to her. (3)/ No error (4)
40. They are very senior (1)/ to me, so I dare not play a joke (2)/ on them. (3)/ No error (4)
41. I never remember (1)/ to have met a more interesting (2)/ man in my life. (3)/ No error (4)
42. I refused to (1)/ accompany him because (2)/ I was so tired. (3)/ No error (4)
43. She did this (1)/ work as good (2)/ as she could do. (3)/ No error (4)
44. This fruit tastes (1)/ more sweetly than (2)/ any other fruit. (3)/ No error (4)
45. Raja Ram Mohan Roy tried to (1)/ eradicate social evils (2)/ with tooth and nail. (3)/ No error (4)
46. They seldom or ever go to the (1)/ movie these days because (2)/ they don't like moving out. (3)/ No error (4)
47. The student came to the (1)/ classroom lately and was (2)/ punished by the teacher. (3)/ No error (4)
48. He looks full on energy (1)/ today because he (2)/ soundly slept last night. (3)/ No error (4)
49. It had been bitter cold (1)/the whole year and they preferred (2)/ staying in the plains. (3)/ No error (4)
50. She had barely nothing (1)/ to eat when she came (2)/ to me last month. (3)/ No error (4)

## Solutions

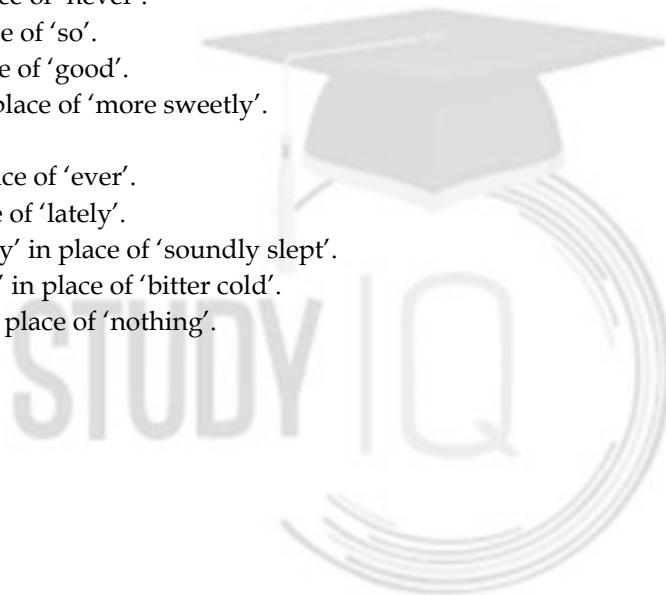
1. (1); Use 'absolutely confident' in place of 'absolute confident'.
2. (4); No error.
3. (1); Use 'popular' in place of 'popularly'.
4. (1); Use 'No sooner had he' in place of 'No sooner he had'.
5. (1); Use 'discovered' in place of 'invented'.
6. (3); Use 'loudly' in place of 'loud'. Here 'loud' is used to modify "scold (verb)" so adverb 'loudly' must be used.
7. (2); Use 'very' in place of 'too'.
8. (1); Use 'I wrote a letter yesterday' in place of 'I wrote yesterday a letter'.
9. (3); Use 'work hard' in place of 'work hardly'.
10. (4); No error.
11. (4); No error.
12. (2); Use 'where' in place of 'when' because 'when' is used for 'time' and 'where' is used for 'place'.
13. (1); Use 'too small' in place of 'too much small'.
14. (1); Use 'rather too difficult' in place of 'too difficult rather'.
15. (4); No error.
16. (4); No error.
17. (4); No error.
18. (1); Use 'The really important thing' in place of 'The real important thing'. 'Real' is an adjective and 'really' is an adverb.
 

A real important thing.	(x)
A really important thing.	(✓)
A beautiful built/made box.	(x)
A beautifully built/made box.	(✓)
A sweet song.	(✓)
A sweetly song.	(x)
19. (1); Use 'very beautiful' in place of 'too much beautiful'. too much + Noun is used in Negative Sense.
 

**Example-**

She runs too much fast.	(x)
She runs very fast.	(✓)
Rashmi is too much attractive.	(x)
Rashmi is very attractive.	(✓)
But,	
It is too much pain.	(✓)
20. (3); It should be "French fluently" in place of "fluently French".
21. (2); Use 'skilfully' in place of 'skilful'.
22. (1); Use 'exceptionally' before 'exceptional'.
23. (3); Use 'quite' in place of 'fairly'. Only 'good habits' can be expressed after using the word 'fairly'. Both 'good' and 'bad' expressions can be used in case of 'quite' and 'rather'.
24. (2); Use 'enough' after 'costly'.
25. (3); Use 'since' in place of 'for'.

26. (4); No error.
27. (2); Use 'only' before 'five hundred rupees'.
28. (4); No error.
29. (1); Use 'does' after 'hardly' and use 'like' in place of 'likes'.
30. (1); 'Fortunately' must be used at the starting of sentence.
31. (2); Use 'when' in place of 'where'.
32. (1); Use 'so she' in place of 'and'.
33. (4); No error.
34. (1); Use 'blind' in place of 'blindly'.
35. (4); No error.
36. (4); No error.
37. (3); Use 'hard' in place of 'hardly'.
38. (2); Use 'completely' after 'her'.
39. (1); Use 'lovingly' in place of 'lovely'.
40. (1); Use 'much' in place of 'very'.
41. (1); Use 'don't' in place of 'never'.
42. (3); Use 'very' in place of 'so'.
43. (2); Use 'well' in place of 'good'.
44. (2); Use 'sweeter' in place of 'more sweetly'.
45. (3); Remove 'with'.
46. (1); Use 'never' in place of 'ever'.
47. (2); Use 'late' in place of 'lately'.
48. (3); Use 'slept soundly' in place of 'soundly slept'.
49. (1); Use 'bitterly cold' in place of 'bitter cold'.
50. (1); Use 'anything' in place of 'nothing'.



# Miscellaneous

## Exercise

1. (1) She does not hardly / (2) know what / (3) happened yesterday. / (4) No error
2. (1) She's all sweetness and lightness / (2) provided you're doing / (3) What she wants. / (4) No error
3. (1) In Singapore / (2) my brother-in-law with his wife / (3) were present at the function. / (4) No error
4. (1) Adults suffering chicken pox / (2) can develop / (3) all kinds of complications. / (4) No error
5. (1) Beside food / (2) the pilgrims carried / (3) some medicines. / (4) No error
6. (1) Two hours have passed / (2) since / (3) he had fallen asleep. / (4) No error
7. (1) Either of the roads / (2) lead / (3) to the park. / (4) No error
8. (1) Unless you do not give / (2) the keys of the safe / (3) you will be shot. / (4) No error
9. (1) I and my brother / (2) live with our parents / (3) and work in the farm. / (4) No error
10. (1) I wish / (2) he saw you / (3) when you were in Nepal. / (4) No error
11. (1) I was surprised and pleased / (2) when I was informed of me / (3) winning the contest. / (4) No error
12. (1) When the rules for police procedure / (2) were laid up / (3) a lot of grey areas remained. / (4) No error
13. (1) It is high time / (2) he stood on his own / (3) two legs. / (4) No error
14. (1) There is / (2) only one of his novels / (3) that are interesting. / (4) No error
15. (1) It is about time / (2) you have taken your children / (3) to school. / (4) No error
16. (1) Children enjoy listening to / (2) ghosts stories / (3) especially on Halloween night. / (4) No error
17. (1) I hope to go to shopping / (2) this weekend / (3) if the weather permits. / (4) No error
18. (1) By the time you arrive tomorrow / (2) I have finished / (3) my work. / (4) No error
19. (1) The candidate's performance / (2) was not upto mark / (3) in the interview. / (4) No error
20. (1) Being his sole companion / (2) I was the one to who / (3) he naturally looked for help. / (4) No error
21. (1) The scientist was seemed / (2) to be excited / (3) over the result of his experiment. / (4) No error
22. (1) I am not familiar with / (2) all the important places in this town, / (3) although I have been living here since two years. / (4) No error
23. (1) None of the applicants have turned up / (2) for the interview / (3) on time. / (4) No error
24. (1) Kamala is not / (2) inferior than Geeta / (3) in her studies. / (4) No error
25. (1) India's problems are not similar with / (2) those of other countries / (3) in several ways. / (4) No error
26. (1) She is very weak in the subject / (2) and does not understand things / (3) though the teacher explains her repeatedly. / (4) No error
27. (1) Now we have banks / (2) and people deposit there money there / (3) and draw it out by cheques. / (4) No error
28. (1) Apart government agencies, / (2) a number of private organisations too / (3) have been making use of satellites. / (4) No error
29. (1) Instead of being / (2) helpful he was / (3) being hindrance. / (4) No error
30. (1) By the time she had finished her work / (2) I had nearly given up / (3) all hope of arriving at the party in time. / (4) No error
31. (1) World is producing enough / (2) for every citizen but still there is hunger and malnutrition / (3) and it is continuing year after year. / (4) No error



32. (1) I and Gopal / (2) went to the meeting / (3) together. / (4) No error
33. (1) Lack of winter rains / (2) have delayed the sowing of / (3) wheat crop in this area. / (4) No error
34. (1) He boasts of having visited Europe many times / (2) but he can neither speak English / (3) nor he can speak French. / (4) No error
35. (1) The deliberations by / (2) the committee / (3) are completely confidential. / (4) No error
36. (1) To the man who worked so hard in the project, / (2) the news was / (3) profound disappointing. / (4) No error
37. (1) Even though she lost the beauty contest, / (2) she was still more prettier / (3) than the other girls. / (4) No error
38. (1) He has been suffering / (2) with fever / (3) for the last six weeks. / (4) No error
39. (1) In spite of all efforts to eradicate malaria / (2) it still prevalent / (3) in many parts of India. / (4) No error
40. (1) I have / (2) no news from him / (3) for a long time. / (4) No error
41. (1) Hardly I had left home for Mumbai / (2) when my son who is settled in Kolkata arrived / (3) without any prior information. / (4) No error
42. (1) Now, it can be easily said / (2) that the population of this city is greater / (3) than any other city in India. / (4) No error
43. (1) People blamed him / (2) for being / (3) a coward person. / (4) No error
44. (1) Either he / (2) or I / (3) are wrong. / (4) No error
45. (1) Though, he is good / (2) he is / (3) mischievous. / (4) No error
46. (1) Neither of the candidates / (2) are / (3) good. / (4) No error
47. (1) The power supplying in / (2) Many states has been badly affected because / (3) of the shortage of coal. / (4) No error
48. (1) The government has many / (2) new schemes for people / (3) who want to start businesses in rural areas. / (4) No error
49. (1) The rate of interest / (2) offered by banks to customers who / (3) had savings bank accounts was decided by RBI early. / (4) No error
50. (1) According to newspaper reports / (2) there is more internet users / (3) in small towns than in metros. / (4) No error

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### Solutions

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| 1. (1)Remove 'hardly'.                     | 15. (2)Replace 'have taken' with 'took'.         |
| 2. (1)Replace 'lightness' with 'light'.    | 16. (2)Use 'ghost' in place of 'ghosts'.         |
| 3. (3)Replace 'were' with 'was'.           | 17. (1)Remove 'to' after 'go'.                   |
| 4. (1)Use 'suffering from'.                | 18. (2)Use 'would have' in place of 'have'.      |
| 5. (1)Replace 'beside' with 'besides'.     | 19. (2)Add 'the' before 'mark'.                  |
| 6. (3)Use 'fell' in place of 'had fallen'. | 20. (2)Use 'whom' in place of 'who'.             |
| 7. (2)Replace 'lead' with 'leads'.         | 21. (1)Remove 'was'.                             |
| 8. (1)Remove 'do not'.                     | 22. (3)Replace 'for' with 'since'.               |
| 9. (1)Use 'My brother and I'.              | 23. (1)Replace 'have' with 'has'.                |
| 10. (2)Use 'had seen' in place of 'saw'.   | 24. (2)Use 'to' in place of 'than'.              |
| 11. (2)Use 'of my' in place of 'of me'.    | 25. (1)Replace 'with' by 'to'.                   |
| 12. (2)Replace 'laid up' with 'laid down'. | 26. (4)No error.                                 |
| 13. (3)Remove 'two' from the sentence.     | 27. (2)Replace 'there money' with 'their money'. |
| 14. (3)Replace 'that are' with 'that is'.  | 28. (1)Use 'from' after 'apart'.                 |

29. (3)Use 'a' in place of 'being'.
30. (1)Remove 'had'.
31. (4)No error.
32. (1)Replace 'I and Gopal' with 'Gopal and I'.
33. (2)Replace 'have' with 'has'.
34. (3) Remove 'he can'.
35. (1)Replace 'by' with 'of'.
36. (3)Use 'profoundly' in place of 'profound'.
37. (2)Remove 'more'.
38. (2)Use 'from' in place of 'with'.
39. (2)Use 'it is still prevalent' in place of 'it still prevalent'.
40. (2)Replace 'from' with 'of'.
41. (1)Use 'hardly had I' in place of 'hardly I had'.
42. (3)Add 'that of' after 'than'.
43. (3)Remove 'person'.
44. (3)Use 'am wrong' in place of 'are wrong'.
45. (2)Add 'yet' before 'he'.
46. (2)Use 'is' in place of 'are'.
47. (1)Replace 'supplying' with 'supply'.
48. (3)Use 'business' in place of 'businesses'.
49. (3)Replace 'had' by 'have'.
50. (2)Replace 'is' by 'are'.

## Exercise 2

1. The majority of the computer professionals (1)/ recommends that effective measures (2)/ should be taken against software piracy. (3)/ No error (4)
2. The recent study has (1)/ indicated that there is a perceptible (2)/ change in the attitude of the people. (3)/ No error (4)
3. By all standards, he is a best soldier (1)/ our military school (2)/ has produced so far. (3)/ No error (4)
4. One of the most (1)/ widely spread bad habit (2)/ is the use of tobacco. (3)/ No error (4)
5. Had I come (1)/ to know about his difficulties, (2)/ I would have certainly helped him. (3)/ No error (4)
6. I will put on a note in this regard (1)/ for your consideration (2)/ and necessary decision. (3)/ No error (4)
7. The detective says that (1)/ there is no chance for (2)/ finding the person who wrote these letters. (3)/ No error (4)
8. Rekha was trying for admission (1)/ in the Engineering College even though her (2)/ parents wanted her to take up medicine. (3)/ No error (4)
9. He fixed a metal ladder (1)/ for the wall below his window (2)/ so as to be able to escape if there was a fire. (3)/ No error (4)
10. Several prominent figures (1)/ involved in the scandal are required to appear (2)/ to the investigation committee. (3)/ No error (4)
11. He grow up the way (1)/ many young children grow up (2)/ pampered, adored and inwardly tortured. (3)/ No error (4)
12. He pulled his lips together, close his eyes (1)/ and I watched the first teardrop (2)/ fall down the side of his cheek. (3)/ No error (4)
13. On Sunday, when his sons (1)/ Rob and Jon was home, (2)/ they all gathered in the living room. (3)/ No error (4)
14. The Audit committee of the Board (1)/ has been constituted by the Board of Directors (2)/ as per accordance with the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India. (3)/ No error (4)
15. Proper care was taken for the maintenance of (1)/ accounting records in accordance with (2)/ the provisions of applicable laws. (3)/ No error (4)
16. Know he was dying Morris visited (1)/ his study every Tuesday with Mitch (2)/ just as they used to do back in college. (3)/ No error (4)
17. We are planning to set up a training college (1)/ to train our marketing team (2)/ for effective marketing of our products. (3)/ No error (4)

18. Nobody knew (1)/ where I spend my day (2)/ and nobody really seemed to care. (3)/ No error (4)
19. My father has always had a curious habit (1)/ of consulting astrologers (2)/ which I could never understand. (3)/ No error (4)
20. I stopped at Aurangabad (1)/ from where I make excursions (2)/ to the Ajanta Caves and the temple at Ellora. (3)/ No error (4)
21. Two months of political (1) / unrest ended in July (2) / of the formation of a new government. (3)/ No error (4)
22. This country is (1)/ the largest producer (2)/ and export of food. (3) / No error (4)
23. The economy, traditionally dependent (1) / on forestry, is now dominated (2)/ of mining. (3)/ No error (4)
24. The year 1998 were (1)/ marked by (2)/ economic chaos. (3)/ No error (4)
25. The Nobel Peace Prize is (1)/ awarded every year in Oslo (2) / at December (3) / No error (4)
26. The entire area in (1)/ the north and west is (2)/ covered by great mountain ranges. (3)/ No error (4)
27. There are going (1)/ to be numerous (2)/ challenges of him. (3)/ No error (4)
28. The scandal is blowing (1)/ into horrendous proportions, (2) / there is an urgent need to come to grip with the situation double quick. (3)/ No error (4)
29. This has been identified (1)/ by the anti-national (2) / force as the soft underbelly of India. (3)/ No error (4)
30. The low intensity war between (1)/ the two countries has led (2) / to the loss of hundreds of lives in a short span of time. (3)/ No error (4)
31. Ten kilometers beyond (1) / that village was seen two Negroes (2) / along with a few Americans and Australian merchants. (3) / No error (4)
32. The secretary and trustee (1) / were not present at today's meeting which was very important (2) / for all the staff members. (3) / No error (4)
33. Most of the money allocated for the beautification of Delhi (1) / for the Commonwealth Games (2) / were misused and embezzled. (3)/No error (4)
34. The ability to work under pressure (1) / and to find a creative solution of any sort of problem (2) / belong to the realm of fantasy and is heard of only in fairy tales or tales of magic. (3) / No error (4)
35. The number of the accidents (1) / are increasing day by day so it has become obligatory (2) / to educate people and teach them the importance of safe driving.(3) / No error (4)
36. You gave me an apple and two-thirds (1) / of that apple were bruised (2) / badly, so I put them in the dustbin. (3) / No error (4)
37. The confused and over confident mathematician tried to prove (1) / that five and five are (2) / not ten and he tried to prove it but we proved him wrong. (3) / No error (4)
38. Bargaining with the shopkeepers (1) / was her (2) / special expertise. (3) / No error (4)
39. Never we have seen (1) / such wide variety of books (2) / as I have seen in this library. (3) / No error (4)
40. The government should (1)/ pay attention to the (2)/ problems of the poors. (3)/ No error (4)
41. He should refrain to (1)/ associating himself with any party because people (2)/ have faith in his integrity. (3)/ No error (4)
42. I did not know hardly any one in (1)/the college and so felt (2)lonely all the time.(3)/ No error (4)
43. The right to speech (1)/is tempered with are sponsibility to (2)/use it judiciously. (3)/ No error (4)
44. Knowledge of at least two languages (1)/ are required to pass (2)/the examination. (3)/ No error (4)

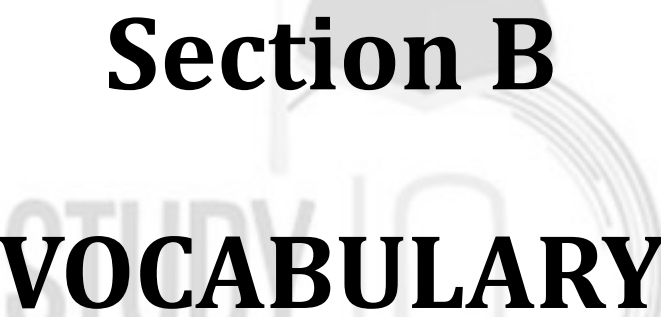
45. If I were the Prime Minister of India (1)/ I will work for the (2)/ welfare of the poor. (3)/ No error (4)
46. Even after sixty years of independence (1)/ lakhs of people do not (2)/ have beds to sleep. (3)/ No error (4)
47. They left their luggages at home (1)/by mistake and went (2)/to railway station.(3)/ No error (4)
48. It is saddening that the government is (1)/trying hard to label a group (2)/ of students as anti-national.(3)/ No error (4)
49. The anti-Vietnam war protests were spontaneous (1)/unlike the politically or chestrated (2)/ student activism in India. (3)/ No error (4)
50. Ganga is a river whose origin (1)/has always been a (2)/ matter of speculation. (3)/ No error (4)

### Solutions

1. (2); As we are referring to a 'majority', implying 'many', 'recommend' is the right word to be used.
2. (1); The reference is to one of the recent studies, not a particular one. So the definite article 'the' should not be used at the beginning. As there is no clear reference to a specific study, it is preferable to use the indefinite article 'A' instead of the definite article 'The'.
3. (1); Where the superlative is used, 'the' is the article that must precede it.
4. (2); The reference is to a plural noun, as 'one of the' implies. 'Bad habits' should be used as the sentence refers to 'one' of the most widely spread bad habits.
5. (4); No error.
6. (1); The phrase 'put on' means 'wear' or 'apply'. It should be 'put in' here; 'put in' means 'submit' a request, claim.
7. (2); 'Of' is the correct preposition; it should replace 'for'.
8. (2); Replace 'in' with 'to'.
9. (2); A ladder is fixed 'to' the wall, not 'for' it. If instead of 'fixed', the word used is 'placed', the preposition would be 'against'.
10. (3); One appears 'before' an investigation committee, not 'to' it.
11. (1); A past tense should be used in the first part of the sentence to maintain the correct tense form.
12. (1); Use 'closed', not 'close'. The past tense verb should be used throughout.
13. (2); As we are talking about two persons, joined by 'and', the plural verb 'were' should be used.
14. (3); 'As per accordance with' should be replaced either by 'in accordance with' or by 'as per'.
15. (4); No error.
16. (1); 'Knowing' instead of 'know' is correct.
17. (4); No error.
18. (2); Past perfect tense form of the verb should be used. 'spend' should be replaced by 'had spent'.
19. (4); No error.
20. (2); The past tense verb 'made' should be used.
21. (3); Change 'of' into 'by'.
22. (3); Change 'export' into 'exporter'.
23. (3); Change 'of' into 'by'.

24. (1); Change 'were' into 'was'. 'Year 1998' is a singular subject. Hence it will take singular verb.
25. (3); Change 'at' into 'in'. 'In' is used with 'months'.
26. (2); Add 'the' before 'west'. Article 'the' comes before the names of directions.
27. (3); Change 'of' into 'before'.
28. (3); Change 'quick' into 'quickly'. Here adverb is needed.
29. (3); Change 'force' into 'forces'. Here we are talking about more than one gang.
30. (4); No error.
31. (2); Change 'was' into 'were'. Here the subject is plural (two Negroes along with a few Americans and Australian merchants). Hence plural verb will be used.
32. (2); Change 'were' into 'was'. 'The secretary and trustee' is a singular subject with two posts.
33. (3); Change 'were' into 'was'. Money is an uncountable noun. Hence it will take singular verb.
34. (3); Change 'belong' into 'belongs'. Ability is a singular subject and hence will take into singular verb.
35. (2); Change 'are' into 'is'. The number of takes singular verb.
36. (3); Change 'them' into 'it'. Singular pronoun 'it' will be used for singular noun 'apple'.
37. (4); No error.
38. (3); Remove 'special'. The word 'special' becomes superfluous with 'expertise'.
39. (1); Put 'have' before 'we'. Negative introductory sentences are followed by inversion.
40. (3); Use 'poor' in placer of 'poors'.
41. (1); Refrainis followed by 'from' and not by 'to'.
42. (1); Remove 'Hardly'. Hardly can't take 'with'.
43. (4); No error.
44. (2); Here 'Languages' is not the main subject. Rather 'knowledge' is the main subject. Hence verb used must agree with 'knowledge'. So use 'is' inplace of 'are'.
45. (2); Change 'will' to 'would'. The sentence is in past.
46. (3); Add 'in' after 'sleep 'If infinitive 'is used after' noun' the nappropriate preposition should follow.
47. (1); Change 'luggages' into 'luggage'.
48. (4); No error.
49. (4); No error.
50. (1); Change 'whose origin' into 'the origin of which' because 'whose' is not used for 'non living things.'





**Section B**

**VOCABULARY**

# Commonly Mis-spelt Words

About three-four questions (based on spellings) are asked in all kinds of SSC exams. Some spellings always confuse the aspirants so it becomes necessary for the students to cover as many spellings as possible. So we have decided to cover all the important spellings. Students need to go through all the basic rules for spellings and practice the questions based on spellings.

Spelling related questions are always in the following question forms-

- (a) four words are given out of which only one is correctly spelt. (So three spellings will be wrong.)
- (b) four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. (So three spellings will be right.)

In both cases we are asked to find out the correct spelling. So it is required for the aspirants to practise questions based on spellings and study all the rules of spellings.

## Some rules for spelling

### Rule 1

When the suffix 'full' is added to a word, one 'l' is removed. Example-

- (i) faith + full - faithful
- (ii) use + full - useful

If the word to which the suffix 'full' is added ends in '-ll' one 'l' is removed from the word. Example-

- (i) skill + full - skilful
- (ii) will + full - wilful

### Rule 2

One syllable words ending in single vowel + single consonant double the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Example-

- (i) beg + ed - begged
- (ii) big + er - bigger
- (iii) trim + ing - trimming
- (iv) sad + est - saddest

### Rule 3

A final 'y' following a vowel does not change before a suffix. Example-

- (i) obey + ed - obeyed
- (ii) play + er - player
- (iii) pray + ed - prayed

### Rule 4

Words ending in silent 'e' drop the 'e' before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Example-

- (i) hope + ing - hoping
- (ii) live + ed - lived
- (iii) drive + er - driver

If the suffix begins with a consonant, 'e' is not dropped. Example-

- (i) hope + full - hopeful
- (ii) sincere + ly - sincerely

**Some Exceptions to this rule are-**

- (i) True + ly - truly
- (ii) argue + ment - argument
- (iii) nine + th - ninth

**Rule 5**

Consonant 'l' is doubled in the words ending in single vowel + 'l' before a suffix beginning with a vowel.

Example-

- (i) repel + ent - repellent
- (ii) travel + er - traveller
- (iii) quarrel + ed - quarrelled

**Rule 6**

When the suffix 'ing' is added to a word ending in 'ie', this 'ie' is changed to 'y'. Example-

- (i) lie + ing - lying
- (ii) tie + ing - tying
- (iii) die + ing - dying

**Rule 7**

Words of two or three syllables ending in single vowel + single consonant double the final consonant if the last syllable is stressed. Example-

- (i) permit +ed - permitted
- (ii) occur + ing - occurring
- (iii) control + er - controller
- (iv) begin + ing - beginning

**Rule 8**

When the suffix 'ous' is added to a word ending in 'ce', 'e' is changed to 'i'. Example-

- (i) space + ous - spacious
- (ii) vice + ous - vicious
- (iii) malice + ous - malicious
- (iv) grace + our - gracious

**Rule 9**

A final 'y' following a consonant changes to 'i' before a suffix except 'ing'. Example-

- (i) carry + ed - carried
- (ii) happy + ly - happily
- (iii) marry + age - marriage
- (iv) carry + ing - carrying

**Rule 10**

Words ending in 'ee' do not drop an 'e' before a suffix. Example-

- (i) see + ing - seeing
- (ii) agree + ment - agreement

**Rule 11**

The spelling of a word does not change when you add a prefix to it even when the first letter of the word and the last letter of the prefix are the same. Example-

- (i) mis + step - misstep
- (ii) mis + spell - misspell



**Rule 12**

In a word 'ei' is generally used after 'c' and 'ie' is used after any other letter. Example-

conceit	achieve
conceive	believe
deceive	relieve
receive	field

**Some Exceptions of this rule are**

weird, surfeit, protein, seize, counterfeit

'A'		
Accommodation	Ambassador	Anonymous
Acknowledgement	Anxiety	Agility
Accustom	Annihilation	Architecture
Acclamation	Amateur	Assailant
Aggregate	Apparatus	Affectionate
Appropriate	Acupuncture	Aerodrum
Acquiesce	Affidavit	Adolescence
Amphitheatre	Assiduous	Allegiance
Abhorrence	Autumn	
'B'		
Battalion	Bureaucracy	Buffalo
Biennial	Buffoon	Biscuit
Beneficial	Bibliophile	Bankruptcy
Budget	Bequeath	
'C'		
Committee	Connoisseur	Circumstantial
Counterfeit	Convalesce	Catalogue
Commitment	Curriculum	Champagne
Convenience	Commemorate	Cigarette
Conscience	Conceive	Colloquial
Commander	Colleague	Chauffeur
Coolie	Cholera	Ceiling
Commissioner	Colonel	Cassette
Catalogue	Caterpillar	Chlorophyll
Cellulose	Counsellor	Corroboration
Commandant	Colossal	Councillor
Collision	Circumference	Chloroform
'D'		
Diarrhoea	Deteriorate	Dysentery
Distillation	Dyspepsia	Dispensary
Discernible	Dialogue	Descendant
Dilemma	Deceive	

'E'		
Exemplary	Excursion	Eloquent
Etiquette	Erroneous	Exaggeration
Ecstasy	Exchequer	Efficiency
Efficacious	Embarrassment	Eczema
Encyclopedia	Eucalyptus	Entrepreneur
Emancipation	Enthusiastic	Espionage
Exoneration	Enunciation	Embroidery
'F'		
Fahrenheit	Fortieth	Fulfilled
Feminine	Fierce	Fallacious
Fascination	Facsimile	Freight
'G'		
Grievance	Grotesque	Grammar
Gazette	Guarantee	Genuine
Grandeur	Goddess	Garrulous
Gonorrhoea	Grasshopper	Garrison
Giraffe	Gynaecology	Glutton
'H'		
Hemoglobin	Hemorrhage	Heifer
Hereditary	Heterogeneous	Honorary
Hippopotamus	Hygiene	Hysteria
Herbivorous	Humorous	Hundredth
Harassment	Heinous	
'I'		
Inflammable	Incarnation	Irresistible
Irrelevant	Irreparable	Indigenous
Increment	Influenza	Identically
Ignominious	Irruption	Incessantly
Intermission	Isochromatic	Iniquitous
'J'		
Jaundice	Jubilee	Jewellery
Jussive	Juvenile	Juggles
Jealousy	Juxtapose	
'K'		
Knave	Kerosene	Kaleidoscope
	Kettleful	Kennel

'L'		
Leisure	Luxurious	Lieutenant
Lecturer	Lantern	Leniency
Ladder	Locomotive	Lactometer
Laurel	Liquefier	Luscious
'M'		
Magistrate	Maintenance	Malleable
Manganese	Marvelous	Meager
Miscellaneous	Militant	Millennium
Millionaire	Missile	Mistress
Magnificent	Manageable	Massacre
Mattress	Mausoleum	Mischievous
Moustache	Military	Martyr
Missionary	Manoeuvre	Mosquito
'N'		
Noticeable	Nuisance	Necessitate
Nightingale	Nauseous	Notoriety
Neigh		
'O'		
Occasional	Omniscient	Orchestra
Occurrence	Omission	Oscillation
Outrageous	Oviferous	Orphanage
Omnivorous	Obsolete	Offence
Ominous	Onomatopoeia	
'P'		
Parallelogram	Pneumonia	Proprietor
Perceive	Proletariat	Pursue
Pharmaceutical	Phenomenon	Professor
Pension	Plague	Possession
Privilege	Picturesque	Perceive
Procession	Paraffin	Pasteurization
'Q'		
Quarrel	Quarrelling	Quarreled
Queue	Quinine	Questionnaire
Quietly	Quotation	Quorum
Quiescence	Quadrennial	Quadruped
'R'		
Rebellion	Referee	Reference
Repetition	Restarant	Reindeer
Remittance	Remainder	Reservoir

Rhinoceros	Regrettable	Rogue	
Rehearsal	Rhombus	Requisition	
Renaissance	Remissible	Recession	
‘S’			
Scissors	Skilful	Siege	
Syllabi	Superintendent	Secretariat	
Spectacles	Simultaneously	Sovereign	
Strategy	Soliloquy		
Scoundrel	Seismologist	Seizor	
Consciousness	Stethoscope	Successor	
Superstitious	Surrender	Satellite	
Squirrel	Surveillance	Supposition	
Swelling			
‘T’			
Tenacious	Transgressor	Thermometer	
Tuition	Twelfth	Tiffin	
Translucent	Trespasser	Typhoid	
Thesaurus	Triennial	Thunderous	
Tyrant	Territory		
‘U’			
Until	Ulterior	Utterance	
Ubiquitous	Utility		
‘V’			
Vaccination	Vicissitude	Vocabulary	
Vicious	Villainous	Voluntarily	
Verandah	Visionary	Ventilator	
Vacuum	Vaporization	Vermilion	
Vertebrate	Veterinary	Vigorous	
Viscosity			
‘W’			
Waitress	Warrior	Whittle	
Wooden	Woolen	Wholesome	
Writing	Wednesday	Withdrawal	
‘X’			
Xenomania	Xylography		
‘Y’			
Yield	Yoke	Yeoman	Yawning
‘Z’			
Zein	Zigzagged	Zealous	
Zootomy	Zythesary	Zoology	

## Exercise

**Direction:** In questions 1 to 25, four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. Find that misspelt word.

- |                      |                  |                   |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) Combination   | (b) Exageration  | (c) Hallucination | (d) Admonition  |
| 2. (a) Sacrosanct    | (b) Sacrelege    | (c) Sacred        | (d) sacrament   |
| 3. (a) Allitration   | (b) Allowance    | (c) Almighty      | (d) Almanac     |
| 4. (a) Idiosyncrasy  | (b) Idealize     | (c) Idiosy        | (d) Ideology    |
| 5. (a) Jaundise      | (b) Jasmine      | (c) Javelin       | (d) Jarring     |
| 6. (a) Eminent       | (b) Iminent      | (c) Eloquent      | (d) Exuberant   |
| 7. (a) Tailor        | (b) Sculpter     | (c) Doctor        | (d) Fitter      |
| 8. (a) Mathametician | (b) Statistician | (c) Dietician     | (d) Physician   |
| 9. (a) Grotesque     | (b) Burlesque    | (c) Picturesque   | (d) Picaresque  |
| 10. (a) Indomitable  | (b) Furmidable   | (c) Amicable      | (d) Admirable   |
| 11. (a) Personel     | (b) Personnel    | (c) Notional      | (d) National    |
| 12. (a) Impetuous    | (b) Impertinant  | (c) Imperial      | (d) Implication |
| 13. (a) Prefer       | (b) Defer        | (c) Difer         | (d) Refer       |
| 14. (a) Mercenary    | (b) Machinery    | (c) Missionery    | (d) Visionary   |
| 15. (a) Seize        | (b) Decieve      | (c) Believe       | (d) Reign       |
| 16. (a) Submitted    | (b) Admitted     | (c) Comitted      | (d) Omitted     |
| 17. (a) Brilliant    | (b) Valiant      | (c) Salient       | (d) Radiant     |
| 18. (a) Recuperate   | (b) Regulate     | (c) Reinstate     | (d) Seperate    |
| 19. (a) Cease        | (b) Seize        | (c) Beseige       | (d) Beseech     |
| 20. (a) Carrier      | (b) Carreer      | (c) Courier       | (d) Barrier     |
| 21. (a) Abhorence    | (b) Acrimony     | (c) Repugnance    | (d) Disrelish   |
| 22. (a) infecund     | (b) tadius       | (c) jejune        | (d) anemic      |
| 23. (a) Privilege    | (b) manoeuvre    | (c) Acquaintence  | (d) concealment |
| 24. (a) pretentious  | (b) imbecile     | (c) promegranate  | (d) fictitious  |
| 25. (a) Delirious    | (b) delusive     | (c) hefty         | (d) hienious    |

**Direction:** In the following questions four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is rightly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- |                      |                |                  |                |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 26. (a) Entirty      | (b) Gratiuous  | (c) Discern      | (d) Contestent |
| 27. (a) Reminiscence | (b) Contestent | (c) Recollection | (d) Relaxasion |
| 28. (a) Scenary      | (b) Granery    | (c) Visionary    | (d) Luminary   |
| 29. (a) Colaborate   | (b) Coroborate | (c) Cooperate    | (d) Colocate   |
| 30. (a) Fullfill     | (b) Ill will   | (c) Fabbulous    | (d) Usefull    |
| 31. (a) Recepracate  | (b) Recieve    | (c) Recetation   | (d) Receipt    |
| 32. (a) Traveling    | (b) Remittance | (c) Kidnaping    | (d) Equitable  |
| 33. (a) Neccessary   | (b) Temparary  | (c) Itinerary    | (d) Sanguinery |

34. (a) Psychology (b) Appology (c) Criminology (d) Archaeology  
 35. (a) Asociate (b) Intigrate (c) Appropriate (d) Exhilerate  
 36. (a) Semblence (b) Samblance (c) Semblance (d) Samblence  
 37. (a) Gynecology (b) Gyneccology (c) Gynaeccology (d) Gynecoology  
 38. (a) Hypochondria (b) Hyppochondria (c) Hypochondrea (d) Hyppochondrea  
 39. (a) Instanttaneous (b) Instantaneous (c) Instanttanious (d) Instantanious  
 40. (a) Itinarrary (b) Itinerrary (c) Ittinrary (d) Itinerary  
 41. (a) excution (b) excitment (c) expedition (d) extrection  
 42. (a) external (b) extrovort (c) introvert (d) exect  
 43. (a) expact (b) impact (c) exite (d) impect  
 44. (a) intruisting (b) interesting (c) intersting (d) enterstening  
 45. (a) supremecy (b) suppressor (c) surfiet (d) surrender  
 46. (a) couragous (b) outrageous (c) languoreous (d) spacious  
 47. (a) laped (b) murmured (c) deterred (d) worshiped  
 48. (a) sergeant (b) silhouete (c) sestion (d) somnambullist  
 49. (a) façadde (b) inept (c) queotation (d) pursuasive  
 50. (a) demeanoer (b) deoderize (c) demoanstrator (d)demoralize

## Solutions

1.	b	2.	b	3.	a	4.	c	5.	a
6.	b	7.	b	8.	a	9.	d	10.	b
11.	a	12.	b	13.	c	14.	c	15.	b
16.	c	17.	a	18.	d	19.	c	20.	b
21.	a	22.	b	23.	c	24.	c	25.	d
26.	c	27.	a	28.	c	29.	c	30.	b
31.	d	32.	d	33.	c	34.	d	35.	c
36.	c	37.	a	38.	a	39.	b	40.	d
41.	c	42.	c	43.	b	44.	b	45.	b
46.	b	47.	c	48.	a	49.	b	50.	d



# Idioms

Idioms are “a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. over the moon, see the light).” We have attempted to cover all the important “idioms & phrases”, which are important for SSC exams. So students need to go through all the idioms & phrases to have a better understanding of these type of questions.

		'A'
1.	Above board	Honest & Open
2.	Acid Test	Difficult Test
3.	Add fuel to the flame or fire	To make the situation worst
4.	At Sea, At a loss At your wit's end	Completely confused
5.	At cross purposes	At contrast/contrary
6.	Axe to grind	To behave selfishly
7.	A gentleman at large Snake in the grass	An unreliable person
8.	At daggers drawn	Full of enmity
9.	A close fisted person	A miser
10.	At the first blush	At first sight
11.	Armed to the teeth	With weapons
12.	Add insult to injury	act in a way that makes a bad situation worse
13.	A bone to pick	A conflict to be resolved
14.	A Herculean Task	Very difficult work
15.	At the drop of a hat	Immediately
16.	A square deal	A deed full of honesty
17.	At odds	Contrast in thoughts
18.	Around the clock	All time
19.	All ears	Eager to listen
20.	Alive and kicking	Healthy and Active
		'B'
1.	Bad Blood	Old enmity
2.	Bad Mouth	To make comments on other
3.	Beyond the pale	Unacceptable by society
4.	Bite the dust	Defeat badly
5.	Bird Brain	Foolish
6.	Blink of an eye	Immediately
7.	Bits and Bobs	Many small things
8.	By fits and starts	Irregularly
9.	By the book	According to the rules

10.	By and large	Commonly
11.	Bury the hatched	To foretold enmity
12.	Broken reed	An unreliable man
13.	Bread and butter	An issue directly affect the people
14.	Bottom line	Net profit/result
15.	Bone of contention	Cause of conflict
16.	Blue blood	Belong to high family
17.	Blow hot and cold	Fickle minded
18.	Beck and call	Ready to serve
19.	Bear the Palm	To win reward
20.	Back the wrong horse	to support a person or thing that fails
‘C’		
1.	Call a spade a spade	In simple words/to tell the truth
2.	Carrot and stick	Policy of reward and punishment
3.	Carry the day	To become success
4.	Cast aspersion	To blame someone
5.	Curry favour	To flattery
6.	Cut above	Comparatively good
7.	Cross /Swords	To get enmity
8.	Come clean	To admit a mistake/crime
9.	Cliff hanger	An interesting situation
10.	Clean sweep	Clean victory
11.	Cat and dog life	Life full of Quarrel
12.	Cheek by jowl	Very closely
13.	Cloud nine	Extremely happy
14.	Crack of dawn	Early in the morning
15.	Cry over spilt milk	To regret uselessly
16.	Cook the book	To prepare false Accounts
17.	Chip off the old block	Same as parents
18.	Cock and bully story	A false story
‘D’		
1.	Down to earth	Practical and realistic
2.	Dead right	Completely right
3.	Die in harness	To die on duty
4.	Draw the line	TO set limits
5.	Dog eat dog	A tough competition
6.	Drive home	To highlight a point
7.	Dime a dozen	Very common
8.	Devil’s advocate	To favour wrong
9.	Dark horse	An unexpected winner
10.	Dry Run	To Rehearsal



11.	Drive someone up the wall	To make angry
'E'		
1.	Eat humble pie	To ask forgiveness
2.	Eagle Eyes	A keen observer
3.	At the eleventh hour	At the last moment
4.	Enough rope	To give freedom
5.	End in Smoke End in a fiasco	To get failure
6.	Even keel	In balance
7.	Eye wash	A deception
8.	Eye for an eye	Tit for tat
9.	Eat your words	To admit mistake openly
'F'		
1.	Face the music	To face consequences
2.	Fullness of time	At the correct time
3.	Fly a kite	To know public opinion
4.	Foul play	Mistake/Wrong act
5.	Fool's Paradise	Completely wrong thoughts
6.	Feather in one's cap	Any achievement
7.	Fair-weather friend	The friends of only good time
8.	Fat chance	Having no chance
9.	Flesh and blood	Close Relatives
10.	Flogging a dead horse	Try uselessly
11.	For the time being	For a short time
12.	Fall short on	To prove failure
13.	Foregone conclusion	a clean decision
14.	From scratch	since beginning
15.	Fight to the bitter end	To fight till last
'G'		
1.	Get the sack	To dismiss from the job
2.	Go a long way	To get success
3.	Greek to me	Out of understanding
4.	Gone fishing	Unaware about surrounding
5.	Grey area	Weak point
6.	Grease Someone's palm	To give bribe
7.	Go Dutch	To pay bill equally
8.	Gift of the gab	Expert in speaking
9.	Give the game away	To disclose secret
10.	Green-eyed monster	A jealous person
11.	Get a raw deal	To face humility
12.	Give it a shot	To try to do something

13.	Give one a piece of mind	To scold
14.	Go scot free	To escape from punishment
15.	Go off on a tangent	To charge the topic
‘H’		
1.	Have the last laugh	To get succeed at last
2.	Hue and cry	To make a noise uselessly
3.	Hold water	Correct and logical
4.	Have a way with words	Expert in using words
5.	Hard up	Lack of money
6.	High and low	Everywhere
7.	Hobson’s choice	Having no choice in fact
8.	Hornets’ nest	A big problem
9.	Hand to mouth	Very poor
10.	Hale and Hearty	Completely healthy
11.	High and dry	Alone and helpless
12.	Hop, skip and a jump	Very close
‘I’		
1.	In a fix	In difficult situation
2.	In the red	A situation of more expense than income
3.	In the good books of	Favourite of someone
4.	Ins and outs	Complete details
5.	In hot water	In a difficult situation
6.	In high spirits	In happiness
7.	In a nutshell	In brief
8.	In the long run	At last
9.	In apple pie order	Clean and in order
10.	In cold blood	deliberate and callously
11.	In saddle	Under control
‘J’		
1.	Jump to a conclusion	To conclude without thinking
2.	Jump on the bandwagon	To follow a fashion blindly
‘K’		
1.	Keep under wraps	to keep secret
2.	Knit brows	Tense and sad
3.	Kith and kin	Close relatives
4.	Kick the bucket give up the ghost	To die
5.	Kick in the teeth	To be treated badly and unfairly
6.	Knee jerk reaction	A quick & natural response
7.	Keep pants on	To have patience
8.	Keep at bay	To keep at a distance

9.	Keep ear to the ground	To keep a close eye on the situation
10.	Keep the wolf from the door	Avoid from poverty
11.	Keep body & soul together	To line with a great difficulty
'L'		
1.	Look blank	To see flatly
2.	Long shot	Less chance of success
3.	Lose face	To spoil name goodwill
4.	Larger than life	Attractive & effective
5.	Left handed compliment	To praise in the manner of criticism
6.	Lion's share	A great share
7.	Lock horns	To do quarrel/conflict
8.	Long face	Sad/unhappy
9.	Lead with the chin	Speak fearlessly
10.	Leave in the lurch	To leave in middle
11.	Let bygones be bygones	To forget the past
12.	Let the cat out of the bag	To disclose secret
13.	Level playing field	Equal opportunity
14.	Leave no stone unturned	To do all possible efforts
15.	Lip service	False respect
'M'		
1.	Mend his ways	To reform oneself
2.	Make good the loss Make amends for	To compensate
3.	Miss the boat/but	Not to avail opportunity
4.	Man of letters	A scholar
5.	Man of his word	One who keeps promise
6.	Man of means	Very rich
7.	Man of parts	Versatile
8.	Man of straw	A weak on easily affected person
9.	Mend fences	To compromise
10.	Make both ends meet	To survive hardly
11.	Make flesh creep	To make someone fear
12.	Make a mint	To earn a lot of money
'N'		
1.	Nick of time	At the last moment
2.	Nail in the coffin	Cause of downfall
3.	Nail-biter	something that causes anxiety
4.	No love lost	enmity
5.	Nuts and bolts	An important part
6.	Not bat an eyelid	To show no reaction
7.	Nitty Gritty	Most important issue

8.	Nip in the bud	To end in start
‘O’		
1.	Out and out	Completely
2.	On the cuff	On credit
3.	Off and on	Irregularly
4.	Out of this world	Marvelous
5.	Out of the blue	Suddenly, not expected
6.	Out of hand	Uncontrol
7.	On the cards	Certainly
8.	Once in a blue moon	Rarely
9.	Off-hand	Without preparation
10.	On the level	Honest
11.	On a roll	Period of success
12.	Olive branch	An Appeal for peace
‘P’		
1.	Part and Parcel	Important & necessary part
2.	Pass the buck	To avoid from responsibility
3.	Pay old scores	To take revenge
4.	Pie in the sky	Impractical/imaginary plan
5.	Play by ear	To work without rules
6.	Play havoc	To destroy
7.	Play ducks and darker with	To waste
8.	Pay off odd scores	To pay old credit
9.	Put to the sword	To kill/to hang
10.	Poker face	Face with no emotion
11.	Pros and cons	Both sides
12.	Pay through the nose	To pay very high
13.	Prim and Proper	With etiquette
14.	Play fast and loose	To work irresponsible
15.	Point blank	To say in a straight manner
‘Q’		
1.	Quick fix	A temporary solution
2.	Queer fish	Eccentric
‘R’		
1.	Run Riot, Run amok	To become uncontrollable
2.	Rue the day	To repent
3.	Red letter day	An important day
4.	Read between the lines	To understand the hidden meaning
5.	Raining cats and dogs	Raining heavily
6.	Red carpet	Welcome warmly
7.	Rainy day	Days of difficulties

8.	Red hearing	To divert the main issue
9.	Red tape	To hinder the gout process
10.	Rule the wrong way	To make angry
'S'		
1.	See eye to eye	To agree
2.	Sail in the same boat	To be in the same situation (bad)
3.	See red	To get angry
4.	Shifting sands	Changing situations
5.	Sit on the fence	To be neutral
6.	Small try	
7.	Slap on the wrist	A light punishment
8.	Spit blood	To be extremely angry
9.	State of the art	Developed and modern
10.	Spick and span	Neat & clean
11.	Status Quo	As it is
12.	Smoking gun	A definite proof
13.	Smell a rat	To be something suspicious
14.	Spin a yarn	To develop a false story
15.	Sharp practice	Dishonest deeds
16.	Send him to covetry	To stop talking
'T'		
1.	Take someone to task	To scold
2.	Take stock of	To evaluate the situation
3.	Take someone for a ride	To deceive someone
4.	Take the bull by its horns	To face the challenge bravely
5.	Take forty winks	To take a nap
6.	Tall order	A difficult task
7.	Turn one's head	To feel my proud
8.	Take into account	To consider
9.	Throw down the glove/ Gauntlet	To challenge
10.	Tongue in cheek	Irony, not serious
11.	The man in the street	Common people
12.	Touch and go	May be good or bad result
13.	Toe the line	To follow a rule etc.
'U'		
1.	Under fire	Under criticism
2.	Under the table	Bribe
3.	Up in the air	Uncertain
4.	Ups and downs	Rise & Fall
5.	Under a cloud	Under suspicion
6.	Upset the apple cast	To spoil a plan

7.	Upper hand	Comparatively good situation
‘V’		
1.	Vicious circle	a sequence of reciprocal cause and effect
2.	Vent the spleen	To show anger
‘W’		
1.	Wrong foot	Bad start
2.	Writing on the wall	Leading to a failure
3.	Worth your salt	Respectables
4.	With a heavy hand	<b>In an excessive, authoritarian, or oppressive way or manner</b>
5.	Win by a nose	To win closely
6.	Wet blanket	One who spoils enjoyment
7.	White elephant	A costly but useless thing
8.	Well-heeled	Very rich
9.	Walking on air	Extremely happy
10.	Wide of the Mark	Wrong, Illogical
‘Y’		
1.	Young Turk	An uncontrollable rebellion
2.	Yeoman’s Service	A great work
‘Z’		
1.	Zero tolerance	Policy of not bearing wrong work
2.	Zero hour	Starting point of a time

### Exercise

**Direction:** In questions 1 to 35, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase given bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

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
  - (d) 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 of the earth.
  - (a) sympathies with
  - (b) hate intensely
  - (c) be indifferent to
  - (d) regard with contempt
4. Because of his misbehavior, 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) short strike held as a warning
  - (d) sudden call of strike
6. By opposing his proposal I **fell foul of** him.
  - (a) quarreled with
  - (b) felt annoyed with
  - (c) agree 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) generalized statement
11. 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
12. He has to abide by the **hard and fast** rules of the company.  
(a) flexible (b) strict  
(c) difficult (d) honest
13. She goes to her mother's house **off and on**.  
(a) frequently (b) rarely  
(c) occasionally (d) sometimes
14. 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. I don't know why she has become **stand-offish** recently.  
(a) angry (b) hilarious  
(c) indifferent (d) unmanageable
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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
21. **Reading between the lines** I realized 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
22. 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
23. 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 apologies
24. 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
25. 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 criticize  
(d) to complement
26. I think it is **a square deal**.  
(a) a fair bargain (b) a decent sale  
(c) a unfair sale (d) an unfair bargain
27. 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
28. 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
29. 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
30. Through he is **a close fistcd person**, he donated liberally to the Earthquake Relief Fund.  
(a) a frugal person (b) physically handicapped  
(c) a miserly person (d) a poor person



31. The judge **turned down** the plea of the accused.  
(a) accepted (b) rejected  
(c) heard (d) opposed
32. I dislike people who keep talking **nineteen to the dozen**.  
(a) too much (b) too loudly  
(c) incessantly (d) too little
33. 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
34. 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
35. 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

**Direction:** In these following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase mentioned below. Choose the one which best expressed the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark in the answer sheet.

36. A dark horse  
(a) an unforeseen competitor (b) a black horse  
(c) a nightmare (d) an unknown person
37. To run across  
(a) to have an appointed meeting (b) to meet by chance  
(c) to run in the playground (d) to run very fast
38. To get one's own back  
(a) to get one's revenge (b) to get control over someone  
(c) to get one's position back (d) to get hold of someone
39. To steer clear of  
(a) to drive carefully (b) to avoid  
(c) to explain clearly (d) to escape
40. To beat a retreat  
(a) to withdraw in defeat or humiliation  
(b) to withdraw after scoring a victory  
(c) to march back after a ceremonious parade  
(d) to run away in fear
41. To blaze a trail  
(a) to lead the way as a pioneer (b) to light a track  
(c) to set up a fire (d) to wear a blazer while running
42. Red-letter day  
(a) colourful day (b) fatal day  
(c) happy and significant day (d) happyless day
43. Have the last laugh  
(a) be of a cheerful nature  
(b) laugh only after understanding something  
(c) to be victorious at the end of an argument  
(d) to crack the final joke

44. Turn a deaf ear  
 (a) disregard (b) defy  
 (c) disobey (d) dismiss
45. To smell a rat  
 (a) to experience bad smell (b) to misunderstand  
 (c) to see a hidden meaning (d) to suspect a trick
46. Fly a kite  
 (a) take some more time musing over details  
 (b) take it easy  
 (c) put forward the idea to test public reaction  
 (d) enjoy himself
47. Put his foot down  
 (a) resign (b) not yield  
 (c) withdraw (d) accept the proposal unconditionally
48. Keep a level head  
 (a) remain cool and composed (b) eke out an existence  
 (c) make both ends meet (d) maintain a standard of living
49. Call a spade a spade  
 (a) say something to be taken seriously  
 (b) desist from making controversial statements  
 (c) find meaning or purpose in your action  
 (d) be outspoken in language
50. Rode roughshod over  
 (a) showed lack of consideration of feelings and wishes of  
 (b) spoke rudely to  
 (c) rejected the appeals of  
 (d) insulted

## Solutions

1.	c	2.	d	3.	d	4.	b	5.	c
6.	d	7.	c	8.	d	9.	c	10.	c
11.	a	12.	b	13.	c	14.	a	15.	c
16.	c	17.	c	18.	c	19.	c	20.	b
21.	a	22.	a	23.	d	24.	b	25.	a
26.	a	27.	c	28.	b	29.	c	30.	c
31.	b	32.	a	33.	c	34.	a	35.	d
36.	a	37.	b	38.	a	39.	b	40.	d
41.	a	42.	c	43.	c	44.	a	45.	d
46.	c	47.	b	48.	a	49.	d	50.	a



# One Word Substitution

**One Word Substitution** ("One word substitutes" are the words that replace group of words or a full sentence effectively. Like the word "Atheist" can be used in place of sentence "a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods".)

<b>Abbreviation</b>	:	A shortened form of a word or phrase
<b>Acrimonious</b>	:	Angry and bitter (typically of speech or discussion)
<b>Addict</b>	:	One who has become dependent on something or drugs
<b>Adolescence</b>	:	The period between childhood and adulthood
<b>Advocacy</b>	:	Public support or recommendation for a policy
<b>Agnostic</b>	:	One who doubts the existence of god
<b>Agnosticism</b>	:	The belief that nothing can be known about God
<b>Alienate</b>	:	To turn friends enemies
<b>Alimony</b>	:	Allowance due to a wife from her husband on separation
<b>Allegory</b>	:	A story etc containing a hidden moral lesson
<b>Amateur</b>	:	A person who does something for pleasure rather than for payment
<b>Amazon</b>	:	A notably tall, physically strong, or strong-willed woman
<b>Ambassador/ Diplomat/Envoy</b>	:	A diplomatic minister of the higher order sent by a country to another
<b>Ambidextrous</b>	:	A person who is able to use both hands with equal skill
<b>Ambiguous</b>	:	A statement open to more than one interpretation, A sentence whose meaning is unclear
<b>Ambivalent</b>	:	Having opposing feelings
<b>Ambivert</b>	:	Both introvert and extrovert
<b>Amnesty</b>	:	A general pardon granted by a government
<b>Amphibian</b>	:	Animals that can live on land and in water
<b>Amphitheatre</b>	:	An open, circular or oval building with a central space for the presentation of dramatic or sporting events surrounded by tiers of seats for spectators
<b>Amputee</b>	:	A person whose limb has been amputated
<b>Analgesia</b>	:	The inability to feel pain
<b>Anecdote</b>	:	A short, amusing story about something
<b>Annal</b>	:	A record of the events of one year
<b>Annihilate</b>	:	To destroy completely
<b>Anonymous</b>	:	A letter, poem etc., whose author is unknown
<b>Antedate</b>	:	To be of an earlier date
<b>Antibody</b>	:	A blood protein produced in response to and counteracting a specific antigen
<b>Antidote</b>	:	A medicine that counteracts the effect of another medicine
<b>Antigen</b>	:	A toxin or other foreign substance which induces an immune response in the body
<b>Apathy</b>	:	Lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern
<b>Appraisal</b>	:	An act of assessing something or someone
<b>Apprentice</b>	:	A person who works for a skilled employer in order to learn a skill

<b>Aquatic</b>	:	Of animals living in water
<b>Arbitrator</b>	:	A person appointed to settle dispute
<b>Architect</b>	:	A person who designs building
<b>Archive</b>	:	A place where government/public records are kept
<b>Arena</b>	:	A level area surrounded by seating, in which sports, entertainments, and other public events are held
<b>Arid</b>	:	Having little or no rain
<b>Arsonist</b>	:	A person who commits the criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property
<b>Artisan</b>	:	Expert in any skill of hand
<b>Ascetic</b>	:	A religious person with strict way of life
<b>Assertive</b>	:	One who expresses one's opinion firmly but politely
<b>Assiduous</b>	:	Showing great care and perseverance
<b>Astrophysicist</b>	:	An expert in the branch of astronomy concerned with the physical nature of stars and other celestial bodies
<b>Asylum</b>	:	A place of refuge and safety
<b>Auctioneer</b>	:	A person who conducts auction
<b>Audacious</b>	:	Showing a willingness to take surprisingly bold risks
<b>Auditor</b>	:	A person who conducts official inspection of a company's account
<b>Auditorium</b>	:	A building where an audience sits
<b>Autobiography</b>	:	Life story of a man written by himself
<b>Autopsy</b>	:	Examination of the dead body
<b>Avaricious</b>	:	One who is greedy for money
<b>Axiom</b>	:	A statement or proposition of truth
<b>Bachelor</b>	:	A man who is not and has never been married
<b>Ballad</b>	:	Long song or poem
<b>Behead</b>	:	To cut off the head
<b>Belligerents</b>	:	Nations engaged in war
<b>Bibliography</b>	:	Collection of names of books useful for the purpose
<b>Bifurcate</b>	:	To cut something into two pieces
<b>Bigamy</b>	:	Practice of having two wives or husbands
<b>Bigot</b>	:	One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views
<b>Bilingual</b>	:	A person who speaks two languages
<b>Biography</b>	:	An account of somebody's life written by another person
<b>Biopsy</b>	:	Examination of the tissue of a diseased person
<b>Blizzard</b>	:	A severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility
<b>Bohemian</b>	:	One who does not follow the usual rules of social life
<b>Bottleneck</b>	:	A situation that stops an activity from progressing
<b>Boulevard</b>	:	A broad road bordered with trees
<b>Bouquet</b>	:	An attractively arranged bunch of flowers
<b>Brittle</b>	:	Hard but liable to be easily broken
<b>Bully</b>	:	A person who uses his strength or power to frighten or hurt others
<b>Burglar</b>	:	A person who breaks into a house in order to steal
<b>Callous</b>	:	Showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others
<b>Canine</b>	:	Of, relating to, or resembling a dog or dogs
<b>Cannibal</b>	:	Somebody who eats human flesh

<b>Capsize</b>	:	To sink boat or ship
<b>Caricature</b>	:	A picture of a person or a thing drawn in such a highly exaggerated manner as to cause laughter
<b>Carnivorous</b>	:	Flesh eating animals
<b>Cascade</b>	:	A small waterfall or group of waterfalls flowing down a rocky hill side
<b>Cataclysm</b>	:	Sudden and violent change
<b>Catalogue</b>	:	A list of books
<b>Cathedral</b>	:	A very big church
<b>Cavalry</b>	:	Soldiers who fight on horseback
<b>Ceasefire</b>	:	An agreement between two countries or groups to stop fighting
<b>Cemetery</b>	:	Place of burial
<b>Centenary</b>	:	Celebration of a hundredth year, once a century
<b>Centurion</b>	:	The commander of a century in the ancient Roman army
<b>Ceramics</b>	:	Art of making pots etc. from clay
<b>Chant</b>	:	Say a prayer in singing voice
<b>Chaotic</b>	:	Situation in which everything is happening in a confused way
<b>Chauffeur</b>	:	A person employed to drive a private car
<b>Circumstantial</b>	:	Clues available at a scene
<b>Cocktail</b>	:	An alcoholic drink consisting of a spirit or several spirits mixed with other ingredients, such as fruit juice, lemonade, or cream
<b>Colleague</b>	:	A co-worker or a fellow-worker in the same institution
<b>Colony</b>	:	A group of people of one nationality or ethnic group living in a foreign city or country
<b>Compositor</b>	:	A person who arranges typing keys or printing text in a printing machine
<b>Concubinage</b>	:	Living together of a man and women without being married to each other
<b>Concurrent/Coincident/</b>		
<b>Concomitant</b>	:	Happening at the same time
<b>Congenital</b>	:	Belonging or pertaining to an individual from birth
<b>Congregation</b>	:	A group of people gathered for religious worship
<b>Connoisseur</b>	:	A person who can appreciate art, music etc.,
<b>Conservatory</b>	:	A greenhouse, esp. one attached to a house
<b>Consolidate</b>	:	To combine into a single stronger and more effective whole
<b>Constellation</b>	:	Group of stars
<b>Constipated</b>	:	Repressed or inhibited
<b>Contemporary</b>	:	Men living in the same age
<b>Contingency</b>	:	A future event or circumstance that is possible but cannot be predicted with certainty
<b>Convalescence</b>	:	The gradual return to good health after a period of illness or medical treatment
<b>Convent</b>	:	A place where nuns live
<b>Convoy</b>	:	A group of vehicles travelling together
<b>Cosmetician</b>	:	A person who sells or applies cosmetics as an occupation
<b>Credential</b>	:	A qualification, achievement, personal quality, or aspect of a person's background, typically when used to indicate that they are suitable for something
<b>Credible</b>	:	That which can be believed
<b>Credulous</b>	:	A person who believes easily whatever he is told
<b>Criterion</b>	:	A principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided

<b>Crude</b>	:	Not processed or refined, Rude
<b>Crusade</b>	:	A war of religions
<b>Cuisine</b>	:	A style or method of cooking, especially as characteristic of a particular country or region
<b>Cynic</b>	:	One who questions everything
<b>Debonair</b>	:	Confident, good looking and charming
<b>Debut</b>	:	A person's first appearance or performance
<b>Defamation</b>	:	The action of damaging the good reputation of someone
<b>Defection</b>	:	The abandonment of one's country or cause
<b>Delegate</b>	:	To transfer one's authority to another
<b>Demagogue</b>	:	A politician who rouses people's feeling for own benefit
<b>Despicable</b>	:	Deserving hatred or contempt
<b>Dessert</b>	:	The sweet course eaten at the end of a meal
<b>Destitute</b>	:	The state of being miserable bereft of all possessions
<b>Deteriorate</b>	:	To go from bad to worse
<b>Dexterous</b>	:	Skilful at handling things
<b>Diplomacy</b>	:	Art of dealing with people in a tactful way
<b>Directory</b>	:	A book of names and addresses
<b>Diva</b>	:	A famous female singer of popular music
<b>Documentary</b>	:	A television or radio programme providing factual report on a subject
<b>Dominion</b>	:	An area controlled by a ruler
<b>Downpour</b>	:	A heavy rainfall
<b>Drought</b>	:	Dry weather with no rainfall
<b>Dynasty</b>	:	Succession of rulers belonging to one family
<b>Eccentric</b>	:	One who has strange habits
<b>Economical</b>	:	Avoiding wastage, Careful in the spending of money, time etc.
<b>Edible</b>	:	A thing that is fit to be eaten
<b>Effeminate</b>	:	Of manners more like those of a woman than a man
<b>Egoist (also Egotist):</b>	:	A person who is selfish, self absorbed and self centred, One who thinks only for oneself
<b>Elegy</b>	:	A song sung at the death of a person
<b>Eligible</b>	:	One who is qualified for selection
<b>Elucidate</b>	:	To explain something mysterious or difficult
<b>Emancipation</b>	:	The process of being set free from political or social restrictions
<b>Emigrant</b>	:	One who goes to settle in another country
<b>Empathy</b>	:	The ability to understand and share the feelings of another
<b>Encyclopedia</b>	:	Book that gives information about every branch of knowledge
<b>Endemic</b>	:	A disease that occurs within a specified area, region or locale
<b>Entrepreneur</b>	:	A person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so
<b>Epicure/Epicurean</b>	:	One who is given to pleasures of the flesh
<b>Epidemic</b>	:	An outbreak of a disease that spreads among a large group of people quickly and extensively
<b>Epilogue</b>	:	A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama, concluding part of a literary work

<b>Epitaph</b>	:	Words written on the tomb of a person
<b>Equilibrium</b>	:	A state of perfect balance
<b>Equivocal</b>	:	Of doubtful character or sincerity; dubious
<b>Espionage</b>	:	Practice of employing spies in war
<b>Eternal</b>	:	Lasting or existing forever; without end or beginning
<b>Evacuate</b>	:	To shift people from a place of danger to a safer place
<b>Exonerate</b>	:	Free somebody from blame or guilt; free somebody from an obligation
<b>Extempore/ Impromptu</b>	:	A speech or a presentation made without previous preparation
<b>Fable</b>	:	A story in which animals or objects speak and give wholesome moral lesson
<b>Facsimile</b>	:	An exact copy
<b>Famine</b>	:	Extreme scarcity of food
<b>Fanatic</b>	:	Somebody who has extreme and sometimes irrational enthusiasms or beliefs, especially in religion or politics
<b>Fancy</b>	:	Created from the imagination rather than from life
<b>Fastidious</b>	:	A person who is concerned that even the smallest details should be just right, A person difficult to please
<b>Fauna</b>	:	The animals of a particular region
<b>Feint</b>	:	Pretended Attack
<b>Feminist</b>	:	One who believes in giving equal opportunity to women in all fields
<b>Fidelity</b>	:	Faithfulness in behavior
<b>Fling</b>	:	A short period of enjoyment or wild behavior
<b>Flip-flop</b>	:	An abrupt reversal of policy
<b>Flora</b>	:	Plants of a particular region
<b>Forerunner</b>	:	A person or thing that precedes the coming or development of someone or something else
<b>Fossils</b>	:	Remains of prehistoric animal or plant preserved by being buried in earth
<b>Fraud</b>	:	Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money
<b>Fugitive</b>	:	One who runs away from justice or the law
<b>Futurist</b>	:	One who can predict future
<b>Garrison</b>	:	A group of soldiers living in a town or a fort, and defending it
<b>Geek</b>	:	An unfashionable or socially inept person
<b>Germicide</b>	:	A medicine that kills germs
<b>Gesture</b>	:	Movement of body to express something
<b>Gimcrack</b>	:	Flimsy or poorly made but deceptively attractive
<b>Gimmick</b>	:	A trick or device intended to attract attention, publicity, or business
<b>Gladiator</b>	:	One who fights with another person or animals
<b>Glutton</b>	:	One who eats too much
<b>Gourmand</b>	:	One who likes eating a lot
<b>Gourmet</b>	:	One who likes or knows about good food
<b>Gracious</b>	:	Courteous, kind, and pleasant
<b>Granary</b>	:	A storehouse for threshed grain
<b>Gregarious</b>	:	Of animals which live in flocks/herds
<b>Gullible</b>	:	One who is easily deceived
<b>Hag</b>	:	An ugly woman

<b>Haggard</b>	:	Looking exhausted and unwell, especially from fatigue, worry, or suffering
<b>Hallucination</b>	:	Seeing something that is not actually present
<b>Hamlet</b>	:	A small village or group of houses
<b>Haphazard</b>	:	With no particular order or plan
<b>Haunt</b>	:	Visit a place often
<b>Hedonist</b>	:	One who believes that gaining pleasure is the most important thing in life
<b>Herbivorous</b>	:	An animal that eats only grass or other plants
<b>Heresy</b>	:	Opinion contrary to accepted doctrines
<b>Hierarchy</b>	:	A system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority
<b>Hijack</b>	:	To forcibly take control of a vehicle
<b>Homophones</b>	:	Two words different in spelling and meaning but pronounced alike
<b>Honorarium</b>	:	An emolument over and above fixed income or salary
<b>Honorary</b>	:	One who offers his services without charging for it
<b>Hostility</b>	:	Intense aggression or anger; state of antagonism
<b>Humanist</b>	:	An advocate or follower of the principles of attaching prime importance to human rather than divine or supernatural matters
<b>Humanitarian</b>	:	One who feels sympathetic towards human beings
<b>Hurricane</b>	:	Violent storm
<b>Hyperbole</b>	:	An exaggerated statement
<b>Iconoclast</b>	:	One who breaks the established traditions and image
<b>Idolatry</b>	:	The worship of idols or images
<b>Illegal</b>	:	That which is against law
<b>Illegible</b>	:	A handwriting that cannot be read
<b>Illicit</b>	:	A trade that is prohibited by law or prevailing social standards
<b>Illiterate</b>	:	A person who cannot read or write
<b>Illustrious</b>	:	Well-known and respected for past achievements
<b>Imminent</b>	:	That is sure to happen
<b>Immune</b>	:	Free from infection
<b>Impostor/Hypocrite:</b>		One who pretends to be what he is not
<b>Impracticable</b>	:	That which cannot be practiced
<b>Imprudent</b>	:	Not showing care for consequence of the action
<b>Impunity</b>	:	Exemption from punishment, Without risk of punishment
<b>Inaccessible</b>	:	That which cannot be reached
<b>Inaudible</b>	:	A sound that cannot be heard
<b>Incognito</b>	:	Travelling under the name other than one's own
<b>Incorrigible</b>	:	One who cannot be corrected
<b>Incredible</b>	:	That which cannot be believed
<b>Indefatigable</b>	:	One incapable of being tired
<b>Indefensible</b>	:	That which cannot be defended
<b>Indelible</b>	:	That which cannot be effaced
<b>Indifferent</b>	:	Having no particular interest
<b>Indispensable</b>	:	Something that is essential and cannot be dispensed with
<b>Inedible</b>	:	Not suitable for eating
<b>Ineligible</b>	:	Someone not fit to be chosen



<b>Inevitable</b>	:	That which cannot be avoided
<b>Inexplicable</b>	:	That which cannot be explained
<b>Infallible</b>	:	One who does not make mistakes, A remedy which never fails
<b>Infantry</b>	:	Soldiers who fight on foot
<b>Inflammable</b>	:	Something that is quickly and easily set on fire and burned
<b>Inflammable</b>	:	That which burns easily
<b>Ingenious</b>	:	Skilful in inventing
<b>Ingenuous</b>	:	Innocent and unsuspecting
<b>Insatiable</b>	:	That which cannot be satisfied
<b>Insolvent</b>	:	One who is unable to pay his debts
<b>Insomnia</b>	:	Inability to sleep
<b>Intangible</b>	:	That cannot be touched
<b>Intermediary</b>	:	One who mediates to settle disputes
<b>Intermission</b>	:	An interval between parts of a play or film, Interval
<b>Intestate</b>	:	One who dies without a will
<b>Introspection</b>	:	The action of looking within or into one's own mind
<b>Introvert</b>	:	One person who enters without any invitation
<b>Intuition</b>	:	Immediate response by the mind without reasoning
<b>Investigation</b>	:	Careful and thorough enquiry
<b>Invincible</b>	:	That which cannot be conquered
<b>Invisible</b>	:	That which cannot be seen
<b>Invocation</b>	:	Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc. for help or protection
<b>Invulnerable</b>	:	That which cannot be hurt
<b>Irrelevant</b>	:	Not connected with the main point
<b>Irreparable</b>	:	A loss of damage that cannot be compensated
<b>Irritable</b>	:	A man who is easily irritated
<b>Iterate</b>	:	To perform or utter repeatedly
<b>Itinerant</b>	:	One who journeys from place to place
<b>Jibe</b>	:	An insulting remark
<b>Jovial</b>	:	Cheerful and friendly
<b>Juggler</b>	:	A person who tosses a number of objects in air and balances them
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	:	A fixed territory in which authority can be exercised
<b>Jury</b>	:	A body of persons appointed to hear evidence and give their verdict in trials
<b>Juxtapose</b>	:	Placing a thing beside another
<b>Knell</b>	:	Sound of the funeral bell
<b>Landscape</b>	:	The complete view of a place
<b>Lapidist</b>	:	One who cuts precious stones
<b>Laudable</b>	:	A person who deserves all praise
<b>Laxative</b>	:	A medicine used to loosen the stuff in the bowels
<b>Lease</b>	:	A legal agreement allowing the use of something
<b>Ledger</b>	:	A book of accounts showing debits and credits
<b>Legacy</b>	:	The property left to someone by a will
<b>Legend</b>	:	A traditional popular but unconfirmed story
<b>Lexical</b>	:	Relating to words or vocabulary

<b>Liar</b>	:	An underground living place for big animals
<b>Ligament</b>	:	Tough tissues in joints
<b>Linguist</b>	:	One who is good at foreign language
<b>Logic</b>	:	Science of reasoning
<b>Loyalty</b>	:	Firm in one's support and friendship
<b>Lunatic</b>	:	A mad person
<b>Luxuriant</b>	:	Thick and profuse in growth
<b>Lytic</b>	:	Expressing the writer's emotions in brief and stanza
<b>Maiden</b>	:	The first speech made by a person
<b>Male chauvinist</b>	:	One who believes in the dominance of man over woman
<b>Mammal</b>	:	An animal of a class that is distinguished by the possession of hair or fur, the secretion of milk by females for the nourishment of the young, and (typically) the birth of live young
<b>Mandatory</b>	:	Required by law
<b>Manifesto</b>	:	A written declaration of government or a political party
<b>Manoeuvre</b>	:	Use of trick for personal benefit
<b>Materialism</b>	:	Giving importance to money and material things
<b>Matinee</b>	:	A cinema show held in the afternoon
<b>Matrilineal</b>	:	Of or based on kinship with the mother or the female line
<b>Maze</b>	:	A complex network of paths or passages
<b>Mediate</b>	:	To try to settle a dispute between two other parties
<b>Medieval</b>	:	Belonging to the Middle Ages
<b>Meditation</b>	:	Deep in thought
<b>Memoirs</b>	:	Memorable recollection of the experiences of one's life
<b>Mercenary</b>	:	Somebody who works or serves only for personal profit. Also, a professional soldier paid to fight for an army.
<b>Metallurgy</b>	:	The branch of science concerned with the properties of metals and their production and purification
<b>Metaphysics</b>	:	The branch of philosophy dealing with abstract concepts
<b>Mimicry</b>	:	A humorous imitation of a person's activity
<b>Mint</b>	:	A place where money is coined
<b>Mocktail</b>	:	A non-alcoholic drink consisting of a mixture of fruit juices or other soft drinks
<b>Momentous</b>	:	An occasion of great importance
<b>Monastery</b>	:	A building in which monks live
<b>Monk</b>	:	A member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience
<b>Monologue</b>	:	A long speech by one person in a play or film
<b>Monopoly</b>	:	Sole right to make and sell some invention
<b>Monotheist</b>	:	One who believes in a single God
<b>Monumental</b>	:	Great in importance, extent or size
<b>Moot</b>	:	Subject to debate or uncertainty
<b>Mortal</b>	:	Subject to death
<b>Mortgage</b>	:	A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house
<b>Mummy</b>	:	Body of a human being or animal embalmed for burial

<b>Mystic</b>	:	One who seeks oneness with God
<b>Namesake</b>	:	Somebody or something with the same name as somebody or something else
<b>Narcissism</b>	:	Excessive indulgence to self
<b>Narcotic/Opiate</b>	:	A medicine for producing sleep
<b>Nepotism</b>	:	The practice of giving undue favour to one's relatives
<b>Neurotic</b>	:	A person suffering from nervous breakdown
<b>Niche</b>	:	A hollow place in a wall for a statue
<b>Nimble</b>	:	Quick and light in movement or action; agile
<b>Nomad</b>	:	Member of tribe that wanders from place to place
<b>Nomenclature</b>	:	A system of naming things
<b>Nostalgia</b>	:	Home sickness or sentimental longing for the past
<b>Notorious</b>	:	One who is known widely but usually unfavourably
<b>Novice/Tyro/</b>		
<b>Neophyte</b>	:	One who is new to a profession
<b>Numb</b>	:	To cause to feel no pain
<b>Numismatic</b>	:	Collection of coins
<b>Obligatory</b>	:	Required by a moral or legal rule
<b>Obsolete</b>	:	One which is not in use, outdated
<b>Omnipotent</b>	:	One who is all-powerful
<b>Omnipresent</b>	:	One who is present everything
<b>Omniscient</b>	:	One who knows everything
<b>Omnivorous</b>	:	An animal or a human being that eats any kind of food
<b>Opaque</b>	:	That through which light cannot pass
<b>Optimist</b>	:	One who looks at the bright side of things; somebody positive
<b>Orphan</b>	:	A child whose parents are dead
<b>Orphanage</b>	:	A place where orphans are housed
<b>Orthopaedics</b>	:	The area of medicine that treats illnesses of bones
<b>Pacifist</b>	:	A person who opposes war or use of military force, A person who believes in the total abolition of war
<b>Panacea</b>	:	A supposed cure for all diseases or problems
<b>Pandemonium</b>	:	Wild and noisy disorder
<b>Pantheism</b>	:	Belief of God in nature
<b>Pantry</b>	:	A place where food is kept
<b>Parable</b>	:	A story (in Bible) intended to teach moral lesson
<b>Paranoia</b>	:	A mental disease when people are afraid of others
<b>Parasite</b>	:	A person supported by another and giving him/her nothing return
<b>Parole</b>	:	A temporary release allowed on certain conditions
<b>Parsimony</b>	:	Extreme unwillingness to spend money or use resources
<b>Patrilineal</b>	:	Inheriting or determining descent through the male line
<b>Patrimony</b>	:	Property inherited from one's father or ancestor
<b>Pedagogue</b>	:	One who likes teaching
<b>Pedant</b>	:	One who emphasizes greatly on rules in study
<b>Pedestrian</b>	:	One who goes on foot
<b>Perennial</b>	:	That which is everlasting
<b>Periphery</b>	:	Boundary of an area

<b>Perpetual</b>	:	Continuing for a long period of time without interruption
<b>Philately</b>	:	Collection of stamps
<b>Philistine</b>	:	One who does not care for art, literature etc.
<b>Pioneer</b>	:	The first man to research and develop a new knowledge or activity
<b>Pious</b>	:	Deeply religious
<b>Plagiarist</b>	:	One who copies from other writers
<b>Podium</b>	:	A small platform on which a person may stand to be seen by an audience, as when making a speech etc.
<b>Polyglot</b>	:	One who knows many languages
<b>Polygyny</b>	:	Marrying more than two females
<b>Posthumous</b>	:	A child born after the death of his father or a book published after the death of its author
<b>Potable</b>	:	Water fit for drinking
<b>Predator</b>	:	An animal which preys on other animals
<b>Preface</b>	:	An introduction to a book
<b>Prejudiced</b>	:	To be biased against
<b>Premiere</b>	:	The first performance of a play or film
<b>Preoccupation</b>	:	The state or condition of being preoccupied or engrossed with something
<b>Priest</b>	:	A person who performs religious ceremonies
<b>Proclaim</b>	:	Say publicly that something important is true
<b>Prognosis</b>	:	A forecast of the result of a disease or illness
<b>Propensity</b>	:	An inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way
<b>Prophecy</b>	:	A prediction of what will happen in the future
<b>Prophet</b>	:	One who foretells events correctly
<b>Prosecute</b>	:	Take legal action against somebody
<b>Pseudonym</b>	:	An imaginary name assumed by an author for disguise
<b>Psyche</b>	:	Innermost feeling
<b>Psychic</b>	:	One who has strong mental power
<b>Psychosis</b>	:	A severe mental disease
<b>Pugnacity</b>	:	Inclined to fight or be aggressive
<b>Pyrotechnics</b>	:	The art of making fireworks
<b>Rabble</b>	:	A disorderly crowd
<b>Ransom</b>	:	Money paid to get a person freed from captivity
<b>Rattle</b>	:	To make or cause to make a rapid succession of short, sharp knocking sounds
<b>Recall</b>	:	To bring (a fact, event, or situation) back into one's mind; remember
<b>Reciprocate</b>	:	To give and receive mutually
<b>Recluse</b>	:	A person who withdraws from the world to live in seclusion and often in solitude
<b>Reconnaissance</b>	:	Information gathering activity
<b>Red-tapism</b>	:	Too much official formality
<b>Referendum</b>	:	Asking everyone for an opinion
<b>Reformatory</b>	:	An institution for reforming young offenders
<b>Refrain</b>	:	A comment often repeated
<b>Refuge</b>	:	The state of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or difficulty
<b>Regicide</b>	:	Murder of the king
<b>Remind</b>	:	To cause (someone) to remember someone or something

<b>Renegade</b>	:	One who deserts a belief or party
<b>Repatriate</b>	:	To send back a person to his own country
<b>Replica</b>	:	An exact copy or model of something
<b>Resort</b>	:	A place for improving one's health
<b>Retaliate</b>	:	Give tit for tat
<b>Review</b>	:	A formal assessment of something
<b>Revolutionary</b>	:	person who advocates or engages in political revolution
<b>Sabotage</b>	:	Intentional damage to arrest production
<b>Sacrilege</b>	:	Violation of something holy or sacred
<b>Samaritan</b>	:	One who helps others
<b>Sanatorium</b>	:	an establishment for the medical treatment of people who are convalescing or have a chronic illness.
<b>Sanctuary</b>	:	A reserve for animals, birds etc their natural habitat
<b>Sanctum</b>	:	or Sanctorium - A very private place
<b>Satire</b>	:	Full of criticism and mockery
<b>Sceptical</b>	:	Having doubt over something
<b>Scrupulous</b>	:	Diligent, thorough, and extremely attentive to details (of a person or process)
<b>Secular</b>	:	A government in which all religions are honoured
<b>Sedative</b>	:	A drug taken for its calming or sleep-inducing effect
<b>Sheath</b>	:	A case in which sword is kept
<b>Sinecure</b>	:	An office with high salary but no work
<b>Siren</b>	:	A woman who is considered to be alluring or fascinating but also dangerous in some way
<b>Slippery</b>	:	That which cannot be captured
<b>Somnambulist</b>	:	One who walks in sleep
<b>Somniloquist</b>	:	Someone who talks while asleep.
<b>Sonnet</b>	:	A poem of fourteen
<b>Soothing</b>	:	Giving comfort
<b>Soporific</b>	:	A drug or other substance that induces sleep
<b>Soprano</b>	:	A singer with a high-pitched voice
<b>Sot</b>	:	One who is a habitual drunker
<b>Souvenir</b>	:	Something that reminds an event
<b>Sporadic</b>	:	Occurring at irregular intervals in time
<b>Stable</b>	:	A place where horses are kept
<b>Stack</b>	:	A pile of objects, typically one that is neatly arranged
<b>Steam</b>	:	To cook (food) by heating it in steam from boiling water
<b>Stimulant</b>	:	A substance that raises levels of physiological or nervous activity in the body
<b>Stoic</b>	:	A person who is indifferent to pleasure or pain, a person who is unaffected by emotions
<b>Subjugate</b>	:	To bring under dominion or control
<b>Sublimate</b>	:	To transform into a purer or idealized form
<b>Subservient</b>	:	Too willing to obey other people
<b>Superfluous</b>	:	More than what is needed
<b>Sycophant</b>	:	A servile self seeker who attempts to win favour by flattering influential people
<b>Synagogue</b>	:	A place of worship of the Jews

<b>Tariff</b>	:	A list or table of duties payable on exports or imports
<b>Tautology</b>	:	A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words
<b>Teetotaler</b>	:	A person who abstains from alcoholic drinks
<b>Teller</b>	:	A person in a bank dealing with customers' transaction
<b>Temperate</b>	:	A climate that is neither extremely hot nor cold
<b>Tempo</b>	:	The speed of music
<b>Theism</b>	:	Belief in the existence of a god or gods, specifically of a creator who intervenes in the universe
<b>Theist</b>	:	One who believe in God
<b>Theocracy</b>	:	Rule by priest
<b>Theology</b>	:	Study of religion
<b>Thesaurus</b>	:	Dictionary of synonyms
<b>Tomboy</b>	:	A girl who enjoys violent games
<b>Toxic</b>	:	Something that is poisonous or unhealthy
<b>Transitory/ Momentary</b>	:	That which lasts for a short time
<b>Translucent</b>	:	That through which light can partly pass
<b>Transparent</b>	:	A substance that allows light to pass through with little or no interruption so that objects on the other side can be clearly seen
<b>Trek</b>	:	Long hard journey especially on foot
<b>Tribute</b>	:	A statement made in acknowledgment, gratitude, or admiration
<b>Triennial</b>	:	Taking place once every three years
<b>Troop</b>	:	A group of artists
<b>Truant</b>	:	One who remains absent without permission
<b>Tycoon</b>	:	A wealthy, powerful person in business or industry
<b>Unanimous</b>	:	Done without opposition, complete agreement
<b>Usurer</b>	:	Somebody who loans money to other people and charges them exorbitant or unlawful interest on it
<b>Usurper</b>	:	A person who seizes something without the right to do so
<b>Utopia</b>	:	An imaginary ideal state
<b>Uxorious</b>	:	One extremely fond of one's wife
<b>Vagabond</b>	:	Moving from place to place without a fixed home
<b>Vampire</b>	:	A corpse that rises nightly from its grave to drink the blood of the living
<b>Vandal</b>	:	One who damages public property
<b>Vegetarian</b>	:	Somebody who doesn't eat meat or fish
<b>Venal</b>	:	Showing or motivated by susceptibility to bribery
<b>Venerable</b>	:	Given a lot of respect
<b>Venial</b>	:	A pardonable offense
<b>Verbatim</b>	:	Corresponding word for word translation
<b>Versatile</b>	:	Able to adopt oneself readily to many situations
<b>Veteran</b>	:	Somebody who is considerably experienced in something
<b>Virtuoso</b>	:	A person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit
<b>Visionary</b>	:	One who realizes the future situation wisely
<b>Vocalist</b>	:	A singer
<b>Voluntary</b>	:	Of one's own free will

<b>Volunteer</b>	:	One who offers one's services
<b>Voracious</b>	:	One who is very eager for knowledge and reads a lot
<b>Vulnerable</b>	:	To be affected easily by something
<b>Vulpine</b>	:	Of or relating to a fox or foxes
<b>Wag</b>	:	A jocular person who is full of amusing anecdotes
<b>Waif</b>	:	A thin and homeless child
<b>Wardrobe</b>	:	A place where clothes are kept
<b>Widow</b>	:	A woman whose husband has died
<b>Widower</b>	:	A man whose wife has died
<b>Windfall</b>	:	An unexpected piece of good fortune
<b>Witty</b>	:	Amusingly clever in perception and expression
<b>Wrath</b>	:	Extreme anger
<b>Zealous</b>	:	Having enthusiasm and a sense of purpose
<b>Zymology</b>	:	Study of enzymes

**(A) PHOBIAS RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Phobia</b>	unreasonable, unrealistic and excessive fear to a particular object, objects or situation	<b>enochlophobia</b>	fear of crowds
<b>achluophobia</b>	fear of darkness	<b>febriphobia</b>	fear of fever
<b>acousticophobia</b>	fear of noise	<b>gerascophobia</b>	fear of growing old
<b>acrophobia</b>	fear of heights	<b>heliophobia</b>	fear of the sun
<b>agliophobia</b>	fear of pain	<b>iatrophobia</b>	fear of doctors
<b>ailurophobia</b>	fear of cats	<b>insectophobia</b>	fear of insects
<b>androphobia</b>	fear of men	<b>kenophobia</b>	fear of empty spaces
<b>anthophobia</b>	fear of flowers	<b>lachanophobia</b>	fear of vegetables
<b>arachnophobia</b>	fear of spiders	<b>lockiophobia</b>	fear of childbirth
<b>arithmophobia</b>	fear of numbers	<b>methyphobia</b>	fear of alcohol
<b>atychiphobia</b>	fear of failure	<b>motorphobia</b>	fear of automobiles
<b>aurophobia</b>	fear of gold	<b>noctiphobia</b>	fear of night
<b>bibliophobia</b>	fear of books	<b>nosocomophobia</b>	fear of hospitals
<b>cacophobia</b>	fear of ugliness	<b>ombrophobia</b>	fear of rain
<b>carcinophobia</b>	fear of cancer	<b>ophidiophobia</b>	fear of snakes
<b>ceraunophobia</b>	fear of thunder	<b>pharmacophobia</b>	fear of medicines
<b>chaetophobia</b>	fear of hair	<b>plutophobia</b>	fear of wealth
<b>chrometophobia</b>	fear of money	<b>rhytiphobia</b>	fear of getting wrinkles
<b>cibophobia</b>	fear of money	<b>siderodromophobia</b>	fear of trains
<b>cibophobia</b>	fear of food	<b>tachophobia</b>	fear of speed
<b>dentophobia</b>	fear of dentists	<b>trypanophobia</b>	fear of injections
<b>dipsophobia</b>	fear of drinking	<b>venustraphobia</b>	fear of beautiful women

<b>domatophobia</b>	fear of houses	<b>xenophobia</b>	fear of strangers
<b>electrophobia</b>	fear of vomiting	<b>zoophobia</b>	fear of animals

**(B) SPECIFIC PLACES RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Aerodrome</b>	:	where aeroplanes are kept
<b>Altar</b>	:	An elevated place where religious rites are performed or sacrifices offered to gods
<b>Apiary</b>	:	where bees are kept
<b>Aquarium</b>	:	A glass-sided tank in which fish and other living aquatic plants or animals are kept
<b>Archives</b>	:	A place where documents and other materials of public or historical importance are preserved
<b>Arsenal</b>	:	where arms and weapons are stored/kept
<b>Asylum</b>	:	An institution for the care or relief of the unfortunate—the blind, mentally ill, etc
<b>Aviary</b>	:	A large cage or house in which birds are kept
<b>Barracks</b>	:	A building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers
<b>Bakery</b>	:	where bread/biscuits are manufactured
<b>Billet</b>	:	A lodging for a student or soldier in a private home or a public non-military building
<b>Brewery</b>	:	where wine is produced
<b>Byre</b>	:	A cow shed
<b>Cache</b>	:	A hiding place for ammunition, food, treasures, etc
<b>Cage</b>	:	enclosure for domestic animals/birds
<b>Casino</b>	:	A building or large room used for professional gambling, meetings and dancing
<b>Cemetery</b>	:	where dead bodies are buried
<b>Cloakroom</b>	:	luggage storing place at a railway station
<b>Confectionery</b>	:	where confections or sweets are prepared
<b>Creche</b>	:	A nursery for brief or day-long care of young children
<b>Crematorium</b>	:	where dead bodies are cremated
<b>Dockyard</b>	:	where ships are built
<b>Distillery</b>	:	where liquor/spirits/whiskey is produced
<b>Dispensary</b>	:	out-patient department where medicines are dispensed
<b>Garage</b>	:	where cars/vehicles are kept
<b>Granary</b>	:	storage place of grains
<b>Guestannexe</b>	:	special room in a house for guests
<b>Graveyard</b>	:	where dead bodies are buried
<b>Hosiery</b>	:	where knitted-wear is manufactured
<b>Hatchery</b>	:	where eggs/chickens are produced
<b>Insectarium</b>	:	An artificial enclosure for keeping or raising insects
<b>Kiln</b>	:	where bricks are baked
<b>Mint</b>	:	where coins are made
<b>Morgue</b>	:	A place where dead bodies are kept pending identification or cremation or burial
<b>Mortuary</b>	:	where dead bodies are kept temporarily
<b>Museum</b>	:	a building in which objects of historical, artistic, or cultural interest are stored
<b>Orphanage</b>	:	A house for orphans
<b>Pharmacy</b>	:	where medicines are prepared
<b>Reformatory</b>	:	An institution for reforming young offenders



<b>Sanatorium</b>	:	Established for treatment of invalids, especially of convalescents and the chronically sick
<b>Scullery</b>	:	A room for rough kitchen work, such as for cleaning utensils
<b>Studio</b>	:	where films are produced and processed
<b>Tannery</b>	:	where leather is processed and produced
<b>Treasury</b>	:	where treasure (wealth) is kept
<b>Wardrobe</b>	:	an almirah in which clothes are kept
<b>Zoo</b>	:	where animals/birds are kept
<b>Convent</b>	:	where nuns live
<b>Monastery</b>	:	where monks live
<b>Barracks</b>	:	where soldiers live
<b>Palace</b>	:	where king lives
<b>Hive</b>	:	where bees live
<b>Nest</b>	:	where birds live
<b>Byre</b>	:	where cows live
<b>Kennel</b>	:	where dogs live
<b>Stable</b>	:	where horses live
<b>Den</b>	:	where lions live
<b>Burrow</b>	:	where rabbits live
<b>Pen</b>	:	where sheep live
<b>Web</b>	:	where spiders live
<b>Lair</b>	:	where tigers live

**(C) FIELDS OF STUDY:**

<b>Acoustics</b>	:	science of sound
<b>Aerostatics</b>	:	study of ballooning
<b>Agronomy</b>	:	study of scientific farming
<b>Agrostology</b>	:	study of grasses
<b>Anthropology</b>	:	the development of man
<b>Archaeology</b>	:	excavation and study of physical remains of early civilizations
<b>Astronautics</b>	:	science of space flight
<b>Calisthenics</b>	:	science of exercises for promoting beauty and strength.
<b>Cosmography</b>	:	description and mapping of the universe
<b>Cryogenics</b>	:	science of very low temperatures
<b>Demography</b>	:	science of vital and social statistics
<b>Ecology</b>	:	science of environment
<b>Entomology</b>	:	scientific study of insects
<b>Ethnology</b>	:	science of origin of races
<b>Etiology</b>	:	study of causes of diseases
<b>Etymology</b>	:	study of derivation of words
<b>Eugenics</b>	:	study of production of better offsprings
<b>Genealogy</b>	:	a record of family descent
<b>Genetics</b>	:	study of heredity of individuals
<b>Geology</b>	:	study of rocks, soils and minerals
<b>Ichthyology</b>	:	study of fishes

<b>Meteorology</b>	:	scientific study of weather conditions
<b>Numismatics</b>	:	study of coins and metals
<b>Ornithology</b>	:	study of birds.
<b>Orthography</b>	:	the science of spellings
<b>Paleontology</b>	:	study of past life forms through fossils
<b>Philology</b>	:	study of words or literature
<b>Seismology</b>	:	science of earthquakes and earth's movements
<b>Sericulture</b>	:	study of silk-worm breeding
<b>Theology</b>	:	study of religion
<b>Toxicology</b>	:	science and medical study of dealing with poisons

**(D) WORDS RELATED WITH PHYSICAL CARE:**

<b>Anaesthetist</b>	:	person trained to administer anaesthetics, during an operation
<b>Cardiologist</b>	:	doctor who specialises in the study of the heart and its functioning
<b>Chiropodist, podiatrist</b>	:	specialist in the minor ailments of the foot including bunions, corns etc.
<b>Dermatologist</b>	:	Physician who specialises in treating diseases of the skin
<b>Gynaecologist</b>	:	doctor who specialises in the cure of women, especially in matters concerning the reproductive organs
<b>Internist</b>	:	doctor who specialises in the large, general branch of medicine called internal medicine
<b>Intern</b>	:	medical graduate receiving clinical training in a hospital before being licensed to practice medicine
<b>Neurologist</b>	:	doctor who specialises in delivering babies and in medical problems related to childbirth
<b>Obstetrician</b>	:	doctor who specialises in preventing and correcting irregularities of the teeth
<b>Orthopedist</b>	:	doctor who specialises in correcting deformities of the skeletal system and treating diseases of the bones
<b>Pediatrician</b>	:	doctor who specialises in the care and treatment of babies and young children
<b>Podiatrist</b>	:	therapist who specialises in treating ailments of the feet
<b>Otologist</b>	:	doctor who specialises in ear
<b>Nephrologist</b>	:	kidney specialist
<b>Oncologist</b>	:	specialist in tumors and cancer

**(E) TYPES OF PEOPLE:**

<b>Aesthete</b>	:	Persons who is devoted to beauty in nature, art, painting, music etc.
<b>Altruist</b>	:	person who is selflessly concerned with the welfare of others
<b>Ascetic</b>	:	person who leads a simple, austere life, avoiding luxury and pleasure
<b>Conservative</b>	:	person who wants to preserve the existing order of things, feeling content or safe with things as they are
<b>Exhibitionist</b>	:	showoff, or person who tries to attract attention to himself by exaggerated or inappropriate behavior
<b>Hypochondriac</b>	:	person who worries constantly, usually without any real reason about the state of his health
<b>Kleptomaniac</b>	:	person who has an irresistible desire to steal and shoplift
<b>Megalomaniac</b>	:	person who suffers from delusions of greatness

<b>Optimist</b>	:	person who tends to look on the bright side of things
<b>Paranoid</b>	:	person who believes that other people are always planning against him, cheating and persecuting him
<b>Pessimist</b>	:	person who tends to look at the darker side of things
<b>Pragmatist</b>	:	person who believes that ideas have values only in terms of their practical consequence
<b>Realist</b>	:	person who believes in facts and who dislikes anything that seems imaginary, impractical, theoretical, or utopian
<b>Romantic</b>	:	person who approaches everything in life emotionally and who enjoys adventures, falling in love etc.

**(F) TYPES OF ANIMALS:**

<b>Aquatic</b>	:	animals living in or near water, such as fish, whales, ducks etc
<b>Arboreal</b>	:	animal living on trees, as most birds, monkeys, etc
<b>Biped</b>	:	an animal having only two feet, such as man, apes and birds
<b>Carnivorous</b>	:	an animal that feeds chiefly or exclusively on meat, like dogs, wolves, lions, tigers
<b>Herbivorous</b>	:	an animal that feeds mainly on vegetable matter, plant eating
<b>Marsupial</b>	:	order of mammals whose females nourish their new born in a pouch in the abdomen like kangaroos
<b>Monotreme</b>	:	a member of mammals, whose females lay and hatch eggs, like the duck
<b>Nocturnal</b>	:	animals that are more active during the night than in the day time like bats, certain birds etc
<b>Oviparous</b>	:	animals belonging to a class whose females lay and hatch eggs like birds, most fish, and reptiles
<b>Pachyderm</b>	:	any of certain thick-skinned animals like elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros etc
<b>Prehensile</b>	:	animals in the limbs capable of or adapted for grasping or holding

**(G) FIGURES OF SPEECH RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Alliteration</b>	:	The use of several words together, all beginning with the same sound in order to make a special effect
<b>Circumlocution</b>	:	The practice of using too many words to express an idea, instead of saying it directly
<b>Ellipsis</b>	:	Practice of deliberately not including one or more words in a sentence that can still be understood by a reader
<b>Euphemism</b>	:	A polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking
<b>Hyperbole</b>	:	A way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller or worse than it actually is
<b>Irony</b>	:	the use of words that are opposite to what you really mean, often in order to be amusing
<b>Metaphor</b>	:	A way of describing something as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing
<b>Oxymoron</b>	:	A deliberate combination of two words that seem to be the opposite of each other
<b>Paradox</b>	:	The use of statements that seem strange because they involve two ideas or qualities that are very different
<b>Personification</b>	:	The representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art
<b>Pun</b>	:	Amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings

- Rhetorical question:** a question that you may ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an answer
- Simile** : An expression that describes something by comparing it with something else
- Tautology** : Statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way which is not necessary

**(H) AREAS OF MEDICINE RELATED WORK:**

- Gynaecology** : The area of medicine that deals with conditions and illnesses that affect only women
- Obstetrics** : The area of medicine that deals with the birth of children
- Paediatrics** : The area of medicine that deals with children and their illness
- Geriatrics** : The area of medicine that deals with old people and their illnesses
- Oncology** : The area of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors
- Cardiology** : The area of medicine that deals with the heart
- Orthopedics** : The area of medicine that deals with illnesses or injuries that affect people's bones and muscles
- Ophthalmology** : The area of medicine that deals with the eyes
- Dentistry** : The study of mouth and teeth, or the treatment of diseases of the teeth
- Orthodontics** : The skill or job of helping the teeth grow straight when they have not been growing correctly
- Chiropody** : The treatment and prevention of foot injuries and diseases
- Psychiatry** : The study and treatment of mental illness

**(I) MANIA RELATED WORDS:**

- mania** : an excessive enthusiasm or desire; an obsession
- anthomania** : an obsession of flowers
- bibliomania** : an obsession of book collection
- cynomania** : an obsession of dogs
- demomania** : an obsession of crowd
- dipsomania** : an obsession of alcohol
- dromomania** : an obsession of travelling
- ergomania** : an obsession of work
- erotomania** : an obsession of sex (in female)
- hedomania** : an obsession of pleasure
- hippomania** : an obsession of horses
- hodomania** : an obsession of travelling
- kleptomania** : an obsession of stealing things
- logomania** : an obsession of talking
- megalomania** : an obsession of controlling other's life
- mythomania** : an obsession of telling lies
- narcomania** : an obsession of drugs
- necromania** : an obsession of death/dead bodies
- nymphomania** : an obsession of sex(in female)
- ochlomania** : an obsession of mob
- plutomania** : an obsession of wealth
- poriomania** : an obsession of travelling

<b>pyromania</b>	:	an obsession of burning things
<b>satyromania</b>	:	an obsession of sex(in male)
<b>sitomania</b>	:	an obsession of eating
<b>thanatomania</b>	:	an obsession of death/dead bodies
<b>theomania</b>	:	an obsession of religion
<b>verbomania</b>	:	an obsession of talking
<b>xenomania</b>	:	an obsession of foreigners/foreign things

**(J) PHILOSOPHY RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Activism</b>	:	vigorous action
<b>adventurism</b>	:	taking risks
<b>altruism</b>	:	selflessness
<b>animatism</b>	:	a belief in a generalized, impersonal power
<b>antagonism</b>	:	opposition
<b>anthropomorphism:</b>		giving human form to god
<b>antitheism</b>	:	opposition to existence of god
<b>archaism</b>	:	retaining the old-fashioned
<b>atheism</b>	:	disbelief in god
<b>benthamism</b>	:	utilitarianism
<b>dadaism</b>	:	going against tradition
<b>determinism</b>	:	human action being determined by motives
<b>erotism</b>	:	sexual arousement
<b>escapism</b>	:	escaping from reality
<b>euphemism</b>	:	saying the harsh in a milder way
<b>euphuism</b>	:	artificial writing
<b>fatalism</b>	:	fate ruling supreme
<b>favourism</b>	:	favouring someone unfairly
<b>hedonism</b>	:	pleasure being the last aim
<b>humanism</b>	:	devotion to human good
<b>incivism</b>	:	disloyalty to the nation
<b>individualism</b>	:	giving importance only to self
<b>mercantilism</b>	:	money being the real wealth
<b>monotheism</b>	:	belief in one god
<b>narcissism</b>	:	self-worship
<b>nepotism</b>	:	favouring unduly one's relative
<b>non-conformism</b>	:	not obeying any traditional doctrine
<b>objectivism</b>	:	impartial assessment
<b>opportunism</b>	:	taking advantage of the opportunity duly or unduly
<b>pacifism</b>	:	abolishing war
<b>parochialism</b>	:	narrow views
<b>pessimism</b>	:	hopelessness
<b>plagiarism</b>	:	using other's ideas without permission
<b>pragmatism</b>	:	actuality/matter-of-factness
<b>probabiliorism</b>	:	ethical living
<b>probabilism</b>	:	uncertainty

<b>rationalism</b>	:	supremacy of reason
<b>stoicism</b>	:	doing virtue being the only aim of man
<b>transcendentalism</b>	:	reality being beyond human experience

**(K) OTHER WORDS RELATED TO CONDITIONS:**

<b>astigmatism</b>	:	structural defect in eyes
<b>daltonism</b>	:	colour blindness
<b>melanism</b>	:	colour darkness
<b>neologism</b>	:	coining/using new words
<b>parachronism</b>	:	chronological error
<b>paralogism</b>	:	illogical reasoning
<b>pelmanism</b>	:	memory training
<b>reductionism</b>	:	breaking complex things into simpler parts

**(L) SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE RELATED WORDS:**

<b>autocracy</b>	:	government by one person who holds all power
<b>aristocracy</b>	:	government by a privileged, wealthy small group
<b>diarchy</b>	:	government by two persons/bodies/rulers
<b>gerontocracy</b>	:	government by elderly men
<b>hierocracy/ theocracy</b>	:	government by clergy class
<b>matriarchy</b>	:	government by only women
<b>meritocracy</b>	:	government by meritorious people
<b>ochlocracy</b>	:	government by mob
<b>oligarchy</b>	:	government by a small group
<b>pantisocracy</b>	:	rule of all equally
<b>patriarchy</b>	:	government by only men
<b>plutocracy</b>	:	government by the rich people
<b>stratocracy</b>	:	government by the army
<b>technocracy</b>	:	government by technological experts

**(M) THERAPY RELATED WORDS:**

<b>acupuncture</b>	:	curing by puncturing/inserting needles in body
<b>aromatherapy</b>	:	therapy using fragrant oils
<b>chemotherapy</b>	:	therapy using chemicals (in esp. cancer)
<b>chiropractic</b>	:	therapy by manipulating spine
<b>herbotherapy</b>	:	therapy using plants and herbs
<b>hydrotherapy</b>	:	therapy using water
<b>hypnotherapy</b>	:	therapy using hypnosis
<b>naturopathy</b>	:	therapy using natural things
<b>osteopathy</b>	:	therapy manipulating bones
<b>phototherapy</b>	:	therapy using light (ultraviolet, X-RAY etc.)
<b>physiotherapy</b>	:	therapy using exercise, massage
<b>zonotherapy</b>	:	therapy using foot massage

**(N) LOVERS RELATED WORDS:**

<b>bibliophile</b>	:	lover of books
<b>bibliologist</b>	:	lover of knowledge
<b>cheirophile</b>	:	lover of hands
<b>carnivore</b>	:	one who eats meat
<b>cannibal</b>	:	one who eats human flesh
<b>connoisseur</b>	:	lover of art and artistic creations
<b>dendrophile</b>	:	lover of trees
<b>gourmet</b>	:	lover of good food
<b>globe-trotter</b>	:	lover of travelling
<b>hippophile</b>	:	lover of horses
<b>megalomaniac</b>	:	lover of grandeur
<b>mercenary</b>	:	lover of money
<b>materialist</b>	:	lover of material things
<b>narcissist</b>	:	lover of self
<b>paedophile</b>	:	lover of children
<b>padogophile</b>	:	lover of feet
<b>philologist</b>	:	lover of words
<b>pacifist</b>	:	lover of peace
<b>philanthropist</b>	:	lover of mankind
<b>warmonger</b>	:	lover of war
<b>zoophile</b>	:	lover of animals

**(O) PERSONALITIES/BELIFFS RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Amateur</b>	:	A person who practices something for the love of it, not as a profession
<b>Amazon</b>	:	A tall, powerful, forceful woman
<b>Anarchist</b>	:	A person who believes that abolition of government or governmental restraint is the indispensable condition for full social and political liberty
<b>Arrogant</b>	:	Claiming too much; overbearing
<b>Atheist</b>	:	one who does not believe in God
<b>Apostate</b>	:	a person who renounces a religious or political belief or principle
<b>Bankrupt</b>	:	One who is unable to pay off one's debt
<b>Bigot</b>	:	one who is devoted to a particular creed intolerantly
<b>Cannibal</b>	:	A person who eats human flesh
<b>Centenarian</b>	:	A person who has reached hundred years of age
<b>Charlatan</b>	:	Someone who pretends to have special knowledge or ability
<b>Conceited</b>	:	Having an excessively favourable opinion of oneself
<b>Connoisseur</b>	:	One who has special skill and well-informed knowledge especially of the arts or fine food and wine
<b>Coquette</b>	:	A woman who flirts with men to win their attention and admiration
<b>Cynic</b>	:	Disinclined to believe in or recognize goodness or selflessness
<b>Dastard</b>	:	A mean, sneaking coward
<b>Diffident</b>	:	Lacking confidence in one's own ability, worth or fitness
<b>Dilettante</b>	:	A person who loves the fine arts but in a superficial way and without serious purpose
<b>Effervescent</b>	:	Bubbling; lively

<b>Egocentric</b>	:	Self-centered
<b>Egoist</b>	:	A self-centered or selfish person
<b>Egotist</b>	:	A conceited, boastful person
<b>Epicure</b>	:	A person of refined and fastidious taste, especially in food and wine
<b>Fanatic</b>	:	A person excessively enthusiastic, as in religion or politics
<b>Fastidious</b>	:	excessively particular, critical or demanding
<b>Fatalist</b>	:	A person who believes that all events are subject to fate, and happen by unavoidable necessity
<b>Feminist</b>	:	An advocate of women's rights, or of the movement for the advancement and emancipation of women
<b>Garrulous</b>	:	Talking too much
<b>Gregarious</b>	:	Fond of the company of others
<b>Gullible</b>	:	Easily deceived or cheated
<b>Hedonist</b>	:	One with a lifestyle devoted to seeking pleasure and self-gratification
<b>Heretic</b>	:	One who maintains religious opinions contrary to those accepted by his church
<b>Humanitarian</b>	:	One who has concern for the welfare and happiness of the people
<b>Hypocrite</b>	:	A person who falsely professes desirable or publicly approved qualities, beliefs or feelings
<b>Iconoclast</b>	:	A destroyer of images especially those set up for religious veneration
<b>Ignoramus</b>	:	An ignorant person
<b>Illiterate</b>	:	A person who cannot read and write
<b>Immigrant</b>	:	A person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country
<b>Introvert</b>	:	A person interested mainly in his or her own inner state and processes rather than the outside world
<b>Jockey</b>	:	A person who rides horses professionally in races
<b>Loquacious</b>	:	A person fond of talking
<b>Martyr</b>	:	A person who willingly suffers death rather than renounce his or her religious beliefs
<b>Maverick</b>	:	An unbranded animal, especially a motherless calf
<b>Mimic</b>	:	One who imitates the voice or gestures of another
<b>Misanthrope</b>	:	A hater of humankind
<b>Misogamist</b>	:	A hater of marriage
<b>Misogynist</b>	:	A woman-hater
<b>Neurotic</b>	:	A person suffering from nervous breakdown or a personality disorder typified by anxiety
<b>Novice</b>	:	A beginner
<b>Paedophile</b>	:	A person affected with sexual desire for children
<b>Pantheist</b>	:	A person with the belief that the universe is identical with divinity
<b>Pedant</b>	:	A person who makes an excessive or inappropriate display of learning
<b>Pedestrian</b>	:	A person who goes or travels on foot
<b>Philanthropic</b>	:	Doing good to others; benevolent
<b>Philistine</b>	:	A person who lacks in or is smugly indifferent to culture, aesthetic refinement
<b>Phlegmatic</b>	:	Not easily excited to action or' display of emotion
<b>Polyglot</b>	:	Able to speak or write many languages
<b>Precocious</b>	:	Early in developing or reaching some stage of development
<b>Quixotic</b>	:	Extravagantly romantic in ideals or chivalrous in action



<b>Recluse</b>	:	A person who lives in seclusion or apart from society
<b>Sadist</b>	:	A person who derives pleasure, especially sexual, from inflicting pain, suffering or cruelty
<b>Saturnine</b>	:	Grave or gloomy
<b>Sceptic</b>	:	A person who questions the validity, authenticity or truth of something purporting to be factual
<b>Snob</b>	:	A person who imitates or slavishly admires his/her social superiors and is condescending to others
<b>Sociable</b>	:	Inclined to associate with or be in the company of others
<b>Spendthrift</b>	:	A person who spends money or wealth extravagantly and wastefully
<b>Stoic</b>	:	indifferent to pleasure or pain
<b>Suave</b>	:	Smoothly agreeable or polite
<b>Teetotaler</b>	:	A person who never drinks alcohol
<b>Theist</b>	:	one who believes in God
<b>Truculent</b>	:	Aggressive and discourteous
<b>Vagabond</b>	:	A person who wanders without settled habitation
<b>Virago</b>	:	A loud-voiced, ill-tempered woman
<b>Virtuoso</b>	:	A person with a good deal of knowledge of or interest in works of art, antiquities, curiosities
<b>Volunteer</b>	:	A person who voluntarily offers himself for an undertaking or a service

**(P) PROFESSIONS/OCCUPATIONS RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Acrobat</b>	:	A performer of gymnastic feats that require agility, balance and coordination
<b>Agronomist</b>	:	an expert in soil management and production of field crops
<b>Anthropologist</b>	:	one who studies the origin, development and structure of people and their societies
<b>Antiquary</b>	:	a student of antiquities
<b>Archaeologist</b>	:	one who uncovers and studies the remains of early human cultures
<b>Astrologer</b>	:	One who interprets the influence of the heavenly bodies on human life
<b>Astronomer</b>	:	An expert in the science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's atmosphere
<b>Cartographer</b>	:	one who is skilled in making maps and charts
<b>Chandler</b>	:	A person who makes or sells items of tallow or wax, as candles and soap
<b>Charwoman</b>	:	A woman hired to do general cleaning, as in an office
<b>Choreographer</b>	:	one who devices dance movements and patterns
<b>Collier</b>	:	A coal miner
<b>Confectioner</b>	:	A person who makes or sells candies, ice-creams, cakes etc
<b>Cooper</b>	:	A person who makes or repairs casks, barrels and tubes
<b>Costermonger</b>	:	A hawker of fruits, vegetables and fish
<b>Croupier</b>	:	The attendant who collects or pays money at a gaming table
<b>Cutler</b>	:	A person who produces, sells or repairs cutting instruments like knives
<b>Etymologist</b>	:	an expert in the derivation of words
<b>Entomologist</b>	:	one who studies insects
<b>Florist</b>	:	A person who grows or sells flowers and ornamental plant
<b>Furrier</b>	:	One who buys and sells, makes, repairs or cleans fur and fur garments
<b>Glazier</b>	:	A person who fits windows or the like with glass panes

<b>Haberdasher</b>	:	A seller of small sewing articles such as ribbons and tape
<b>Ichthyologist</b>	:	an expert in fishes
<b>Janitor</b>	:	An attendant, caretaker or doorkeeper
<b>Juggler</b>	:	One who performs juggling feats, as with balls and knives
<b>Lapidary</b>	:	A cutter of stones, especially gemstones
<b>Lexicographer</b>	:	A writer, editor or compiler of a dictionary
<b>Mercer</b>	:	A dealer in fine textiles and fabrics
<b>Milliner</b>	:	A person who creates or sells hats for women
<b>Oculist</b>	:	A specialist in diseases and defects of the eye
<b>Ornithologist</b>	:	study of birds
<b>Ostler</b>	:	A person who looks after horses at an inn
<b>Pawnbroker</b>	:	A broker who lends money on something deposited as security for repayment
<b>Philatelist</b>	:	One who collects or studies postage and revenue stamps and other materials relating to postal history
<b>Philologist</b>	:	a student of words and languages
<b>Plagiariist</b>	:	one who copies without acknowledgement
<b>Poulterer</b>	:	A dealer in poultry
<b>Psychiatrist</b>	:	one who studies, diagnoses and treats mental disorders
<b>Scavenger</b>	:	One who gathers something usable from discarded material like rubbish
<b>Stevedore</b>	:	A person or company engaged in loading or unloading of ships
<b>Stoker</b>	:	A labourer engaged to tend or fuel a furnace, especially one that generates steam
<b>Tinker</b>	:	A mender of pots and cans, usually travelling from place to place
<b>Undertaker</b>	:	One who manages funerals
<b>Usurer</b>	:	A person who lends money and charges interest especially at an exorbitant rate
<b>Vintner</b>	:	A person who makes or sells wines
<b>Zoologist</b>	:	one who studies the development and structure of animals

**(Q) MEDICAL PROFESSION RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Anaesthetist</b>	:	One who administers anaesthetic or agents producing insensibility in the body
<b>Cardiologist</b>	:	One who treats diseases of the heart
<b>Chiropractor</b>	:	One who treats diseases by manipulating the joints of the body, especially those of the spinal cord
<b>Dermatologist</b>	:	One who treats diseases of the skin
<b>Gerontologist</b>	:	One who treats illness of old people
<b>Gynaecologist</b>	:	A physician specializing in health maintenance and diseases related to the reproductive organs of women
<b>Nephrologist</b>	:	A specialist who deals with diseases of the kidney
<b>Neurologist</b>	:	One who deals with the diseases of the nervous system
<b>Orthopaedist</b>	:	A specialist in curing deformities arising from disease or injury of bones
<b>Ophthalmologist</b>	:	A physician specializing in the anatomy, functions and diseases of the eye
<b>Optician</b>	:	A person who examines the eyes and prescribes, makes or sells spectacles or contact lenses for the eye
<b>Optometrist</b>	:	A professional who examines eyes for defects of vision and eye disorders to prescribe corrective lenses or other treatment
<b>Orthodontist</b>	:	One who specializes in straightening and adjusting teeth

- Paediatrician** : A physician who specializes in development, care and diseases of children  
**Pathologist** : A person who studies the causes and effects of diseases  
**Periodontist** : One who specializes in treating diseases of the gums  
**Urologist** : A specialist in diseases and abnormalities of the urinary tract and in their treatment

**(R) GOVERNMENT RELATED WORDS:**

- Anarchy** : A political and social disorder due to absence of governmental control  
**Bureaucracy** : A government by a rigid hierarchy of administrators and petty officials  
**Coalition** : An alliance, especially a temporary one, between factions, parties or states  
**Condominium** : Joint sovereignty over a territory by several states  
**Democracy** : A government by the people  
**Episcopacy** : A government of the church by bishops  
**Fascism** : The authoritarian form of government characterized by extreme nationalism, militarism, anti-communism and restrictions on individual freedom  
**Hegemony** : Predominant influence or domination exercised by one nation over others  
**Hierarchy** : Any system of persons or things ranked one above another  
**Isocracy** : A government in which all individuals have equal political power  
**Kakistocracy** : A government by the worst, least qualified, or most unscrupulous citizens  
**Polyarchy** : A government in which power is invested in multiple people.  
**Republic** : A state in which the supreme power rests in the body of citizens entitled to vote and is exercised by representatives chosen directly or indirectly by them  
**Stratocracy** : A government by the military  
**Technocracy** : A system of government in which technological experts manage and control the economy, government and social system

**(S) MILITARY AND WARFARE RELATED WORDS:**

- Amnesty** : A general pardon  
**Armistice** : A suspension of hostilities  
**Arsenal** : A storehouse or factory for naval and military weapons and ammunition  
**Battery** : A number of cannons or other offensive weapons with their equipment  
**Belligerent** : A country waging war  
**Bivouac** : A makeshift camp or camping place for soldiers  
**Conscription** : A compulsory enrolment for service  
**Convoy** : A ship or ships of war, or a supply of stores, under escort  
**Demobilise** : To discharge from the army  
**Embargo** : A temporary order issued by the admiralty to stop the arrival or departure of ships  
**Espionage** : Spying  
**Guerilla** : War warfare or harassment of the army by an irregular force, which operates in small bands and is often politically motivated  
**Munitions** : Fortification  
**Reconnaissance** : A preliminary survey of an area to locate the enemy forces, etc  
**Reveille** : The sound of the drum or the bugle at daybreak in order to awaken soldiers  
**Salvo** : A simultaneous discharge of bombs, etc., in salute or for other purpose

**(T) MARRIAGE RELATED WORDS:**

- Alimony** : A periodic allowance paid to a spouse or a former spouse for maintenance following a legal separation or divorce

<b>Bigamy</b>	:	Marriage with one person while being legally wedded to another
<b>Celibate</b>	:	A person who abstains from sexual relations
<b>Monogamy</b>	:	The condition of having only one spouse at a time
<b>Polyandry</b>	:	The practice condition of having more than one husband at one time
<b>Polygamy</b>	:	The condition of having more than one spouse, especially a wife, at a time

**(U) KILLING RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Foeticide</b>	:	Getting rid of/killing of foetus
<b>Fratricide</b>	:	Killing of one's own brother
<b>Genocide</b>	:	Systematic killing of a cultural or racial group
<b>Homicide</b>	:	Killing of one human being by another
<b>Infanticide</b>	:	Killing of a child
<b>Matricide</b>	:	Killing of one's mother
<b>Parricide</b>	:	Killing of a parent or other near relative
<b>Patricide</b>	:	Killing of one's father
<b>Regicide</b>	:	Killing of a king
<b>Sororicide</b>	:	Killing of one's sister
<b>Suicide</b>	:	Killing of oneself
<b>Uxoricide</b>	:	Killing of one's wife

**(V) LITERARY RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Anecdote</b>	:	A narrative, short in length, of an incident concerning the private life of a person
<b>Autobiography</b>	:	The story of a person's life written by the person himself
<b>Biography</b>	:	An account or history of the life of a person
<b>Elegy</b>	:	A serious or pensive poem
<b>Epilogue</b>	:	The concluding section of a book
<b>Epitome</b>	:	The abstract of a literary work
<b>Eulogy</b>	:	A speech or writing in praise of a person or thing
<b>Hyperbole</b>	:	An extravagant statement or figure of speech not meant to be taken in a literal sense
<b>Parody</b>	:	A satirical or humorous imitation of a serious piece of writing
<b>Protagonist</b>	:	The leading character of a literary work
<b>Thesaurus</b>	:	A dictionary of synonyms and antonyms

**(W) BRANCHES OF SCIENCE:**

<b>Anatomy</b>	:	Science of the physical structure of an animal or plant learned by dissection
<b>Ballistics</b>	:	Science or study of the motion of projectiles such as bullets, shells or bombs
<b>Biochemistry</b>	:	Discipline involving study of the chemistry of living things
<b>Biology</b>	:	Study of physical life
<b>Botany</b>	:	Science of plants
<b>Cryptology</b>	:	The science and study of cryptanalysis (procedures, processes, methods, etc. used to translate or interpret secret writings such as codes and ciphers) and cryptography (application of techniques of secret writing)
<b>Hydrology</b>	:	Science dealing with the occurrence, circulation, distribution, and properties of water on earth and in atmosphere
<b>Morphology</b>	:	Branch of biology dealing with the form and structure of organisms

<b>Mycology</b>	:	Branch of biology dealing with fungi
<b>Oology</b>	:	Science or study of birds' eggs
<b>Orology</b>	:	The scientific study of mountains
<b>Pedagogy</b>	:	Science or art of teaching
<b>Penology</b>	:	Study of punishment in its relation to crime
<b>Phonology</b>	:	Study of sounds of a language, their history and changes
<b>Photometry</b>	:	Branch of physics dealing with measurements of the intensity of light, light distribution, illumination and luminous flux
<b>Phycology</b>	:	Branch of biology dealing with algae
<b>Pomology</b>	:	Study of fruit growing
<b>Selenology</b>	:	Science dealing with the moon, especially its astronomical features
<b>Zoology</b>	:	Scientific study of animals

**(X) MEDICINE AND DISEASE RELATED WORDS:**

<b>Aetiology</b>	:	The medical study of the causation of disease
<b>Anaesthesia</b>	:	General or local insensibility
<b>Anaesthetic</b>	:	Producing insensibility; (n.) an anaesthetic agent
<b>Analgesic</b>	:	(Anodyne) A medicine that relieves pain
<b>Antibiotic</b>	:	Inhibiting the growth of another organism, especially micro-organisms causing infectious diseases
<b>Antidote</b>	:	Something that counteracts a poison
<b>Antiseptic</b>	:	Relating to inhibition or destruction of bacteria by a chemical agent
<b>Chemotherapy</b>	:	Treatment of cancer and infectious diseases by using chemical compounds that act against the cancerous tissue or invading micro-organisms
<b>Cicatrice</b>	:	Scar over a wound that has healed convalescence Gradual recovery of one's health and strength
<b>Emetic</b>	:	Causing vomiting
<b>Endemic</b>	:	A disease prevalent or regularly found among a certain set of people or in an area
<b>Geriatrics</b>	:	Medical care of old people
<b>Immunity</b>	:	The condition of being protected against an infection or disease owing to the presence of antibodies in the body that act against the antigens
<b>Narcotic</b>	:	Inducing sleep or dulling sensation, physical or mental
<b>Prognosis</b>	:	Forecasting the course of a disease
<b>Quarantine :</b>	:	A period of compulsory isolation for preventing the spread of an infection
<b>Vaccination</b>	:	Innoculate with vaccine of a disease in order to produce it in mild form and so prevent serious attack

**(Y) GROUP RELATED TERMS:**

<b>Army</b>	of soldiers	<b>Gang</b>	of robbers
<b>Assembly</b>	of people	<b>Garland</b>	of flowers
<b>Band</b>	of singers	<b>Ground</b>	of islands
<b>Bevy</b>	of girls	<b>Heap</b>	of stones/ruins
<b>Bouquet</b>	of flowers	<b>Herd</b>	of cattle

<b>Bunch</b>	of keys	<b>Litter</b>	of pigs/pups
<b>Bundle</b>	of hay/sticks	<b>Mob</b>	of rioters
<b>Brood</b>	of chickens	<b>Pack</b>	of hounds/playing-cards
<b>Chain</b>	of mountains	<b>Panel</b>	of Jurymen
<b>Choir</b>	of singers	<b>Pile</b>	of arms
<b>Cloud</b>	of locusts	<b>Regiment</b>	of soldiers
<b>Cluster</b>	of stars	<b>Sheaf</b>	of arrows
<b>Collection</b>	of stamps	<b>Shoal</b>	of fish
<b>Company</b>	of soldiers	<b>Stud</b>	of horses
<b>Congregation</b>	of worshippers	<b>Suite</b>	of clothes
<b>Constellation</b>	of stars	<b>Swarm</b>	of bees
<b>Convey</b>	of partridges	<b>Team</b>	of horses/oxen players
<b>Crew</b>	of sailors	<b>Train</b>	of followers
<b>Crowd</b>	of people	<b>Throng</b>	of people
<b>Drove</b>	of cattle	<b>Troop</b>	of horsemen
<b>Fleet</b>	of ships	<b>Troupe</b>	of actors
<b>Flight</b>	of steps	<b>Tribe</b>	of natives
<b>Flock</b>	of birds/geese		

**(Z) SOME OTHER WORDS:**

<b>Booklet</b>	:	a small book
<b>Capsule</b>	:	a small box, a small detachable compartment of an airplane or spacecraft, a small soluble container for enclosing a dose of medicine
<b>Darling</b>	:	little dear, a person tenderly loved
<b>Duckling</b>	:	a young duck
<b>Islet</b>	:	a small island
<b>Leaflet</b>	:	a small leaf, as a leaf of folded paper
<b>Molecule</b>	:	a small mass; smallest particle of an element or compound
<b>Morsel</b>	:	a small bite; a small piece of anything
<b>Particle</b>	:	a small part of piece of matter
<b>Linguistics</b>	:	science and study of language

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**Exercise**

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**Direction:** In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1. A person with a long experience of any occupation  
 (a) Veteran                      (b) Genius                      (c) Seasoned                      (d) Ambidextrous
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 is  
(a) Adamant (b) Edict (c) Addict (d) Derelict
11. Succession of rulers belonging to one family  
(a) Dynasty (b) Lineage (c) Ancestry (d) Progeny
12. To cut something into two pieces  
(a) Severe (b) Sever (c) Sewer (d) Sow
13. Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial  
(a) Tabloid (b) Poster (c) Board (d) Plaque
14. Act of deceiving somebody in order to make money  
(a) Fraud (b) Robbery (c) Pickpocket (d) Theft
15. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators after the conclusion of a drama  
(a) Prologue (b) Dialogue (c) Epilogue (d) Monologue
16. Capable of being understood in either of two or more possible senses, and therefore not definite  
(a) Amphibious (b) Ambiguous (c) Amorphous (d) Confusing
17. A person who is unable to pay his debts  
(a) Solvent (b) Banker (c) Insolvent (d) Lender
18. Anything which is no longer in use  
(a) Obscure (b) Obsolete (c) Pristine (d) Lapsed
19. A person coming to a foreign land to settle there  
(a) Immigrant (b) Emigrant (c) Tourist (d) Settler
20. Something capable of being done  
(a) Probable (b) Feasible (c) Tenable (d) Explicable
21. One who goes to settle in another country  
(a) Immigrant (b) Alien (c) Citizen (d) Emigrant
22. One who hates mankind  
(a) Philanthropist (b) Terrorist (c) Misanthrope (d) Misogynist

23. Belonging to all parts of the world  
(a) Versatile (b) Universal (c) Cosmopolitan (d) Secular
24. One who walks on ropes  
(a) Funambulist (b) Upholsterer (c) Acrobat (d) Aviator
25. The study of the origin and history of words  
(a) Linguistics (b) Etymology (c) Verbose (d) Anthology
26. A person who breaks into a house in order to steal  
(a) Poacher (b) Bandit (c) Intruder (d) Burglar
27. The study of maps  
(a) Cartography (b) Geography (c) Geology (d) Atlas
28. Tough tissues in joints  
(a) Ligaments (b) Endoderm (c) Muscles (d) Fibre
29. The first model of a new device  
(a) Prototype (b) Sculpture (c) Icon (d) Photography
30. A building where an audience sits  
(a) Aquarium (b) Gymnasium (c) Auditorium (d) Stadium
31. Give and receive mutually  
(a) Present (b) Reciprocate (c) Compromise (d) Approve
32. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom  
(a) Dreamer (b) Seer (c) Idealist (d) Visionary
33. A doctor who treats children  
(a) Pediatrician (b) Pedagogue (c) Pedestrian (d) Paedophile
34. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls  
(a) Entomologist (b) Psephologist (c) Demagogue (d) Eugenist
35. One who believes in offering equal opportunities to women in all spheres  
(a) Male chauvinist (b) Feminist (c) Fatalist (d) Futurist
36. Killing of a child  
(a) Homicide (b) Genocide (c) Infanticide (d) Suicide
37. The art of good eating  
(a) Gastronomy (b) Astronomy (c) Vegetarianism (d) Gourmet
38. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain  
(a) Stoic (b) Stylist (c) Cynic (d) Psychic
39. Lasting only for a moment  
(a) Momentous (b) Momentary (c) Trivial (d) Petty
40. To seize control of a vehicle in order to force it to go to a new destination, or demand something  
(a) Attack (b) Contract (c) Hijack (d) Detour
41. That which lasts for a short time  
(a) Regular (b) Transitory (c) Rotatory (d) Repository
42. Ready to believe anything  
(a) Credible (b) Incredible (c) Credulous (d) Incredulous



43. A four footed animal  
 (a) Tetraped (b) Quadruped (c) Polyped (d) Double-paired
44. A person who believes in the total abolition of war  
 (a) Socialist (b) Communist (c) Fascist (d) Pacifist
45. Constant efforts to achieve something  
 (a) Patience (b) Vigour (c) Attempt (d) Perseverance
46. Of unknown and unadmitted authorship  
 (a) Gullible (b) Anonymous (c) Unanimous (d) Vexation
47. Member of a band of robbers  
 (a) Fratricide (b) Brigand (c) Thief (d) Pirate
48. A person who is made to bear the blame due to others  
 (a) Innocent (b) Scapegoat (c) Ignoramus (d) Nincompoop
49. A person who brings goods illegally into the country  
 (a) Exporter (b) Importer (c) Smuggler (d) Deporter
50. Cutting of stone in the bladder  
 (a) Dichotomy (b) Tubectomy (c) Vasectomy (d) Lithotomy

**Solutions**

1.	a	2.	d	3.	c	4.	c	5.	b	6.	b	7.	c	8.	a	9.	b	10.	C
11.	a	12.	b	13.	d	14.	a	15.	c	16.	b	17.	c	18.	b	19.	a	20.	b
21.	d	22.	c	23.	c	24.	c	25.	b	26.	d	27.	a	28.	a	29.	a	30.	c
31.	c	32.	d	33.	a	34.	b	35.	b	36.	c	37.	a	38.	a	39.	b	40.	c
41.	b	42.	c	43.	b	44.	d	45.	d	46.	b	47.	b	48.	b	49.	c	50.	d



# Antonyms/ Synonyms

In this part of the book we have tried to cover the most important and also the most difficult part for the students. So the students need to practice and study this section on the daily basis and try to remember at least 5-10 new words. Antonyms/synonyms section is very vast. We have tried to compile this portion of the book by inseting as many important words as possible.

‘A’			
	Word	Synonyms	Antonyms
1.	Accusation	Indictment, charge, blame	Defence, save
2.	Accolade	Commendation, praise	Criticism, condemnation
3.	Absurd	Foolish, irrational	Wise, Rational
4.	Abysmal	Terrible, horrible	Decent, good
5.	Accomplice	Assistant, confederate	Opponent, obstructer
6.	Acquittal	Release, Liberation	Conviction
7.	Admonish	Chide, Rebuke	Encourage, embolden
8.	Affable	Genial, amiable, cordial	Haughty, rude
9.	Acumen	Sagacity, perception	Foolish, stupid
10.	Agony	Pain, distress, anguish	Ease, comfort
11.	Alien	Foreign, strange, exotic	Akin, Native
12.	Altruistic	Philanthropic, Unselfish	Selfish
13.	Anarchy	Disorder, Chaos	Order, rule
14.	Audacious	Brave, bold, dauntless	Modest, timid
15.	Atone	Expiate	Offend, confront
16.	Arid	Barren, dry, sterile	Fertile, fecund
17.	Anonymous	Unknown, unidentified	Known, identified
18.	Annoyance	Irritation, nagging	Comfort, pleasure
19.	Ambiguous	Vague, equivocal	Lucid, explicit
20.	Assiduous	Diligent, industrious	Idle, lazy, sloth
21.	Aversion	Dislike, Antipathy	Love, liking
‘B’			
1.	Brevity	Shortness, brief, conciseness	Verbosity, Prolivity
2.	Bounty	Bonus, reward, gift	Rob, capture
3.	Boorish	Rustic, rough	Civilized, gentle
4.	Bias	Partiality, favour, prejudice	Impartiality, Justice
5.	Beguile	Lure, Charm, Entice	Dissuade, discourage
6.	Bemoan	Mourn, Lament, bewail	Rejoice, merry
7.	Banish	Abandon, expel	Admit, harbour
8.	Baleful	Noxious, Hurtful	Good, harmless

9.	Beckon	Call, invite, signal	Repel, push away
10.	Base	Abject, cheap, mean	Honourable, decent
11.	Bliss	Joy, ecstasy, felicity	Misery, sorrow
12.	Brash	Aggressive, proud	Meek, humble
‘C’			
1.	Congenital	Innate, inborn, natural	Acquired, extraneous
2.	Conceal	Hide, disguise, cloak	Reveal, disclose
3.	Compliance	Obedience, submission	Refusal, Rejection
4.	Compel	Force, oblige	Coax, cajole
5.	Commotion	Bustle, tumult	Calm, tranquility
6.	Comely	Attractive, Appealing	Unattractive, Unappealing
7.	Colossal	Mammoth, huge	Small, tiny
8.	Churlish	Sullen, Surly, rude	Polite, amiable
9.	Chafe	Annoy, harass, vex	Soothe, comfort
10.	Clemency	Kindness, Tenderness	Harshness, Rudeness
11.	Coddle	Pamper, cosset	Harass, torture
12.	Castigate	Criticize, Censure	Praise, appreciate
13.	Censorious	Critical, Nagging	Supporter, Appreciative
14.	Convivial	Sociable, Jovial, amicable	Morose, distressed
15.	Corroborate	Confirm, substantiate	Nullify, Invalidate
16.	Contempt	Disdain, Insult	Honour, respect
17.	Covet	Desire, want	Ignore, hate
18.	Coy	Shy, reticent, reserved	Outspoken, Eloquent
19.	Craven	Cowardly, Timid	Brave, dauntless
20.	Crafty	Cunning, Deceitful	Artless, Guileless
‘D’			
1.	Dwindle	Decrease, Diminish	Increase, magnify
2.	Dorm	Inactive, latent	Active, operational
3.	Dolorous	Doleful, Somber, Mournful	Happy, gay
4.	Disgorge	Expel, Spew, eject.	Ingest, Take in
5.	Diabolical	Devilish, Demonic, wicked	Angelic, good
6.	Dissent	Disagree, Deny	Agree, conform
7.	Dismay	Despair, Distress	Happy, prize
8.	Disheveled	Untidy, Chaotic, disordered	Tidy, neat
9.	Discord	Conflict, Contention	Harmony, concord
10.	Discernible	Visible, Palpable	Obscure, latent
11.	Devoid	Vacant, empty	Replete, filled
12.	Despise	Hate, disdain	Admire, praise
13.	Detrimental	Harmful, evil	Beneficial, good
14.	Deride	Mock, scorn, scoff	Respect, honour
15.	Deluge	Flood, overflow, inundation	Shortage, scarcity

16.	Dauntless	Bold, Fearless, brave	Fearful, timid, afraid
17.	Defunct	Obsolete, Outdated	Functional, fashion
‘E’			
1.	Ecstatic	happiness, gay, rapturous	Miserable, distressed
2.	Effeminate	Feminine, womanish	Manly, hardy
3.	Effigy	Figure, image, statue	Real, original
4.	Elegance	Gracefulness, beauty	Ugliness, coarseness
5.	Elite	Superior, forward	Dregs, Backward
6.	Eloquent	Fluent, Communicative	Inarticulate
7.	Emit	Exhale, Eject, discharge	Inhale, swallow
8.	Emphatic	Forceful, Vigorous	Mile, feeble
9.	Enigmatic	Ambiguous, puzzled	Simple, plain, clear
10.	Exaggerate	Overstate, magnify	Disparage, belittle
11.	Exhibit	Show, display, demonstrate	Mask, hide
12.	Eventual	Ultimate, last	Prior, initial
13.	Eulogy	Adulation, Praise	Criticism
14.	Enrage	Infuriate, anger	Soothe, calm
15.	Enthrall	Subdue, enslave	Emancipate, free
16.	Evasive	Equivocation, cagey	Helpful, cooperative
17.	Entice	Seduce, Tempt, Wheedle, coax	Deter, repulse
18.	Extol	Commend, applaud	Criticize, decry
19.	Extrovert	Sociable, affable	Introvert, coy
‘F’			
1.	Fallacious	Wrong, deceptive, erroneous	True, correct
2.	Famished	Hungry, starved	Nourished, Healthy
3.	Fatuous	Stupid, silly	Wise, rational
4.	Fugitive	Escaping, fleeing	Captive, Captured
5.	Frolic	Play, fun, gambol	Mope, brood
6.	Fragile	Weak, brittle, feeble	Strong, sturdy
7.	Foment	Incite, abet	Prevent, check
8.	Flimsy	Slight, thin	Thick, strong
9.	Flinch	Comer, wince, recoil	Endure, bear
10.	Fetid	Stinking, foul	Fresh, good
11.	Fidelity	Loyalty, faithfulness, devotion	Infidelity, cheat
12.	Fecund	Fertile, productive	Infertile, Sterile
13.	Felicity	Bliss, happiness, gaiety	Sorrow, sadness
‘G’			
1.	Grave	Sober, serious	Frivolous
2.	Gimcrack	Shoddy, cheap, mediocre	Costly, Excellent
3.	Genial	Cordial, pleasant, friendly	Unfriendly
4.	Gaudy	Flaunting, Showy	Simple, quiet

5.	Garrulous	Loquacious, talkative, verbose	Taciturn, reticent
6.	Grumpy	Sullen, surly	Affable, friendly
7.	Grotesque	Ugly, bizarre	Attractive, charming
8.	Gruesome	Repulsive, awful	Attractive, charming
9.	Gullible	Naïve, credulous	Wise, thoughtful
‘H’			
1.	Humility	Modesty, Gentleness	Haughtiness, Conceit
2.	Huddle	Cluster, crowd	Disperse, diffuse
3.	Hegemony	Predominance, control, rule	Subjugation, suppression
4.	Hedge	Evade, circumrate	Confront, face
5.	Heedless	Inattentive, careless	Careful, regardful
6.	Hazy	Foggy, obscure	Clear, transparent
7.	Handy	Easy, comfortable, convenient	Clumsy, useless
8.	Hallucination	Delusion, illusion	Reality, truth
9.	Hidebound	Bigoted, mean, narrow-minded	Broad- minded
10.	Hostile	Unfriendly, adverse	Friendly, favourable
‘I’			
1.	Irked	Annoyed, peeved	Pleased, cool
2.	Irreverence	Impiety, Profanity	Respect, Reverence
3.	Intricate	Complex, labyrinth	Distangled, simple
4.	Inordinate	Excessive, undue	Moderate, reasonable
5.	Insane	Mad, lunatic	Sane, sensible
6.	Insidious	Sinister, Subtle	Evident, blatant
7.	Inspid	Dull, tedious	Interesting
8.	Insurgent	Mutineer, Rebel	Obedient, follower
9.	Intimidate	Threaten, scare	Reassure
10.	Incongruous	Absurd, unfit	Consistent, apt
11.	Indolent	Lazy, lethargic	Diligent, Industrious
12.	Indigenous	Native, local	Foreign, imported
13.	Indict	Charge, accure	Acquit, absolve
14.	Inhumane	Cruel, brutal	Kind, merciful
15.	Inception	Commencement, Start, birth	End, completion
16.	Impromptu	Off-hand, extempore	Prepared, practiced
17.	Inapt	Unsuitable, unfit	Suitable, apt
18.	Implore	Beg, plead	Threaten
19.	Impel	Force, drive, push	Persuade
20.	Imbecile	Fool, idiot, stupid	Sage, shrewd
‘J’			
1.	Juggle	Conjure, shuffle, manipulate	Guide, clear
2.	Jolly	Cheerful, joyful	Sad, sorrowful
3.	Jettison	Discard, abandon	Hold, catch

4.	Justify	Vindicate, approve	Censure, refute
‘L’			
1.	Lush	Luxuriant, juicy	Dry, wilted
2.	Ludicrous	Absurd, ridiculous	Sensible, reasonable
3.	Lucidity	Clarity, perpetuity	Obscurity, Vagueness
4.	Laconic	Brief, short, concise	Long, extensive
5.	Lassitude	Weariness, lethargy	Activity, nimbleness
6.	Lavish	Extravagant, prodigal	Economical, stingy
7.	Lethal	Deadly, fatal	Harmless, safe
8.	Livid	Angry, enraged	Calm, poised
9.	Lucrative	Gainful, printable	Unprofitable, worthless
10.	Longing	Desire, yearning	Aversion, despite
‘M’			
1.	Myriad	Countless, numerous	Limited, few
2.	Mutilate	Maim, cripple	Mend, repair
3.	Modicum	Bit, Little	Whole, complete
4.	Momentous	Serious, important	Trivial
5.	Morose	Sullen, surly	Genial, pleasant
6.	Motley	Diversed, heterogeneous	Uniform, homogeneous
7.	Mirth	Hilarity, fun	Gloom, sadness
8.	Methodical	Systematic, logical	Disorderly
9.	Meteoric	Phenomenal, quick	Slow, gradual
10.	Maudlin	Drunken	Sober, undernoken
11.	Mellifluous	Sweet, mellow	Noisy, discordant
12.	Macabre	Horrific, grisly	Pleasant, graceful
13.	Matron	Mother, dame, woman	Miss, girl
‘N’			
1.	Novice	Tyro, Beginner	Master, expert
2.	Nettle	Vex, tease, annoy	Soothe, comfort
3.	Niggardly	Miserly, stingy	Generous, benevolent
4.	Negate	Nullify, invalidate	Validate, Authorize
5.	Naive	Artless, immature	Experienced, sophisticated
6.	Nasty	Spiteful, mean	Benevolent, good
7.	Nebulous	Obscure, hazy	Clear, distinct
‘O’			
1.	Ornate	Decorated, garnished	Plain, simple
2.	Opulent	Rich, wealthy	Poor, Destitute
3.	Omit	Exclude, skip	Include, consider
4.	Odious	Horrible, noxious	Pleasant
5.	Occult	Supernatural, Paranormal	Normal, simple
6.	Obstinate	Stubborn, persistent	Docile, meek

7.	Oblivious	Forgetful, mindless	Mindful, careful
8.	Obnoxious	Loathsome, horrible	Good, advantageous
9.	Obscene	Indecent, lewd	Decent, modest
10.	Obsession	Mania, passion	Detachment, aversion
‘P’			
1.	Putrid	Foul, rotten	Fresh, fragrant
2.	Puckish	Mischievous, naughty, wicked	Gentle, complaint
3.	Protean	Changeable, variable	Constant, invariable
4.	Propitious	Favorable, encouraging	Unfavourable, discouraging
5.	Proffer	Tender, offer	Withdraw, snatch
6.	Pristine	Original, unspoiled	Deformed, distorted
7.	Profane	Sacrilege, blasphemy	Holy, sacred
8.	Penury	Poverty, destitute	Richness, wealth
9.	Palpable	Obvious, clear	Vague, feeble
10.	Paucity	Lack, scarcity	Profuseness, abundance
‘Q’			
1.	Quixotic	Fanciful, imaginary	Practical
2.	Queer	Abnormal, aberrant	Ordinary, common
3.	Quaint	Strange, unique	Ordinary
4.	Quell	Suppress, crush	Embolden, encourage
5.	Qualm	Uneasiness, Scruple	Ease, comfort
6.	Quench	Extinguish, satiate, slake	Intensify
‘R’			
1.	Rue	Lament, regret	Rejoice, enjoy
2.	Ruse	Dodge, trick, con	Innocence
3.	Rickety	Weak, Shaky	Firm, strong
4.	Revoke	Abolish, quash, annul	Confirm, validate
5.	Retard	Slow down, hinder	Accelerate
6.	Reticent	Taciturn, silent	Talkative, outspoken
7.	Renounce	Abandon, relinquish	Retain, keep
8.	Rectify	Correct, cure	Mistake, error
9.	Rebuke	Chide, reprimand	Applaud, praise
10.	Radiant	Bright, Luminous	Dull, din
11.	Rational	Judicious, wise	Insane, unwise
12.	Ravage	Destroy, rain, plunder	Preserve, conserve
‘S’			
1.	Swanky	Classy, ritzy	Substandard
2.	Surmount	Overcome, subdue	Succumb, fail
3.	Sullen	Surly, morose	Cheerful, lively
4.	Sublime	Fine, exalted	bad

5.	Succinct	Concise, laconic	Prolix, verbose
6.	Superstitious	Irrational, illogical	Logical, rational
7.	Stiff	Firm, inflexible	Flexible
8.	Stingy	Niggardly, miserly	Generous
9.	Sprout	Grow, develop	Wither, droop
10.	Spite	Hatred, malevolence	Love, friendliness
11.	Spinster	Unmarried, single	Married
12.	Slander	Defame, malign	Praise
13.	Serene	Tranquil, calm	Disturbed
‘T’			
1.	Temporal	Earthly, mundane	Spiritual, Divine
2.	Timorous, timid	Timid, diffident	Bold, dauntless
3.	Tenuous	Weak, feeble	Strong, firm
4.	Torpid	Dull, lethargic	Active, energetic
5.	Trivial	Petty, insignificant	Important
6.	Turbulence	Chaos, disturbance	Quiet, tranquil
7.	Transitory	Temporary	Permanent, lasting
8.	Tendency	Bent, bias	Aversion, apathy
9.	Terse	Brief, Laconic	Prolix, verbose
‘U’			
1.	Unwieldy	Ponderous, cumbersome	Handy, comfortable
2.	Unerring	Accurate, exact	Faulty, defective
3.	Undertake	Start, commence	End, stop
4.	Unadorned	Plain, natural	Decorated, adorned
‘V’			
1.	Vulgar	Coarse, offensive	Decent
2.	Verse	Vigor, enthusiasm	Impotency, weakness
3.	Veracity	Truth, honesty	Falsehood
4.	Vacillation	Fluctuation, Wavering	Steadiness, adherence
5.	Valiant	Bold, daring, dauntless	Coward, timid
6.	Vanity	Pride, egotism	Modesty, humility
‘W’			
1.	Warily	Carefully	Carelessly
2.	Wail	Moan, howl, yowl	Rejoice, enjoy
3.	Weird	Strange, bizarre	Normal, common
4.	Wearisome	Irksome, boring, uninteresting	Interesting, appealing
5.	Witty	Amusing, jocular	Dull, distressing
6.	Wither	Droop, fade	Bloom, blossom
7.	Winding	Curved, twisting	Straight



‘Y’			
1.	Yowl	Howl, Moan	Rejoice, happy
2.	Yesman	Sycophant, flatterer	Frank, candid
3.	Yield	Surrender, give in	Oppose, fight
4.	Yell	Shut, scream	Whisper, murmur
5.	Yearning	Longing, desire	Dislike, detestation
‘Z’			
1.	Zing	Energy, vitality	Lethargy
2.	Zenith	Peak, pinnacle	Nadir, bottom
3.	Zest, Zealous	Passionate, fervent	Indifference, apathetic
4.	Zealot	Fanatic, devotee	Opponent, adversary

### Exercise -1

**Direction:** Choose the word, which is most opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. CONCILIATION  
(a) Dispute            (b) Irritation            (c) Separation            (d) Confrontation
2. MYTH  
(a) Truth            (b) Irritation            (c) Separation            (d) Confrontation
3. RELUCTANTLY  
(a) Pleasingly            (b) Willingly            (c) Satisfactorily            (d) Happily
4. MUTILATE  
(a) Instruct            (b) Induct            (c) Conduct            (d) Mend
5. LAMENT  
(a) Rejoice            (b) Rejuvenate            (c) Complain            (d) Cry
6. PAROCHIAL  
(a) Narrow            (b) International            (c) Global            (d) Worldwide
7. FALLIBLE  
(a) Unerring            (b) Reliable            (c) Falsehood            (d) Trustful
8. IMPERTINENT  
(a) Arrogance            (b) Appropriate            (c) Respectful            (d) Modest
9. ROUGH  
(a) Refined            (b) Charming            (c) Smooth            (d) Polite
10. RATIFICATION  
(a) Disapproval            (b) Disagreeable            (c) Denial            (d) Disturbing
11. ANIMOSITY  
(a) Love            (b) Lust            (c) Luck            (d) Loss
12. ALTERCATION  
(a) Explanation            (b) Challenge            (c) Compromise            (d) Opposition
13. COAX  
(a) Dull            (b) Dissuade            (c) Active            (d) Speed
14. ERUDITE  
(a) Educated            (b) Unscholarly            (c) Scholarly            (d) Possessive
15. AFFLUENT  
(a) High            (b) Poor            (c) Rate            (d) Fluent

16. OMIT  
(a) Exclude (b) Include (c) Undertake (d) Add
17. INTEGRATION  
(a) Unity (b) Syntaxes (c) Inkling (d) Fragmentation
18. MINIATURE  
(a) Large (b) Small (c) Heavy (d) Least
19. EXHAUSTS  
(a) Tires (b) Empties (c) Invigorates (d) Drains
20. DISTANT  
(a) Far (b) Close (c) Imminent (d) Alone
21. TRANSPARENT  
(a) Clear (b) Ambiguity (c) Opaque (d) Crystal
22. ENCOUNTERED  
(a) Avoided (b) Enriched (c) Faced (d) Overcome
23. HANDY  
(a) Cumbersome (b) Handful (c) Unwieldy (d) Heavy
24. ELEGANCE  
(a) Pride (b) Beauty (c) Coarseness (d) Vulgarity
25. CAPRICIOUS  
(a) Firm (b) Fickle (c) Indefinite (d) Defiant
26. SURVIVAL  
(a) Evolution (b) Development (c) Creation (d) Extinction
27. INSERT  
(a) Depict (b) Extract (c) Defame (d) Enhance
28. INCONGRUOUS  
(a) Conflicting (b) Contradicting (c) Ill-matched (d) Harmonious
29. DEMENTED  
(a) Sensible (b) Sensitive (c) Sensual (d) Sensuous
30. IMPROMPTU  
(a) Prompt (b) Forced (c) Premeditated (d) Inordinate
31. HOSTILE  
(a) Friendly (b) Sudden (c) Costly (d) Unfair
32. BREADTH  
(a) Friendly (b) Narrowness (c) Lightness (d) Thickness
33. TIMOROUS  
(a) Trembling (b) Cowardly (c) Bright (d) Bold
34. SUBLIME  
(a) Amusing (b) Ludicrous (c) Hilarious (d) Bold
35. ECCENTRICITY  
(a) Normalcy (b) Similarity (c) Equality (d) Clarity
36. LIBERAL  
(a) Unreliable (b) Strong (c) Intolerant (d) Responsible
37. TACIT  
(a) Trivial (b) Spoken (c) Lengthy (d) Neutral
38. PUNITIVE  
(a) Inconsistent (b) Rewarding (c) Cognisable (d) Punctual
39. RECOLLECT  
(a) Forget (b) Memory (c) Distribute (d) Assemble

- |                  |                |                 |                  |                   |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 40. SALUBRIOUS   | (a) Essential  | (b) Tarnished   | (c) Benign       | (d) Unhealthy     |
| 41. GERMANE      | (a) Impossible | (b) Illogical   | (c) Irrelevant   | (d) Irresponsible |
| 42. STRIDENT     | (a) Melodious  | (b) Stable      | (c) Musical      | (d) Pleasant      |
| 43. PUISSANT     | (a) Weak       | (b) Intelligent | (c) Careful      | (d) Indifferent   |
| 44. CHURLISH     | (a) Coarse     | (b) Modest      | (c) Niggardly    | (d) Courteous     |
| 45. EUPHONIOUS   | (a) Strident   | (b) Lethargic   | (c) Distasteful  | (d) Significant   |
| 46. NOISOME      | (a) Dirty      | (b) Sleepy      | (c) Clean        | (d) Fragrant      |
| 47. LABYRINTHINE | (a) Obscure    | (b) Clear       | (c) Straight     | (d) Opaque        |
| 48. GAUDY        | (a) August     | (b) Puerile     | (c) Drab         | (d) Garish        |
| 49. CONVOLUTED   | (a) Simple     | (b) Utilitarian | (c) Serpentine   | (d) Laborious     |
| 50. LAGGARD      | (a) Frantic    | (b) Dilatory    | (c) Presumptuous | (d) Expeditious   |

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**Exercise - 2**

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**Direction:** Out of the four alternatives, choose the word, which is most similar in meaning to the given word.

- |                |                  |                    |                 |                |
|----------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. GRANDEUR    | (a) Magnificence | (b) Admiration     | (c) Happiness   | (d) Awe        |
| 2. INCEPTION   | (a) Initiative   | (b) Beginning      | (c) Initial     | (d) Origin     |
| 3. COLOSSAL    | (a) Famous       | (b) Vigorous       | (c) Energetic   | (d) Enormous   |
| 4. PARADOX     | (a) Paradise     | (b) Question       | (c) Puzzle      | (d) Challenge  |
| 5. PROLIFERATE | (a) Pro-literate | (b) Prohibit       | (c) Stipulate   | (d) Reproduce  |
| 6. BEAUTIFUL   | (a) Handsome     | (b) Alluring       | (c) Appealing   | (d) Attractive |
| 7. MOMENTOUS   | (a) Important    | (b) Temporary      | (c) Fleeting    | (d) Monumental |
| 8. INFATUATION | (a) Emotion      | (b) Passion        | (c) Imagination | (d) Compassion |
| 9. CONSIGNEE   | (a) Delegate     | (b) Representative | (c) Nominee     | (d) Messenger  |
| 10. TRAMP      | (a) Wanderer     | (b) Cheat          | (c) Traveller   | (d) Pilgrim    |
| 11. CENSURE    | (a) Criticise    | (b) Appreciate     | (c) Blame       | (d) Abuse      |

12. DILIGENT  
(a) Industrious (b) Indifferent (c) Intelligent (d) Energetic
13. CONTEMPLATION  
(a) Consideration (b) Meditation (c) Deliberation (d) Speculation
14. ADULATION  
(a) Duration (b) Argument (c) Flattery (d) Institution
15. QUIVER  
(a) Quarrel (b) Quicken (c) Waver (d) Tremble
16. IRREVERENCE  
(a) Disrespect (b) Cruelty (c) Unkindness (d) Invalidity
17. AMICABLE  
(a) Poisonous (b) Friendly (c) Satisfying (d) Heartening
18. PRUDENT  
(a) Skilled (b) Experienced (c) Cautious (d) Criminal
19. PANACEA  
(a) Flatter (b) Praise (c) Inactivity (d) Cure-all
20. BENEVOLENCE  
(a) Ill will (b) Morbidity (c) Kindness (d) Vision
21. VINDICATE  
(a) Open (b) Ventilate (c) Justify (d) Recommend
22. OCCULT  
(a) Religious (b) Unnatural (c) Supernatural (d) Strong
23. MENACE  
(a) Request (b) Prayer (c) Threat (d) Curse
24. DELINEATE  
(a) Expand (b) Portray (c) Explain (d) Argue
25. ABROGATE  
(a) Elope (b) Gatecrash (c) Abolish (d) Destroy
26. ELUDE  
(a) Allure (b) Leave (c) Deceive (d) Escape
27. PREMONITION  
(a) Insight (b) Uncertainty (c) Forewarning (d) Scope
28. DEROGATORY  
(a) Injurious (b) Shattering (c) Destructive (d) Disparaging
29. NOMADIC  
(a) Fighting (b) Rare (c) Strange (d) Wandering
30. RESTIVE  
(a) Rested (b) Restless (c) Limited (d) Limitless
31. ERRONEOUSLY  
(a) Previously (b) Effectively (c) Wrongly (d) Evidently
32. ESTRANGED  
(a) Jealous (b) Angry (c) Separated (d) Suspicious
33. CAPITULATE  
(a) Repeat (b) Execute (c) Summarize (d) Surrender
34. PROPITIATE  
(a) Conform (b) Appease (c) Influence (d) Approach
35. CEREMONIOUS  
(a) Religious (b) Formal (c) Official (d) Approach

36. CONSEQUENCE  
 (a) Indifference (b) Affect (c) Serial (d) Outcome
37. ABATE  
 (a) Tighten (b) Revive (c) Abandon (d) Diminish
38. RUMINATE  
 (a) Anticipate (b) Concentrate (c) Ponder (d) Abscond
39. VEHEMENTLY  
 (a) Openly (b) Widely (c) Abruptly (d) Forcefully
40. PROFANE  
 (a) Respectful (b) Arrogant (c) Impious (d) Intelligent
41. PARITY  
 (a) Vicinity (b) Similarity (c) Equivocal (d) Original
42. INACCESSIBLE  
 (a) Irreparable (b) Vulnerable (c) Uncountable (d) Unapproachable
43. VINDICTIVE  
 (a) Apologetic (b) Uncompromising (c) Revengeful (d) Fearful
44. RECUPERATE  
 (a) Resolve (b) Avenge (c) Cooperate (d) Recover
45. ENIGMATIC  
 (a) Short-sighted (b) Learned (c) Puzzling (d) Displeased
46. INTERIM  
 (a) Interval (b) Temporary (c) Timely (d) Internal
47. SOPORIFIC  
 (a) Soothing (b) Lethargic (c) Merry (d) Impressive
48. BUCOLIC  
 (a) Healthy (b) Rustic (c) Intoxicated (d) Sick
49. LACHRYMOSE  
 (a) Impious (b) Mournful (c) Unimpressive (d) Moist
50. FESTAL  
 (a) Merry (b) Serious (c) Noisy (d) Sad

Solutions -1																			
1.	d	2.	a	3.	b	4.	d	5.	a	6.	c	7.	a	8.	d	9.	c	10.	a
11.	a	12.	c	13.	b	14.	b	15.	b	16.	b	17.	d	18.	a	19.	c	20.	c
21.	c	22.	a	23.	c	24.	d	25.	a	26.	d	27.	b	28.	d	29.	a	30.	c
31.	a	32.	b	33.	d	34.	b	35.	a	36.	c	37.	b	38.	b	39.	a	40.	d
41.	c	42.	d	43.	a	44.	d	45.	a	46.	d	47.	c	48.	c	49.	a	50.	d
Solutions -2																			
1.	a	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d	6.	a	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	a
11.	a	12.	a	13.	b	14.	c	15.	d	16.	a	17.	b	18.	c	19.	d	20.	c
21.	c	22.	b	23.	c	24.	b	25.	c	26.	d	27.	c	28.	d	29.	d	30.	b
31.	c	32.	c	33.	d	34.	b	35.	b	36.	d	37.	d	38.	c	39.	d	40.	c
41.	b	42.	d	43.	c	44.	d	45.	c	46.	a	47.	b	48.	b	49.	b	50.	a

# Phrasal Verbs

Dear Students, Phrasal verb is an idiomatic phrase consisting of a verb and another element, typically either an adverb, as in break down, or a preposition, for example see to, or a combination of both, such as look down on.

Verb + Preposition (or adverb) = Phrasal Verb

When we make new word by combining verb and preposition (verb + preposition), the meaning of this newly formed word is different from the individual words. The knowledge of phrasal verbs is very important to have a good command of English.

We have covered some phrasal verbs, which are very important for SSC Exams.

## Phrasal Verbs

1.	Add up	To seem Truth/reasonable
2.	Answer for	To be answerable for
3.	Attend on	To serve
4.	Back up	To support
5.	Bear out	To prove/To confirm the truth
6.	Become of	To happen
7.	Break down	To start weeping, To stop functioning
8.	Bring up	To raise
9.	Break into	To enter forcefully
10.	Break in on	To interrupt
11.	Bank upon	To rely on
12.	Break out	To start suddenly (disease, war etc.)
13.	Clear of	To free from blame
14.	Call for	To demand (answer, explanation)
15.	Carry off	To succeed in a difficult task
16.	Catch on	To be popular
17.	Carry out	To execute
18.	Call off an event	To cancel, To abandon
19.	Carry away	To get excited
20.	Clear up	To explain
21.	Clear away	To remove
22.	Come across	To meet suddenly
23.	Clear out	To make something clean
24.	Do for	To ruin or destroy
25.	Dragon	To last longer than expected
26.	Dawn on	To understand
27.	Drop by/in	To visit without information
28.	Dwell on	To speak about something
29.	Eat into	To weaken
30.	Fall out (with)	To quarrel with

31.	Fall apart	To break into pieces
32.	Fall for	To fall in love with
33.	Fish for	Try to win favour
34.	Figure out	To understand
35.	Get off	To take leave with permission
36.	Get away	To have a vacation
37.	Get on	To make progress
38.	Get round (someone)	To persuade someone to do something
39.	Get rid of	To dispose of, to leave
40.	Gain on	To be close in competition
41.	Get along (with)	To have friendly relationship
42.	Give in	To yield/To surrender
43.	Give up	To stop doing some
44.	Go for	To attack
45.	Go by	To work accordingly
46.	Go through	To read, to pass through a time
47.	Go down in history	To get admitted in history
48.	Hold with	To agree/to approve
49.	Hold down	To control by force
50.	Hold back	To control expression, Not to reveal
51.	Let off	Not to punish someone
52.	Iron out	To resolve a problem mutually
53.	Kick against	To revolt
54.	Keep from	To abstain from
55.	Lap up	To eat or drink something completely
56.	Look to	To expect
57.	Look into	To investigate
58.	Look forward to	To wait eagerly
59.	Look after	To care of something
60.	Look for	Try to find
61.	Look forward to	To anticipate pleasantly
62.	Look down on	To feel that someone is less important
63.	Look into	To investigate
64.	Make do with	To improve
65.	Make for	To manage
66.	Make of	To understand
67.	Make off with	To run away with
68.	Occur to	To understand
69.	Part with	To leave/renounce
70.	Play at	To do without interest
71.	Pull off	To succeed in something difficult
72.	Pull up	To criticize
73.	Put off	To postpone, to delay

74.	Put down	To suppress by force
75.	Put down to	To explain the cause
76.	Put aside	To save, to ignore
77.	Put across	To express one's idea successfully
78.	Put out	To extinguish
79.	Put up with	To tolerate, To bear
80.	Rail at/against	To criticize
81.	Run into	To face a problem
82.	Run down	To decline
83.	Run down	To criticize, to crush
84.	Resolve into	To divide
85.	Set up	To establish
86.	See through	To realize, the truth
87.	See to	To deal with
88.	Speak out	To express the opinion publicly
89.	Speak of	To be the evidence
90.	Sort out	To find a solution
91.	Set upon	To attack suddenly
92.	Smile at	To laugh (someone)
93.	Smile on	To to be favorable to someone or something
94.	Sit around/about	To spend time leisurely
95.	Stand by	To be ready, to keep a promise
96.	Stand better	To be comparatively good
97.	Stand up to	To defend or challenge
98.	Step down	To resign
99.	Stand up	To be valid
100.	Step up	To increase
101.	Strike down	To kill or make seriously ill
102.	Take over, Take on	To take responsibility
103.	Take after	To resemble
104.	Take down	To write
105.	Work up	To excite
106.	Wipe out	To remove completely
107.	While away	To spend time leisurely
108.	Wear off	To lose effect
109.	Wait on	To serve
110.	Turn up	To appear
111.	Turn down	To refuse or reject
112.	Touch upon	To explain
113.	Take up	To start
114.	Tone down	To lessen the intensity





**Section C**  
**READING ABILITY**

# Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Read the passage, carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

## PASSAGE-1

Some people say that man's desire for war is due to his fight for survival and that war is necessary to preserve his virility. Yet, war nowadays leaves a legacy of the weakest men and stimulates not the noble but the bestial qualities of mankind.

Adventure of some kind is necessary for man; he will inevitably deteriorate physically and mentally if his life is one of ease and luxury lived in an atmosphere of 'Safety First'. This is the real reason behind our love of sports in the open air. It is no use being a millionaire if one suffers from chronic indigestion; a tramp with good innards is far happier. Nothing that money can buy is worthwhile without good health. There is no better way to perfect health and physical fitness than to walk over or climb hills and mountains.

But mountains give us much more than mere physical fitness; they exercise the mental faculties as well. Climbing a high and difficult peak is as much a mental exercise as a physical exercise. It calls for sense and Judgment for planning and thinking ahead, for anticipating difficulty and danger, for responsibility towards one's companions, and best of all, it brings the mountaineer into touch with the beauties of the universe.

- According to the passage, nothing that money can buy is worthwhile
  - without love of sports
  - without adventure
  - without good health
  - without good mental faculties
- If a man leads a life in an atmosphere of 'Safety First' he will
  - improve physically and mentally
  - deteriorate physically and mentally
  - improve physically but deteriorate mentally
  - improve mentally but deteriorate physically
- Which is the best way to perfect health and physical fitness, according to the passage?
  - Fighting
  - Seek inward happiness
  - Live a life of luxury
  - Climb hills and mountains
- War nowadays stimulates
  - noble qualities of mankind
  - man's virility
  - bestial qualities of mankind
  - man's fight for survival
- What is the best advantage mountaineering brings to an adventurer?
  - Art of Planning
  - Thinking ahead
  - Responsibility towards companions
  - Contact with the beauties of the universe

## PASSAGE-2

Placebo literally means "I shall please." Placebos are inert substances given to some volunteers in a given study while other volunteers are treated with experimental drugs - whose effect is tested by measuring the difference in response to the powerless placebo and to the drug. Some of a group of volunteers who had just had their wisdom teeth extracted were given morphine to alleviate their pain; the others swallowed a placebo they believed to be morphine. Many of the placebo recipients said they experienced dramatic relief from their pain. However, when a drug that blocks the effects of endorphin was given them, the pain returned almost immediately. The test confirmed something very important: When a patient believes he or she has been given a pain reliever, the brain releases chemicals to substantiate that belief. In short, the placebo effect is an act of faith. Very recent studies have determined that the placebo effect is much more powerful than previously imagined. So be careful what you believe and pretend – it may come to pass.

6. What is peculiar about the volunteers' response to drugs given following the consumption of placebo?
  - (a) They experienced relief after taking the medicine
  - (b) They felt pain after taking them
  - (c) Their pain returned after taking these medicines
  - (d) They had faith in both the placebos and the medicines
7. What does the writer prove?
  - (a) The mind realises what it believes
  - (b) The mind secretes chemicals
  - (c) The mind cannot control the body
  - (d) The body deceives the mind
8. What has the experiment confirmed?
  - (a) Effectiveness of Placebos
  - (b) Uses of morphine
  - (c) Effects of endorphin
  - (d) The power of faith
9. To whom are Placebos administered?
  - (a) To all patients in pain
  - (b) To some volunteers in pain
  - (c) To volunteers in good health
  - (d) To all volunteers in pain
10. Why are Placebos administered?
  - (a) To measure patients' response to experimental drugs
  - (b) To measure patients' response to Placebos
  - (c) To measure patients' response to endorphin
  - (d) To measure patients' response to prayers

### PASSAGE-3

There is a general impression among the public that our schools and colleges educate students. That some kind of uncritical knowledge is imparted to the students is beyond any doubt. Students are made to copy notes, learn them by heart, and reproduce it during examination. Those who learn by heart and 'reproduce it to the exact letter are considered as the best. Others who do not succeed in the exercise are termed 'failures'. The examination results are all a grading in memory work which has nothing to do with education. An educated person is one who has developed qualities of mind and heart, and who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information.

The impressions that the students gather in the years of their academic life are important for their future. In fact, attitudes to life are built on what is happening in the academic institutions. The type of things that are taught, the ways and methods of communication and the mental attitudes of those who teach are primary in education. What are some of the things taught in our institutions? The first thing that the student learns is that the teacher is always right. Students do not know.

11. What is the impression of the author about our schools and colleges?
  - (a) That they educate students
  - (b) That they help students to develop qualities of mind and heart
  - (c) That at best they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge
  - (d) That they help students to develop right attitudes to life
12. What is the first thing that a student is made to learn in our schools?
  - (a) That the teacher is always right and students are ignorant
  - (b) The ways and methods of communication and right mental attitudes
  - (c) That the impressions he gathers in the years of their academic life are important for their future
  - (d) That he should critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of his action based on factual information
13. Who, according to the author, is an educated person?
  - (a) One who learns by heart and reproduces it to the exact letter
  - (b) One who is humble enough to realize that the teacher is always right

- (c) One who has developed qualities of mind and heart and can critically evaluate factual information  
 (d) One who can critically evaluate things and objectively decide the course of action
- 14.** What is the prevailing impression about schools and colleges?  
 (a) That they impart some kind of uncritical knowledge  
 (b) That they teach the students to develop qualities of mind and heart  
 (c) That they educate  
 (d) That they make the students humble enough to realize that they know nothing and that the teacher is always right
- 15.** Who, in our educational system, are termed 'failures'?  
 (a) Those who are educated in our schools and colleges  
 (b) Those who are not good at the art of learning things by memory and reproducing them exactly  
 (c) Those who learn by heart and reproduce it to the exact letter during the examinations  
 (d) Those who are uncritical and subjective in their approach

#### PASSAGE-4

A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do and if you want to do anything with a dog, never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere, his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog-Paragon was his name-nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind. In a wild state, they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you see the same instinct at work, in civilization. Dogs left loose in streets and in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other looking around for mischief, adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

- 16.** The word 'gravitate' in the context means  
 (a) join (b) form  
 (c) be attracted (d) get into
- 17.** A dog is fond of the company of  
 (a) other dogs (b) human beings  
 (c) urchins (d) babies
- 18.** When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's  
 (a) loyalty (b) generosity  
 (c) hatred (d) jealousy
- 19.** That your dog knows when you get angry is an example of the dog's  
 (a) sensitivity to atmosphere (b) love of the master  
 (c) humility as a companion (d) loyalty to the master
- 20.** The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they  
 (a) move in streets or parks  
 (b) form gangs and look for mischief and adventure  
 (c) follow each other around thoughtlessly  
 (d) form gangs to fight other animals

## PASSAGE-5

For the past several years, scientists have issued ominous warnings about the future of the Earth's climate. Predictions of dramatic global change arising from the continued dumping of industrial by-products into the atmosphere and forest loss of massive scale can no longer be ignored. Compelling scientific evidence strongly suggests that world climate patterns, previously regarded as reliably stable, could be thrust into a state of turmoil. Emissions of natural and synthetic gases are increasing the heat-trapping capacity of the atmosphere through a phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect. The projected impacts of this world-wide climatic disruption dwarf many of the environmental problems of the past.

21. What can no longer be ignored?  
 (a) dramatic atmospheric change (b) dumping of industrial by-products  
 (c) predictions of global change (d) massive forest loss
22. "Ominous" in line 1 means  
 (a) clear (b) inauspicious  
 (c) detailed (d) frequent
23. "Projected" in the last sentence means  
 (a) expected (b) proposed  
 (c) stated (d) apprehended
24. The greenhouse effect is a phenomenon that increases  
 (a) emission of natural gas (b) emission of synthetic gas  
 (c) production of heat (d) retention of heat
25. That world climate patterns will change drastically is  
 (a) probable (b) improbable  
 (c) possible (d) impossible

## PASSAGE-6

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV-if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to scantily-clad ladies or in dramatic confrontations with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty-or not-of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal; as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks-where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police-little effort is spent on searching. The police have an elaborate machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

26. Which of the following statements is correct?  
 (a) Policemen feel that the image of their lives shown on TV is not accurate  
 (b) Policemen feel that there is a close resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV  
 (c) Policemen recognize no similarity in their lives and what they see on TV  
 (d) Policemen love their image as projected on TV
27. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is  
 (a) exciting and glamorous  
 (b) full of danger  
 (c) spent in recording details about small thefts and crimes  
 (d) wasted on unimportant matter

28. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law
- so that he can catch criminals in the streets
  - because many of the criminals are dangerous
  - so that he can justify his arrests in court
  - because he has to identify criminal acts
29. When murders and terrorist attacks occur the police
- prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away
  - spend a lot of effort on trying to track their man down
  - try to make a quick arrest in order to keep up their reputation
  - usually fail to produce results
30. Which of the following statements is false?
- A policeman requires training.
  - A policeman should know criminal law.
  - A policeman must provide evidence in the court of law.
  - A policeman does not need to know as much law as a professional lawyer.

### PASSAGE-7

I am always amazed when I hear people saying that sport creates goodwill between the nations, and that if only the common people of the world could meet one another at football or cricket, they would have no inclination to meet on the battlefield. Even if one didn't know from concrete examples (the 1936 Olympic Games, for instance) that international sporting contests lead to orgies of hatred, one could deduce it from general principles.

Nearly all the sports practiced nowadays are competitive. You play to win, and the game has little meaning unless you do your utmost to win. In the village where you pick up sides and no feeling of local patriotism is involved, it is possible to play simply for the fun and exercise, but as soon as the question of prestige arises, as soon as you feel that you and some larger unit will be disgraced if you lose, the most savage combative instincts are aroused. Anyone who has played even in a school football match knows this. At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare. But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators: and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe—at any rate for short periods—that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

31. The author of the passage believes that
- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (a) sport creates goodwill         | (b) sport is entertainment                 |
| (c) sport is not a test of courage | (d) sport is not a test of national virtue |
32. By 'concrete examples', the writer is referring to
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) cement buildings | (b) historic events    |
| (c) specific cases   | (d) general principles |
33. In competitive games, you
- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) plan to win | (b) dream to win |
| (c) hope to win | (d) play to win  |
34. At the international level, sports
- can lead to war
  - are an imitation of war
  - can result in players trying to kill each other
  - often causes serious injury
35. Orgies are
- |                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) wild riots    | (b) private shows        |
| (c) intense drama | (d) excessive indulgence |

## PASSAGE-8

Everyone constantly faces challenges—at home with our spouse, children and other family members, at work with our peers and bosses. Sometimes life itself becomes a challenge because it throws up so many relationship-based and situational challenges.

But the biggest challenge of them all is one's mind. Often, it is possible to control everything else but one's mind. Being master of the mind is no less than mastery of the world. The Bhagwad Gita says, "Our mind is our best friend and our worst enemy. If we know how to manage our mind, we can manage our time, our relationships, our life, everything".

This is where spirituality comes in. It is the path to a mentally decluttered, value-based life. Spirituality teaches us to control our thoughts, emotions and desires. It is actually the science of managing one's mind.

Once we start to have control over our actions we may also find the law of attraction coming into play. Inexplicable events occur and we find things falling in place for us. They seem to be co-incidence, but that's the law of attractions working for you. You attract what you think. When you think positive you get positive results.

- 36.** The central idea of the passage is
- the importance of managing external challenges
  - the need to understand the law of attraction
  - the value of spirituality in life
  - the importance of gaining control over one's mind
- 37.** "It is possible to control everything else but one's mind" means
- It is possible to control one's mind more than anything else.
  - It is possible to control everything else except one's mind.
  - Everything else is achievable if one controls one's mind.
  - Everything else is useless unless one controls one's mind.
- 38.** The word 'decluttered' in paragraph 3 means
- to accumulate unnecessary things
  - to remove unnecessary things
  - to clarify things
  - to hoard things
- 39.** What 'seems to be coincidence'?
- Events happening all around us
  - Events becoming inexplicable
  - Events falling short of our expectations
  - Events happening according to our wishes
- 40.** How does the law of attraction work in life?
- We start feeling positive.
  - We make inexplicable things happen.
  - We attract the things we desire.
  - We find things falling apart.

## PASSAGE-9

Lorde: I keep a journal and write in it fairly regularly. I get a lot of my poems out of it. It's like the raw material for my poems. Sometimes I'm blessed with a poem that comes in the form of a poem, but other times I've worked for two years on a poem.

For me, there are two very basic and different processes for revising my poetry. One is recognizing that a poem has not yet become itself. In other words. I mean that the feeling, the truth that the poem is anchored in, is somehow not clearly clarified inside of me, and as a result it lacks something. Then it has to be re-felt. Then there's the other process which is easier. The poem is itself, but it has rough edges that need to be refined. That kind of revision involves picking the image that is more potent or tailoring it so that it carries the feeling. That's an easier kind of re-writing and re-feeling.

- 41.** From where could this account have been taken?
- A journal
  - A newspaper
  - An interview
  - An essay
- 42.** Lorde is probably a
- poet
  - novelist
  - dramatist
  - painter

43. Another word in the second paragraph that means 'rewriting' is  
 (a) re-feeling (b) recognizing  
 (c) picking (d) revising
44. According to the writer, the two processes involved in revising her work are  
 (a) complex and confusing (b) clear yet different  
 (c) difficult and complex (d) easy and anchored
45. The person named Lorde in the passage writes in a journal  
 (a) very regularly (b) rarely  
 (c) all the time (d) fairly regularly

### PASSAGE-10

The important thing in life is not what you have been but what you are reaching for and becoming. At my age, when I can see the end of the road more clearly than most, I can sit back and recollect in tranquility the varying vicissitudes of my life and what it has taught me. When I look back, I find that the great and glorious hours of my life were those when I gave a helping hand to others without expecting anything in return and not when I struggled and succeeded to gain my own ends. And I can well imagine and appreciate that in this world those alone live who live for others. I have no regrets for the past. Life has been kind to me. My only regret is that I received more from life than I gave.

46. What stage of life must the author be?  
 (a) Adolescence (b) Youth  
 (c) Middle age (d) Old age
47. What feelings does the author harbour about life?  
 (a) Regret (b) Gratitude  
 (c) Sadness (d) Ecstasy
48. What, according to the author, were the most fulfilling moments of his life?  
 (a) When he recollected his life in tranquility.  
 (b) When he succeeded in gaining his own ends.  
 (c) When he managed to struggle through the vicissitudes of life.  
 (d) When he could help others without expecting anything back.
49. What, according to the author, is the most important thing in life?  
 (a) The achievements of one's life. (b) The struggles one has faced in life.  
 (c) The thing one is striving for. (d) The memories one has in life.
50. What is the tone of the passage?  
 (a) Reflective (b) Argumentative  
 (c) Opinionated (d) Satirical

### PASSAGE-11

The strongest haunts of life are in the deep sea, by which is meant the floor of the deepest part of the ocean and the layers of dark water near the floor. Life is found six miles below the surface, where the water pressure is enormous-more than 6000 pounds to the square inch. It is very cold there-always about zero. It is also absolutely dark except for the fitful gleams of some fishes which, like fireflies, give out light of their own. It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow. because plants need light, but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life.

As there are no plants at this depth the animals must feed upon one another. The struggle to live is keen. The stomachs of some of the fishes stretch amazingly. so they may swallow objects larger than themselves. When a whale or a tortoise meets 'death in the ocean and sinks to the bottom there is a great feasting by millions of living things till the monster is devoured.

The sea swarms with strange and curious animals prowling about in the dark, some with long feelers and some with long limbs like stills. Then there are the cattle fishes and true fishes stealing along. Certain kinds here are blind. They depend upon great feelers to get about and capture food.



In the blackness of the deep sea many animals produce their own lights. This light may attract other fishes wanted for food. But some deep-sea fishes have very large eyes so as to see in the clear light that they themselves make. Some of these animals have been brought up by dredgers at night, and it is said that on these occasions “they gave off flashes of light, beside which the twenty torches used for working light were pale.” Some of these animals were carried into the laboratory where the lights were turned out. These creatures threw out brilliant jets of fire which changed from red to orange. Others shed green lights.

51. “It is too deep and dark for any plants to grow” (Para 1) means  
 (a) The sea is very deep and dark and so any plant can grow.  
 (b) The sea is very deep and dark and so no plant can grow.  
 (c) Plants can grow at too deep and dark sea.  
 (d) Plants cannot grow deep and dark sea.
52. “... but no depth, it seems, is too great for animal life.” (Para II) means  
 (a) Animals cannot live at great depths. (b) No animal lives at great depths.  
 (c) Animals can easily live at any great depth. (d) Great animals are not seen at depths.
53. Which of the following statements best summarises Para II?  
 (a) There is a keen struggle for life at deep sea. (b) Fishes have amazingly larger stomach.  
 (c) Whale and tortoise died in the ocean. (d) Animals eat each other for want of plants.
54. Cattle fishes depend upon their feelers mainly to  
 (a) prowl about (b) steal along  
 (c) capture food (d) move about
55. The last paragraph is about  
 (a) light-producing animals (b) laboratory light experiment  
 (c) catching fish by torches (d) fish attracting fish

### PASSAGE-12

Every child is born, with some inherited characteristics, into a specific socio-economic and emotional environment, and trained in certain ways by figures of authority. I inherited honesty and self-discipline from my father; from my mother, I inherited faith in goodness and deep kindness and so did my three brothers and sister. But it was the time I spent with Jallaluddin and Samsuddin that perhaps contributed most to the uniqueness of my childhood and made all the difference in my later life. The unschooled wisdom of Jallaluddin and Samsuddin was so intuitive and responsive to non-verbal messages, that I can unhesitatingly attribute my subsequently manifested creativity to their company in my childhood.

I had three close friends in my childhood-RamanadhaSastry, Aravindan and Sivaprakasan. All these boys were from orthodox Hindu Brahmin families. As children, none of us ever felt any difference amongst ourselves because of our religious differences and upbringing. In fact, RamanadhaSastry was the son of PakshiLakshmanaSastry, the high priest of the Rameswaram temple. Later, he took over the priesthood of the Rameswaram temple from his father; Aravindan went into the business of arranging transport for visiting pilgrims; and Sivaprakasan became a catering contractor for the Southern Railways.

56. What qualities did the speaker inherit from his mother?  
 (a) Honesty and faith in goodness (b) Honesty and deep kindness  
 (c) Emotion and self discipline (d) Faith in goodness and deep kindness
57. Who were the speaker’s close friends in his childhood?  
 (a) Jallaluddin, Samsuddin  
 (b) SivaprakasanAravindan, Lakshmana Sastry  
 (c) Aravindan, Ramanadha Sastry, Sivaprakasan  
 (d) Jallaluddin, Samsuddin, RamanadhaSastry
58. What made the speaker’s childhood unique?  
 (a) The teachings of his mother  
 (b) The teachings of his father

- (c) The time spent with Jallaluddin and Samsuddin  
 (d) The company of his three close friends
59. What kind of environment is a child born into?  
 (a) An inherited and emotional environment  
 (b) A specific socio-economic and emotional environment  
 (c) An honest and self-disciplined environment  
 (d) A specific socio-economic and honest environment
60. Who was the high priest of Rameswaram Temple?  
 (a) RamanadhaSastry (b) LakshmanaSastry  
 (c) Aravindan (d) Sivaprakasan

### PASSAGE-13

Many people feel they come alive when out of doors, perhaps in the countryside. They are aware of the purity of the world around them, and those wonderful, awesome sounds of nature. Some folk come alive when they try to convey on a canvas, however imperfectly, the beauty of a seascape or landscape. For others again, life becomes exciting and intense when they express their thoughts on paper, in story or in prose form.

61. Many people come alive  
 (a) in a pure world (b) when they are healthy  
 (c) in the midst of nature (d) when breathing fresh air
62. The passage focuses on  
 (a) the importance of being alive (b) self expression and nature  
 (c) environment awareness (d) the importance of literature
63. The word 'awesome' means  
 (a) astounding (b) cacophonous  
 (c) fearful (d) amazing
64. The countryside offers  
 (a) enjoyment of scenic beauty (b) life out of doors  
 (c) a virtuous world (d) harsh sounds
65. For many, life becomes exciting when they  
 (a) travel to the countryside (b) enjoy landscapes and seascapes  
 (c) opt for creative expression (d) search for perfection

### PASSAGE-14

A morning commute seems like a good time to embark on an ambitious train of thought. At least, that was the idea from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, which put a professor on a train on Wednesday to lecture commuters. Passengers on the 9 am train from the suburban community of Modiin to Tel Aviv put away their morning tabloids and iPods to listen to a talk from professor Hanoch Gutfreund on 'Einstein's love letters'. The lecture was the first of the university's 'Scientists on the Rails' programme: an attempt to broaden the appeal of higher education and bring academia to the people.

Unsure how the move would be received, the train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush-hour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid antagonizing people. As the train chugged through tunnels and past the airport, one woman interrupted the professor with a question. "Will you finish your talk before we reach the station?" she wanted to know. "Madam, by the time you reach your station, you'll have our BA", came the reply from the professor.

66. Why did the Hebrew University embark on the programme of giving lectures on the train?  
 (a) People have motive to go to College  
 (b) The University was testing out an innovative idea  
 (c) The Railways wanted to reduce the stress of commuters  
 (d) The professors had nowhere else to teach

67. HOW did the commuters react to the professor addressing them?  
(a) They decided to pay attention  
(b) They put on their iPods to listen to the lecture  
(c) They had no choice in the matter  
(d) They were antagonized by the lecture
68. What was the purpose of giving lectures to the commuters?  
(a) The university wanted to utilize the travel time of commuters  
(b) The university wanted to give BA degrees to the commuters  
(c) The university had extra scientists who needed work  
(d) The university wanted to attract people to higher education
69. "The train talks have been rescheduled for just after morning rush-hour and only in one carriage on the train to avoid **antagonizing** people". The term means  
(a) annoying (b) crowding  
(c) confusing (d) delaying
70. Why did the woman ask the question to the professor?  
(a) She wanted him to leave the compartment  
(b) She wanted to be impolite to him  
(c) She wanted him to speak faster  
(d) She wanted to listen to the entire lecture

#### PASSAGE-15

Inside a local eatery on a recent night, I noticed a fat brown dot walking along the counter top. As it ducked in and around the napkin holder, hid in a crack near the menu rack then made a dash for a glass of ice water, it became clear that this was no ordinary creature. This was a cockroach, the most enduring of all mankind's associates.

Although my appetite was gone, the waitress wasn't even embarrassed. But she did become frustrated when she tried to kill it. With a roll of newspaper in hand, she took a mighty swat, and then tossed the paper into a trash can. A few seconds later, here comes the cockroach, walking out of the newspaper roll, a little stunned but apparently as thirsty as ever as it made its way back to the bar.

71. The "fat brown dot" in paragraph one refers to  
(a) a bug (b) a waiter  
(c) a cockroach (d) a fly
72. The writer's response to the waitress reaction was one of  
(a) anger (b) surprise  
(c) frustration (c) agitation
73. At the end of the incident the cockroach was  
(a) dead (b) unconscious  
(c) eliminated (d) alive
74. A local "eatery" in paragraph one refers to  
(a) a restaurant (b) a hotel  
(c) a canteen (d) a kitchen
75. The word "creature" in the phrase "no ordinary creature" in the first paragraph refers to  
(a) a reptile (b) an insect  
(c) an alien (d) an organism

#### PASSAGE-16

Some people seem to think that sports and games are unimportant things that people do, at times when they are not working, instead of going to the cinema, listening to the radio or sleeping. But in actual fact, sports and games can be of great value, especially to people who work with their brains most of the day, and should not be treated only as amusements.

Sports and games make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting too fat, and keep us healthy. But these are not their only uses. They give as valuable practice in making eyes, brain and muscles work together. In tennis, our eyes see the ball coming, judge its speed and direction and pass this information on to the brain. The brain then has to decide what to do and so on, so that the ball is met and hit back where it ought to go. All this must happen with very great speed, and only those who have had a lot of practice at tennis can carry out this complicated chain of events successfully. For those who work with brains most of the day, the practice of such skills is especially useful.

- 76.** The author thinks that  
 (a) sports and games are unimportant      (b) sports and games are important  
 (c) going to the cinema is important      (d) sleeping is important
- 77.** Sports and games are important especially to people who work with their  
 (a) brains      (b) hands  
 (c) heart      (d) body
- 78.** Sports make  
 (a) hands and legs work together  
 (b) the members of a team work together  
 (c) the players and the spectators come together  
 (d) eyes, brain and muscles work together
- 79.** The game cited by the author is  
 (a) Football      (b) Tennis  
 (c) Cricket      (d) Hockey
- 80.** In tennis, what is to be done is decided by  
 (a) the umpire's action      (b) the audience reaction  
 (c) the player's brain      (d) the player's heart

#### PASSAGE-17

Television can be very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. It can increase our knowledge of the outside world. On the other hand, there are several serious disadvantages of television. In some countries, people watch the 'boob-tube' for an average of six hours or more a day. Many children stare at a television screen for more hours each day than they do anything else, including studying and sleeping. Many studies show that people become more violent after certain programmes. The most negative effect of the television might be people's addiction to it.

- 81.** Television can be useful to people  
 (a) if they become violent  
 (b) if they follow only a particular programme  
 (c) if they get addicted to it  
 (d) if they carefully choose the shows that they watch
- 82.** What do children of some countries do more than studying and sleeping?  
 (a) playing with friends      (b) relaxing at home  
 (c) watching television      (d) fighting with each other
- 83.** What do the reports of many studies reveal?  
 (a) People are becoming fat, always sitting in front of the  
 (b) People are neglecting their work because of TV.  
 (c) People become more violent after certain programmes  
 (d) People are watching all the programmes.

- 84.** 'Boob-tube' means  
(a) a programme (b) a colour tube  
(c) television (d) telephone
- 85.** The worst effect of Television is that it  
(a) affects their mind violently (b) can be very boring  
(c) makes people addicted to it (d) is making people lazy

### PASSAGE-18

It is not good manners to stop a person on the street or in a shop, or in the performance of any duty and to talk to him for ten, fifteen or twenty minutes just to pass the time of day. We can tell that a person is in a hurry to get somewhere, or he is doing something, and we know enough not to interrupt him for any length of time. Yet some of us think nothing of calling someone on the telephone, interrupting him without a thought about what he may be doing, and chattering away, forgetting about time or anything else. Perhaps we don't consider our telephone conversation an interruption because we don't see what we have interrupted. Naturally we must observe the common courtesies over the telephone. But we must remember that one of the courtesies of telephoning is to be brief.

Never ask anybody to guess who you are. The person you are telephoning may not be in a guessing mood. If you know hint, you may want to ask after the state of his health and that of his family, but as soon as you possibly can, do get on with your business. He certainly wants to know why you are telephoning him. When you are finished with your business, you might take a moment to observe the natural courtesies of conversation, expressing your thanks before ending your call. From the way the telephone is used in your home, you would hardly suspect that this is an instrument on which very important business transactions are conducted. There are times when even you are called upon to be business like, brief and effective on the telephone.

- 86.** How can we make the best of a telephone?  
(a) By being elaborate (b) By being brief, effective and business like  
(c) By observing the courtesies (d) By being business like
- 87.** We interrupt people on the telephone because  
(a) we are thoughtless. (b) we don't see what we have interrupted.  
(c) we forget about time. (d) we don't consider our telephone call an interruption.
- 88.** When we telephone we must  
(a) be business like (b) ask people to guess who you are  
(c) chatter away (d) not bother about the time we spend
- 89.** Which of the following statement is true?  
(a) We know enough not to interrupt someone.  
(b) We don't know enough to interrupt someone.  
(c) We can interrupt anyone on the telephone.  
(d) We consider telephone conversation an interruption.
- 90.** It is not good manners to  
(a) stop a person on the street (b) stop a person in the shop  
(c) stop a person on duty (d) stop a person to pass the time of day

### PASSAGE-19

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 Mesolithic 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.

91. The Stone Age was divided into..... periods.  
(a) five (b) four  
(c) three (d) six
92. What developed first in the Paleolithic period?  
(a) The bow and arrow (b) Pottery  
(c) The first hatchet (d) The fish hook
93. For how many years did Mesolithic Age exist?  
(a) 2000 (b) 3000  
(c) 4000 (d) 5000
94. Which period lasted longest?  
(a) Paleolithic (b) Ice Age  
(c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic
95. 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-20

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."

96. What did the speaker and Mr. Albert West do every evening?  
(a) Went stalking 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  
(d) Had dinner and walked in the restaurant
97. 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.
98. 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
99. 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

**100.** Why was Mr. West uneasy? Because

- (a) 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-21

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops. The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

**101.** Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?

- (a) Darius
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Plataea
- (d) None of the above

**102.** What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?

- (a) They equipped their army with better weapons.
- (b) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
- (c) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
- (d) They sought divine assistance.

**103.** Marathon was the place where

- (a) people went to sanctuaries
- (b) Athenians achieved victory
- (c) Darius ruled
- (d) Greeks seized Persian ships

**104.** In the passage "intercede" means to

- (a) argue in favour of
- (b) support without any conditions
- (c) justify with examples
- (d) intervene on behalf of

**105.** This is a passage about

- (a) military strategy
- (b) committed patriotism
- (c) social harmony
- (d) historical record

**PASSAGE-22**

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intently. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step," said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs. I didn't see how we were going to call the police - nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

- 106.** Herman wanted to remain with Mother because
- she was excited
  - he wanted to protect her
  - he was lazy to climb down the staircase
  - he was frightened
- 107.** Who or what would be running around downstairs?
- Rats
  - The brothers
  - Burglars
  - Mother
- 108.** What was the difficulty in calling the police?
- The phone was downstairs
  - There was no phone in the house
  - Mother did not want to call the police
  - The police would not come
- 109.** "He (Herman), was in colour, a light green." This means he
- was sick
  - was frightened
  - the room had a green light
  - his dress was green in colour
- 110.** Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
- Call the police
  - Mysterious sounds in the night
  - Mother's timely action
  - Beware of burglars

**PASSAGE-23**

Modern living has programmed our lives to a hectic. Monotonous schedule that we have forgotten the gentle smile that once fleeted across the human face. Smile has the power to dissolve all worries. It has the all pervasive ability to lift us from the abysmal depth of gloominess. We should not be cowed down by work pressure that a constant frown imprisons our face. In built confidence and positive attitude help a smile to blossom. A face bereft of smile makes us unarmed for it is the smile that is a pleasant weapon which resists all hurdles and problems that depress us. If we learn to smile in a crisis, it shows that we have the forbearance and courage to face the crisis. A smile, after all, helps us preserve our perfect present unmindful of our past or future.

- 111.** What is meant by 'programmed our lives'?
- We have set a mechanical routine.
  - We like to become software engineers.
  - We give various programmes.
  - We give a set of instructions.
- 112.** Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- If we don't smile we are mining our present.
  - If we smile we are mad.
  - The frown on our face is an indication of the stress.
  - Confidence and optimism help us to be cheerful.
- 113.** The author's main objective in writing the passage seems to be
- to warn us of a dull future
  - to highlight the ill-effects of computers



- (c) to enhance our skill of time-management  
(d) to unfold the healing powers of a gentle smile
- 114.** 'Smile' is referred to as a pleasant weapon because  
(a) it is harmful (b) it pierces the heart  
(c) it helps us overcome our problems (d) it is painful
- 115.** Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.  
(a) Game of life (b) Modern living  
(c) Crisis management (d) Effects of cheerful living

#### PASSAGE-24

Suppose your son misbehaves towards you, or your father one day in his anger is unduly severe to you, it is no great virtue to forgive them. Suppose a brother of yours does you some harm, and you say, "Never mind, you are my brother, I let you go," there is no great virtue in that. The difficulty is when you have to forget the sins of your enemies. If your Dayady who has always hated you, does you some fresh injury and you forgive that, then it is a real act of forgiveness.

It is that which the Mahatma preaches. He says, "Forgive the enemies," which is one of the teachings of Jesus Christ. It is a mistake to think Christianity alone preaches the virtue. Other religions also teach it. Now Gandhi is pre-eminently a Hindu, and he says he is living the best part of Hinduism when he himself forgives the sins of enemies, and asks people to love them as their friends.

- 116.** Whom should we forgive?  
(a) Son (b) Father  
(c) Dayady (d) Brother
- 117.** What is difficult to forget?  
(a) Sins of enemies (b) Sins of brothers  
(c) Sins of friends (d) Sins of parents
- 118.** "Forgive the enemies" - is one of the teachings of  
(a) Mohammed (b) Mahaveer  
(c) Jesus Christ (d) Gandhiji
- 119.** What virtue of Gandhiji is the author talking about?  
(a) Piety (b) Courage  
(c) Selflessness (d) Forgiveness
- 120.** By practising forgiveness Gandhiji lives the best part of  
(a) Jainism (b) Hinduism  
(c) Buddhism (d) Christianity

#### PASSAGE-25

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 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. During the first period (1 million to 8000 B.C.) the fist hatchet and the use of fire for heating and cooking were developed. As a result of the Ice Age, which evolved about one million years in the Palaeolithic Age people were forced to seek shelter in caves, wear clothing and develop new tools. During the Mesolithic Age (8000 to 6000 B.C.) people made crude pottery and the first fish hooks, took dogs for hunting and developed a bow and arrow, which was used until the fourteenth century A.D. The Neolithic Age (6000 to 3000 B.C.) saw human kind domesticating sheep, goats, pigs and cattle, becoming less nomadic than in the previous eras, establishing permanent settlements and creating Governments.

- 121.** The Stone Age was divided into  
(a) 5 periods (b) 3 periods  
(c) 4 periods (d) 6 periods

- 122.** 'Which of the following was first developed in Palaeolithic period?
- (a) The bow and arrow (b) Pottery  
(c) The fist hatchet (d) The fish hook
- 123.** How many years did Mesolithic Age exist?
- (a) 2000 (b) 3000  
(c) 5000 (d) 4000
- 124.** Which period lasted longest?
- (a) Palaeolithic (b) Ice Age  
(c) Mesolithic (d) Neolithic
- 125.** When did the people create Governments?
- (a) 8000 to 6000 B.C. (b) 2 millions to 8000 B.C.  
(c) 6000 to 3000 B.C. (d) 2 millions to 1 million B.C.

### PASSAGE-26

In 1760, a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie, mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness, the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time, the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce. Nicephore Niepce, who was a French inventor, was interested in lithography, which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in 1839. The Daguerreotype, the photography method named after Daguerre, met with great success. It was so successful, in fact, that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreotypomania! Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory." Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists, now known as photographers.

- 126.** The term 'bizarre' most commonly means:
- (a) humorous (b) strange  
(c) popular (d) obvious
- 127.** When was the concept of photography born?
- (a) When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born  
(b) When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas  
(c) When Roche made a prediction  
(d) When Nicephore conducted some experiments
- 128.** What does lithography deal with?
- (a) A print making technique (b) Copying of etchings  
(c) Usage of chemicals to make etchings (d) Usage of light in printing
- 129.** What was the contribution of Daguerre?
- (a) He improvised upon the work of Roche  
(b) He introduced the method of photography  
(c) He started the print making technique  
(d) He could print images on canvas
- 130.** Why did the portrait artists go out of business?
- (a) Because Daguerrotypes were not expensive at all  
(b) Because etchings had become popular

- (c) Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits
- (d) Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome

### PASSAGE-27

In the world have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and to do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health: but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

- 131.** Modern medicine is primarily concerned with
  - (a) promotion of good health
  - (b) people suffering from imaginary illnesses
  - (c) people suffering from real illnesses
  - (d) increased efficiency in work
- 132.** A healthy man should be concerned with
  - (a) his work which good health makes possible
  - (b) looking after his health
  - (c) his health which 'flakes work possible
  - (d) talking about health
- 133.** Talking about health all the time makes people
  - (a) always suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (b) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (c) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
  - (d) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
- 134.** 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
- 135.** The passage tells us
  - (a) how medicines should be manufactured
  - (b) what a healthy man should or should not do
  - (c) what the television programmes should be about
  - (d) how best to imagine illnesses

### PASSAGE-28

Time was when people looked heavenward and prayed, "Ye Gods, give us rain, keep drought away." Today there are those who pray, "Give us rain, keep El Nino away."

El Nino and its atmospheric equivalent, called the Southern Oscillation, are together referred to as ENSO, and are household words today. Meteorologists recognize it as often being responsible for natural disaster worldwide. But this wisdom dawned only after countries suffered, first from the lack of knowledge, and then from the lack of coordination between policy making and the advances in scientific knowledge.

Put simply, El Nino is a weather event restricted to certain tropical shores, especially the Peruvian coast. The event has diametrically opposite impacts on the land and sea. The Peruvian shore is a desert. But every few years, an unusually warm ocean current - El Nino - warms up the normally cold surface-waters off the Peruvian coast, causing very heavy rains in the early half of the year.

And then, miraculously, the desert is matted green. Crops like cotton, coconuts and banana grow on the otherwise stubbornly barren land. These are the Peruvians' *anus de abundencia* or years of abundance. The current had come to be termed El Nino, or the Christ Child because it usually appears as an enhancement if a mildly warm current that normally occurs here around every Christmas.

But this boon on land is accompanied by oceanic disasters. Normally, the waters off the South American coast are among the most productive in the world because of a constant up-swelling of nutrient rich cold waters from the ocean depths. During an El Nino, however waters are stirred up only from near the surface. The nutrient-crunch pushes down primary production, disrupting the food chain. Many marine species, including anchoveta (anchovies) temporarily disappear.

This is just one damning effect of El Nino. Over the years its full impact has been studied and what the Peruvians once regarded as manna, is now seen as a major threat.

- 136.** Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because
- It was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living in desert areas.
  - They recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
  - They suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
  - All of the above
- 137.** El Nino in a layman language is
- a natural disaster
  - a weather event
  - Southern Oscillation
  - None of the above
- 138.** What are the two types of landscapes that are affected by El Nino?
- Coastal areas and sea
  - Deserts and oceans
  - Tropical shores and land
  - All of the above
- 139.** Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for 'Fertile'?
- matted
  - barren
  - abundance
  - None of the above
- 140.** What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino?
- It causes changes in atmosphere.
  - It results in vegetation on barren lands.
  - It comes around Christmas.
  - It is regarded as manna.
- 141.** How can we say that El Nino proves to be a boon for South American Coast?
- It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
  - It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
  - It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains.
  - It enhances warm currents around every Christmas.
- 142.** The 'years of abundance' is when
- El Nino occurs during Christmas
  - Marine species is destroyed
  - The deserts are matted green
  - None of the above
- 143.** The phrase, 'damning effect' means
- negative effects
  - full effects
  - destructive effects
  - disrupting effects
- 144.** People today, pray to God to keep
- rains and droughts away
  - El Nino away
  - drought away
  - El Nino and droughts away
- 145.** The word which means 'equal in value, power and meaning' is
- unusual
  - equivalent
  - current
  - appear

**PASSAGE-29**

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subjects which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Sciences, languages as well as Physical and Life Sciences. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation on India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History. Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Relations, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

- 146.** How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?  
(a) Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.  
(b) By giving numerous opportunities to the students  
(c) By combining the subject content with the curriculum  
(d) All of these
- 147.** Which phrase from the passage means-"combined with the curriculum"?  
(a) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum  
(b) Can be prescribed curriculum  
(c) Woven into the curriculum  
(d) None of the above
- 148.** What are the two stages where "international Understanding" should be taught as a separate subject?  
(a) Primary and Secondary stage  
(b) Under-graduate and post-graduate stage  
(c) Secondary and under-graduate stage  
(d) Post-graduate and doctoral stage
- 149.** Which word out of the given options means- 'feeling of most people'?  
(a) Promote (b) Numerous  
(c) Bearing (d) Consensus
- 150.** Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word-narrow?  
(a) Concern (b) Broad  
(c) Direct (d) None of the above
- 151.** Find the word from the passage which means - advised.  
(a) Prescribed (b) Proposed  
(c) Conformed (d) Presented
- 152.** Pick out the name of the subject which deals with the study of society'.  
(a) Political Science (b) Social Science  
(c) Sociology (d) Life Sciences
- 153.** On reading Para 1, it can be inferred that  
(a) All the subjects at school level may not be helpful in promoting International Understanding.  
(b) School subjects may be used creatively to promote International Understanding.  
(c) International Understanding may be treated as a separate subject in schools.  
(d) The school curriculum is too heavy to incorporate International Understanding.

154. The implied meaning of Para 3 is
- Most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
  - The subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
  - International Understanding is to be taught only at under graduate and post graduate level.
  - International Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.
155. Pick out the most probable meaning of the phrase: 'most profitably used'.
- Most fruitfully used
  - Most rewardingly used
  - Most valuably used
  - Most commercially used

### PASSAGE-30

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealists are "increasingly indulged youths after a secular crisis,- who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary elders." Reactives grow up "under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening.- mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up 11 "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults.- build institutions as midlifers, and "emerge as busy midlifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening." Adaptives grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-averse, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

156. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
- Alternate generations live similar lives.
  - Four generations co-exist at one and the same time.
  - The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
  - Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
157. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?
- Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
  - Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
  - Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
  - Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.
158. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?
- Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
  - Adaptives are elders when Civics are midlifers
  - When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
  - Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.
159. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife?
- It is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age.
  - It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
  - It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults.
  - It is attacked by Adaptives who are youths.
160. 'Pragmatic' most closely means
- behaving in a reckless way
  - acting in a practical way
  - acting on the basis of principle
  - behaving in a reclusive way

**PASSAGE-31**

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

“Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?” she said.

“Yes, yes, lovely lady!” said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes.

“But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends”, he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen’s heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying:

“Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy.” But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

“What is this horrible beggar doing here?” cried the Queen. “Whip him out of the palace”.

- 161. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
  - (a) he was very handsome.
  - (b) he had saved her life.
  - (c) he could play sweetly on his flute.
  - (d) the shepherd loved her.
- 162. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
  - (a) disappeared
  - (b) changed into a handsome youth
  - (c) married her
  - (d) turned into a statue
- 163. The shepherd went to Rome in a
  - (a) palanquin
  - (b) boat
  - (c) cart
  - (d) coach
- 164. When the shepherd reached Rome, he
  - (a) planned to marry the Queen of Italy.
  - (b) met his friends there.
  - (c) sought his parents’ permission to marry the fairy.
  - (d) met the King of Italy.
- 165. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he
  - (a) refused to marry her
  - (b) turned old and ugly
  - (c) tried to steal her jewels
  - (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy

**PASSAGE-32**

The environment comprises all the physical, social and cultural factors and conditions influencing the existence or the development of an organism. Due to indiscriminate industrialization, man has created a state of decadence. He has continuously tampered with nature which has resulted in the threat to the sustenance of mankind. Although, attempts have been made to restore nature to its previous state of purity and serenity, the efforts have not been whole-hearted. Earth is the home we all share and would pass on to our future generations as their legacy. But if they inherit the present state of the world, they would be unable to sustain themselves. Man has steadily improved the technologies and other means necessary for higher production of wealth and for the availability of devices that could give more physical and mental pleasures. The industrial revolution led to a drastic escalation of earth’s surface temperature. Man exploited nature for his benefits, without any foresight as to what the implications of his actions would be. Indiscriminate industrialization resulted in urban migration as the rural poor settled in cities in search of opportunities. Cities, already facing a population crisis could not accommodate the migrants and this led to the development of slums. This has resulted in increased pressure on the available resources and further degradation of the environment.

- 166. A state of decadence has come about because of
  - (a) indiscriminate exploitation of resources
  - (b) Due to half-hearted attempts
  - (c) Natural disasters
  - (d) None of the above

- 167.** Why would the future generations find it difficult to live on the earth?  
 (a) Due to global warming  
 (b) Because they have inherited an overexploited environment  
 (c) Because they rely only on technology  
 (d) Due to lack of sustainability
- 168.** Implication means  
 (a) After effects (b) explicit statement  
 (c) Wrong doing (d) Causes
- 169.** The theme of the passage is  
 (a) Environmental degradation (b) Environmental pollution  
 (c) Crisis faced by the modern world (d) All of the above
- 170.** Industrialization has resulted in  
 (a) Overpopulation (b) Crowding of cities  
 (c) Migration of people to the cities (d) Both (b) and (c)

### PASSAGE-33

A hybrid vehicle is a vehicle which uses two or more kinds of propulsion. Most hybrid vehicles use a conventional gasoline engine as well as an electric motor to provide power to the vehicle. These are usually called hybrid-electric-vehicles, or HEVs. Hybrids use two types of propulsion in order to use gasoline more efficiently than conventional vehicles do. Most hybrid vehicles use the gasoline engine as a generator which sends power to the electric motor. The electric motor then powers the car. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the vehicle directly. Since the main purpose of using a hybrid system is to efficiently use resources, most hybrid vehicles also use other efficient systems. Most hybrid vehicles have regenerative braking systems. In conventional vehicles, the gasoline engine powers the brakes, and the energy used in braking is lost. In regenerative braking systems, the energy lost in braking is sent back into the electrical battery for use in powering the vehicle. Some hybrid vehicles use periodic engine shutoff as a gas-saving feature. When the vehicle is in idle, the engine temporarily turns off. When the vehicle is put back in gear, the engine comes back on. Some hybrids use tires made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy-efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

- 171.** Two kinds of propelling forces used by hybrid vehicles are  
 (a) electric motor and power (b) electric engine and generator  
 (c) gasoline engine and electric motor (d) electrical battery and gasoline
- 172.** The difference between hybrid and conventional vehicle is that  
 (a) Hybrids are heavier as compared to conventional ones.  
 (b) Hybrids do not use electric motors while conventional ones do.  
 (c) Hybrids use gas while conventional vehicles use petrol.  
 (d) Hybrids use two types of propulsions while conventionals rely on one.
- 173.** Why do HEVs use two types of propulsions?  
 (a) To go faster (b) To use gasoline efficiently  
 (c) To provide a comfortable ride (d) To become environmental friendly
- 174.** 'Regenerative' most closely means:  
 (a) Restorative (b) Electric  
 (c) Gasoline (d) Powerful



- 175.** In the context of the passage which of the following best articulates how the author regards the topic?
- (a) Conventional vehicles may be more powerful than hybrid vehicles but hybrid vehicles are more socially responsible.
  - (b) Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline and put fewer emissions into the atmosphere, they are better for the environment.
  - (c) Hybrid vehicles are less expensive, so they are a smarter buy than conventional vehicles.
  - (d) Conventional vehicles are faster but hybrid vehicles are better for the environment.

### PASSAGE-34

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

- 176.** A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as
- (a) he/she is very creative
  - (b) he/she loves nature
  - (c) he/she writes poetry on paper
  - (d) He/she sees the universe as a single entity
- 177.** A cloud and the paper inter-are means
- (a) both are very important
  - (b) Both exist because of the other; they are interrelated
  - (c) a cloud exists on its own
  - (d) everything in this world is separate
- 178.** Why can't the logger exist without his bread?
- (a) He will die without food
  - (b) He can't grow wheat
  - (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money: can't buy his meals
  - (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
- 179.** The theme of the comprehension is
- (a) Everything co-exists in nature
  - (b) Don't harm anybody
  - (c) Inter-are and inter-be
  - (d) Very confusing
- 180.** Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?
- (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary
  - (b) Because he is a linguist
  - (c) Because he is interested in new words
  - (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

<b>Passage - 1</b>									
1.	c	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	d
<b>Passage - 2</b>									
6.	a	7.	a	8.	d	9.	b	10.	b
<b>Passage - 3</b>									
11.	c	12.	a	13.	c	14.	c	15.	b
<b>Passage - 4</b>									
16.	c	17.	a	18.	d	19.	a	20.	b
<b>Passage - 5</b>									
21.	c	22.	b	23.	a	24.	d	25.	a
<b>Passage - 6</b>									
26.	c	27.	c	28.	c	29.	d	30.	d
<b>Passage - 7</b>									
31.	d	32.	c	33.	d	34.	b	35.	d
<b>Passage - 8</b>									
36.	d	37.	b	38.	b	39.	d	40.	c
<b>Passage - 9</b>									
41.	c	42.	a	43.	d	44.	b	45.	d
<b>Passage - 10</b>									
46.	d	47.	b	48.	d	49.	c	50.	a
<b>Passage - 11</b>									
51.	d	52.	c	53.	a	54.	b	55.	a
<b>Passage - 12</b>									
56.	d	57.	c	58.	c	59.	b	60.	b
<b>Passage - 13</b>									
61.	a	62.	b	63.	d	64.	a	65.	c
<b>Passage - 14</b>									
66.	b	67.	a	68.	d	69.	a	70.	d
<b>Passage - 15</b>									
71.	c	72.	b	73.	d	74.	a	75.	b
<b>Passage - 16</b>									
76.	b	77.	a	78.	d	79.	b	80.	c
<b>Passage - 17</b>									
81.	d	82.	c	83.	c	84.	c	85.	c
<b>Passage - 18</b>									
86.	b	87.	d	88.	a	89.	b	90.	d
<b>Passage - 19</b>									
91.	c	92.	c	93.	a	94.	a	95.	c
<b>Passage - 20</b>									
96.	c	97.	d	98.	b	99.	d	100.	a

<b>Passage - 21</b>									
101.	b	102.	d	103.	b	104.	d	105.	d
<b>Passage - 22</b>									
106.	a	107.	c	108.	a	109.	b	110.	c
<b>Passage - 23</b>									
111.	a	112.	b	113.	d	114.	c	115.	d
<b>Passage - 24</b>									
116.	c	117.	a	118.	c	119.	d	120.	b
<b>Passage - 25</b>									
121.	b	122.	c	123.	a	124.	a	125.	c
<b>Passage - 26</b>									
126.	b	127.	d	128.	a	129.	b	130.	c
<b>Passage - 27</b>									
131.	a	132.	a	133.	d	134.	c	135.	b
<b>Passage - 28</b>									
136.	c	137.	c	138.	c	139.	d	140.	b
141.	a	142.	b	143.	a	144.	c	145.	c
<b>Passage - 29</b>									
146.	c	147.	c	148.	a	149.	d	150.	b
151.	a	152.	c	153.	b	154.	b	155.	a
<b>Passage - 30</b>									
156.	d	157.	a	158.	c	159.	d	160.	b
<b>Passage - 31</b>									
161.	c	162.	b	163.	d	164.	a	165.	b
<b>Passage - 32</b>									
166.	d	167.	b	168.	a	169.	a	170.	d
<b>Passage - 33</b>									
171.	c	172.	d	173.	b	174.	a	175.	b
<b>Passage - 34</b>									
176.	d	177.	b	178.	c	179.	c	180.	d



# Cloze Test

## PASSAGE-1

Our national leaders are still trapped in the slogans and clichés of the freedom struggle. Day in and day out, they extol the.... (1)....of nationalism, patriotism and service to the motherland and.... (2) .... on the great sacrifices made by our leaders in the cause of India's freedom. Mercifully, we still have.... (3).... of freedom fighters among us, whose number.... (4) .... keeps increasing despite the country having won freedom half a century back. Politicians are .... (5) .... to be down-to-earth people, with their finger on the.... (6) .... of the masses. They should have an uncanny knack of .... (7) .... the nebulous desires and aspirations of the people. In other words, they have to be.... (8) .... in tune with the times: But what sort of .... (9) .... repeated appeals to patriotism, nationalism and sacrifices made during the freedom struggle strike in the heart of the post-Independence generation? It grew up when the country had already won Independence and the freedom struggle had.... (10) .... into history. Since it has grown up in a sovereign, democratic republic, nationalism and patriotism are nice words that do not quite inspire it.

- |                     |                  |                |                   |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) standards    | (b) targets      | (c) ideals     | (d) goals         |
| 2. (a) enlarge      | (b) dwell        | (c) insist     | (d) expatiate     |
| 3. (a) majority     | (b) groups       | (c) tribes     | (d) hordes        |
| 4. (a) steadily     | (b) generally    | (c) normally   | (d) periodically  |
| 5. (a) required     | (b) supposed     | (c) observed   | (d) expected      |
| 6. (a) mood         | (b) heart        | (c) pulse      | (d) mind          |
| 7. (a) leading      | (b) representing | (c) reflecting | (d) articulating  |
| 8. (a) collectively | (b) wholly       | (c) inevitably | (d) substantially |
| 9. (a) tune         | (b) rhythm       | (c) chord      | (d) music         |
| 10. (a) retired     | (b) receded      | (c) retreated  | (d) returned      |

## PASSAGE-2

It was very hot in the small court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get.... (1) .... to lunch and even the judge must have felt.... (2) .... when the last case came up before the court. A short-middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing .... (3) .... him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking .... (4) .... stupidly as if he was trying hard to.... (5) .... what was going.... (6) .... The man was accused of.... (7) .... into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness, who was called, did not give a very clear.... (8) .... of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being.... (9) .... further, he confessed that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time and then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be.... (10) .... guilty of any crime.

- |                |                   |              |                 |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) on      | (b) about         | (c) off      | (d) away        |
| 2. (a) tired   | (b) exhausted     | (c) annoyed  | (d) relieved    |
| 3. (a) before  | (b) with          | (c) behind   | (d) against     |
| 4. (a) up      | (b) around        | (c) along    | (d) at          |
| 5. (a) imagine | (b) understand    | (c) see      | (d) view        |
| 6. (a) on      | (b) away          | (c) about    | (d) up          |
| 7. (a) going   | (b) moving        | (c) entering | (d) breaking    |
| 8. (a) verdict | (b) understanding | (c) account  | (d) explanation |
| 9. (a) forced  | (b) threatened    | (c) pulled   | (d) questioned  |
| 10. (a) found  | (b) discovered    | (c) charged  | (d) called      |

**PASSAGE-3**

There is nothing which a man of strong will cannot achieve. Will power is the sure hypnotism that.... (1) .... all obstacles that.... (2) .... our progress. A man of strong will is always .... (3) ...., while one who is weak in will has to .... (4) .... many failures. "Nothing ventured, nothing gained" .... (5) .... be an excellent rule of conduct, but no strong will, no.... (6) ... is the greatest .... (7) .... of life. All difficulties melt away before a .... (8) ....mind. Very often we attribute our .... (9) .... to chance, fate or stars. We blame our luck. But .... (10) .... do we examine our minds, the weakness of which is really responsible for our failures.

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) overcomes   | (b) prevents   | (c) skips      | (d) avoids    |
| 2. (a) advance     | (b) hinder     | (c) accelerate | (d) help      |
| 3. (a) eventful    | (b) fearful    | (c) successful | (d) powerful  |
| 4. (a) avoid       | (b) omit       | (c) overcome   | (d) face      |
| 5. (a) could       | (b) Would      | (c) may        | (d) should    |
| 6. (a) profit      | (b) success    | (c) loss       | (d) result    |
| 7. (a) principal   | (b) aim        | (c) principle  | (d) goal      |
| 8. (a) weak        | (b) heroic     | (c) chief      | (d) disturbed |
| 9. (a) advancement | (b) progress   | (c) strength   | (d) failures  |
| 10. (a) rarely     | (b) frequently | (c) suddenly   | (d) quickly   |

**PASSAGE-4**

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The Accord came out of.... (1).... bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among .... (2).... of governments of some of the most.... (3).... countries of the world. At the .... (4).... of the day on Saturday, India.... (5).... to have given ground on some.... (6).... but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become.... (7).... within the first week of the.... (8).... that the best the emerging and.... (9).... economies of the developing world were going to do was to defend the....(10)....economic resource sharing regimes.

- |                    |               |               |                   |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) difficult   | (b) hard      | (c) easy      | (d) early         |
| 2. (a) rulers      | (b) kings     | (c) heads     | (d) chiefs        |
| 3. (a) influential | (b) corrupted | (c) useless   | (d) beautiful     |
| 4. (a) middle      | (b) evening   | (c) night     | (d) end           |
| 5. (a) proved      | (b) appeared  | (c) viewed    | (d) cleared       |
| 6. (a) materials   | (b) thoughts  | (c) issues    | (d) discussions   |
| 7. (a) evident     | (b) ambiguous | (c) vague     | (d) indecisive    |
| 8. (a) accord      | (b) talks     | (c) issues    | (d) thoughts      |
| 9. (a) economic    | (b) political | (c) powerful  | (d) praiseworthy  |
| 10. (a) expected   | (b) existing  | (c) resultant | (d) consequential |

**PASSAGE-5**

Petroleum is the name of the ....(1).... oil that comes from....(2)....the ground and from the oil wells. From this crude oil, we get the various....(3)....that drive ships, aircraft and many other forms of land....(4).... The quantities needed are....(5)...., so countries that have their own oil fields are....(6).... The.... (7)....of oil in many parts of the Middle East has brought great....(8)....to countries that were, fifty years ago, very....(9).... Now-a-days without petroleum, commerce and industry are not....(10)....

- |                      |                |               |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) refined       | (b) engine     | (c) mineral   | (d) cooking     |
| 2. (a) in            | (b) below      | (c) over      | (d) into        |
| 3. (a) fuels         | (b) liquids    | (c) spirits   | (d) gases       |
| 4. (a) communication | (b) connection | (c) transport | (d) development |
| 5. (a) slight        | (b) moderate   | (c) minute    | (d) immense     |
| 6. (a) wise          | (b) fortunate  | (c) good      | (d) civilized   |

- |                  |               |                   |                |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 7. (a) discovery | (b) invention | (c) preparation   | (d) creation   |
| 8. (a) fame      | (b) strength  | (c) wealth        | (d) confidence |
| 9. (a) weak      | (b) poor      | (c) insignificant | (d) sick       |
| 10. (a) possible | (b) fortunate | (c) successful    | (d) reliable   |

**PASSAGE-6**

Science means knowledge, but not all knowledge is science. I know from my own eyesight that our dog Chippy likes papaya; I know from a book that Akbar was the....(1)....of Babar, and....(2)....in 1605; and I know....(3)....the radio that India did not do well in the....(4)....Test matches. We can call these....(5)....of knowledge....(6)...., but they are not science.

Science, ....(7)....with facts, but not with facts which have....(8)....to do with each other, like the facts about our dog, cricket and the Mughal ruler; those facts are not related....(9)...., and so have nothing....(10)....with science. Science starts with observation.

- |                    |                 |                   |                    |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (a) grandson    | (b) grandfather | (c) grand nephew  | (d) son            |
| 2. (a) gone        | (b) died        | (c) disappeared   | (d) absented       |
| 3. (a) on          | (b) in          | (c) since         | (d) from           |
| 4. (a) old         | (b) ordinary    | (c) latest        | (d) outdated       |
| 5. (a) pieces      | (b) peace       | (c) whole         | (d) block          |
| 6. (a) lies        | (b) charges     | (c) facts         | (d) blame          |
| 7. (a) starts      | (b) stops       | (c) passes        | (d) drives         |
| 8. (a) no          | (b) neither     | (c) nor           | (d) nothing        |
| 9. (a) by that way | (b) in any way  | (c) from the side | (d) in addition To |
| 10. (a) to lie     | (b) to speak    | (c) to sleep      | (d) to do          |

**PASSAGE-7**

Almost every full moon night, the officials in Andaman and Nicobar Islands take part in a cautious ritual. The tribesmen watch from a safe distance as the officials....(1)....the island in a boat.... (2) ....gifts for them. The islanders come....(3)....hesitantly only after the officials.... (4)....dumped the coconuts brought....(5)....them onto the beach and begin....(6)....away from their small island. On some nights the tribals even....(7)....up enough courage to swim upto a few feet....(8)....from the boat. The officials maintain that they do.... (9)....want to interfere with the way of life of the tribals. The islands....(10)....heavily on the mainland for most goods.

- |                  |               |              |               |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. (a) approach  | (b) depart    | (c) present  | (d) absent    |
| 2. (a) coming    | (b) leaving   | (c) carrying | (d) relieving |
| 3. (a) forward   | (b) backward  | (c) sides    | (d) upward    |
| 4. (a) has       | (b) have      | (c) had      | (d) be        |
| 5. (a) by        | (b) to        | (c) in       | (d) for       |
| 6. (a) watching  | (b) seeing    | (c) sailing  | (d) stopping  |
| 7. (a) leave     | (b) muster    | (c) come     | (d) present   |
| 8. (a) correctly | (b) distantly | (c) near     | (d) away      |
| 9. (a) no        | (b) neither   | (c) not      | (d) nor       |
| 10. (a) spy      | (b) rely      | (c) occupy   | (d) reply     |

**PASSAGE-8**

Martin Luther King Jr., was born Michael Luther King Jr., ....(1)....his grandfather had his name....(2)....to Martin. Martin Luther attended segregated public schools in Georgia,.... (3) .... from high school at the age of fifteen; he received the B.A. degree in 1948....(4)....Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution of Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. After three years of....(5)....study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania where he was elected president of a....(6)....white senior class, he was awarded the B.D. in 1951. ....(7)....a fellowship won at Ebenezer he enrolled in graduate studies at Boston University, completing his residence....(8)....the doctorate in 1953 and receiving the degree in 1955. In Boston he.... (9)....and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of....(10)....intellectual and artistic attainments.

- |                      |                   |                   |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) and           | (b) no            | (c) since         | (d) but           |
| 2. (a) given         | (b) changed       | (c) become        | (d) made          |
| 3. (a) graduating    | (b) finishing     | (c) graduated     | (d) finished      |
| 4. (a) in            | (b) from          | (c) by            | (d) with          |
| 5. (a) theological   | (b) intellectual  | (c) educational   | (d) psychological |
| 6. (a) predetermined | (b) predominantly | (c) significantly | (d) somewhat      |
| 7. (a) From          | (b) By            | (c) With          | (d) Through       |
| 8. (a) for           | (b) of            | (c) about         | (d) to            |
| 9. (a) saw           | (b) eloped        | (c) met           | (d) watched       |
| 10. (a) common       | (b) particular    | (c) uncommon      | (d) general       |

**PASSAGE-9**

The last decade has been....(1)....for management education and development. When the economics of most western countries were....(2)....in the early 1980's, there were....(3)....cuts both in corporate training and in higher education. During the boom years of the mid 1980's there were some....(4)....in both areas. In the early 1990s industrialized countries were in the....(5)....of another severe recession and a.... (6).... retrenchment was to be reasonably.... (7)....throughout the training world. But this has not been the case so far. Many leading companies are....(8)....their belief in training as the key to future competitiveness and governments are....(9)....an era of rapid....(10)....in higher education.

- |                     |                   |                   |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (a) dogmatic     | (b) paradoxical   | (c) praiseworthy  | (d) outstanding |
| 2. (a) galvanized   | (b) developing    | (c) faltering     | (d) privatised  |
| 3. (a) judicious    | (b) marginal      | (c) proportionate | (d) severe      |
| 4. (a) reactions    | (b) slashing      | (c) pro-activity  | (d) curiosity   |
| 5. (a) area         | (b) grip          | (c) context       | (d) mood        |
| 6. (a) critical     | (b) profound      | (c) slight        | (d) tough       |
| 7. (a) fabricated   | (b) advocated     | (c) projected     | (d) expected    |
| 8. (a) asserting    | (b) rejecting     | (c) managing      | (d) criticising |
| 9. (a) establishing | (b) encouraging   | (c) circulating   | (d) preaching   |
| 10. (a) degradation | (b) communication | (c) exhibition    | (d) expansion   |

**PASSAGE-10**

One of the oldest cities of Asia, Srinagar is known for its unique wooden architecture. Its....(1)....network of narrow streets amid multi-storey wooded houses....(2)....out its waterways, make it look like medieval Islamic....(3)....centers. The large-scale demolition of traditional buildings and bazaars....(4)....the quest for modernity have, however....(5)....to their disappearance.

- |                  |               |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) expansive | (b) extensive | (c) extended  | (d) expended |
| 2. (a) open      | (b) opened    | (c) opening   | (d) opined   |
| 3. (a) urban     | (b) village   | (c) rural     | (d) country  |
| 4. (a) in        | (b) inside    | (c) on        | (d) into     |
| 5. (a) lead      | (b) led       | (c) conformed | (d) caused   |

**PASSAGE-11**

More than 7,000 people died within a matter of days when toxic gas leaked....(1)....a chemical plant in Bhopal, India. The leak began late at night and....(2)....for several hours unnoticed. Since then, ....(3)....to the toxins created by the leak has resulted in innumerable deaths. Many more are sick and....(4)....to live normal lives. Despite trying to get....(5)....for the disaster, the people have seen no real attempt to compensate them. The company involved, UCC has publicly....(6)....all responsibility for the leak. No one till date has been held....(7).... Was it the....(8)....of the machinery or simply human error? Many questions remain....(9).... The investigation has been dealt with in a very....(10)....manner.

- |                    |                  |                |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. (a) in          | (b) at           | (c) of         | (d) by            |
| 2. (a) continued   | (b) started      | (c) proceeded  | (d) went          |
| 3. (a) experience  | (b) introduction | (c) exposure   | (d) acquaintance  |
| 4. (a) struggling  | (b) fighting     | (c) grappling  | (d) learning      |
| 5. (a) finances    | (b) compensation | (c) money      | (d) payment       |
| 6. (a) blocked     | (b) refused      | (c) forbidden  | (d) denied        |
| 7. (a) guilty      | (b) responsible  | (c) accounting | (d) trustworthy   |
| 8. (a) closure     | (b) insolvency   | (c) stopping   | (d) failure       |
| 9. (a) unattempted | (b) unapologetic | (c) unanswered | (d) unreturned    |
| 10. (a) callous    | (b) cruel        | (c) hard       | (d) thick skinned |

**PASSAGE-12**

A modern example of the process of evolution by natural selection in action is provided by the peppered moth. The moth is....(1)....pale in colour, a mottled grey which....(2)....the moth to settle, wings outstretched, ....(3)....the bark of lichen covered trees and....(4)....unnoticed. It can thus save itself from many....(5)....birds. However, many years ago some British....(6)....found that there does exist a second....(7)....of this moth, with dark sooty wings. Research has....(8).... established that both belong to the....(9)....species, but the dark moth lives in....(10)....surroundings, where the trunks of the trees on which they live are dark with industrial grime.

- |                    |                    |                  |                |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. (a) only        | (b) normally       | (c) really       | (d) obviously  |
| 2. (a) permits     | (b) allows         | (c) enables      | (d) obstructs  |
| 3. (a) in          | (b) on             | (c) about        | (d) under      |
| 4. (a) be          | (b) hide           | (c) run          | (d) come       |
| 5. (a) ordinary    | (b) circulatory    | (c) predatory    | (d) stationary |
| 6. (a) naturalists | (b) ornithologists | (c) excavators   | (d) scholars   |
| 7. (a) group       | (b) section        | (c) variety      | (d) society    |
| 8. (a) however     | (b) now            | (c) then         | (d) since      |
| 9. (a) same        | (b) similar        | (c) like         | (d) one        |
| 10. (a) rural      | (b) mechanical     | (c) agricultural | (d) urban      |

**PASSAGE-13**

Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this,....(1).... a few worker ants....(2)....scouts, go out of their nests to forage....(3)....food. Once an....(4)....source of food is....(5)....by a scout ant, it....(6)....to the nest with a sample. While....(7)....so, it ejects a chemical and....(8)....an invisible line from the....(9)....of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the....(10)....procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

- |                  |               |                |                    |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. (a) primarily | (b) initially | (c) hastily    | (d) systematically |
| 2. (a) called    | (b) named     | (c) identified | (d) depicted       |
| 3. (a) after     | (b) by        | (c) for        | (d) upon           |
| 4. (a) unusual   | (b) enriched  | (c) excessive  | (d) abundant       |
| 5. (a) found     | (b) reached   | (c) targeted   | (d) recognised     |
| 6. (a) accesses  | (b) returns   | (c) goes       | (d) climbs         |
| 7. (a) pulling   | (b) crawling  | (c) doing      | (d) going          |
| 8. (a) draws     | (b) files     | (c) touches    | (d) pushes         |
| 9. (a) place     | (b) source    | (c) house      | (d) vessel         |
| 10. (a) same     | (b) agreed    | (c) matching   | (d) parallel       |



**PASSAGE-14**

A seminar is generally a form of....(1)....interaction, either at an academic....(2)....or a commercial or....(3).... organisation. It has the function of....(4).... small groups for....(5)....meetings, focusing each time on some....(6).... subject, in which everyone present is....(7)....to participate. This is often....(8)....through an ongoing dialogue with a seminar....(9)....or instructor. Normally, participants must not be....(10)....in the field under discussion.

1. (a) academic (b) social (c) informal (d) artificial
2. (a) institution (b) intermission (c) intervention (d) interference
3. (a) provincial (b) proverbial (c) professional (d) progressive
4. (a) bringing out (b) bringing together (c) bringing among (d) bringing off
5. (a) recurring (b) repeating (c) reverting (d) reforming
6. (a) particular (b) partial (c) previous (d) prevented
7. (a) entrusted (b) encouraged (c) enlarged (d) endured
8. (a) accomplished (b) acknowledged (c) acquainted (d) acquired
9. (a) follower (b) member (c) leader (d) associate
10. (a) professional (b) teacher (c) starter (d) beginners

**PASSAGE-15**

The Solar System has been a complicated wonder for the astronomers. This is a....(1)....to which we may never have the exact answer. Man has wondered....(2)....the age of the Earth....(3).... ancient times. There were all kinds of....(4)....that seemed to have the....(5).... But man could not begin to....(6)....about the question scientifically until about 400 years....(7).... when it was proved that the....(8)....revolved round the Sun and the Earth was a....(9)....of our Solar System, then scientists knew where to....(10)....

1. (a) problem (b) question (c) matter (d) query
2. (a) around (b) out (c) about (d) on
3. (a) since (b) during (c) around (d) from
4. (a) ideas (b) opinions (c) stories (d) matters
5. (a) solution (b) novel (c) book (d) answer
6. (a) read (b) think (c) open (d) guess
7. (a) now (b) time (c) then (d) ago
8. (a) Moon (b) time (c) Earth (d) Mars
9. (a) part (b) division (c) opening (d) centre
10. (a) end (b) begin (c) think (d) work

**Solutions**

PASSAGE-1									
1.	c	2.	d	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
6.	c	7.	b	8.	b	9.	a	10.	b
PASSAGE-2									
1.	c	2.	d	3.	a	4.	b	5.	b
6.	a	7.	d	8.	c	9.	d	10.	a
PASSAGE-3									
1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	d	5.	c
6.	b	7.	c	8.	b	9.	d	10.	a

PASSAGE-4									
1.	b	2.	c	3.	a	4.	d	5.	b
6.	c	7.	a	8.	b	9.	c	10.	b
PASSAGE-5									
1.	c	2.	b	3.	a	4.	c	5.	d
6.	b	7.	a	8.	c	9.	b	10.	a
PASSAGE-6									
1.	d	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c	5.	a
6.	c	7.	a	8.	d	9.	b	10.	d
PASSAGE-7									
1.	a	2.	c	3.	A	4.	b	5.	d
6.	c	7.	b	8.	D	9.	c	10.	b
PASSAGE-8									
1.	d	2.	b	3.	A	4.	b	5.	a
6.	b	7.	c	8.	a	9.	c	10.	c
PASSAGE-9									
1.	d	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c	5.	b
6.	b	7.	d	8.	a	9.	b	10.	d
PASSAGE-10									
1.	b	2.	c	3.	a	4.	a	5.	b
PASSAGE-11									
1.	b	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	d	9.	c	10.	a
PASSAGE-12									
1.	b	2.	c	3.	B	4.	a	5.	c
6.	a	7.	c	8.	A	9.	a	10.	d
PASSAGE-13									
1.	b	2.	a	3.	C	4.	d	5.	a
6.	b	7.	c	8.	A	9.	a	10.	a
PASSAGE-14									
1.	a	2.	a	3.	C	4.	b	5.	a
6.	a	7.	b	8.	A	9.	c	10.	d
PASSAGE-15									
1.	b	2.	c	3.	A	4.	b	5.	d
6.	b	7.	d	8.	C	9.	a	10.	b



# Parajumbles

## Sentence Rearrangement

Sentence rearrangement or parajumbles are one of the trickiest sections to attempt in English Section. It is a difficult and time consuming question asked in S.S.C. exams and other competitive exams. It consists of a group of jumbled up sentences. The goal is to rearrange the sentences in the original sequence. Here we are providing you with some simple tips that can save your valuable time and help you solve these questions quickly.

1. Just scan all the sentences, try to get the feel of what the passage is about. If you get the tone of the paragraph then it becomes easy for you to guess the opening and closing sentence.
2. Try to find out the first sentence. If you can see any chronological order in the given paragraph, then it is easy to solve that question. You should try to find out the linkage how the events occur in the paragraph. If you are able to find out the last sequence then it will also help you in coming to the right sequence of paragraph.
3. Generally the first sentence will introduce the theme of the paragraph and will not begin with conjunctions such as- because, so, but etc.
4. Questions where first and last sentence are given, can be solved quite easily. Just try to find out the sentence which has the linkage to the first sequence's event. Eliminate all those options of whom you have found the order.
5. Finding linkage between parts is more important in these questions in order to make the paragraph more meaningful. The things that are going to help you in these type of questions is only your command over vocabulary, your knowledge of English grammar, preposition, conjunctions, etc. There are some transition words that can help you in identifying the links among the sentences, such words are- simultaneously, hence, besides etc.

### Look out for:

**Relative pronouns** (who, whom, whose, which, that)

**Demonstrative pronouns** (this, that, these, those)

**Personal Pronouns** (he, she, it, him, her, you, they)

If a sentence has these pronouns, make a note of it and scan the paragraph again for the original person, place or object that it refers to.

6. Look for cause and effect.  
Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another.  
Accordingly In order to  
Because So..... that  
Consequently Therefore  
Given Thus  
Hence When.....then  
If.....then
7. After you are finished with the rearrangement, check it again and make sure that it is coherent and makes sense.
8. Article based approach - Indefinite articles (a, an) introduces new and general ideas and definite article (the) points out towards already explained idea. A sentence with definite article (the) can not be the first sentence of the paragraph.

9. Acronym based approach - If two sentences are given and in the first sentence full form is given, i.e. World Trade Organization and if in the second sentence short form is given i.e. WTO. Then the sentence with full form will come first in the paragraph.

### Some more tips

1. Practice as much as you can of these questions to make yourself more familiar with this type of questions. Never think that these questions are easy but you can do them with a bit of practice if you have a little command over English.
2. Focus on improving your skills. Read more books, more articles on internet, editorials in the newspaper. Good reading skills will not only help you in these questions. It will also be very helpful when you solve **Double fillers, Comprehension and cloze Test**.
3. Practice!! Practice!! Practice!!

### Just to make it more clear. Here is an example

- A. Hence, the meal that is taken in the morning is breakfast.
- B. The word originated from the fact that after dinner, we don't eat the whole night and this is a long time for the body to go without food.
- C. During day time, we keep on eating and munching after every 3-4 hours.
- D. People often ask as to why breakfast is important.
- E. But the duration between dinner and breakfast is pretty long, sometimes may be equivalent to a fast.
- F. The answer lies in the word 'breakfast' itself.

**Steps:** Scan all the sentences, you get the main theme. It's about Breakfast and the origin of the word.

Now, what can be the opening sentence?

From all the sentences

First sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has a Linking word "HENCE"

Second sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has THE. "THE" as an article, here is used to refer to something.

Third sentence also has a transition word "DURING"

Fifth sentence has a transition word "BUT"

Sixth sentence is not giving the sense of an opening sentence.

Therefore, D is the most apt opening sentence.

What can be the closing sentence?

By just scanning all the sentences, the sentences which are giving the feel of closing sentences are F and A.

### Don't get confused, we will get our last sentence with the help of elimination.

D is linked to F as there is a link. A question is asked and answer is given. Here A gets eliminated so the probable last sentence is going to be F. F is linked to B as it is giving the explanation to the answer.

As we said look out for transition words But and Hence, To get the theme right, C is linked to E with the help of "But" and then E is linked to A with the help of.

Hence, the correct sequence is: **DFBCEA**

## Exercise

**Directions:** In the following questions, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P Q. R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

1. 1. There are some places that experience heavy rains throughout the year.  
 P. So, the local administration should take steps to provide a proper drainage system to clear the stagnant water.  
 Q. If water stagnates on the road sides, it leads to the spread of infectious diseases.  
 R. Additionally, measures should be taken to spray disinfectants.  
 S. In such places, people adapt themselves to moist weather.  
 6. By taking such steps, spread of diseases can be checked.  
 (a) QPSR                      (b) SQPR                      (c) RSQP                      (d) PQSR
  
2. 1. Disappointment doesn't equal failure.  
 P. When you feel disappointed, you can either seek comfort or seek a solution.  
 Q. First, step back, stop what you're doing, and try to obtain some comfort-but don't get trapped into staying comfortable.  
 R. The best approach includes some of both.  
 S. Seen in a positive light, it can stimulate learning and growth.  
 6. Having licked your wounds, prepare for another effort based on a new solution to the problem.  
 (a) SRQP                      (b) RSPQ                      (c) SPRQ                      (d) PRSQ
  
3. 1. Braille lost his eyesight accidentally as a child.  
 P. In his days, the few books that were available for blind people were printed in big, raised type.  
 Q. After that he became a teacher.  
 R. The letters used were those of the ordinary alphabet.  
 S. Nevertheless, he was able to complete his education at a school for the blind in Paris.  
 6. Braille's idea was to use raised dots instead of raised letters.  
 (a) PQRS                      (b) SQPR                      (c) SRPQ                      (d) QPRS
  
4. 1. What are the strategies to strengthen reading habits among early literates, school dropouts and even adults?  
 P. Normally, subtitles for a film, say in Hindi, will be in some other language, say, English.  
 Q. According to a research survey, SLS "doubles and even triples the role of reading improvement that children may be achieving through formal education".  
 R. But SLS harps on the argument that since the film viewers are familiar with the script, they can read the words in their favourite dialogues and films.  
 S. One of the novel and effective strategies is Same Language Subtitles (SLS), which was introduced in Ahmadabad in 1996.  
 6. Since a huge number of children and adults watch TV for entertainment even in the rural areas of India, why not use this resource to get an educational benefit out of it?  
 (a) PQSR                      (b) PRQS                      (c) SPRQ                      (d) SQRP

5. 1. Addiction to alcoholic drinks affects the social life of the people.  
 P. Gradually drinking becomes a habit.  
 Q. The person becomes an addict.  
 R. When once it becomes a habit, it is difficult to give up.  
 S. A person begins to drink just for the fun of it.  
 6. If he doesn't have his bottle of drink, he becomes restless.  
 (a) SPRQ (b) SRQP (c) QRPS (d) QPRS
6. 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
7. 1. Venice is a strange city.  
 P. There are about 400 odd bridges connecting the islands of Venice.  
 Q. There are no motor cars, no horses and no buses there.  
 R. These small islands are close to one another.  
 S. It is not one island but a hundred islands.  
 6. This is because Venice has no streets.  
 (a) SRPQ (b) PSRQ (c) RQPS (d) QSRP
8. 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
9. 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

10. 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
11. 1. Can anyone  
P. falsehood triumph  
Q. and let  
R. for a long time  
S. suppress truth  
6. permanently?  
(a) RQSP (b) QPR.S (c) SRQP (d) PRQS
12. 1. And then word  
P. came from inside  
Q. meet the released civilians  
R. that after all  
S. the press could  
6. but fleetingly.  
(a) RSQP (b) SRPQ (c) PRSQ (d) RPQS
13. 1. The man  
P. and no one passing him in the street  
Q. was singularly inconspicuous  
R. who was called Alfred Nobel  
S. would have given him  
6. another look.  
(a) RQPS (b) QPSR (c) PSQR (d) SPRQ
14. 1. In paliopathology  
P. would be to obtain  
Q. the fundamental objective  
R. background information  
S. as much  
6. on the skeleton as possible.  
(a) PRQS (b) RPSQ (c) QPSR (d) SRQP
15. 1. Generally speaking,  
P. for me by those who have invited me or  
Q. follow programmes that have been worked out  
R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases

- S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity  
 6. I find the things I have to do wearisome  
 (a) RPQS (b) SQPR (c) QRPS (d) PRSQ
- 16.** 1. Jeff is a very good dancer,  
 P. who always tries new dance steps  
 Q. while the rest of the class is struggling  
 R. which are demonstrated,  
 S. and masters them quickly  
 6. he shows off.  
 (a) RPQS (b) SQPR (c) QRPS (d) PRSQ
- 17.** 1. These positive effects vary from genetic changes that  
 P. to other related infections,  
 Q. make us more resistant to the diseases responsible  
 R. for epidemics and  
 S. which have effects on human that are  
 6. hard to pin down and quantify.  
 (a) RPQS (b) QRPS (c) SQPR (d) PRSQ
- 18.** 1. After an entire generation of parents and teachers  
 P. the level of depression  
 Q. children's self-esteem, an indicator of good mental health,  
 R. has worked hard to improve its  
 S. in young people has skyrocketed.  
 6. It is how we feel about ourselves.  
 (a) PQRS (b) QSRP (c) RQSP (d) SPRQ
- 19.** 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area  
 P. of many unexplained disappearances,  
 Q. the three points of the triangle being Miami,  
 R. is famous for being the supposed site  
 S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and  
 6. Bermuda, and San Juan in Puerto Rico.  
 (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ (c) QSRP (d) RPQS
- 20.** 1. Most of the people acquire  
 P. which makes them hesitant  
 Q. their ancestral culture and  
 R. to accept new ideas and theories of  
 S. tradition without questioning them,  
 6. the changing world.  
 (a) SPRQ (b) QRSP (c) QSPR (d) PQRS



21. 1. Local industries often  
P. protest the high salaries  
Q. that this will unreasonably raise  
R. arguing vehemently  
S. offered by multinational firms  
6. all wages to an excessive level.  
(a) RQPS (b) PSRQ (c) SRQP (d) PRSQ
22. 1. Although fruits can no longer grow once picked,  
P. taking in oxygen and  
Q. they continue to respire for sometime,  
R. giving off carbon dioxide,  
S. just as human beings do  
6. when they breathe.  
(a) QPRS (b) SQPR (c) RPQS (d) PRSQ
23. 1. The multi sourcing of  
P. financial mess with  
Q. coins led to a  
R. using their own mix of  
S. different mints  
6. metals and alloys.  
(a) QPSR (b) PSRQ (c) RPQS (d) SQRP
24. 1. It may seem odd  
P. one should only read  
Q. but people read for such a  
R. to have to insist that  
S. because one liked it  
6. variety of reasons.  
(a) QPSI (b) RSPQ (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ
25. 1. Efforts should be made to stimulate exports.  
P. We have another source of foreign exchange.  
Q. But people are reluctant to part with it.  
R. I mean the huge quantities of hoarded gold.  
S. It is necessary to increase our foreign exchange reserves.  
6. If they are willing, gold can be sold abroad.  
(a) PRSQ (b) SPRQ (c) SRPQ (d) PSRQ
26. 1. The vegetable bin of my refrigerator contained an assortment of weird-looking items.  
P. The carrots dropped into U shapes as I picked them up with the tips of my fingers.  
Q. To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils.  
R. Near the carrots was a net bag of onions.

- S. Next to a shrivelled, white-coated lemon were two oranges covered with blue fuzz.
6. Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.
- (a) SQPR                      (b) QSRP                      (c) PRSQ                      (d) RSQP
27. 1. There was no proper light system on the highway.
- P. In addition, clouds were gathering in the sky.
- Q. The night was darker than usual.
- R. Then suddenly, the wind dropped.
- S. The atmosphere now was very stuffy.
6. The moon also hid behind the clouds and it made the night gloomier.
- (a) QRPS                      (b) RPQS                      (c) QPRS                      (d) SPRQ
28. 1. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus called HIV.
- P. This results in the victim's inability to defend themselves from any infections leading to death.
- Q. This disease destroys part of the body's immune system.
- R. AIDS patients are carriers of the virus.
- S. People who are infected develop AIDS within five to ten years.
6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and transmit the disease to others.
- (a) QPSR                      (b) PSQR                      (c) RSQP                      (d) SRPQ
29. 1. Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping with her amazing life story.
- P. Although warmed by this human reaction, she has no wish to be set aside from the rest of mankind.
- Q. She is an inspiration to both blind & who can see -everywhere.
- R. When she visited Japan after World War II, boys & girls from remote villages ran to her, crying, "Helen Keller".
- S. Blind, deaf & mute from early childhood, she rose above her triple handicap to become one of the best known characters in the modern world.
6. She believes the blind should live & work with their fellows, with full responsibility.
- (a) QPSR                      (b) PQSR                      (c) RSQP                      (d) SQRQ
30. 1. India led the battle of freedom against imperialism.
- P. That technique brought us success.
- Q. We therefore championed the cause of other countries.
- R. We fought it with a special technique.
- S. We are happy that they achieved freedom.
6. But some countries are still slaves.
- (a) QSRP                      (b) SRPQ                      (c) RPQS                      (d) RSQP
31. 1. Many scientists are working on safer and better ways to kill mosquitoes.
- P. Bringing more of these animals into places where mosquitoes live might help.
- Q. Mosquitoes have many natural enemies like bats, birds, etc.
- R. Mosquito nets can be used for protection.
- S. But, there is no sure way to protect everyone from their deadly bites.
6. This is a natural solution.
- (a) SRQP                      (b) PQRS                      (c) SRPQ                      (d) RSQP

32. 1. The spider fell seven times to reach its goal but didn't give up hope.  
P. The king learnt a lesson from the spider.  
Q. It tried again and this time it succeeded in reaching the top.  
R. Then he attacked his enemies repeatedly.  
S. He appealed to the people for help and collected soldiers to form a large army.  
6. At last he won the battle and got back his kingdom.  
(a) PQSR (b) QPSR (c) RSQP (d) PSRQ
33. 1. A few workmen came to cut down the tree.  
P. It took them all morning.  
Q. They did not know what to do with the roots.  
R. It was not an easy job to cut down such a huge tree.  
S. They decided that the roots had to be dug out.  
6. At last the tree was lying on the ground.  
(a) PQRS (b) RPQS (c) RPSQ (d) SRQP
34. 1. A mob went berserk at R G Kar Hospital on Friday.  
P. The agitators also smashed equipment and windows of the hospital.  
Q. The boy had died on the operating table soon after being administered anaesthesia.  
R. This happened after the death of a 15 year old boy.  
S. The victim's relatives and neighbours clashed with the police.  
6. Work at the hospital stopped for the rest of the day.  
(a) QSPR (b) PRQS (c) RQSP (d) SQPR
35. 1. Children are not the only ones who can fly kites.  
P. In some countries like Malaysia, there are kite festivals.  
Q. These experts are mostly adult amateur kite fliers.  
R. Kite flying is a good leisure activity for parents with their children.  
S. Self designed kites are flown by experts during such times.  
6. Some of them play music too.  
(a) PSQR (b) SRPQ (c) QSPR (d) RPSQ
36. 1. The motor car is one of the useful gifts of modern science.  
P. One of these is the smoke and pollution that it creates.  
Q. It has made short and medium distance journeys fast and comfortable.  
R. The other is that it has made journey by road hazardous.  
S. Yet we cannot say that a motor car is a blessing without disadvantages.  
6. Finally, in this age of energy crisis, a personal car is an expensive object to maintain.  
(a) QSPR (b) RSPQ (c) PSRQ (d) SQPR
37. 1. A mule began to day dream that he was a good runner as his mother was a race horse.  
P. The master sat on the mule, whipped him hard because he was in a hurry to reach the market.  
Q. He started running across the field.  
R. Forced to run faster, the mule collapsed on the ground.

- S. When his master saw him running fast he thought that his mule was a good runner.  
 6. He thought, "Though my mother was a race horse but my father was only a donkey."  
 (a) QSPR (b) SPRQ (c) PRQR (d) RPQS
- 38.** 1. Thomas Alva Edison was born on 11 February 1847.  
 P. In 1869, he borrowed a small amount of money and became a freelance inventor.  
 Q. He soon became fascinated with electrical currents.  
 R. He was always an inquisitive boy.  
 S. He created the world's first industrial research laboratory.  
 6. He was indeed one of the outstanding geniuses the world had.  
 (a) PSRQ (b) QRSP (c) RQPS (d) PQRS
- 39.** 1. Gulliver landed on the shores of Lilliput.  
 P. He planned to carry Gulliver to the capital city.  
 Q. The Lilliputians put an ointment on Gulliver's wounds.  
 R. He fell asleep thereafter.  
 S. The Emperor of the land was informed.  
 6. It alleviated all the pain and discomfort.  
 (a) PQSR (b) RSPQ (c) SRQP (d) QSPR
- 40.** 1. Phillip is a 55 year old blind man.  
 P. He enjoys the sweet smell itself.  
 Q. He can smell a rose but can't tell its colour.  
 R. He has been blind since birth.  
 S. It does not matter to him.  
 6. People sometimes pity him but he tells them he is happy.  
 (a) SQRP (b) RQSP (c) PQRS (d) QPSR
- 41.** 1. Generally speaking,  
 P. for me by those who have invited me or  
 Q. follow programmes that have been worked out  
 R. who offer themselves as guides and usually in such cases  
 S. the journeys that I undertake for the purpose of publicity  
 6. I find the thing I have to do wearisome.  
 (a) RPQS (b) SQPR (c) QRPS (d) PRSQ
- 42.** 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

43. 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
44. 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
45. 1. In London there is a popular public park called Hyde Park.  
P. He may succeed in attracting an audience.  
Q. Anyone 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
46. It is shocking to read that many more cigarette brands are going to be marketed in India.  
P. Aren't these two at cross-purposes?  
Q. On the one hand, the Government declares nonsmoking 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
47. 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

48. 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
49. 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
50. 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) SQRP (d) RQPS

### Solutions

.1	b	.2	d	.3	b	.4	d	.5	a
.6	a	.7	a	.8	b	.9	c	.10	d
.11	c	.12	c	.13	a	.14	c	.15	b
.16	d	.17	b	.18	c	.19	b	.20	c
.21	b	.22	a	.23	a	.24	d	.25	b
.26	a	.27	c	.28	a	.29	d	.30	c
.31	d	.32	b	.33	b	.34	c	.35	d
.36	a	.37	a	.38	c	.39	b	.40	b
.41	b	.42	a	.43	d	.44	b	.45	c
.46	a	.47	a	.48	b	.49	b	.50	b



# Active & Passive Voice

Let's know more about active and passive voice.

## Active Voice

In active voice, the subject always performs the action related by the verb.

Likewise:

- (a) Mohan flies kite.
- (b) He has drunk whole milk.
- (c) You are writing a nice novel.

Here, Mohan, He, you are subjects and flies, drunk, writing are action related by the verb.

## Passive Voice

In passive voice, the subject always receives the action related by the verb.

Likewise;

- (a) Kite is flown by Mohan.
- (b) Whole milk has been drunk by him.
- (c) A nice novel is being written by you.

Here, kite, whole milk, a nice novel are objects and flown, drunk and written are action related by the verb.

A. Change of subject of active sentence into object of passive is done as per the following table.

ActiveVoice	PassiveVoice	ActiveVoice	PassiveVoice
I	me	we	us
he	him	they	them
she	her	it	it
you	you	who	whom

→ Only transitive verbs (those take objects) can be transformed into passive voice.

Tense	Verb (Active)	Verb (Passive) To be form + V-III
Simple present	do/does	am/is/are
Simple past	did	was/were
Simple future	shall/will	shall be/will be
Present continuous	is/am/are	is/am/are being
Past continuous	was/were	was/were being
Present perfect	has/have	has/have been
Past perfect	had	had been
Future perfect	will/shall have	will/shall have been

## Rules to Make a Passive Voice

- (1) The passive voice of an active voice is formed by using the verb 'to be'. However, the original active verb must be converted into past participle.
- (2) Object may be placed before the verb in passive expression.
- (3) The construction of these sentences may be represented as follows
  - I. Subject + Transitive verb + Object [Active voice]
  - II. Object + to be + PP of Transitive verb + Subject [Passive voice]
  - III. Subject + Intransitive verb [Active voice]

**Use of the verb 'To be'**

1. As an auxiliary verb it is used with other verbs both in active and passive voice.
2. As an ordinary verb it is used in 'No verb' sentences.

Forms of 'to be'	Related Tenses	Forms of Verb in 'to be' Passive Voice
To be	Infinitive, Modals, Future Indefinite	PP (Past Participle)
is, am, are	Present Indefinite	
was/ were been	Past Indefinite, Perfect (Present, Past, Future)	
Being	Continuous (Present, Past), Participle	

The use of 'to be' is made in the passive sentences.

- (1) Infinitive,
  - (a) She doesn't like to be insulted.
  - (b) All the students should be taught English.
  - (c) He will be punished for his misbehaviour.
- (2) Modals,
- (3) Future Indefinite
  - (a) She doesn't like to be insulted.
  - (b) All the students should be taught English.
  - (c) He will be punished for his misbehaviour.
- (4) Present Indefinites, am, are
  - (a) FIFA World cup is held every four years.
  - (b) I am invited to attend party by my friend.
- (5) Past Indefinite Was, were
  - (a) Shalini was punished for her negligence.
  - (b) Both the friends were selected for senior badminton team.
- (6) Perfect (Present, Past, Future) Been
  - (a) Rawat has been elected as a member of the committee.
  - (b) She had already been admitted to hospital.
  - (c) Her friend will have been married by now.
- (7) Continuous (Present, Past)
- (8) Participle Being
  - (a) The match is being telecast live .
  - (b) Nobody likes being robbed.

→ Future continuous and perfect continuous tenses do not admit of passive voice expressions.

**Rules to Change the Voice**

To change a sentence from active to passive voice the following steps are involved.

- (1) To change the object into a subject if object is the pronoun change it as follows

Me	I
You	you
Her	she
Us	we
Him	he
It	it
Whom	who

- (2) Change the subject into object by using 'by'

I	by me
We	by us
You	by you
He	by him
She	by her
It	by it
They	by them
Who	by whom



(3) The verb is changed according to the tense

(a) Present Indefinite Tense

(Change into - Is/ Am/ Are + Past Participle of Verb)

(b) Present Continuous Tense

(Change into - Is/ Am/ Are + Being + Past Participle of Verb)

(c) Present Perfect Tense

(Change into - Has/Have + Been + Past Participle of Verb)

(d) Past Indefinite Tense

(Change into - Was/Were + Past Participle of Verb)

(e) Past Continuous Tense

(Change into - Was/Were + Being + Past Participle of Verb)

(f) Past Perfect Tense

(Change into - Had + Been+ Past Participle of verb)

(g) Future Indefinite Tense

(Change into - Shall be/Will be + Past Participle of Verb)

(h) Future Perfect Tense

(Change into - Shall have been/Will have been + Past Participle of Verb)

(i) Verb Followed by Modals

In those sentences which carry modals like can, could, should, would, must etc., 'be' is used between the modal and the third form of verb the passive voice.

(j) Imperative sentence

In changing imperative sentence to passive voice the following rules are observed

(1) Let + new object + be/ not be + 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb

(2) According to the idea of the sentence we use phrases like you are requested to/ advised to/ ordered to etc.

(3) Words such as kindly or please are deleted.

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### Exercise

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**Directions :** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

1. Our task had been completed before sunset.

- (a) We completed our task before sunset.      (b) We have completed our task before sunset.  
(c) We complete our task before sunset.      (d) We had completed our task before sunset.

2. The boy laughed at the beggar.

- (a) The beggar was laughed by the boy.  
(b) The beggar was being laughed by the boy.  
(c) The beggar was being laughed at by the boy.  
(d) The beggar was laughed at by the boy.

3. The government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme in Jharkhand.

- (a) A massive tribal welfare programme is launched by the government in Jharkhand.  
(b) A massive tribal welfare programme has been launched by the government in Jharkhand.  
(c) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.  
(d) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.

4. The boys were playing cricket.

- (a) Cricket had been played by the boys.      (b) Cricket has been played by the boys.  
(c) Cricket was played by the boys.      (d) Cricket was being played by the boys.

5. They drew a circle in the morning.  
(a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.  
(b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.  
(c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.  
(d) A circle has been drawing since morning.
6. They will demolish the entire block.  
(a) The entire block is being demolished.  
(b) The block may be demolished entirely.  
(c) The entire block will have to be demolished by them.  
(d) The entire block will be demolished by them.
7. The burglar destroyed several items in the room. Even the carpet has been torn.  
(a) Several items destroyed in the room by the burglar. Even the carpet he has torn.  
(b) Several items in the room were destroyed by the burglar. He has torn even the carpet.  
(c) Including the carpet, several items in the room have been torn by the burglar.  
(d) The burglar, being destroyed several items in the room, also carpet has torn.
8. We must respect the elders.  
(a) The elders deserve respect from us.      (b) The elders must be respected.  
(c) The elders must be respected by us.      (d) Respect the elders we must.
9. We have warned you.  
(a) You have been warned.      (b) We have you warned.  
(c) Warned you have been.      (d) Have you been warned.
10. Has anybody answered your question?  
(a) Your question has been answered?      (b) Anybody has answered your question?  
(c) Has your question been answered?      (d) Have you answered your question?
11. The shopkeeper lowered the prices.  
(a) The prices lowered the shopkeeper      (b) The prices were lowered by the shopkeeper.  
(c) Down went the prices.      (d) The shopkeeper got down the prices.
12. One must keep one's promises.  
(a) One's promises are kept.      (b) One's promises must kept.  
(c) One's promises were kept.      (d) One's promises must be kept.
13. The government has not approved the new drug for sale.  
(a) The government approval for the sale of the new drug has not been given.  
(b) The new drug has not been approved for sale by the government.  
(c) For the sale of the new drug we have not been given the approval.  
(d) The new drug was not approved by the government.
14. They have published all the details of the invention.  
(a) All the details of the invention have been published by them.  
(b) The publication of the details of invention was done by them.  
(c) All the details have been invented by the publishers.  
(d) All the inventions have been detailed by them.
15. He teaches us grammar.  
(a) Grammar was taught to us by him.      (b) We are taught grammar by him.  
(c) Grammar will be taught to us by him.      (d) We were teached grammar by hint.

16. The manager could not accept the union leader's proposals.  
(a) The union leader's proposals could not be accepted by the manager.  
(b) The union leader's proposals were not accepted by the manager.  
(c) The union leader's proposals will not be accepted by the manager.  
(d) The union leader's proposals would not be accepted by the manager.
17. Prepare yourself for the worst.  
(a) You be prepared for the worst.                      (b) The worst should be prepared by yourself.  
(c) Be prepared for the worst.                      (d) For the worst, preparation should be made by you.
18. Please shut the door and go to sleep.  
(a) The door is to be shut and you are to go to sleep.  
(b) Let the door be shut and you be asleep.  
(c) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.  
(d) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.
19. It is impossible to do this.  
(a) Doing this is impossible.                      (b) This is impossible to be done.  
(c) This most not be done.                      (d) This can't be done.
20. We must take care of all living species on Earth.  
(a) All living species on Earth are taken care of by us.  
(b) All living species on Earth must be taken care of by us.  
(c) All living species on Earth had been taken care of by us.  
(d) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.
21. He was arrested on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.  
(a) He was arrested on a charge of theft, but was released for lack of evidence.  
(b) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence he was released.  
(c) The police arrested him on a charge of theft, but for lack of evidence released him.  
(d) None of the above
22. I shall order the carriage.  
(a) The carriage will be ordered.                      (b) The carriage by me order.  
(c) The carriage I will ordered.                      (d) The carriage ordered by me.
23. Poverty obliged him to steal.  
(a) He was by poverty obliged to steal.                      (b) He was to steal obliged by poverty.  
(c) He was obliged by poverty to steal.                      (d) He was obliged to steal.
24. A stone struck me on the head.  
(a) I was struck me on the head.                      (b) My head was struck by a stone.  
(c) I has been struck by stone on the head                      (d) I was struck on the head by a stone.
25. You must look into this matter.  
(a) This matter has been looked into by you.  
(b) This matter may be looked into by you.  
(c) This matter should be looked into by you.  
(d) This matter into looked by you.
26. They are building a house next door to our school.  
(a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.  
(b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.

- (c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.  
(d) A house is being built by them next door to our school.
27. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse.  
(e) A little mouse may even help a lion. (b) Even a little mouse may help a lion.  
(c) A little mouse can even help a lion. (d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.
28. Who taught her such things ?  
(a) Who was she taught such things by? (b) She was taught such things by who?  
(c) By whom she was taught such things? (d) By whom was she taught such things?
29. Darjeeling grows tea.  
(a) Tea grows in Darjeeling. (b) Tea is grown in Darjeeling.  
(c) Let the tea be grown in Darjeeling. (d) Tea is being grown in Darjeeling.
30. The noise of the traffic kept me awake.  
(a) I remained awake by the noise of the traffic.  
(b) I was kept awaking by the noise of the traffic.  
(c) I was kept awake by the noise of the traffic.  
(d) The traffic kept me awake by the noise.
31. Did everybody miss the first bus?  
(a) The first bus was missed by everybody? (b) Was the first bus missed by everybody?  
(c) Everybody missed the first bus? (d) Had the first bus been missed by everybody?
32. We will not allow them to run away.  
(a) They will not be allowed to run away by us.  
(b) They would not be allowed to run away.  
(c) They are not allowed to run away.  
(d) They were not allowed to run away.
33. Everyone must read this book.  
(a) This book should be read by everyone. (b) This book has to be read by everyone.  
(c) This book is to be read by everyone. (d) This book must be read by everyone.
34. He knew that his own life was unjust.  
(a) It was known to him that his own life had been unjust.  
(b) It was known by him that his own life was unjust.  
(c) It was known to him that his own life was unjust.  
(d) It was known by him that life was unjust.
35. The student has learnt the answer by heart.  
(a) The answer was learnt by the student by heart.  
(b) The answer is learnt by heart by the student.  
(c) The answer by the student was learnt by heart.  
(d) The answer has been learnt by heart by the student.
36. The old lady touched and patted the cow.  
(a) The cow patted and touched the old lady.  
(b) The cow was touched by the old lady patting her.  
(c) The cow was patted and touched by the old lady.  
(d) The patted cow touched the old lady.
37. This watch was given to me by my grandfather.

- (a) My grandfather gave me this watch.  
(b) My grandfather gives me this watch.  
(c) My grandfather had given this watch to me.  
(d) My grandfather has given this watch to me.
- 38.** By whom is the child being fed?  
(a) Who is feeding the child?                      (b) Who has fed the child?  
(c) Who was feeding the child?                      (d) Who has been feeding the child?
- 39.** Alexander expected to conquer the world.  
(a) It was expected by Alexander that he should conquer the world.  
(b) It was expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.  
(c) It was expected by Alexander that he will conquer the world.  
(d) It had been expected by Alexander that he would conquer the world.
- 40.** She begins her day with a cup of coffee.  
(a) Her day is being begun with a cup of coffee.  
(b) Her day is begun with a cup of coffee.  
(c) A cup of coffee is beginning her day.  
(d) A cup of coffee has begun her day.
- 41.** Those who worked hard seldom obtained good marks.  
(a) Good marks were seldom being obtained by those who worked hard.  
(b) Good marks are seldom 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.
- 42.** Please help me.  
(a) You were requested to help me.                      (b) You are being requested to help me.  
(c) You are requested to help me.                      (d) You have been requested to help me.
- 43.** The residents celebrated the Independence Day.  
(a) The Independence Day is celebrated by the residents.  
(b) The Independence Day was celebrated by the residents.  
(c) The Independence Day has been celebrated by the residents.  
(d) Celebration of Independence Day was done by the residents.
- 44.** I know him.  
(a) He is known by me.                      (b) He was known to me.  
(c) He has been known by me.                      (d) He is known to me.
- 45.** They are building a house next door to our school.  
(a) Next door to our school a house is being built by them.  
(b) Next door to our school is being built a house by them.  
(c) A house next door to our school is being built by them.  
(d) A house is being built by them next door to our school.
- 46.** The teacher punished the boys who had not done their homework.  
(a) The boys who had not done their homework had been punished by their teacher.  
(b) The boys were punished by their teacher who had not done their homework.  
(c) The boys who had not done their homework were punished by the teacher.  
(d) The boys who had not done their homework were being punished by the teacher.

47. The labourers will repair the road.  
 (a) The road will repaired by the labourers.  
 (b) The road will be repair by the labourers.  
 (c) The road will have been repaired by the labourers.  
 (d) The road will be repaired by the labourers.
48. We shall serve our country.  
 (a) Our country will be served by us.  
 (b) Our country will serve by us.  
 (c) Our country will be served us.  
 (d) Our country will have been served by us.
49. The police arrested the thief and sent him to jail.  
 (a) The police was arrested and sent to jail.  
 (b) The thief was arrested and (he was) sent to jail.  
 (c) The thief arrested and was sent to jail.  
 (d) The thief had been arrested and sent to jail.
50. They will not disobey me.  
 (a) I shall not be disobeyed by them.  
 (b) I shall be disobeyed by them.  
 (c) I shall not being disobeyed by them.  
 (d) I shall not be disobeyed by them.

## Solutions

1.	d	2.	d	3.	b	4.	d	5.	b
6.	d	7.	b	8.	c	9.	a	10.	c
11.	b	12.	d	13.	b	14.	a	15.	b
16.	a	17.	c	18.	c	19.	b	20.	b
21.	c	22.	a	23.	c	24.	d	25.	c
26.	d	27.	b	28.	d	29.	b	30.	c
31.	b	32.	a	33.	d	34.	c	35.	d
36.	c	37.	a	38.	a	39.	b	40.	b
41.	d	42.	c	43.	b	44.	d	45.	d
46.	c	47.	d	48.	a	49.	b	50.	a



# Narration

**Direct Narration:** In Direct Narration the words of the speaker is exactly said in his words. What a speaker says, his words are mentioned within the quotation marks (“.....”). The speaker’s words should be unaltered.

Example: She said, “Travelling is one of my hobbies.” Or ‘Travelling is one of my hobbies.’, she said.

**Indirect Narration:** In Indirect Narration the words of the speaker is not exactly said in his words. What a speaker says, his words are not mentioned within the quotation marks. The speaker’s words will be altered slightly.

Example: She said that Travelling was one of her hobbies.

## Reporter/ Reporting Verb/ Reported Speech

**Reporter** The speaker or narrator is called the ‘reporter’

**Reporting Verb** The verb used by the ‘reporter’ is called reporting verb.

**Reported Speech** Sentence enclosed within the inverted commas (“.....”) is called reported speech.

She said to me, ‘I am learning math’.

In this sentence “She (reporter) said (reporting verb)” and ‘I am learning math.’ (reported speech).

Reported speech always begins with a capital letter and enclosed within the inverted commas (‘ ’) while we change a narration from direct to indirect, the inverted commas are removed.

## Some Important Rules

First of all ascertain the tense of the ‘Reporting verb’.

- If the reporting verb is in present or future tense. The tense of reported speech remains unchanged.
- If the reporting verb changes as following

Reporting verb in direct speech	Reporting verb in indirect speech
Say	Say
Says	Says
Say to	Tell
Says to	Tells
Will say	Will say
Will say to	Will tell
Said	Said

## Effective Steps to Solve such Questions

Candidates are suggested to memorise the following points which are very important to solve such questions effectively.

- While changing into indirect speech the personal pronouns are changed as per the following rules.
  - First Person Pronoun According to subject to reporting verb.
  - Second Person Pronoun According to object of reporting verb.
  - Third Person Pronoun No change

### Reporting Verb in the Past

- If the reporting verb is in ‘past’ the tense of the reported speech changes as following

**Tense of Reported Speech**

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite
Present Continuous	Past Continuous
Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Indefinite	Past Perfect
Past Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous
Past Perfect	No change of tense
Past Perfect Continuous	No change of tense

**(Change in Future Sentences (Reported Speech)**

Will/Shall	Would/Should
Can	Could
May	Might
Could/Should/Would/Might	No change

(3) Change in narration is done as following

Direct Narration	Indirect Narration
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Hence	Thence
Hither	Thither
Now	Then
Ago	Before
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day/ the following day
Yesterday	The previous day
Last week/ month/ year	The previous week/ month/ year
The last fort night	The previous fort night
The day before Yesterday	The day before the previous day

Therefore, you should learn all the points well in order to solve the questions quickly with accuracy.

**Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect**

- When the reporting or principal verb is in the past tense, all present tenses of the direct are changed into the corresponding past tenses. Thus,
  - A simple present becomes a simple past.  
**(Direct)** Ram said, "I am happy".  
**(Indirect)** Ram said that he was happy.
  - A present continuous becomes a past continuous.  
**(Direct)** He said, "My younger brother is writing an essay".  
**(Indirect)** He said that his younger brother was writing an essay.
  - A present perfect becomes a past perfect.  
**(Direct)** He said, "I have completed my homework.



**(Indirect)** He said that he had completed his homework.

→ Shall of the future tense is changed into should. The will of the future tense is changed into would or should. As a rule, the simple past in the direct becomes the past perfect in the indirect.

**(Direct)** He said, "The horse died in the night".

**(Indirect)** He said that the horse had died in the night.

- If the reporting verb is in the present tense, the tenses of the direct speech do not change.
- The pronouns of the direct speech are changed, where necessary, so that their relations with the reporter and its listener rather than with the original speaker, are indicated. E.g.,

**(Direct)** He said to me, "I don't believe you."

**(Indirect)** He said he didn't believe me.

**(Direct)** I said to him, "I don't smoke."

**(Indirect)** I said I didn't smoke.

- Words expressing nearness in time or place are generally changed into words expressing distance. Hence,

Now	Changes into	Then
Here	Changes into	There
Ago	Changes into	Before
Thus	Changes into	So
Today	Changes into	That day
Tomorrow	Changes into	The next day
Yesterday	Changes into	The day before
Last night	Changes into	The night before

**(Direct)** She said, "I am glad to be here this evening."

**(Indirect)** She said that she was glad to be there that evening.

The changes do not occur if the speech is reported during the same period or at the same place.

**Exclamations and Wishes:** In reporting exclamations and wishes the indirect speech is introduced by some verb expressing exclamation or wish.

**(Direct)** He said, "Alas! I am deeply hurt."

**(Indirect)** He exclaimed sadly that he was deeply hurt.

**(Direct)** Meena said, "How brave you are!"

**(Indirect)** Meena exclaimed that I was very brave.

**(Direct)** Rakesh said, "Bravo! You have done well."

**(Indirect)** Rakesh applauded him, saying that he had done well.

**(Direct)** "So help me heaven!" he cried, I will never steal again.

**(Indirect)** He called upon Heaven to witness his resolve never to steal again.

**Interrogatives:** In reporting interrogatives, the indirect speech is introduced by some such verbs as asked, enquired etc.

When the question is not introduced by an interrogative word, the reporting verb is followed by whether or if.

**(Direct)** He said to me, "What are you doing?"

**(Indirect)** He asked me what I was doing.

**(Direct)** "Where do you live?" asked the stranger.

**(Indirect)** The stranger enquired where I lived.

**(Direct)** My uncle said to us, "Where are you going?"

**(Indirect)** My uncle enquired Where we were going.

**(Direct)** "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" jeered his angry mother.

**(Indirect)** His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than his own father.

**Commands and Requests:** In reporting commands and requests, the indirect speech is introduced by some verb expressing command or request and the imperative mood is changed into the infinitive.

**(Direct)** Krishna said to Arjun, "Go away".

**(Indirect)** Krishna ordered Arjun to go away.

**(Direct)** He said to him, "Please wait here till I return".

**(Indirect)** He requested him to wait there till he returned.

**(Direct)** "Call the first witness", said the judge.

**(Indirect)** The judge commanded them to call the first witness.

**(Direct)** He shouted, "Let me go."

**(Indirect)** He shouted to them to let him go.

**Directions:** In the following questions, sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct Speech.

### Exercise

1. 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.
2. 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 old 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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 tailor 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! 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 Mahesh and wished him success in life congratulated.
12. 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 pity on him.  
(d) The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him.
13. "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 hint.  
(b) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring hint.  
(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.
14. Seeta said to me, "Can you give me your pen?"  
(a) Seeta asked me can I give her my pen.  
(b) Seeta asked me if I can give me your pen.  
(c) Seeta asked me if I could give her my pen.  
(d) Seeta asked me if I gave her my pen.
15. 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."
16. 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.

17. Farhan asked Geeta, "Could you lend me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?"
- Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow.
  - Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.
  - Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
  - Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.
18. "What about going for a swim," he said, "It's quite fine now."
- He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then.
  - He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine.
  - He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine.
  - He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.
19. "You can't bathe in this sea," he said to me "it's very rough."
- He said that I can't bathe in this sea because it's very rough.
  - He said that you couldn't bathe in that sea if it was very rough.
  - He said that I couldn't bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
  - He said that you can't bathe in this sea since it was very rough.
20. Jagdish said, "We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa."
- Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
  - Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
  - Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
  - Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
21. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."
- He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
  - He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
  - He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
  - He told me that he expected me to attend the function.
22. He said, "Why didn't you send your application to me?"
- He enquired why I had not sent my application to him.
  - He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
  - He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
  - He enquired why did I not send my application to him.
23. Dinesh asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?"
- Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day.
  - Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
  - Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going to the party the next day.
  - Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.
24. John asked, "How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?"
- John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
  - John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
  - John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
  - John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
25. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.
- Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
  - Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole.
  - Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
  - Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole.
26. Rahul said, "Pay attention to me."
- Rahul asked pay attention to him.
  - Rahul asked to paid attention to him.

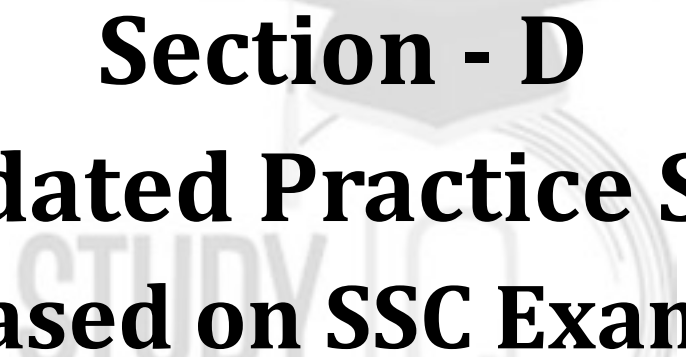
- (c) Rahul asked having paid attention to him.  
(d) Rahul asked to pay attention to him.
27. Rajat said, "May God bless you."  
(a) Rajat exclaimed with wish that God might bless me.  
(b) Rajat expressed a wish that God might bless me.  
(c) Rajat asked God to bless me.  
(d) Rajat shouted with joy to bless me.
28. She said to me, "I thank you for the help you have given."  
(a) She told me that she thanked me for the help I had given.  
(b) She thanked me for the help I have given.  
(c) She thanked to me for the help I have given.  
(d) She thanked me for the help I had given.
29. Maya said to Rajeev, "Will you help me in my work just now?"  
(a) Maya asked Rajeev if he would help her in her work just then.  
(b) Maya questioned to Rajeev that will you help me in my work just now.  
(c) Maya told Rajeev whether he will help her in her work just now.  
(d) Maya asked to Rajeev that will he help in her work just now.
30. My friend said to me, "Has your father returned from Kolkata?"  
(a) My friend said to me that my father has returned from Kolkata.  
(b) My friend asked me if my father had returned from Kolkata.  
(c) My friend told me that his father had returned from Kolkata.  
(d) My friend enquired me if his father had returned from Kolkata.
31. He said, "We are all sinners."  
(a) He said that we are all sinners.  
(b) He said they were all sinners.  
(c) He said that he was a sinner.  
(d) He said all were sinners.
32. "Would you mind taking off your shoes 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.
33. Danial said to Joanna, "Lucy will leave for her native place tomorrow."  
(a) Danial told Joanna that Lucy will leave for her native place tomorrow.  
(b) Danial told Joanna that Lucy left for her native place the next day.  
(c) Danial told to Joanna that Lucy would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.  
(d) Danial told Joanna that Lucy would leave for her native place the next day.
34. Satish said to me, "I want to learn French".  
(a) Satish told to me that he wanted to learn French.  
(b) Satish told me that he wanted to learn French.  
(c) Satish told me that he had wanted to learn French.  
(d) Satish asked me that he wanted to learn French.
35. He said to me, "Gopal graduated from the National Law school last year".  
(a) He told me that Gopal was graduated from the National Law School last year.  
(b) He informed me that Gopal had graduated from the National Law School previous year.  
(c) He told me that Gopal had graduated from the National Law School the previous year.  
(d) He told me that Gopal graduated from the National law School the previous year.

36. Anita said to her father, "One of my friends has been living in Paris for two years."  
(a) Anita told her father that one of her friends had been living in Paris for two year.  
(b) Anita said her father that one of her friends had been living in Paris for two years.  
(c) Anita told her father that one of my friends had been living in Paris for two years.  
(d) Anita told her father, one of her friends had been living in Paris for two years.
37. Veer said to his father, "Can I go to see a movie?"  
(a) Veer asked his father if he could go to see a movie.  
(b) Veer asked his father if he could go to saw a movie.  
(c) Veer asked his father if he could went to see a movie.  
(d) Veer asked his father if he could went to saw a movie.
38. He said to his servant, "Why are you so lazy today?"  
(a) He asked his servant why he was so lazy that day.  
(b) He asked his servant why he had been so lazy that day.  
(c) He asked his servant why he was being so lazy that day.  
(d) He asked his servant why was he so lazy that day.
39. He said to her, "Are you coming to the party."  
(a) He told her whether she was coming to the party.  
(b) He told her if she was coming to the party.  
(c) He asked her if she was coming to the party.  
(d) He asked her if she will be coming to the party.
40. He said, "The teacher usually does not ask 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) He said that the teacher usually did not asked any question.
41. The Swami said to the villager, " please bring me a glass of water."  
(a) The swami ordered the villager to bring him a glass of water.  
(b) The swami requested to the villager to bring him a glass of water.  
(c) The swami requested told the villager to bring me a glass of water.  
(d) The swami requested the villager to bring him a glass of water.
42. He said, "Will you listen to such a man?"  
(a) He asked them would they listen to such a man.  
(b) He ask them whether they would listen to such a man.  
(c) He asked them whether they would listen to such a man.  
(d) He asked to them if they would listen to such a man.
43. He said, "Be quiet and listen to my words."  
(a) He urged them to be quiet and listen to his words.  
(b) He asked them to be quiet and listen to my words.  
(c) He asked urged them to be quiet and listen to my words.  
(d) He requests them to be quiet and listen to his words.
44. "Do You Know the way home?" I Asked .  
(a) I asked him did he know the way home.  
(b) I asked him whether he knew the way home.  
(c) I asked him if he new the way home.  
(d) I asked him if he knew the way home.

45. "How should I answer this question, Father?" The boy enquired.  
 (a) The boy asked his father how I should answer this questioning.  
 (b) The boy asked his father that how I should answer this question.  
 (c) The boy asked his father how he should answer that question.  
 (d) The boy enquired his father how should he answer that question.
46. "Do you suppose you know better than your own father?" Jeered his mother angrily.  
 (a) His angry mother jeered and asked him if he supposes he knows better than his own father.  
 (b) His angry mother jeered and asked him did he suppose he knew better than his own father.  
 (c) His angry mother jeered and asked if he supposed he knows better than his own father.  
 (d) His angry mother jeered and asked him if he supposed he knew better than his own father.
47. Aladin said to the magician, "What have I done to deserve so severe a blow?"  
 (a) Aladin asked the magician what I had done to deserve so severe a blow.  
 (b) Aladin asked the magician that what he had done to deserve so severe a blow.  
 (c) Aladin asked the magician what he had done to deserve so severe a blow.  
 (d) Aladin asked the magician what had he done to deserve so severe a blow.
48. Renu said to him, "please wait here till I return."  
 (a) Renu ordered him to wait there till she returned.  
 (b) Renu requested him to wait there till she returned.  
 (c) Renu told him to wait there till she returned.  
 (d) Renu requested him to wait there till she returned.
49. He said, "Suresh slipped when he was trying he was trying to board a bus."  
 (a) He told that Suresh had slipped when he was trying to board a bus.  
 (b) He informed that Suresh had slipped when he was trying to board a bus.  
 (c) He said that Suresh had slipped when he was trying to board a bus.  
 (d) He said that Suresh has slipped when he was trying to board a bus.
50. She said, "Whatever Saraj does displeases her mother- in law."  
 (a) She said that whatever saraj did displeased her mother- in-law.  
 (b) She said that whatever Saraj does displeased her mother-in-law.  
 (c) She says that whatever Saraj has been doing displeases her mother-in-law.  
 (d) She told that whatever saraj did displeased her mother-in-law.

## Solutions

1.	d	2.	d	3.	a	4.	d	5.	c
6.	d	7.	a	8.	b	9.	d	10.	d
11.	d	12.	a	13.	b	14.	c	15.	a
16.	a	17.	b	18.	A	19.	c	20.	c
21.	d	22.	a	23.	c	24.	c	25.	b
26.	d	27.	b	28.	a	29.	a	30.	b
31.	a	32.	a	33.	d	34.	b	35.	b
36.	a	37.	a	38.	a	39.	c	40.	b
41.	d	42.	c	43.	a	44.	d	45.	c
46.	d	47.	c	48.	b	49.	c	50.	a



**Section - D**  
**Updated Practice Sets**  
**Based on SSC Exams**



# Error Correction

## Exercise

**Direction (1-250):** In the following question, some part of the sentence may have errors. Find out which part of the sentence has an error and select the appropriate option. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'.

1. The two men were (1)/ quarrelling with one another (2)/ claiming the same watch as their own. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
2. Everybody knows (1)/ that Bhutan is the most peaceful (2)/ of all other countries of the world. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
3. My sister-in-laws (1)/ who lives in Kolkata (2)/ have come to stay with us. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
4. These kind of clothes (1)/ are rather expensive (2)/ for me to buy. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
5. Chilika is the (1)/ largest brackish water (2)/ lagoon in Asia. (3)/No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
6. The climb upside (1)/ the mountains (2)/ was not easy. (3)/No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
7. Not too long then, the (1)/ lodge was the only (2)/ place to stay here. (3)/No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
8. He was able to put (1)/ pen of paper only (2)/ much later. (3)/No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
9. No sooner did I come out of my home to go to market (1)/ when it started raining heavily (2)/ which drenched me completely. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
10. Unless you don't obey (1)/ your elders you (2)/ will not succeed in your life. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
11. Hardly had I reached the (1)/ exhibition where I learnt (2)/ about the major robbery. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
12. No sooner did the sun rise (1)/ when we resumed the journey (2)/ after having a hasty breakfast. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
13. My eldest son deals with (1)/ spare parts and manages (2)/ his bread and butter. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
14. Sneha was accused for murder of her husband (1)/ but the court found her (2)/ not guilty and acquitted her. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
15. If you had (1)/ told me earlier (2)/ I will help you. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
16. Her mother is (1)/ angry and (2)/ indifferent to me. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
17. The Tata group own (1)/ many industries, that are spread (2)/ across the globe. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
18. She has not been (1)/ to the restaurant (2)/ much late. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
19. My brother finds it difficult (1)/ to pass away the time (2)/ at our grandparent's house. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
20. No sooner had he finished (1)/ his morning walk (2)/ when it began to rain. (3)/ No Error (4)
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4

21. On Sundays (1)/ I prefer reading (2)/ than going out visiting my friends. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
22. Rohit is two year (1)/ junior than Mukesh (2)/ in the office. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
23. In spite of the doctor's stern warning (1)/ Latika continued taking (2)/ sugars in her milk. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
24. Myself and Roshni (1)/ will take care of (2)/ the event on Sunday. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
25. Little knowledge of playing volleyball (1)/ that she possessed proved to be (2)/ helpful at the time of inaugural match. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
26. I had not completed my English homework (1)/ so I thought I was done with when the (2)/ teacher asked me to hand it in. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
27. I was shocked to hear (1)/ that her husband (2)/ died of an accident. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
28. The reason for (1)/ his failure is because (2)/ he didn't study at all. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
29. Are not your father (1)/ and your elder brother (2)/ out of town? (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
30. Our office building comprises (1)/ seven floors and a restaurant at the top in an (2)/ area of about eight hundred sq. metres. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
31. Ritika decided to get up early (1)/ to wear a nice dress (2)/ and visit her aunt. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
32. The student asked me if (1)/ I knew that Kalidas was the greater (2)/ than any other poet. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
33. If it would (1)/ rain, they will (2)/ not come. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
34. Organic pulses are so popular today (1)/ that many people wonder (2)/ how they ever lived without them. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
35. The reason Priya was late (1)/ to the meeting is because her (2)/ flight was delayed. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
36. Not only did they offer him (1)/ good salary but provided (2)/ him with a beautiful bungalow. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
37. I was taken with surprise (1)/ when I saw (2)/ the beautiful TajMahal. (3)/ No Error (d)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
38. I finished my household chores (1)/ before he reached (2)/ to my place after so long. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
39. I am vexed at him (1)/ for what all he has (2)/ done for him till date. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
40. The Manager warned his team members (1)/ that if they persist in their (2)/ obstructionist attitude they would be punished. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
41. The CEO only discussed (1)/ the new venture (2)/ with his manager. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
42. If she was marrying Mr. Gupta (1)/ she would have been (2)/ recognized as Mrs. Gupta. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
43. He did not go (1)/ to the temple on foot (2)/ he went there by the car. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4

44. She ascended (1)/ to the throne (2)/ at the early age of seven. (3)/ No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
45. The view of the downstream (1)/ and directly down the (2)/ bridge was awesome. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
46. His name was hardly (1)/ known out (2)/ his own country. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
47. Water was dripping (1)/ of the trees, and (2)/ the grass was wet. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
48. Pravin sat up on the (1)/ sofa, with his legs (2)/ tucked down him. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
49. She was so (1)/ near (2)/ achieving her goal. (3)/ No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
50. He watched as fights (1)/ broke out (2)/ along the city. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
51. Several great battles (1)/ took place among (2)/ the British and the Americans. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
52. The stream gurgled (1)/ contentedly as it (2)/ slowed to rounding the bend. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
53. They did nothing (1)/ that was down the (2)/ dignity of princes. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
54. What are (1)/ you doing (2)/ by here? (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
55. As Benjamin ran (1)/ next the street, he wondered (2)/ what he should buy. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
56. It had a bright blue (1)/ cover, which he was (2)/ careful not do soil. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
57. The boy who (1)/ sat close him (2)/ was his son. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
58. When I returned I felt (1)/ a big cat brush side me (2)/ as I opened the door. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
59. He was going to (1)/ like the clothes she (2)/ bought of the trip. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
60. "You didn't answer my (1)/ question," he said, (2)/ stepping to her. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
61. He was such a (1)/ wonderful person (2)/ into so many ways. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
62. The magician placed the ball (1)/ underneath of his hat and (2)/ made a mystic sign above it. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
63. The phone that (1)/my father bought is different (2)/than your.(3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
64. As soon as (1)/I reach my office (2)/I will mail you the files.(3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
65. My sister had a tough time (1)/removing the chewing gum that (2)/stuck with her hair. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
66. The Captain along with (1)/his team has been (2)/invited to the function. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4
67. At this moment that (1)/ terrible door burst noisily, opened and (2)/ banged for the wall. (3)/No Error (4)  
 (a) 1 (b) 2  
 (c) 3 (d) 4

68. While an electron (1)/ carries a negatively electrical (2) charge, a neutron is neutral. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
69. A slow smile worked (1)/ its way cross his (2)/ face and into his eyes. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
70. His expression gave no (1)/ clue of what was going (2)/ on among his head. (3)/ No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
71. Economically, we (1)/ understand the world (2)/ round us in terms of scarcity. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
72. The two children, (1)/ brother and sister, were onto (2)/ their way to school. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
73. I took the shortest (1)/ way through the (2)/ little park close the palace. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
74. As it came to a stop (1)/ the conductor called (2)/ over in a loud voice. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
75. He turned and walked (1)/ away, his head nearly a (2)/ foot up the others. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
76. He parked the (1)/ car front of the house and (2)/ headed down the street. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
77. The sailors divided his (1)/ money around themselves and (2)/ the ship sailed on. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
78. Thank you for (1)/ getting me (2)/ of the hook. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
79. Freedom fighters laboured (1)/ to the good of (2)/the poor enslaved masses. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
80. Father was upset (1)/when he found that (2)/ you are not there. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
81. While he went beside (1)/ with our decisions, we were (2)/ never sure he totally agreed. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
82. The after morning (1)/ she woke to the first ray of (2)/ light through the window. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
83. It seemed as if (1)/ every man in the (2)/ country was back them. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
84. He put the birds softly, (1)/ one by one, interior their (2)/ warm little home. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
85. The lady was knocked down (1)/by a speeding car (2)/upon crossing the road. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
86. Grandfather led (1)/a peaceful life after his (2)/ retirement from the army. (3)/No Error (4)  
(a) 1 (b) 2  
(c) 3 (d) 4
87. Indian Defence forces(A)/fought the enemy(B)/ till the last soldier was standing. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
88. The landlord could not(A)/tell which of the servant(B)/broke the glass. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
89. The officer asked the recruit (A)/which district(B)/he came from.(C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
90. The road from(A)/my house(B)/to temple is full of potholes. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
91. I asked the shopkeeper (A)/"Do you have change(B)/for a five hundred rupees note?"(C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D

92. Each boy was given (A)/a toy as a parting gift,(B)/ which made them happy.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
93. Their luggages which were(A)/kept at the station's(B)/ restroom's lockers, were later retrieved. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
94. That summer, elections were(A)/held at many a place(B)/without any untoward incident.(C)/ No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
95. I was taken by surprise (A)/when I came(B)/face to face with my school friend.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
96. The factory complex houses a shop-floor(A)/and 10 cubicles for the staff in an area(B)/of about thousand squares meters.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
97. She was annoyed (A)/when she found that(B)/the chewing gum was stuck to her hair.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
98. It is not easy for an actor(A)/to earn respect from both, the fans(B)/as well as critic. (C)/No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) C  
 (c) C (d) D
99. It was obviously for everyone (A)/that grandfather was (B)/hiding something from all of us. (C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
100. Recently I visited Kerala(A)/and found the sceneries(B)/to be breathtaking. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
101. A rate of growing is different(A)/for different sectors, but the service sector(B)/ always grows faster than agriculture.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
102. The food basket contained(A)/ a dark chocolate, an eclair and a pastry(B)/neatly wrapped in foil paper. (C)/No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
103. The shifting task is almost done, (A)/ only the furnitures (B)/ have to be delivered. (C)/ No. error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
104. With little creativity and hard work (a)/ the project could have been (b)/ successfully completed. (c)/ No. error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
105. Those who are averse (A)/ with hard work (B),/ will seldom succeed in life. (C)/ No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
106. India is in no way (a)/ inferior than China in (b)/ any aspect whatsoever (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
107. If you are in the wrong gears (A)/the car won't be (B)/able to climb the hill. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
108. This is the sportsperson(A)/whom I think has won(B)/the much coveted prize. (C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
109. My twin (A)/is five minutes younger(B)/than myself.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
110. He says that (A)/he has done engineering(B)/ besides an MBA. /(C)No error/(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
111. At the party(A)/Rohit introduced me to his friend(B)/who is radio jockey. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
112. Sarah's father, died(A)/of heart attack at(B)a very young age. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
113. During the class(A)/ the teacher request to(B)/ the students to have patience. (C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D

114. So soon as I shall (A)/reach office, I shall (B)/ mail you the documents. (C)/No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
115. Please put on a note(A)/declaring that (B)/ Monday will be a holiday. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
116. We are pleased that(A)/our daughter is married with(B)/such a nice man. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
117. Was it him, that the teacher(A)/punished for not submitting(B)/his project on time(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
118. Entrance exams for the(A)/posts of associate professors(B)/will begin from Tuesday. (C)/No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
119. I had invited(A)/all my sister-in-law's(B)/to my son's birthday party. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
120. Due to me being new(A)/to the city, I had(B)/ difficulty in finding a job.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
121. There is no question(A)/of me failing(B)/ in the examination. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
122. One should respect(A)/religious beliefs of others, (B)/as much as his owns. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
123. As it was his first date,(A)/he dressed(B)/himself in best suit.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (a) C (d) D
124. The audience are(A)/humbly requested to be(B)/seated in their seats.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
125. My younger sister (A)/is much smarter(B)/then me.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
126. Those sort of people (A)/are always nice(B)/to you on your face.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
127. Being occupied with(A)/work, father had no(B)/ time to see us(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
128. Visitors to the zoo(A)/are amused by the monkeys(B)/play in the cages. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
129. We have to accept(A)/that driving vehicles(B) require expertise.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
130. Although he studied(A)/very hard, he(B)/could not pass the exam.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
131. Today the cost of living(A)/is so high that many people(B)/find it difficult to make ends meet. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
132. Vipul has been(A)/suffering from fever(B)/since seven days.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
133. The temple is(A)/within a hundred yards(B)/ from my house(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
134. I am certain that(A)/the officer is not only(B)/ greedy but corrupt. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
135. Priya got good grades(A)/not in Hindi essay(B)/ but also in arithmetic. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
136. I told to the coach(A)/that I won't be able(B)/to come for the practice. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
137. Although of good (A)/rains the production (B)/ of food grains fell. (C)/ No error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D

138. In summer, the ponds (A)/ just dry down (B)/ in the scorching heat (C)/ No error (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
139. If a sentence is free from error, select 'No Error'. There is renewed sense(A)/of urgency in(B)/ completing the project. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) There is renewed sense  
 (b) of urgency in  
 (c) completing the project.  
 (d) No error
140. Your motivational speech(A)/has had the tremendous(B)/effect on my students.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) Your motivational speech  
 (b) has had the tremendous  
 (c) effect on my students.  
 (d) No error
141. Vaibhav was trying for admission in(A)/the engineering college even though his parents (B)/ wanted him to take up medicine. (C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
142. Another change that (a)/ I notice in her is that she (b)/ avoids to speak to me(c)/ no error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
143. Seldom we have been(A)/treated in such(B)/a rude manner. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
144. I will try to be on time(A)/but don't worry when(B)/I am late. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
145. Gita had been(A)/dancing at the party little(B)/ more than usual. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
146. Ramesh is far arrogant(A)/to learn the error(B)/ of his ways. (C)/No error(D).  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
147. Vicky is the one who(A)/always finds faults with(B)/whatever Priya does.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) Vicky is the one who  
 (b) always finds faults with  
 (c) whatever Priya does.  
 (d) No error
148. Some are born great.(A)/Some achieve greatness(B)/and some had greatness thrust on them. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
149. If I had remembered(A)/this it will have(B)/ prevented some mistakes. (C)/No error(D)
- (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
150. It was being hard to believe(A)/that my brother could be(B)/involved with anything so sinister. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) C  
 (c) C (d) D
151. The average age at which(A)/people die of heart diseases(B)/are decreasing. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
152. Hardly had I stepped(A)/out of my house when(B)/I saw them coming towards my house. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
153. The last Mughal emperor was (A)/send into exile(B)/by the British. (C)/ No error (D).  
 (a) The last Mughal emperor was  
 (b) send into exile  
 (c) by the British  
 (d) No error
154. Being a sunny day(A)/I decided to stay at home (B)/ and take a nap. (C)/ No error(D).  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
155. I asked two persons(A)/the way to the school(B) but neither of them knew it. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
156. We had to return because(A)/when we reached the railway(B)/station the train left.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
157. One of the state(A)/in which there was a severe drought(B)/last year is Maharashtra. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
158. The stock was(A)/divided among(B)/the two brothers. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
159. To improve your vocabulary(A)/one thing that you should do (B)/is to read Times of India(C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
160. The professor informed that (A)/they had all done(B)/very badly. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D

161. Sairat is one of the latest(A)/in the list of contemporary Marathi movies(B)/ which appeared in recent times.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
162. I am better(A)/adapted to the(B)/climate than you. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
163. "If I can see you(A)/I am sure you would(B)/be looking beautiful,"Naina said. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
164. I've been trying(A)/to catch you as(B)/ you left college.(C) /No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
165. I wish you(A)/can hear(B)/yourself talking. (C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
166. I'll never be marrying(A)/ anyone, but(B)/will be a dancer. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
167. Grandfather along (A)/with the children(B)/ have gone to Chennai.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
168. Being a well know scientist,(A)/he was invited to deliver(B)/a lecture on artificial intelligence. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
169. The stadium was full(A)/of spectators(B)/from one end to other. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
170. No one knows(A)/how he escaped(B)/being dashed to pieces. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
171. I could scarcely think(A)/ what I was saying, (B) or what was being said to me. (C)/No error(D)/  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
172. When you have(A)/gone through my notes, (B)/ give the same to me. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
173. Had anybody (A)/ever told you(B)/ that you're beautiful? (C)No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
174. Go up the beach and watch for tourists (A)/ so you could warn anyone(B)/before they get to the water. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
175. The kitten sat up(A)/the glass roof, and (B)/and blinked its round eyes. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
176. Ajay glanced up(A)/at her laughing(B)/and watched her intently. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
177. Sorry to have(A)/troubled you; since(B)/it couldn't be helped. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
178. Could you(A)/like to read(B)/his speech? (C)/ No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (b) C (d) D
179. Maya was not promoted to(A)/the post of a manager(B)/till for a few months of her resignation.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
180. One who perpetually hesitates(A)/which of the two things he will do first(B)/will ultimately do neither.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
181. His mother hoped that(A)/Bunty would grow up to be(B)/the wise and famous man. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
182. Reeta is a spiritually-centred person(A)/who loves every being(B)/she comes in contact with. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
183. Being in awe of them, (A)/ the young man followed(B)/their direction to a tee(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
184. Nothing fantastic there, (A)/nor anything Riya would find(B)/either threatening nor interesting. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D



185. I am sorry worrying you(A)/of my troubles(B)/ but I could not help. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
186. I have to get(A)/ a car soon(B)/ as possible. (C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
187. Tanish has(A)/ changed a lot(B)/since then. (C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
188. I express my gratitudes(A)/to all those who(B)/ have voted for me. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
189. No students is (A)/as intelligent(B)/as Priya. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
190. Rehana had everything(A)/beauties, a good figure,(B)/and a sweet personality.(C)/No issue(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
191. He woke on, rising(A)/to a sitting position(B)/ and rubbed his eyes briskly. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
192. I wonder if they(A)/could treat me nicely(B)/if I went there again. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
193. You might as well(A)/read a novel instead of(B)/ staring at the ceiling. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
194. There was already a sizable(A)/ gap between her car and(B)/the one front of her. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
195. For kindergarten children, /(A)drawing by crayons is always(B)/even more preferable then sketch pens. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
196. The salesman tried to(A)/sell me a solar water heater(B)/but I already have one. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
197. Not only we seen(A)/the Tali temple but(B)/also the Thirunelli temple. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
198. The unique selling proposition of(A)/our products are that(B)/they are unbreakable. (C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
199. He swam to(A)/an island that(B)/was not far away. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
200. The two children were(A)/identical except for(B)/the colour for their eyes.(C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
201. You should never look (A)/down to a man merely (B)/ because he is poor. (C)/No error (D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
202. What to speak of (A)/shelter even food (B)/ was not available (C)/No error (D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
203. The traveler took rest (A)/below the shade (B)/ of a large Peepal tree.(c)/ No error (D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
204. She said a number of lies (A)/ and left without (B)/ completing her work. (C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
205. I am coming directly(A)/to my office(B)/from the station. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) B (b) A  
(c) C (d) D
206. The task of(A)/writing a autobiography(B)/is a difficult one. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
207. The population of Mumbai(A)/is greater than(B)/in any city in USA. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
208. For a full week(A)/she enjoyed the benefits(B)/ of being a big sister. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
209. His reputation for (A)/being rough on(B)/ students was well earned. (C)/No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D
210. Tom Sawyer is one (A)/ of the best kid stories (B)/ that was ever written. (C)/ No error(D)  
(a) A (b) B  
(c) C (d) D

211. I have sign over(A)/the cheque, you can(B)/ collect it tomorrow. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
212. He told me the same(A)/story which he told(B)/ you yesterday. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
213. The Directors are(A)/now inquiring(B)/in the cause of the fire. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
214. She was an(A)/only child who(B)/had been very welcome. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
215. Mother does not hardly(A)/know what happened(B)/in school yesterday. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
216. No beggar who comes(A)/to our doors(B)/goes back empty handed. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
217. The substitution of cream(A)/ instead of milk in the recipe (B)/makes for a rich dessert. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
218. The prince and the princess(A)/made their way(B)/through the cheering crowd.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
219. She decided to drink(A)/water instead of soft drinks(B)/ in order to lose weight. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
220. You want to stay(A)/with him, in spite(B)/off what he did? (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
221. Since they were all dressed up,(A)/she assumed they(B)/were going to church together.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
222. In spite of(A)/her irritation, she(B)/couldn't help smile. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
223. To the whale, its(A)/tail is the sole(B)/mean of propulsion.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
224. There was a fine line(A)/between being frugal(B)/and being a miser.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
225. The airplane took (A)/of as soon as I(B)/arrived at the airport. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
226. This is in between(A)/you and me, not(B)/the entire neighbourhood. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
227. The plane was too(A)/ far away that it was(B)/ just a dot in the sky. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
228. It was like(A)/reading a(B)/open book. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
229. Her heart was(A)/pounding as he(B)/stopped front of her. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
230. He only plays a subsidiary(A)/ role in the management(B)/of this organization. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
231. All the furnitures(A)/has been replaced(B)/by the landlord.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
232. This town has an ancient temple(A)/and beautiful waterfall(B)/so many tourists come here.(C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
233. Soon as he(A)/saw the policeman, (B)/ he ran away. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
234. You must not(A)/look down into(B)/parents' advice. (C)/No error(D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
235. The month of January (a) / takes its name of (b) / the Roman god Janus. (c) / No error. (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D

236. He asked her that (a)/ whether she knew (b)/ what had happened last week when she was on leave. (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
237. Until you do not go to the station (a)/ to receive him (b)/ I can hardly feel at ease. (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
238. I did not know where they were going (a)/ nor could I understand (b)/ why had they left so soon. (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
239. Now, it can be easily said (a)/ that the population of this city is greater (b)/ than any other city in India. (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
240. It is difficult to explain (a)/ why did Rajagopalachari resigned (b)/ from the Congress in 1940. (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
241. Raghu came out of the bathroom (A) / with a towel (B) / in the hand. (C) / No error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
242. Neither the girl nor her parents (A) / was present (B) / to receive the award. (C) / No error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
243. College girls seldom wear (A) / sarees these days, (B) / do they? (C) / No error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
244. Scarcely had (A) / the function started (B)/ than it began to rain. (C) / No error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
245. The reporter (A) / was unable (B) /to illicit information from the police. (C) / No error. (D)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
246. The remaining twenty four (a) / percent of the company (b) / shares are been held by the Government. (c)/ No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
247. Many of the smaller I.T. firm (a) / have suffered huge losses (b) / in this financial quarter because of the economic crisis. (c) / No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
248. If Indian companies want to enter (a) / successfully foreign markets (b) / they must innovate (c) / No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
249. Expect for a few (a) / branches in the north all the (b) / others are fully operational. (c) / No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D
250. After receiving the proposal (a) / the municipality should necessary (b) / conduct a thorough inspection of the premises within a month. (c) / No error (d)  
 (a) A (b) B  
 (c) C (d) D

## Solutions

1. **(b);** Replace 'one another' with 'each other'. each other is used between two things.
2. **(c);** Use 'in' in place of 'of' because we use phrase "in the world".
3. **(a);** It should be "My sister-in law" instead of "My sister-in-laws".
4. **(a);** It should be "kinds of" instead of "kind of" because "these" is plural determiner which makes the noun plural in front of it.
5. **(d);** No error
6. **(a);** It should be "Climbing" in place of "The climb", as to mention activity we need to use gerund as the subject of the sentence.
7. **(a);** It should be "ago" instead of "then". To show the context of past we use "ago".
8. **(b);** Use 'on' in place 'of'. "Pen on paper" is a phrase which means "to write".
9. **(b);** "no sooner" takes "than" with it, thus option (b) is correct.
10. **(a);** "unless" itself is a negative verb thus it won't take "not" with it.
11. **(b);** Use 'when' in place of 'where' because Hardly had/scarcely had takes "when" with it.
12. **(b);** Use 'then' in place of 'when' because no sooner did takes "then" with it.

13. (a); "deal in" is the correct word.  
deal in: to buy and sell a particular product
14. (a); "accused" takes "of" preposition with it.
15. (c); as the first clause is in past thus the next clause should be in past also thus change "will" to "would".
16. (b); angry "at" and "with" preposition with it.  
Angry at -someone or something- to be irritated by  
Angry with- someone or something- when we show displeasure, disappointment.
17. (b); Use "which" at the place of "that" as the second clause is non-defining clause and we don't use "that" with non-defining clause. "That" is always used with defining clause.
18. (c); "been" is a verb which must be qualified with an adverb and "lately" is an verb which must be used.
19. (b); pass away: polite expression for die verb. It should be "to pass the time".
20. (c); No sooner .... Than are used as a pair. Thus "when" should be replaced with "than".
21. (c); prefer takes "to" with it for the comparison.
22. (b); junior/senior takes "to" with it for the comparison.
23. (c); sugar is a material noun which is uncountable thus "sugar" should be used.
24. (a); A sentence should not be started with "myself". And the sequence which should be used when multiple pronouns are used is 231. Thus it should be "Roshni and I".
25. (a); "little" shows "negligible knowledge" that is almost zero, however this can't be true because context shows knowledge was helpful this means there must have been some knowledge and to represent "some" we use "a little". Thus "a little" should be used in part (a)
26. (b); "was done with" should be replaced with "would do with".  
Do with is a phrasal verb which means "to finish" or "to brought to an end". In the question "Thought" shows that he must have thought to complete homework in future and for the future with respect to past we use "would".
27. (c); "an accident" is an event and the correct form is to die in an event.  
E.g. He died in a car accident.  
He died in a mishap.  
"Die of" is used with disease.  
He died of malaria.
28. (b); As the word "reason" has already been used thus the word "because" should not be used as it will be superfluous since both the words is used to give "excuse".
29. (d); no error
30. (b); "at the top" is used when we are not referring to the top most point of something but it is somewhat higher but not the top most point but when we are referring to the top most point then "on the top" should be used.
31. (d); no error
32. (b); "greater" is a comparative degree and it will not take "the" before it.
33. (a); first clause is "conditional" clause and in conditional clause we do not use "will or would" in it. it should be in present indefinite. It should be  
If it rains, they will not come.
34. (c); In 3<sup>rd</sup> part of sentence "have" should be used after "they". "Had" should not be used as it will give the sense that people could not live without pulses but now people can live without pulses.
35. (b); "because" should be replaced with "that" because two reason given words should not be used together and as "reason" is already given thus "because" should not be used.
36. (b); in second part of the sentence "but also" should be used. "not only----but also" should be used in pair.
37. (a); taken aback: surprised, shocked, etc.  
"With surprise" should be removed and "taken aback" should be used as "taken aback" itself gives the meaning of "surprise" or "taken with" should be removed and "surprise" should be changed to "surprised" because an adjective should be used after "was" and "surprised" is a past participle which acts as an adjective. In either way it can be corrected.
38. (a); we should use perfect participle before "before" and past indefinite after "before", when two actions are compared according to the time of their occurrence.  
Thus "finished" should be replaced with "had finished".
39. (a); Vexed means annoyed.  
Vexed at a thing.  
Vexed with a person for doing something.
40. (b); As the main clause is in past tense then the subordinate clause should be in past tense as well thus "persist" should changed to persisted.

41. (a); only is a both noun and adjective. If used as an adjective it should be used before noun and if used as an adverb it should be used after verb. Thus it should be used after "discussed", however it can be used before "CEO" only as well.
42. (b); first clause is a conditional clause and "marry" is non-continuous word and thus it should not be written in continuous form, thus "married" should be used and after that "to" should be used to relate with Mr. Gupta.
43. (c); by the car should be replaced with by car, as it just shows the mode of transportation thus, "the" should not be used in between by and car.
44. (d); "Ascended" is both transitive and intransitive verb.  
"Ascended" and "ascended to" both is one and same.  
She ascended to the throne at the early age of seven.  
She ascended the throne at the early age of seven.
45. (b); in second part of the sentence "and" should not be used as "down" is a preposition of which object is "the bridge" and "directly" is an adverb which is qualifying a preposition "down"  
The view of the downstream directly down the bridge was awesome.
46. (b); Sentence is in passive but "his own country" cannot be the agent thus his own country need to be added with the rest of the sentence. conjunction is used to connect one sentence to another however preposition should be used as "his own country" is not a clause or a sentence. Conjunction is used to connect the clause. Thus, the correct preposition is "of". Or "out" can be replaced with "in".  
His name was hardly known out of his own country.  
His name was hardly known in his own country.
47. (b); "of" should be replaced with "down". Drip down means fall in small drops.
48. (c); tucked under is the correct term to be used.
49. (d); no error.
50. (c); usage of "along" is incorrect. Along means "by the side of".  
"Across" means from one side to another. Thus "along" should be replaced with "across".
51. (b); for two things/people "between" should be used. thus option (b) is correct.
52. (c); "to round" is the correct term. To express the intention "infinitive" should be used and "to round" will express the intention here. Thus option (3) is correct.
53. (b); beneath one's dignity means If something is beneath one's dignity, one feel that one is too important to do it.  
Thus "down" should be replaced with "beneath".
54. (c); "here" is an adverb of place, and adverbs do not require any preposition for them, thus "by" should not be used.
55. (b); "next" should be replaced with "along". Along the street means to go parallel to the street. Thus option (b) is correct.
56. (c); to soil: To soil something also means to make it dirty. Thus "do soil" should be replaced with "to soil"
57. (b); "close" is an adjective, noun, adverb and "noun/adjective/adverb" cannot take any object after it, thus to add any object "preposition" should be used. and "close to" means "near".
58. (b); brush aside: to sweep out. Thus "brush aside" should be used.
59. (c); "of" should be replaced with "for."  
We buy something for party, wedding, someone.
60. (c); stepping towards her should be used. towards means "in the direction of".
61. (c); usage of "into" is incorrect. It should be replaced with "in".
62. (2); "underneath" itself is a preposition, it does not require any other preposition. "Of" should be removed. It should be underneath his hat.
63. (c); in part (3) of the sentence it should be "yours" to show the possession.
64. (d); no error
65. (c); stuck in: unable to move.  
Thus "stuck in" should be used which shows chewing gum got intertwined with hair.
66. (d); No error.
67. (c); banged "against" the wall should be used. Bang or strike is followed by "against".
68. (d); no error.
69. (b); "cross" should be replaced with "across". "Across" means form one side to another.
70. (c); "on among" should be replaced with "in".

71. (c); "round" should be replaced with "around". Around means something which is near to us in all directions.
72. (b); "onto" should be replaced with "on". "On the way" is the correct term to use.
73. (c); "close to" means near thus "to" should be added after close.
74. (c); "call out": to speak aloud or to shout.
75. (c); it is a prepositional mistake--"up" should be replaced with "above".
76. (b); "front" should be replaced with "infront".
77. (b); Replace 'around' with 'among'.
78. (d); Use 'off' in place of 'of' because get one off the hook is an idiom.
79. (b); Replace 'to' with 'for'.
80. (c); Replace 'was' with 'were'.
81. (a); go along with: to agree or follow. There is no word "go beside" as such. Proper phrasal verb is "go along with" which should be changed according to tense used in the next clause.
82. (a); "after" should be replaced with "early" to make the statement meaningful.
83. (c); "as if" is used to show something which is not real, and to show unreality "were" should be used. Thus "was" should be replaced with "were".
84. (b); "interior" should be replaced with "inside". "Inside" is the preposition that need to be written here.
85. (c); "upon" should be replaced with "while", while is used when two actions happen at the same time.
86. (d); "no error"
87. (a); We use 'The' to the specific things and as Indian Defence forces are specific, thus "the" should be added before it.
88. (b); As the selection has been made that can be inferred with the pronoun "which", thus "selection" can be out of many, thus "servant" should be "servants".
89. (d); No error
90. (c); Here we are using "temple" as a reference point, thus "temple" is not used as its primary purpose, thus "the" need to be added in it.
91. (c); Remove 'a' before five hundred. Use 'rupee' in place of 'rupees', when a noun is used as an adjective, (an attributive noun) it is usually in the singular. The note is worth five hundred rupees. It is a five-hundred-rupee note.
92. (d); No error
93. (a); 'luggage' is an uncountable noun, the correct sentence should be "luggage which was".
94. (b); In place of 'at' use 'in'. 'at' is preferred when one wants to convey the precise (specific) location of an entity, while 'in' is used in a more obscure sense.
95. (d); No error
96. (c); It should be "square meters" instead of "squares meters". "thousand" will modify "meters" not the "square" as square is also acting as an adjective and adjectives are not written in plural.
97. (d); No error
98. (c); Replace "as well as" with "and". "Both-and" goes together.
99. (a); Use 'obvious' in place of 'obviously'.
100. (b); It should be "the scenery" instead of "the sceneries" because the word 'scenery' is uncountable in English. It may be countable in some other languages. However, in English, we can't say sceneries or a scenery.
101. (a); It should be "growth" instead of "growing".
102. (b); The error is in part (b). Chocolate is used as an uncountable noun. So chocolate won't follow any article.
103. (b); Use 'furniture' in place 'furnitures' because furniture is an uncountable noun.
104. (a); It should be "a little creativity" because 'little' is a negative word, "a little" means some amount of creativity.
105. (a); With averse we use to, so use 'to' in place of 'with'.
106. (b); With 'inferior' adjective we use 'to'.
107. (a); Remove 'the' before wrong gears because it shows that the person is in gears.
108. (b); Replace "whom" with "who"
109. (c); younger/elder/senior/junior takes "to" with it for comparison.
110. (d); No error
111. (c); Use 'a' before 'radio jockey' because "Radio jockey" is a noun and we use article before noun.
112. (d); No error
113. (b); "Request" is a transitive verb which does not take any preposition after it thus "to" should be removed.
114. (a); so soon as is the subordinate conjunction and the clause starting with subordinate conjunction is subordinate clause, and in subordinate clause we don't use shall or will.

115. (a); put-on : to wear something.
116. (b); Marry does not take any preposition with it, as "marry" is a tv. However, in passive "marry" does take "to" preposition with it. thus option (B) is correct.
117. (a); we use hv in the beginning of any sentence when we have to interrogate something. However here we are not interrogating anything. We are just stating a fact thus statement should be in assertive. Thus first part of the sentence should be written in "it was him".
118. (b); Associate professor is the name of a post. A post can be single or multiple but not the associate professor.
119. (b); Here 'sister' is the root word and we make plural of root word hence we use 'sisters-in-law'.
120. (a); Here 'being' is acting as gerund before which we have to use possessive adjective so use 'my' in place of 'me'.
121. (d); No error
122. (c); 'One' is also pronoun for which we use ones as its possessive adjective, hence use 'ones' in place of 'his'.
123. (c); "suit" is a noun. Superlative rule says If any superlative degree is used then "the" must be used before it however "the" is used with superlative when we compare something, here, there is no comparison done and we need to use indefinite article before any noun thus "a" should be used before it.
124. (d); No error
125. (c); "then" is a adverb of time, for comparison we use "than". Thus option (c) is correct.
126. (d); no error
127. (d); No error
128. (c); here "play" is a verb for which no "subject" is given and it should be replaced with a participle phrase "playing".
129. (c); Here "vehicles" is a subject which is singular for which singular verb should be used. Thus "require" should be replaced with "requires".
130. (d); no error.
131. (d); No error
132. (c); seven days is duration, thus for the duration "for" is used and for the point of time "since" is used.
133. (d); No error
134. (c); "not only.....but also" should be used in pair. Thus "also" should be used after "but".
135. (b); not only .....but also is used in pair. Thus, in part (b) not only should be used.
136. (a); "tell" is a transitive verb. Thus, it takes the direct object with it and thus "to" should be taken off.
137. (a); "Although" is a preposition which will not take any preposition after it. thus "of" should be removed.
138. (b); "dry down" should be replaced with "dry", because "dry down" means the most persistent or lingering element of a fragrance, remaining after the perfume has dried on the skin.  
Thus, "dry down" does not go with the context.
139. (a); sense is a countable noun thus before that we need to use any article. Definite article will not be used before "sense" as it has not been mentioned before, thus "a" indefinite article will be used.
140. (b); "had" should not be used as there is no past of past context given.
141. (d); No error
142. (c); avoid takes "gerund" after it thus infinitive (to speak) should be replaced with gerund (speaking) that is gerund.
143. (a); Seldom is an adverb, if any adverb comes in the beginning of the sentence then inversion need to be done.
144. (b); "when" should be used replaced with "if". "If" should be used to show the conditional part of the sentence.
145. (b); "a little" should be used at the place of "little" when it is required to show some significant amount.
146. (a); "to show" the degree or extent we should use "so or very". However, "so" is used in negative context and "very" is used in positive context. Thus "so" should be used at the place of "far".
147. (d); no error
148. (c); first two clauses of the sentence are In present indefinite thus the second clause should be in present as well thus "had" should be changed to "have".

149. (b); as the first clause is a conditional clause having a structure of had + v3, thus main clause should have the structure of would/could/should + have + v3. Thus "will" should be changed to "would".
150. (a); "Being" should be removed because two forms of "be" in a complement should not be used.
151. (c); when we talk about "age" and if we need to talk about the context related to lessening, the word "reduce" should be used.
152. (d); no error.
153. (b); as the sentence is in passive and In passive we use "be + v3" and the 3<sup>rd</sup> form of "send" is "sent" thus "sent" should be used instead of "send".
154. (a); "It" should be used before "being". "I" is the subject of reference thus "I" will be treated as the subject of the first clause also but this cannot happen as it will be contextually incorrect that a human can't be a sunny day, thus a temporary subject should be introduced which is "it"
155. (d); no error.
156. (c); "had left" should be used because first the train had left the station then they reached the station thus, "train had left" should be in past of past and "had" should be used.
157. (a); As the selection has been made thus there should be more than one state. Hence we use 'states' in place of 'state'.
158. (b); As the thing is divided into two brothers thus we use 'between'.
159. (c); The article 'the' is used when referring to the names of newspapers and journals.
160. (d); No error
161. (c); Use 'have' after 'which'.
162. (d); No error
163. (a); Replace 'can' with 'could'. "Could" is used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make suggestions and requests.
164. (b); Replace 'as' with 'since'. 'Since' is used to introduce an action or event at a point of time in the past,
165. (b); Replace 'can' with 'could'. 'Could' is used to express the ability that a person generally had in the past or to something that was generally possible in the past
166. (a); It should be "I'll never marry".
167. (c); "have" should be replaced with "has" as the subject is singular.
168. (d); no improvement.
169. (c); "the other" should be used at the place of "other"
170. (d); no error.
171. (d); no error
172. (c); "the same" is a determiner, either it should be "the same notes", or write "that" at the place of "the same."
173. (a); "had" should be replaced with "has" as the question is being asked in present tense.
174. (b); "can" should be used instead of "could" as the given sentence is in present thus "could" should not be used.
175. (a); "up" should be replaced with "on".
176. (b); "laughing" should be replaced with "laughter". "at" is a preposition after which we need to write noun thus "laughter" which is a noun should be written.
177. (b); "since" should be replaced with "but" because "but" will help to bring contrast.
178. (a); "could" you should be replaced with "would". "Would" is used to ask something with courtesy.
179. (c); "for" should not be used as it is "superfluous".
180. (d); no error.
181. (c); "wise and famous" is an adjective and "man" is noun and before noun we need to use "indefinite" article if there is nothing specific given about it.
182. (d); no error.
183. (d); no error.
184. (c); "either" should be replaced with "neither" because neither.....nor should be used in pair.
185. (a); "worrying" should be replaced with "to have worried" because to show any intention an infinitive should be used.
186. (b); as soon as is the correct term to be used. thus option (b) is correct.
187. (d); no error.
188. (a); Gratitude should be replaced with gratitude, gratitude which means thanks and appreciation is an un countable noun.
189. (a); no student means there is no student not even Priya, However Priya is intelligent thus "other" should be used to separate "Priya" with rest of the students.



190. (b); "beauty" should be changed with "beautiful", here "beautiful" is the description of the object (everything), "beautiful" itself cannot be the object of any verb but it can be the description of any object given.
191. (a); "rise" should be replaced with "rose" as the first part of the sentence gives the context of past.
192. (b); to show the future probability "would" should be written, "could" shows the capability which should not be used here.
193. (d); no error.
194. (c); "in front of" is the correct word to use to show the position of person or thing.
195. (c); The usage of 'even more' is superfluous in the sentence. Also 'then' should be replaced with 'than'.
196. (d); The sentence is grammatically correct.
197. (a); 'have' should be added after 'we' to make the sentence grammatically correct.
198. (b); Replace 'are' with 'is'. A singular verb is required as the subject of the sentence 'the unique selling proposition' is singular.
199. (d); No error
200. (c); Replace 'for' with 'of'.
201. (b); The correct phrase is 'look down on' which means to regard (someone) with a feeling of superiority
202. (a); "What" should be replaced with "not" as the sentence is in negative context thus to negate a negative word is required thus "not" should be used before "to speak". superiority.
203. (b); Replace "below" with "under".
204. (a); 'lie' is a transitive verb. Therefore, replace 'said' with 'lied'. The correct sentence should be "She lied a number of lies and left without completing her work."
205. (d); The sentence is grammatically correct.
206. (b); The word "autobiography" requires an article "an". Thus, replace 'a' with "an".
207. (c); "that of" should be used after "than".  
The population of Mumbai is greater than that of any city in USA.
208. (d); No error
209. (d); No error
210. (c); "ever" is an adverb which means "at any point" that is point from past till any point and we should write In perfect tense thus "have ever been" should be used.
211. (a); "sign" is a transitive verb which will not take any preposition after it but will take direct object thus "over" should be taken off and "the cheque" should be the object of "sign".
212. (b); with "the same" we use "that" as a relative pronoun.
213. (c); "in" should be replaced with "Into" as inquire into means to investigate.
214. (a); "an" should be replaced with "the" as the child has been made "definite".
215. (a); "hardly" should be taken off as "not" has been already used.
216. (b); "to" should be replaced with "at" as door is a specific location thus with that we need to use "at".
217. (c); make is a transitive verb which will take a direct object after it thus "for" should be removed.
218. (d); no error
219. (d); No error
220. (c); "inspite" takes "of" with it. thus "off" should be taken off from part (c).
221. (d); no error
222. (c); "could not help" is a verb which will take a gerund after it thus "smile" is a verb which should be changed into a "gerund" thus "smiling" should be used.
223. (c); "mean" should be replaced with "means" which means "a method"
224. (d); no error
225. (b); take off: to depart  
And as the statement is in past thus "took off" should be used.
226. (a); two preposition should not be used and for two people "between" should be used.
227. (a); "too" is used to show something more than required and it is used In negative context however this statement is not giving any negative meaning thus "too" should be replaced with "so".
228. (b); "open" is an adjective which is used for noun "book" and an article should be used according to the word near to the article thus "open" is a word starting with a vowel thus "an" should be used instead of "a"
229. (c); "in front of" is the correct preposition to be used.
230. (d); no error.
231. (a); "furniture" is an uncountable noun thus it should not be written in plural.

232. (b); waterfall is a noun before which an adjective has been used and thus an article should be used before an adjective thus the correct term is: "a beautiful waterfall".
233. (a); "as soon as" is a conjunction which should be used here.
234. (b); "look down upon" means to disregard someone. Thus "look down" should be changed to "look down upon".
235. (b); "takes its name after" as it means to get a name inspired from something or somebody.
236. (a); Delete "that". That is not used after something is asked and the clause starts with if or whether .
237. (a); Delete "do not". Do not is not used with until.
238. (c); Replace 'why had they' in place of 'why they had'. Here, we are not asking anything, just saying a fact so when we ask something "hv" comes before subject but when we state a fact "hv" comes after the subject.
239. (c); Insert 'that of' after 'than'. Here we are comparing population of the "city" to population of "any other city" so to show the population of "any other city" without writing the word "population" we can use "that of" instead.
240. (b); Write 'resign' in place of 'resigned'. Did +subject+ main verb.
241. (c); Change 'the' into 'his'. Here we need a possessive adjective', not an article. So use 'his'.
242. (b); Change was' into 'were'. It two subjects are joined by 'neither .....nor', the verb will agree with the nearest subject.
243. (d); No error.
244. (c); Change 'than' into 'when'. 'Scarcely.... when' is the correct pair of correlative.
245. (c); Change 'illicit' into 'elicit'. 'Illicit' means 'socially unacceptable' while elicit' mean 'to draw out'.
246. (c); Here, 'shares are been held' of (c) should be replaced with 'shares have been held'. There is no word such as "is been, are been, was been, were been"  
Hence, option (c) is the answer.
247. (a); Here, 'many of the smaller I. T. firm' of (a) should be replaced with 'many of the smaller I. T. firms'  
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
248. (b); Here, 'successfully foreign markets' if (a) should be replaced with 'foreign markets successfully'.  
Hence, option (b) is the answer.
249. (a); Here, 'expect for a few' of (a) should be replaced with 'except for a few'.  
Hence, option (a) is the answer.
250. (b); Here, 'the municipality should necessary' of (b) should be replaced with 'the municipality should necessarily' (an adverb). Hence, option (b) is the answer.



# Sentence Improvement

## Exercise

**Direction :** Improve the bracketed part of the sentence.

1. She did not like to have coffee (nor I did).  
(a) neither I liked it (b) nor did I  
(c) nor I like it (d) No improvement
2. Taj Mahal is (a worth seeing monument) in Agra.  
(a) a monument to see its worth  
(b) a monument worth seeing  
(c) one of worth seeing monuments  
(d) No improvement
3. I had (not only helped her by) giving hints but also with providing him links.  
(a) helped not only to her by.  
(b) helped her not only by  
(c) not only helped her  
(d) No improvement
4. We (has finished) our lunch half an hour ago.  
(a) finished (b) will have finished  
(c) had finished (d) No improvement
5. A small makeshift stage (was construct) with a red curtain for a backdrop.  
(a) are constructed (b) was constructed  
(c) were constructed (d) No improvement
6. Take out your binoculars and (will see) the Andromeda galaxy.  
(a) see (b) saw  
(c) seeing (d) No improvement
7. I (am always wondered) what it would be like to be inside a chocolate factory.  
(a) have always wonder  
(b) have always wondering  
(c) have always wondered  
(d) No improvement
8. They loaded their ships with spices and silks and (returns) with the summer monsoon.  
(a) returned (b) return  
(c) returning (d) No improvement
9. I had (a few) eggs in the fridge, so we need to go to the market to buy them.  
(a) a little (b) few  
(c) little (d) No improvement
10. My brother is indifferent (about) whatever I say.  
(a) in (b) of  
(c) to (d) No improvement
11. She is (the best and wisest) girl in the class.  
(a) best and wisest  
(b) a best and a wisest  
(c) the best and the wisest  
(d) No improvement
12. The people of Japan are (wiser than America.)  
(a) wiser than that of America.  
(b) wiser than those of America.  
(c) wiser to that of America.  
(d) No improvement
13. The Chairman appointed her (as a secretary) as she is efficient.  
(a) a secretary (b) as secretary  
(c) secretary (d) No improvement
14. I wish I (was) a superman.  
(a) am (b) have been  
(c) were (d) No improvement
15. (The sea rough), they abandoned the swim.  
(a) It being rough (b) The sea being rough  
(c) Being rough (d) No improvement
16. The government plans to (take up) the construction project soon.  
(a) Take on (b) Take off  
(c) Take in (d) No improvement
17. The doctor (has advice) him to take proper diet.  
(a) has advised (b) had been advised  
(c) was advised (d) No improvement
18. (Being a pleasant evening), we went out for a long drive on a highway.  
(a) As a pleasant evening  
(b) It being a pleasant evening  
(c) With a pleasant evening  
(d) No improvement
19. We (are looking forward for) a positive response from you.  
(a) are looking forward to  
(b) have been looking forward at

- (c) should look forward at  
(d) No improvement
20. He (promised to mend) his ways.  
(a) had a promised to mending  
(b) promised for mending  
(c) was promised of mending  
(d) No improvement
21. We do not (agree on) certain things.  
(a) agree to (b) agree about  
(c) agree of (d) No improvement
22. There are two pens here and (either write) well.  
(a) either have written (b) either wrote well  
(c) either writes (d) No improvement
23. He jumped off the train while it (had been running).  
(a) has been running (b) ran  
(c) was running (d) No improvement
24. I (didn't see) him since we met two years ago.  
(a) am not seeing (b) have not seen  
(c) had not seen (d) No improvement
25. He has painted that picture so often that he can do it with his (eyes closed).  
(a) arms full (b) eyes opened  
(c) mind blank (d) No improvement
26. If you talk to her nicely, she will probably (allow you) her notes.  
(a) allow that you have (b) let you have  
(c) let you to have (d) No improvement
27. He thanked me for what I (have done) for his wife.  
(a) had done (b) had been done  
(c) have been done (d) No improvement
28. (Hardly nothing) was offered to the victims of the earthquake.  
(a) Hardly something (b) Hardly anything  
(c) Hardly little (d) No improvement
29. William Shakespeare is the greatest of (all other) writers.  
(a) all the (b) any other  
(c) the other (d) No improvement
30. She is not used (to sleep) for so long.  
(a) to be sleeping (b) to sleep  
(c) to sleeping (d) No improvement
31. I had not completed my project so I thought I was (done with) when the manager asked me to hand it in.  
(a) done for (b) done in  
(c) done on (d) No improvement
32. Rohan was upset and so (picked up) his food while his cousins ate heartily.  
(a) Picked out (b) Picked on  
(c) Picked at (d) No improvement
33. (After he arrived) from office, he goes to gym.  
(a) After he had being arriving  
(b) After he had arrived  
(c) After he arrives  
(d) No improvement
34. When I first saw Ankit, he (was playing) cricket.  
(a) had played (b) had been playing  
(c) played (d) No improvement
35. Neha (would be looked) beautiful in Indian attire.  
(a) had looking (b) was looked  
(c) would look (d) No improvement
36. (People have been long known) how important the trees are to them.  
(a) People have to know long  
(b) People had long known  
(c) People have long known  
(d) No improvement
37. The (reason with) her outburst in the party is yet unknown.  
(a) reason for (b) reason to  
(c) reason on (d) No improvement
38. I left my job because I did not (agree to) the company's appraisal policies.  
(a) agree about (b) agree with  
(c) agree on (d) No improvement
39. Father (would have been appreciated) your efforts if you had informed him.  
(a) would be appreciated  
(b) would have appreciated  
(c) should have been appreciated  
(d) No improvement
40. Neha was (surprised by) her result.  
(a) surprised to (b) surprised from  
(c) surprised at (d) No improvement
41. The mobile phones have made digital cameras a little (superfluous) in today's world.  
(a) extinct (b) obsolete  
(c) redundant (d) No improvement
42. If (you will approach) her sincerely, she will listen to your problem definitely  
(a) you approach  
(b) you are approaching  
(c) you will be approaching  
(d) No improvement

43. (No sooner the advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone appeared) than there was a rush on the online website for prebooking the same.  
 (a) No sooner the advertisement regarding the launched of new smart phone appeared  
 (b) No sooner did the advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone appeared  
 (c) The advertisement regarding the launch of new smart phone was no sooner having appeared  
 (d) No improvement
44. The equipment is (adapted to) cotton industries.  
 (a) Adapted from (b) Adapted for  
 (c) Adapted of (d) No improvement
45. We might (have doing) something to help you.  
 (a) having to do (b) has done  
 (c) have done (d) no improvement
46. He (to be) positively rude.  
 (a) was being (b) were being  
 (c) being (d) no improvement
47. I'm (having to) too much fun.  
 (a) having (b) had  
 (c) has (d) no improvement
48. What would the cavalry (doing) out here?  
 (a) be doing (b) be done  
 (c) done (d) no improvement
49. All (was surprising) to find that he was not with them.  
 (a) was surprised (b) were surprised  
 (c) is surprised (d) no improvement
50. Read in order (become) wise.  
 (a) to have to be (b) to have become  
 (c) to become (d) no improvement
51. She was uneasy because she (never be) on a plane before.  
 (a) had never been (b) never been  
 (c) is never been (d) no improvement
52. No one knows how he escaped (dash) to pieces.  
 (a) being dash (b) being dashed  
 (c) dashed (d) no improvement
53. The battle (to rage) for some time.  
 (a) is raging (b) has been raged  
 (c) had been raging (d) no improvement
54. She glanced back to make sure she (wasn't to be) observed.  
 (a) wasn't be (b) weren't being  
 (c) wasn't being (d) no improvement
55. His shoes ( to cover ) with mud.  
 (a) was covered (b) were covered  
 (c) were covering (d) no improvement
56. The tropical storm (be) a hurricane  
 (a) will become (b) become  
 (c) to become (d) no improvement
57. Since when (have to start) a business been so easy?  
 (a) has started (b) have starting  
 (c) has starting (d) no improvement
58. Those films (being) made now.  
 (a) was being (b) are being  
 (c) is being (d) no improvement
59. There's nothing wrong with (having to) a different opinion.  
 (a) have to (b) has to  
 (c) having (c) no improvement
60. It has (being) too dangerous for too many people.  
 (a) to be (b) become  
 (c) be (d) no improvement
61. May be they (has had) a fight.  
 (a) were had (b) was having  
 (c) were having (d) no improvement
62. We wouldn't want them to think we (doing) anything immoral.  
 (a) was doing (b) were doing  
 (c) done (d) no improvement
63. Would you mind (to carrying) this bag for me.  
 (a) carries (b) carrying  
 (c) carry (d) no improvement
64. The child (would have jumped) with delight on seeing the joker at the circus.  
 (a) jumping (b) jumped  
 (c) to jump (d) no improvement
65. The shoes were very expensive; I couldn't afford (to buying) them.  
 (a) buy (b) to buy  
 (c) bought (d) no improvement
66. After they (had finished) eating they went for a walk.  
 (a) will finish (b) have finished  
 (c) finish (d) no improvement
67. She and Dad would (has had loved) Amit.  
 (a) has loved (b) have loved  
 (c) to loved (d) no improvement
68. Someone must (being) killed.  
 (a) have been (b) has been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement

69. Tom pretended to not (heard) a thing.  
 (a) hear (b) hearing  
 (c) be hearing (d) no improvement
70. He must (has change) clothes during the night.  
 (a) have changed (b) has changed  
 (c) have changes (d) no improvement
71. I should (has to be) with them tonight.  
 (a) has been (b) have been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement
72. He must not (to be left) like this.  
 (a) being left (b) been left  
 (c) be left (d) no improvement
73. Why should we (bothered)?  
 (a) bother (b) bothering  
 (c) to bother (d) no improvement
74. I absolutely must (seen) him, however painful it may be for me.  
 (a) saw (b) seeing  
 (c) see (d) no improvement
75. She (had to) four previous solo shows.  
 (a) has (b) has had  
 (c) has been (d) no improvement
76. That must (being) really difficult for you.  
 (a) has been (b) have been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement
77. I would love to come to your party! Thank you for (invites) me.  
 (a) invited (b) invite  
 (c) inviting (d) no improvement
78. It must (being) quite an exciting time to be alive.  
 (a) has been (b) have been  
 (c) been (d) no improvement
79. As long as we are in this historical city let us spend our time (doing sightseeing).  
 (a) to sightsee (b) sightsee  
 (c) sightseeing (d) no improvement
80. He proposed (meets) me at the temple.  
 (a) for meeting (b) to meet  
 (c) meeting with (d) no improvement
81. What would you like (to do it) for your birthday?  
 (a) to do (b) doing  
 (c) does (d) no improvement
82. You must (be mistake).  
 (a) be mistakenly (b) be mistaken  
 (c) be mistook (d) no improvement
83. She (starts walks) without responding.  
 (a) start walking (b) started walking  
 (c) starting walking (d) no improvement
84. He must (being) overwhelmed with the responsibility.  
 (a) been (b) has been  
 (c) have been (d) no improvement
85. I gave up (drinks) many years ago.  
 (a) to drink (b) drink  
 (c) drinking (d) no improvement
86. Rahul went out without (saying) good bye.  
 (a) say even (b) even said  
 (c) say (d) no improvement
87. The unfortunate old man was knocked (away by) the rash driver.  
 (a) out by (b) off by  
 (c) by (d) no improvement
88. One should get (trained) to prepare one's own breakfast.  
 (a) habituate (b) used  
 (c) prepared (d) no improvement
89. The young man (was carried by) the passionate appeal made by the social worker.  
 (a) was carried towards (b) was carried off by  
 (c) got carried away by (d) no improvement
90. Due to heavy monsoon showers, the water in the dam (rose another foot).  
 (a) raised another foot (b) raised by a feet.  
 (c) had risen a foot (d) no improvement
91. (I myself think) that this investigation is biased.  
 (a) I think myself (b) I thought myself  
 (c) I myself thought (d) no improvement
92. Fans (queue) for the concert tickets since early morning.  
 (a) has queued up  
 (b) have had queued  
 (c) have been queuing up  
 (d) no improvement

93. Human beings are social animals, (who are living in communities), regulated by social norms and laws.  
 (a) living in communities  
 (b) living amongst a community  
 (c) living in midst of communities  
 (d) no improvement
94. Virat bats very well, (didn't he)?  
 (a) isn't it (b) doesn't he  
 (c) wasn't it (d) no improvement
95. As the financial situation worsened we realized that we were heading (toward) a disaster.  
 (a) along (b) into  
 (c) for (d) no improvement
96. After today's terrible test I am sure that my teacher's opinion (about) me will change for the worse.  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) in (d) no improvement
97. The parents gave their children some (advice) before they left for the picnic.  
 (a) advices (b) advise  
 (c) advises (d) no improvement
98. The passengers (were waited) for the flight at the emigration lobby, for long.  
 (a) had wait (b) had been waited  
 (c) have been waiting (d) no improvement
99. The public vent their anger on social media to protest (toward) police brutality.  
 (a) for (b) against  
 (c) regards (d) no improvement
100. Look at this video clip in which (I, my friend and you) are enjoying a boat ride.  
 (a) you, my friend and I  
 (b) I, you and my friend  
 (c) my friend, you and I  
 (d) no improvement
101. Any bad habit must be nipped (on) the bud.  
 (a) on (b) in  
 (c) off (d) no improvement
102. The patient died (of a wound and not of) cancer.  
 (a) from a wound and not of  
 (b) of a wound and not from  
 (c) from a wound and not from  
 (d) no improvement
103. Hardly had she finished her dinner (then) the doorbell rang.  
 (a) than (b) when  
 (c) while (d) no improvement
104. In the housing society where I live there is a nice house (to let out).  
 (a) to let (b) for letting  
 (c) to be let out (d) no improvement
105. You are what you (have thought).  
 (a) think (b) shall think  
 (c) will think (d) no improvement
106. Contrast this work of art (to) that.  
 (a) for (b) with  
 (c) by (d) no improvement
107. When I last saw Ravi, he (had been running) to catch his bus.  
 (a) ran (b) was running  
 (c) had run (d) no improvement
108. I would love (to availing) a short holiday, and go for an overnight trek.  
 (a) to avail myself (b) to avail of  
 (c) to avail myself (d) no improvement
109. She (has fallen out with) the boy she was supposed to marry.  
 (a) fell out with (b) has fallen out of  
 (c) has fallen in with (d) no improvement
110. If the screen (was any brighter), it would have been easier to read from the tablet.  
 (a) was bright enough (b) was more brighter  
 (c) had been brighter (d) no improvement
111. The footballers (has been) arguing with the coach since morning.  
 (a) was (b) had been  
 (c) have been (d) no improvement
112. She has not been well (for the past) few months  
 (a) since the past (b) for past  
 (c) since the last (d) no improvement

113. The management would prefer (you finishing) the project on time.  
 (a) that you finish (b) you had finished  
 (c) that you could finish (d) no improvement
114. It has been a long (ago) I last saw you.  
 (a) time (b) since  
 (c) before (d) no improvement
115. Both the families were invited but neither (had accepted) our invitation.  
 (a) accepted (b) did accept  
 (c) has accepted (d) no improvement
116. You are what you (have eaten).  
 (a) will eat (b) eat  
 (c) shall eat (d) no improvement
117. I couldn't help but (had to cry) at his sad story.  
 (a) cry (b) cried  
 (c) was crying (d) no improvement
118. The thief escaped (from burning) as the noble King pardoned him.  
 (a) of being burnt  
 (b) from being burnt  
 (c) from having being burnt  
 (d) no improvement
119. If I (have had) money, I would have bought this car.  
 (a) had (b) did have  
 (c) had had (d) no improvement
120. This palace (has been belonging) to our family since generations.  
 (a) has belonging (b) has belonged  
 (c) belonged (d) no improvement
121. My patients (were waited) for me since morning.  
 (a) wait (b) had been waited  
 (c) have been waiting (d) no improvement
122. He is an atheist (yet) he goes to the church every Sunday.  
 (a) because (b) and  
 (c) however (d) no improvement
123. The teacher said, "It is time that your daughter (has learned) how to write."  
 (a) learned (b) had learnt  
 (c) learnt (d) no improvement
124. (Take off) your shoes before you enter the temple.  
 (a) Put away (b) Extract  
 (c) Put off (d) No improvement
125. Einstein was one (of the wisest men) that ever lived.  
 (a) of the wisest man (b) wise man  
 (c) wisest man (d) no improvement
126. Venezuelans (were being) deprived of food and medicines for the past year.  
 (a) were (b) are  
 (c) have been (d) no improvement
127. We don't need our computers to be infinitely fast, just a whole lot (faster than) they are today.  
 (a) as fast as (b) faster then  
 (c) more faster than (d) no improvement
128. The teacher did not ask (any questions to Rinky).  
 (a) any questions of Rinky  
 (b) to Rinky any questions  
 (c) Rinky any questions  
 (d) no improvement
129. (As soon as I saw) the ferocious dog than I ran away.  
 (a) No sooner than I saw  
 (b) No sooner has I seen  
 (c) No sooner did I see  
 (d) no improvement
130. The hapless kid (cut a sorry figure) in his first performance on the stage.  
 (a) made a sorry figure (b) made a sad figure  
 (c) cut a sorry face (d) no improvement
131. If you are living in the crowded part of the city then you should be ready to (bear) the noise.  
 (a) bear off (b) bear away  
 (c) bear with (d) no improvement
132. If you come across new words, you should look (them up) in the dictionary.  
 (a) for them (b) at them  
 (c) them down (d) no improvement
133. The candidate was likely to win the assembly elections (with the) sweeping majority.  
 (a) by the (b) with a  
 (c) by a (d) no improvement



134. It was hard to believe that she (were) dead for three months.  
(a) was (b) has been  
(c) is (d) no improvement
135. If a person (studied) the history of the Maratha empire, he would have wondered how a small warrior tribe could have challenged the mighty Mughals.  
(a) has studied (b) had studied  
(c) could study (d) no improvement
136. By 2030 India (would) have become the most populous country in the world.  
(a) will (b) should  
(c) shall (d) no improvement
137. It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by doing (with) such people.  
(a) away of (b) away with  
(c) from (d) no improvement
138. Don't step near the cliff's edge, else your life (might be thrown into) great peril.  
(a) will be in (b) will face  
(c) would be placed in (d) no improvement
139. Varun goes (for cinema) every Friday.  
(a) to cinema (b) to the cinema  
(c) in cinema (d) no improvement
140. Mr. Shah (is having) two houses.  
(a) has (b) got  
(c) has been having (d) no improvement
141. The bus (had left) before I reached the stop.  
(a) left leaves (b) leaves  
(c) will have left (d) No improvement
142. I (have been writing) twenty pages since morning.  
(a) was writing (b) am writing  
(c) have written (d) no improvement
143. In 2001, hundreds of people were killed (from) the earthquake in Gujarat.  
(a) in (b) because of  
(c) since (d) no improvement
144. Vikram (insist that) he was innocent.  
(a) insisted on that (b) insisted that  
(c) insisted on (d) no improvement
145. His condition has only deteriorated, his life (hangs with threads).  
(a) is hanging on threads  
(b) hangs by a thread  
(c) hangs on a thread  
(d) no improvement
146. We are late because my wife took two hours to (put up) her make-up.  
(a) put on (b) put  
(c) put over (d) No improvement
147. The kids are happy. They (were playing ) in the pool since noon.  
(a) are playing (b) played  
(c) have been playing (d) no improvement
148. The sink is leaking, we had better (send for) a plumber.  
(a) be sending for (b) been sending for  
(c) send off (d) no improvement
149. The (needs) of the hour was to reform the entire banking system.  
(a) need (b) needing  
(c) needings (d) no improvement
150. One minute they're all sweet (but) caring and the next minute they stab you in the back.  
(a) if (b) and  
(c) only (d) nor
151. The pool was dry as the water (had been drained off) the day before.  
(a) has been drained off  
(b) was drained  
(c) has been drained away  
(d) no improvement
152. (Her all) answers were incorrect.  
(a) All of her (b) Her every answer  
(c) All in her (d) no improvement
153. Bunty did not just throw the toy, he (has broken it).  
(a) had broken it (b) broken it too  
(c) breaks it (d) no improvement
154. You ought not to (go) there but you did.  
(a) have gone (b) be going  
(c) going (d) no improvement

155. Grandfather always (finds faults) with the poor gardener.  
 (a) find fault (b) find faults  
 (c) is finding faults (d) no improvement
156. (As) you find me absent, please leave the parcel with my colleague.  
 (a) Would (b) Could  
 (c) Should (d) no improvement
157. Let us hurry, or else the bus (will be leaving) the stop by the time we reach there.  
 (a) will leave (b) will have left  
 (c) would have left (d) no improvement
158. I won't be able to leave for office until they (arrive).  
 (a) have arrived (b) had arrived  
 (c) will have arrived (d) no improvement
159. Ajay, who (was studying) architecture at present, hopes to go to Australia after graduation.  
 (a) studies (b) has been studying  
 (c) is studying (d) no improvement
160. The Saranda forest is infested (with) King Cobras.  
 (a) of (b) in  
 (c) from (d) no improvement
161. (It is no good to cry) over past failures.  
 (a) It is of no good crying  
 (b) It is of no good to cry  
 (c) It is no good crying  
 (d) no improvement
162. I went to sleep last night, (almost as soon as) my head hit the pillow.  
 (a) no sooner then (b) as quickly as  
 (c) almost as quickly as (d) no improvement
163. People in some rural areas don't get water to drink, (besides) many people in urban areas have water even for their pools.  
 (a) and (b) whereas  
 (c) where (d) no improvement
164. Ajay told the manager that he would not mind (standing and eat) the lunch.  
 (a) standing and eating (b) stand and eating  
 (c) to stand and eat (d) no improvement
165. I took for a ride the motorcycle (which Rohit has) bought yesterday.  
 (a) that Rohit (b) that which Rohit has  
 (c) that Rohit had (d) no improvement
166. Corruption has become (the day's order).  
 (a) today's order (b) the order of the day  
 (c) the order of today (d) no improvement
167. When the prodigal son returned home, his father welcomed him (with open hands).  
 (a) with open hearts (b) with open mind  
 (c) with open arms (d) no improvement
168. You can play video games and paint or (draw) from anywhere.  
 (a) be drawing (b) can draw  
 (c) could draw (d) no improvement
169. The (van's doors) are loose.  
 (a) van-doors (b) door of the van  
 (c) doors of the van (d) no improvement
170. I understood a good deal of (what was going on) about me.  
 (a) that which was going on  
 (b) what has had been going on  
 (c) what that has been going on  
 (d) no improvement
171. What time are we (going to leave) tomorrow?  
 (a) going to go to leave (b) going to be leaving  
 (c) going to have left (d) no improvement
172. When he arrived at the party, he (had been dressed) in a black suit.  
 (a) dressed (b) had dressed  
 (c) was dressed (d) no improvement
173. There is no more (accommodation) for you in this bus.  
 (a) room (b) seat  
 (c) space (d) no improvement
174. By the end of this decade, doctors surely (must have discover) a cure for cancer.  
 (a) would have discovered  
 (b) could discover  
 (c) have discovered  
 (d) no improvement

175. It is essential (through cleaning) the mixer after batch.  
 (a) to clean thoroughly  
 (b) to through clean  
 (c) to cleaning thoroughly  
 (d) no improvement
176. Ravi (hadn't ought to) have done that to Shaina.  
 (a) ought not (b) ought not to  
 (c) have not ought to (d) no improvement
177. The driver gave (advice) at the court during the murder trial.  
 (a) evidence (b) proof  
 (c) witness (d) no improvement
178. You can always count (at me) in difficult times.  
 (a) upon me (b) on me  
 (c) on I (d) no improvement
179. The other shirt (will cost) you more.  
 (a) would cost (b) will be costing  
 (c) could be costing (d) no improvement
180. Having finished the voluminous novel, (it was being put away by him).  
 (a) it was put away by him  
 (b) he has had put it away  
 (c) he put it away  
 (d) no improvement
181. Each of our (trainee pay theirs) tuition fee at the beginning of the course.  
 (a) trainees pay theirs (b) trainee pays theirs  
 (c) trainees pays his (d) no improvement
182. Perhaps the wolf (was waiting) to spring upon him.  
 (a) had been waited (b) has waited  
 (c) could be waiting (d) no improvement
183. Do you know (to whom Raj is going to marry)?  
 (a) who is raj going to get married  
 (b) who Raj will be going to marry  
 (c) whom Raj is going to marry  
 (d) no improvement
184. You and I must understand (one another), and that too without delay.  
 (a) one other (b) with one another  
 (c) each another (d) no improvement
185. No sooner had the bell rung (then) the children ran out of the classrooms.  
 (a) when (b) than  
 (c) and (d) no improvement
186. Priya assured Reema that she (would look at) her dog while she is out town.  
 (a) Would look after (b) would overlook  
 (c) will look for (d) no improvement
187. Practically (every) part of the coconut tree is used by man.  
 (a) each (b) all  
 (c) most (d) no improvement
188. I gave her the book that I (won) as a prize.  
 (a) will win (b) had won  
 (c) am winning (d) no improvement
189. Ramesh says, he has already repaid me but I can't recall, so I'll have (to take his word).  
 (a) to take his word as true  
 (b) to take him at his word  
 (c) to take his for word for it  
 (d) no improvement
190. The manager was highly upset because of (the inordinate delaying).  
 (a) the inordinate delay  
 (b) the inordinately delay  
 (c) the inordinately delaying  
 (d) no improvement
191. The naughty boy made (many a mischief).  
 (a) much mischief (b) many mischief  
 (c) many a mischiefs (d) no improvement
192. Grandfather has said so out of affection, do not take (to) heart.  
 (a) into (b) it to  
 (c) it by (d) no improvement
193. The pet has just finished its meal (and is satisfied now).  
 (a) now and was satisfied  
 (b) now and is satisfied  
 (c) then and is satisfied  
 (d) no improvement

194. The air hostess gave me a cup (which had) coffee.  
 (a) containing (b) filled with  
 (c) of (d) no improvement
195. The pilgrim (lain) in the shade of the tree.  
 (a) lied (b) laid  
 (c) lay (d) no improvement
196. The department granted him permission (to stay) in Dubai.  
 (a) of stay (b) of staying  
 (c) for stay (d) no improvement
197. My mother opened the parcel without (worrying) to read the address on it.  
 (a) doubting (b) bothering  
 (c) fearing (d) no improvement
198. She could not cope (by) the heavy workload.  
 (a) with (b) of  
 (c) up (d) no improvement
199. Many such mishaps can be avoided if we (are) careful.  
 (a) be (b) might be  
 (c) were (d) no improvement
200. The candidate was so ignorant that the officer was (compelled for asking) him to leave  
 (a) being compelled to be asking  
 (b) so compelled to ask  
 (c) compelled to ask  
 (d) no improvement
201. The two scammers divided the loot (among) themselves.  
 (a) between (b) amongst  
 (c) with (d) no improvement
202. Tell me (what is hers number)?  
 (a) what number is hers  
 (b) what her number is  
 (c) what number is her  
 (d) no improvement
203. The Kadampuzha Devi is (Worth seeing temple) in Kerala.  
 (a) one of the worth seeing temples  
 (b) a temple worth seeing  
 (c) a temple of worth being seen  
 (d) no improvement
204. They were angry because they realized that they (have had been cheated).  
 (a) had been cheated (b) were cheated  
 (c) are cheated (d) no improvement
205. The stranded pilgrims (had waited) in the bitter cold for more than two hours now.  
 (a) has been waiting (b) have been waiting  
 (c) have waited (d) no improvement
206. The exhausted travelers seemed relieved when the train finally (came into) the station.  
 (a) pulled in (b) pulled into  
 (c) pulled onto (d) no improvement
207. All the allegations levelled (over) the poor watchman were found to be baseless.  
 (a) upon (b) off  
 (c) against (d) no improvement
208. "I am the only man in the world who (can) paint a picture so true to life," he said.  
 (a) will (b) could  
 (c) may (d) no improvement
209. Your son (will) have looked smart in a kurta yesterday.  
 (a) shall (b) can  
 (c) would (d) no improvement
210. Viren plays hockey and football (too).  
 (a) both (b) also  
 (c) even (d) no improvement
211. I don't want an award (for help to you).  
 (a) to have helped you (b) for helping you  
 (c) for helping to you (d) no improvement
212. Shouts of the crowd cheering the home team now (stuff) the air.  
 (a) fill (b) occupy  
 (c) infest (d) no improvement
213. We were still waiting in the queue for tickets when the show (had begun).  
 (a) was beginning (b) begins  
 (c) began (d) no improvement
214. It was so hot during the concert that some spectators passed (out).  
 (a) away (b) by  
 (c) over (d) no improvement

215. Would it be impolite (to be asked) why they are leaving?  
 (a) to ask (b) for asking  
 (c) for being asked (d) no improvement
216. The workers are bent (on) getting a full months pay as bonus.  
 (a) for (b) upon  
 (c) to (d) no improvement
217. As management we are accountable (to) the Board of Directors.  
 (a) towards (b) with  
 (c) against (d) no improvement
218. Usually the climate in the Northern parts of India is cooler (from)the Southern parts.  
 (a) as (b) to  
 (c) than (d) no improvement
219. I feel (out for sorts) today.  
 (a) of sort (b) out of sort  
 (c) out of sorts (d) no improvement
220. An increase in incidents of chain snatching (has been reported) in the newspapers recently.  
 (a) has been written (b) have been reported  
 (c) are being reported (d) no improvement
221. We (should had) the confidence that we will surely succeed one day.  
 (a) could have (b) had to have  
 (c) must have (d) no improvement
222. The guide's (knowledge) of the history of the monument surprised me.  
 (a) knowing (b) familiarity  
 (c) know how (d) no improvement
223. When I (go) to Paris, I shall visit the Eiffel Tower.  
 (a) shall go (b) will be going  
 (c) have to go (d) no improvement
224. Please pass me that (scissors).  
 (a) scissor (b) pair of scissor  
 (c) pair of scissors (d) no improvement
225. Candidates will have to (give) the test again tomorrow.  
 (a) do (b) take  
 (c) perform (d) no improvement
226. Tanveer has wisdom, charm, and (he had a good) sense of humour.  
 (a) a good (b) Tanveer has a good  
 (c) he has a good (d) no improvement
227. Everyday we (have usually) dinner at 8 o'clock.  
 (a) usually have (b) have usual  
 (c) have had usually (d) no improvement
228. (It is) a pleasant day, we went for a walk.  
 (a) Having been (b) It being  
 (c) It been (d) no improvement
229. I wish I (knew what was) wrong with my daughter.  
 (a) had known what is (b) knew what is  
 (c) had knew what was (d) no improvement
230. If I (just had) the money I would have bought the car.  
 (a) have had (b) was having  
 (c) had (d) no improvement
231. The good fortune of (my being) your disciple in my youth has greatly benefited me in my career.  
 (a) my having been (b) myself being  
 (c) being (d) no improvement
232. Before I met your brother I (have had) a poor opinion of him.  
 (a) had had (b) had  
 (c) did have (d) no improvement
233. I prefer black coffee (over) cappuccino.  
 (a) rather than (b) to  
 (c) instead of (d) no improvement
234. The priest agreed (to answer on) questions on theology.  
 (a) to answer (b) for answering  
 (c) to answer for (d) no improvement
235. Alcohol in moderate quantity boosts concentration of good cholesterol and (inhibiting blood clots).  
 (a) inhibits blood clots (b) inhibit blood clots  
 (c) inhibited blood clots (d) No improvement.
236. One of the (main function of) the State is maintenance of law and order.  
 (a) main function for (b) main functions of  
 (c) main functions for (d) No improvement.

237. We must realize that learning from (mistakes is an) important part of life.  
 (a) mistakes are an (b) mistakes are a  
 (c) mistake are a (d) No improvement.
238. The sword of Tipu Sultan was recently (brought at an) auction by an Indian for Rs. 2 crores.  
 (a) brought in a (b) brought in an  
 (c) bought in an (d) No improvement.
239. Setbacks and failures (has always been) an integral part of science.  
 (a) has always being (b) were always been  
 (c) have always been (d) No improvement.
240. The company is determined to achieve the target (by any means) possible.  
 (a) through no means (b) from some means  
 (c) in any means (d) No improvement.
241. We have been (look forward to) the arrival of the now machinery for two weeks.  
 (a) looked forward for (b) looked forward at  
 (c) looking forward to (d) No improvement.
242. He was quite upset (how we refused) his request for a loan.  
 (a) that we refuse (b) when we refused  
 (c) while we refuse (d) No improvement.
243. The HR department plays (a such crucial) role in the organization.  
 (a) so crucially (b) mostly crucial  
 (c) very crucial (d) No improvement.
244. If the evidence (bear out) the charge, he may be sentenced to death.  
 (a) bears out (b) bore out  
 (c) was born out (d) No improvement.
245. He has (to liaise direct) with the police while writing the report.  
 (a) liaised direct (b) to liaise directly  
 (c) to liaising direct (d) No improvement.
246. The rise in unemployment (is parallel by) an increase in petty crime.  
 (a) was parallel by (b) will be parallel by  
 (c) is paralleled by (d) No improvement.
247. He has a chance (redeem him) after last week's mistake.  
 (a) to redeem him (b) to redeem  
 (c) to redeem himself (d) No improvement.
248. We shall eat (some now and save some) for tomorrow.  
 (a) now some and save some  
 (b) now some and some save  
 (c) some and save  
 (d) No correction required
249. the manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go (to the hitch-hiking).  
 (a) For a hitch-hiking. (b) For hitch-hiking.  
 (c) Hitch-hiking (d) No improvement.
250. it is high time you (should start) revising your lessons.  
 (a) Started (b) Had started  
 (c) Will start (d) No improvement.

## Solutions

1. **(b);** "nor did I" is the appropriate use as inversion takes place after "nor".
2. **(b);** 'a monument worth seeing' is the appropriate use.
3. **(b);** We need to write main verb "helped" and its object "her" after helping verb "had" and then "not only" and "but also" should be introduced.
4. **(a);** 'ago' is used with past indefinite tense thus 'finished' should be used instead of "had finished".
5. **(b);** "was constructed" is the correct choice.
6. **(a);** 'see' is the correct choice. The sentence is in the form of simple present tense.
7. **(c);** Sentence should be in active and 'I' should take 'have' helping verb with it so that 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb can be used accordingly.
8. **(a);** 'returned' is the correct choice as the sentence is In past thus "returned" should be used.
9. **(b);** as the context in the statement is "person" is going to the market, so eggs are about to finish, thus "few" should be used which gives the negative meaning.

10. (c); indifferent takes "to" preposition with it.
11. (c); Option (c) is correct because when two superlatives are used for a single person both will take definite article "the" with it.
12. (b); Here the people of Japan are compared to the people of America. Japan is not compare to America, thus for the 'people' we need to use 'those'.  
"The people of Japan are wiser than people of America".  
"The people of Japan are wiser than those of America".
13. (a); "appoint" does not take "as" with it.
14. (c); I wish/ I desire takes "were" with it to show wish/desire etc.
15. (b); The sea being rough.  
"The sea" is subject and "rough" is adjective. The structure to join "adjective" to subject in "adjective complement" is subject + be+ adj. so any be verb should come here and we can use  
"The sea being rough"  
"The sea is rough" is also correct but it does not show any after effect with it.  
"The sea being rough" here we have to show the after effect of the previous sentence which is "they abandoned the swim".
16. (d); No improvement
17. (a); "has" is used to show perfect tense and has takes 3rd form of verb with it. And, sentence should be in active thus "has advised" is the correct option.
18. (b); "we" cannot be the subject of reference of "time i.e. evening" thus a temporary subject should be used that is "it".
19. (a); "be looking forward to" is the expression that we use to show waiting for something eagerly.
20. (d); No improvement.
21. (d); No improvement.
22. (c); "either" means pointing out individual things or person and "either" acts as a "pronoun" thus it will take singular verb with it.
23. (c); "while" shows duration and it should be used with "continuous tense". "While" is also a subordinate conjunction and the clause after "while" is subordinating clause which itself shows a point of time, thus perfect continuous should not be used with "while" in a subordinating conjunction.
24. (b); "since" is used to show the point of time and with that perfect or perfect continuous should be used however "see" is a stative verb whose continuous is not used thus present perfect should be used. thus option (b) is correct.
25. (d); No improvement.
26. (b); "let you have" is the correct term which means to give permission to someone to take something.  
Thus option (b) is correct.
27. (a); As the first clause is in past, thus the next clause should be in past as well thus, option (a) is correct.
28. (b); "hardly" is a negative verb and with negative word "anything" should be used.
29. (a); "all other" or "any other" is used in comparative degree.  
William Shakespeare is greater than all other writers.  
William Shakespeare is greater than any other writer.  
However, in superlative no "other" is used thus, "all the" should be used. thus option (a) is correct.
30. (c); In "be used to" structure "to" is a preposition after which noun should come. Sleep is a verb which should be changed to gerund which is a noun. And ving form of verb acts as a noun which is called gerund. Thus option (c) is correct.
31. (a); done for: Doomed to death or destruction.  
The context says that as he had not completed his project on time he thought he was dead or in big trouble.
32. (c); pick at: to nag or hassle.  
As the context shows that "he was upset and his cousin ate heartily then he must have nagged, thus to show resentment or hassle option (a) should be used.
33. (c); As it shows the general habit thus both the clauses should be in present. thus option (a) is correct.
34. (d); No improvement
35. (c); "look" is a stative verb and it should not be written in passive thus "would look" is correct.

36. (c); "known" is a stative verb and it should not be written in passive thus "have long known" is correct.
37. (a); reason for should be used to give "the reason". Thus option (a) is correct.
38. (b); agree with persons/ policies etc.  
Agree to proposals.  
Thus "agree with" should be used.
39. (b); father is the doer thus passive should not be used, if the "doer" had been someone else then passive could have been used however father is appreciating the efforts not the other way round that is he is being appreciated by someone.
40. (c); with surprise we use "at".
41. (b); **obsolete: no longer used.**
42. (a); first clause is conditional clause and "will" should not be used in conditional clause. thus option (a) is correct.
43. (b); we use "did/had" after "no sooner".  
"No sooner did/had...than" is the correct structure
44. (b); adapt to:  
"Adapted to" generally means that something has changed to fit its own environment. For example, "People have adapted to the difficult living conditions in the Arctic."  
"Adapted for" suggests changes made to something by someone else. For example, "The vehicle was adapted for off-road travel by the engineering students at University X."  
Thus, an equipment cannot adapt to something on its own.  
An equipment is adapted for cotton industries (by us).
45. (c); "have" never takes "ing" form of verb with it and modal never takes singular form of verb with it.  
Modal takes base form of verb and "have" takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb, so "might have done" is correct thus, option (c) is correct.
46. (a); "being" is ving form of "be" "ving" must have any helping verb before it and helping verb used for "ving" is "is/am/are/was/were" thus "was being" should be used and "was being" is not an action verb. It represents state and act as a "linking verb". Thus, an adjective should be used after linking verb.
47. (a); "having" is a transitive verb which takes the direct object. And "too much fun" is the object of "having" thus preposition "to" is not required.
48. (a); "verb" which is used here is "would" and it is a modal which must take base form of verb, thus "be" should be used. And "be" takes ving with it. thus "be doing" should be used.
49. (b); "surprise" is a transitive verb whose object is not given. thus, "surprising" will be changed to "surprised" which is a past participle which can act as an adjective. Another thing that need to be considered is "subject" is plural thus verb that will be used will be plural verb thus "were" should be used, and "were" will act as a linking verb.
50. (c); "in order" is a preposition where "to" is a part of infinitive, thus after "to" only bare infinitive should be used.  
Thus option (c)
51. (a); "had never been" should be used as "been" is used to imply the meaning of "travelled or flown" and for the 3<sup>rd</sup> form "had" should be used. thus option (a) is correct.
52. (b); "being dashed" is the correct term to use as "escaped" is a verb which will take a noun after it and "being" which acts as a gerund is a noun as well. However, "being" takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb and it takes passive form after it. So "dashed" will be used. thus option (b) is correct.
53. (c); "for some time" shows the duration with which we need to use "perfect continuous tense". Thus option (c) is correct.
54. (c); "was not being" is the correct term to use because if the sentence is in active and if we use "is am are was were" as a hv then there must be "ving" after it thus "being" should be used and "was being" acts as a linking verb thus an adjective "observed" should be used.
55. (b); shoes is a plural noun which takes plural verb thus "were" should be used and "were" is acting as a linking verb thus "covered" which is a past participle acting as an adjective should be used.
56. (a); the most appropriate verb here is "will become". Option (a) is correct.



57. (c); "since when" is a point of time, and as in later part of sentence "been" is used thus "present perfect continuous" should be used and as the sentence is interrogative thus helping verb "has" should come before "continuous form of verb" in the sentence.
58. (b); "films" is a plural noun, and "being" is a main verb before which we need helping verb and the verb which should be used as a helping verb for plural noun is "are". Thus option (b) Is correct.
59. (c); "having" should be used as "having" itself is a transitive verb thus "to" should not used to add an object.
60. (b); "has" is a helping verb which takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb thus "become" should be used.
61. (c); "they" is a plural pronoun, it requires plural verb, thus sentence had been correct if "have" should have been used there, but as per the option given option (c) is given.
62. (b); "doing" is a main verb which requires "helping verb" and "we" is a plural noun which will take plural helping verb with it, thus "were" should be used.
63. (b); "mind" is a main verb which will take object after it, thus "carrying" is a gerund which can act as an object of "mind", thus option (b) is correct.
64. (b); "would have jumped" can be used in conditionals or to show the completion in future by some point of time. Here neither any conditional nor any completion is required, thus "jumped" should be used.
65. (b); "afford" takes infinitive or gerund after it. thus "to buy" should be used.
66. (d); No improvement.
67. (b); "would" is a modal which always takes base form of verb thus "have" should be used. "would have" as a helping verb will take "loved" with it.
68. (a); "Must" is a modal which takes base form of verb, thus it will take "have" with it and "have" will take 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb with it thus "have been" is correct.
69. (a); an infinitive is written in to + v1 structure, so "heard" should be changed to "hear". Thus option (a) is correct.
70. (a); "must" will take "have" with it. And "have" takes v3 with it thus "must have changed" is correct
71. (b); "should" is a modal which will take base form of verb with it. and have will take "been" with it.  
Thus, "should have been" should be used.
72. (c); "must" is a modal which will take base form of a verb. Thus "be" should be used. "to" should be taken off.
73. (a); "should" is a "modal" which will take base form of verb I.e. "bother" with it.
74. (c); "must" is a "modal" which will take base form of verb I.e. "see" with it.
75. (b); as "previous" has been used thus, the context of "past" need to be used, thus "had" should be used, apart from that as the action of past is being discussed in present then "present perfect" should be used as the action that is being discussed is already completed. Thus "has had" need to be used.
76. (b); "must" is a modal which will take base form of verb, thus "have" need to be used, and have takes 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb thus "must have been" is the correct term to be used.
77. (c); For is a preposition which will take noun or gerund after it. Inviting is a gerund.
78. (b); The sentence is in present continuous tense. The structure should follow subject + auxiliary BE + main verb-ing.
79. (c); "Sightseeing" itself is an action thus "doing" which represents action should not be written to show an action being happened.
80. (b); To show intension we need to use an infinitive thus "to meet" should be used.
81. (a); "you like to do it" is an assertive statement however as the given statement is an interrogative statement thus "it" should not be used after "to do" otherwise this statement will be an assertive and interrogative at the same time which will be incorrect.
82. (b); "mistaken" is an adjective which should come after "be".
83. (b); option (a) cannot be used as it should be "starts", thus "started" should be used and "started" is a verb and it should have a noun or pronoun after it thus "walking" should be used.
84. (c); must take 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb thus "have" should be used after "must" and have taken 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb, thus "been" should be used after "have". Thus option (c) is correct.

85. (c); "gave up" is a verb after which we need to write an object thus "drinking" which is a gerund should be used. An infinitive should not be used as it is used to show an intention.
86. (d); No improvement
87. (a); 'knocked out' means to hit someone so that the person becomes unconscious
88. (b); Used to: it shows the action of past  
Be/get used to is the semi modal that should be used.
89. (c); Carry away: to become overly excited.  
The young man was overly excited by the passionate appeal made by the social worker.
90. (d); No improvement
91. (d); No improvement
92. (c); Option (c) is the correct choice because "since -a point of time" is used, thus present perfect continuous should be used.
93. (a); Option (a) is the correct choice because 'are living' shows action for a shorter period of time, however present indefinite should be used to show indefinite period.
94. (b); "doesn't he" is the correct use. Doesn't is used when speaking for third person singular subject.
95. (c); "Heading towards" shows the physical movement towards a disaster however for a disaster shows the inclination.
96. (d); No improvement
97. (d); No improvement
98. (c); We use 'have been' because "for long" shows the duration. Thus, present perfect continuous should be used.
99. (b); We use 'against' because here protesters are in opposition to the brutality shown by the police.
100. (a); Option (a) is correct because the sequence we follow is "2<sup>nd</sup> person/3<sup>rd</sup> person/1<sup>st</sup> person".
101. (c); It should be "nipped off" instead of 'nipped on'.
102. (a);
103. (b); With "Hardly had/scarcely had" we use 'when'.
104. (a); Here "to let" is a phrase which means (of a room or property) available for rent.
105. (a); "thing' is the correct choice.
106. (b); With 'contrast' we use 'with'.
107. (b); As there is no point of time or duration given, thus past perfect continuous should not be used.
108. (c); There should be infinitive after love, thus to avail should be used and avail is a transitive verb which should have an object and as the object is not given thus reflexive pronoun 'myself' should be used.
109. (d); **No improvement**
110. (c); it is the type of closed conditional and the structure of closed conditional is :  
If +sub+ had +v3, sub + would have + v3.  
Thus, according to this structure option (c) is correct.
111. (c); Because 'footballers" is a plural noun, so we use 'have been" instead of 'has been'.
112. (d); No improvement
113. (a); would prefer is the modal which takes the base form of verb. Thus option (a) is correct.
114. (b); As the present continuous has been used and "I last saw you" is a point of time thus with that "since" should be used.
115. (a); First part of the sentence is in passive simple past and there is no activity which happened before or after of any other activity thus simple past should be used In the next clause as well. Thus option (a) is correct.
116. (b); "You are what you eat" is a quotation and it should be written in present indefinite.
117. (a); "help" is a causative verb which takes both bare infinitive and to-infinitive it. But as here bare infinitive is given thus we will go with option (a).
118. (b); "burning" is a transitive verb which should have an object but as the object is not given thus sentence need to be improved. "From" is a preposition which can have noun In its object and being will act as an object and at the same time "being" also act as a linking verb which can take adjective with it.  
Thus option (b) is correct.
119. (a); The structure of close conditional is: if+ sub + had +v3, sub + would/should/could + v3.
120. (b); Belong or have is a possessive stative verb which expresses the state of possession and stative can't be written in continuous form. Thus, perfect continuous can't be written either so perfect tense should be used.

121. (c); With since we use perfect continuous tense.
122. (d); No improvement
123. (c); "it is time" takes past indefinite tense with it.  
Thus, it should be learnt.
124. (d); No improvement.
125. (d); No improvement
126. (c); As the "duration" has been given thus present perfect or present perfect continuous should be used. however "v3" has been given thus "perfect continuous" should be used. however, passive should be used.  
Venezuela have deprived of food and medicine for the past year. (incorrect)  
Venezuela have been deprived of food and medicine for the past year. (correct)
127. (d); no improvement.
128. (c); "ask" is a transitive verb and in formal way first indirect object and then direct object should be written.
129. (c); "no sooner .....than" are used in pair thus option (c) is correct.
130. (d); No improvement
131. (c); bear with: be patient or tolerant with.  
Bear off: change course away from the wind.  
bear away: to carry off or attain to in victory
132. (d); No improvement.
133. (c); here "with the" gives the context of "accompanied by".  
e.g. I will go to movie with you.  
We cannot accompany "sweeping majority", because "sweeping majority" is not a person. Thus "by" should be used. majority is a noun before which we need to use an article but as there is no definite majority given thus, indefinite article "a" should be used.
134. (a); As the first clause of the sentence is in past thus the subordinate clause should be in past as well.  
Secondly, "dead" Is not the action verb thus it can't be written with "has been".  
Thus option (a) is correct.
135. (b); the structure of closed conditional is:  
if + sub+ had + v3, sub + would have + V3.  
Thus, according to this structure "had" should be used before "studied" thus option (b) is correct.
136. (a); by 2030 shows the time of future and to refer to the time of future we use "will/shall".  
Would is used with past context.
137. (b); do away with means: to remove it completely.  
It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by (doing away with) such people.  
It is wishful thinking you can improve the situation by (removing) such people.
138. (a); "will be in" Is correct. Option (b) life is not a person who will face something.  
"Would be placed in" will be incorrect as passive will not come because subject itself is the doer. Thus option (a) is correct.
139. (b); "to" is a preposition which is used to add direction, thus "to" should be used after go not "for".  
The should be added as we are talking about some specific place.  
Thus option (b) is correct.
140. (a); Mr. shah is third person singular noun, and for the singular noun singular "verb" should be used. have is a stative verb and should not be used in "continuous" form if it is used to show possession. Thus option (a) is incorrect.
141. (d); No improvement
142. (c); as the "twenty pages" shows the completion thus for the completion perfect tense should be used.  
Thus option (c) is correct.
143. (a); we use "in" when something happens in natural disaster or in any mis-happening.
144. (b); As the second clause is in past thus the first part of the sentence should be in past. Thus past indefinite tense should be used thus "insisted" is correct.
145. (b); hang by a thread is an idiom which means be in a highly precarious state. Thus option (b) is correct.
146. (a); "put on" means to wear something. And for the "makeup" we use "wear".
147. (c); As the point of time given for which we have also used "since" thus perfect continuous tense should be used. thus option (c) is given.
148. (d); no improvement.

149. (a); "the need of hour" is a quote which means "the requirement of something". Quote should be used as it is, their forms should not be changed.
150. (b); "sweet" and "caring" both are positive adjective thus they should not be joined with any contrasting conjunctions, but is a contrasting conjunction. "But" should be used instead of "and". Thus option (b) is correct.
151. (d); no improvement
152. (a); If two determiners are written for a noun and among that if one is possessive adjective then it should not be written away from the noun. It should be written just before the noun. "All her answers were correct" is also correct.
153. (b); "broken it too" should be used. "just" shows that there is after effect of the action also thus to show the after effect of the action done before "too" should be used and as the first part of the sentence is in past indefinite thus next should be in past indefinite also as both are cause and effect of each other. Thus option (b) is correct.
154. (a); as the second clause shows that the event is of past thus first part of the sentence should be in past also, but in the first part of the sentence action has already been done thus perfect tense should be used thus "have gone" should be used.
155. (d); No improvement.
156. (c); this sentence is conditional sentence and we also use "should" as a conditional. Thus, option (c) is correct.
157. (b); By the time we reach there is the adverb of time, and "by that time" the action shall have been completed, thus to show completion "will have left" should be used.
158. (d); No improvement
159. (c); The sentence is in present continuous tense, thus the structure should be subject+ (is/ am/ are) + (verb + ing). Therefore, the correct option is option (c)
160. (d); No improvement
161. (c); The gerund form of the verb "cry" is "crying." You can use a gerund as the subject, the complement, or the object of a sentence.
162. (d); No improvement
163. (b); 'whereas' is used in contrast or comparison with the fact that is previously stated.
164. (a); Both the objects of the sentence should either be in gerunds or infinitives.
165. (a); 'That' refers mostly to things, though a class or type of person is also sometimes referred to by this pronoun
166. (c); 'arms' is the appropriate word.
167. (c); with open arms: with great affection or enthusiasm.
168. (d); no improvement.
169. (c); "van" is a non-living thing and we will not use apostrophe with non-living thing unless they are personified, thus "doors of the van" should be used.
170. (d); no improvement.
171. (d); no improvement.
172. (c); "had been" should not be used, as it is present perfect continuous and there must be a point of time given to use that, thus "was dressed" should be used.
173. (b); "seat" is the correct term to use, if "seat" had not been given then room should have been used.
174. (a); "would have discovered" should be used to show the completion of something.
175. (a); "an infinitive" should be used to show "intention" thus, "to clean" should be used and after that an adverb "thoroughly" should be used which will qualify "clean".
176. (b); "ought to" is a modal which is also a helping verb and "had" is a helping verb as well after which we need to write "main verb" but as "ought to" is a helping verb and it can't be written after "had not". Thus "ought to" should be written and to negate a statement "not" should be written in between "ought" and "to".
177. (a); evidence: the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
178. (b); "on me" should be used at "at me".
179. (d); no improvement.
180. (c); "it" cannot be the subject of reference of "having finished", "it was being" should be replaced with "he" and he can be the subject of reference for both the clauses. Thus option (c) is correct.

181. (c); As "each" indicates individual singular units, and with singular noun we use "singular verbs" thus, "pays" should be used and apart from that "each" will take singular pronoun as well thus "his" should be used.
182. (d); no improvement.
183. (c); know is a transitive verb which will take direct object after it without preposition, thus to should be taken off before "whom", thus the correct sentence is  
Do you know whom Raj is going to marry?
184. (d); here "each other" should be used however "each other" is not given so the best suitable option will be "one another" that is already given In question thus no improvement should be done.
185. (b); no sooner takes "than" with it. thus option (b) is correct.
186. (a); look after: take care of.
187. (d); With words ALMOST, PRACTICALLY, NEARLY, we do not use EACH; with these words we can use EVERY only.
188. (b); "winning" of the prize happened before the giving of the book, thus, if any action happened before some other action "past perfect" should be used.
189. (b); take one at one's word: to believe what someone says and act accordingly.
190. (a); "delay" itself is a noun as well thus no need of writing in gerund form.
191. (a); "mischief" is an uncountable noun thus "much" should be used.
192. (b); take to heart is a proverb which means be deeply moved or affected. And "take" is a tv thus it can be written after "take".
193. (d);
194. (c); a cup of coffee is the correct term to use as this is a general statement and it did not require any deep description, thus "which had, containing and filled with" should not be used.
195. (c); The sentence is in simple present tense form. Thus, first form of the verb is required here. Therefore, 'lay' is the correct choice.
196. (d);
197. (b);
198. (a);
199. (d);
200. (c);
201. (a);
202. (b);
203. (b);
204. (a);
205. (b);
206. (a);
207. (c);
208. (d);
209. (c);
210. (d);
211. (b);
212. (a);
213. (c);
214. (d);
215. (a);
216. (d);
217. (d);
218. (c);
219. (c);
220. (d);
221. (c);
222. (d);
223. (d);
224. (c);
225. (b);
226. (a);
227. (a);
228. (b);
229. (d);
230. (c);
231. (a);
232. (b);
233. (b);
234. (a);
235. (a); Replace 'inhibiting blood clots' with 'inhibits blood clots'

236. (b); Replace 'main function of' with 'main functions of'
237. (d); No Improvement
238. (c); Replace 'brought at an' with 'bought in an'
239. (c); Replace 'has always been' with 'have always been'
240. (d); No improvement
241. (c); Structure of Present Perfect Progressive is [S +Has/Have + Been + V + ing+ O +C]
242. (b); This makes the sentence meaningful.
243. (c); 'Very' is required in place of 'such' because 'crucial' is an adjective and only an adverb can qualify it. 'Such' is an adjective and 'Very' is an adverb.
244. (a); Here the subject is 'the evidence' and it is singular, so the verb should be necessarily singular agreeing with the subject.
245. (b); An adverb qualifies a Verb. 'Direct' is also used as an adverb, but here 'directly' is the appropriate option.
246. (c); The verb should be in passive form [**Be +V3**]
247. (c); 'Chance' is a noun and a noun is always followed by an infinitive, so 'to redeem' should be used. We should also mind that the effect of the action falls on the subject (he), reflexive pronoun should be used after the verb. Such as **enjoy, pride, absent, introduce revenge, adjust, etc.**
248. (d); No Improvement
249. (b); The correct expression is "go for hitch-hiking". Hitch-hiking will not take article before it.
250. (a); "it is high time" always takes "simple past" with it.



# Fillers

## Exercise

**Direction (1-250):** In the following question, the sentence given with blank to be filled in with an appropriate word. Select the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by selecting the appropriate option.

1. The higher you climb, the more difficult it \_\_\_\_\_ to breathe.  
(a) became (b) becomes  
(c) has become (d) is becoming
2. Neha has been crying \_\_\_\_\_ morning.  
(a) from (b) of  
(c) since (d) till
3. The employee did not \_\_\_\_\_ to the argument of the manager.  
(a) precede (b) exceed  
(c) concede (d) recede
4. He was sworn \_\_\_\_\_ as the Prime Minister of our country.  
(a) in (b) off  
(c) about (d) out
5. Rituals play into the \_\_\_\_\_ understandings of a society.  
(a) tactfully (b) tacit  
(c) taciturn (d) tacitly
6. Repetition bred a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ with the characters.  
(a) familiarity (b) familiar  
(c) familiarly (d) familiarise
7. I sensed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the argument.  
(a) beautiful (b) beautifully  
(c) beauty (d) beautification
8. The beans are \_\_\_\_\_ turned to avoid burning.  
(a) constant (b) constants  
(c) constantly (d) constantedly
9. Fourteen kilometres \_\_\_\_\_ not a short distance, to reach to my office daily.  
(a) are (b) has  
(c) have (d) is
10. Good reading \_\_\_\_\_ the sense of liberal educated mind.  
(a) beliefs (b) leads  
(c) reflects (d) starts
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the problem of air pollution in his speech.  
(a) averted (b) adverted  
(c) exclaimed (d) mentioned
12. Rohan is so magnanimous that everyone is always \_\_\_\_\_ to help him in his project.  
(a) eager (b) enthusiastic  
(c) reluctant (d) ignorant
13. My sister's marriage passed \_\_\_\_\_ peacefully.  
(a) away (b) by  
(c) off (d) out
14. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on computer science in your school library, so you need to purchase them from the market.  
(a) a few (b) a little  
(c) few (d) the few
15. Don't loiter \_\_\_\_\_ the corridor.  
(a) around (b) off  
(c) of (d) at
16. I will scold him when \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) he will come (b) he comes  
(c) he would come (d) he had come.
17. He could excel in his board exams only after \_\_\_\_\_ very hard.  
(a) continuing (b) functioning  
(c) learning (d) toiling
18. He \_\_\_\_\_ his camera on the table.  
(a) laid (b) lain  
(c) lay (d) lie
19. \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard, you cannot succeed.  
(a) If (b) Till  
(c) Until (d) Unless
20. Corruption is a standing hindrance \_\_\_\_\_ the nation's development.  
(a) of (b) over  
(c) to (d) upon

21. God is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) immanent (b) mortal  
 (c) imminent (d) deference
22. Riya \_\_\_\_ her matriculation examination in 2016.  
 (a) completed (b) passed  
 (c) obtained (d) gathered
23. \_\_\_\_ the rain stopped, the concert had to be suspended.  
 (a) Until (b) Unless  
 (c) Till (d) while
24. The elephant stampeded and tore \_\_\_\_ the streets.  
 (a) on (b) out  
 (c) off (d) down
25. Keith has \_\_\_\_ with a failure in English examination thrice.  
 (a) caught (b) gone  
 (c) got (d) met
26. The manager was \_\_\_\_ an explanation of his conduct.  
 (a) called for (b) called off  
 (c) called to (d) called up
27. Virat Kohli added another feather \_\_\_\_ his cap by his wonderful performance in the one day match.  
 (a) in (b) to  
 (c) into (d) upon
28. Only when \_\_\_\_ failed, the army resorted to force.  
 (a) efforts (b) arrests  
 (c) persuasions (d) manipulations
29. John as well as his friends always \_\_\_\_ the permission of his mother before going for a rugby match.  
 (a) asks (b) receives  
 (c) seeks (d) soughts
30. My sister unlike my brothers \_\_\_\_\_ to have a career in Engineering.  
 (a) wants (b) want  
 (c) wish (d) aspire
31. It is mainly due to Peter's lethargy that the plan fell \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) off (b) through  
 (c) in (d) out
32. Mother shall return \_\_\_\_ an hour.  
 (a) in (b) after  
 (c) during (d) within
33. My father did not approve \_\_\_\_\_ the plan of travelling to Uttarakhand because of bad weather there.  
 (a) of (b) one  
 (c) to (d) with
34. I settled \_\_\_\_\_ Canada last year.  
 (a) at (b) in  
 (c) off (d) on
35. His father \_\_\_\_ him up in a construction business.  
 (a) built (b) hold  
 (c) keep (d) set
36. I have \_\_\_\_ respect for his achievement.  
 (a) abundant (b) profound  
 (c) strong (d) unique
37. Being a \_\_\_\_ doctor, he never shirks work.  
 (a) conscious (b) conscience  
 (c) conscientious (d) consensus
38. The meeting was presided \_\_\_\_ by the Chairman.  
 (a) over (b) upon  
 (c) of (d) in
39. Both taciturn and \_\_\_\_\_, Daniel seldom spoke and never spent money.  
 (a) wary (b) cheap  
 (c) discreet (d) miserly
40. He was too \_\_\_\_ to make a statement before the Boss.  
 (a) shy (b) tired  
 (c) timid (d) coward
41. Ankita is disgusted \_\_\_\_ the habit of her brother.  
 (a) at (b) on  
 (c) of (d) with
42. Due to the security reasons we were \_\_\_\_ from entering into the cockpit of the plane.  
 (a) denied (b) rejected  
 (c) stopped (d) warned
43. Neha's mother was annoyed with her as she could not \_\_\_\_ her examination.  
 (a) Get off (b) Get on  
 (c) Get upon (d) Get through
44. I shall \_\_\_\_ her if she apologises to me for her misbehavior.  
 (a) pardoned (b) forgive  
 (c) punish (d) reprimand
45. The fun \_\_\_\_\_ reduced significantly when mom decided to tag along.



- (a) mark (b) sign  
(c) quotient (d) moment
46. The shepherd guarded a large \_\_\_\_\_ of sheep and allowed them to move from pasture to pasture.  
(a) block (b) culture  
(c) shoal (d) flock
47. At night, the hungry orphan would sneak into the kitchen and \_\_\_\_\_ tiny amounts of food.  
(a) prefer (b) lifter  
(c) differ (d) pilfer
48. As the only \_\_\_\_\_ person in the wacky family, the sensible girl felt like the odd woman out.  
(a) insane (b) vain  
(c) sane (d) main
49. Everyone was pleased to learn the actor would \_\_\_\_\_ his role as the captivating pirate.  
(a) reprise (b) rescue  
(c) save (d) free
50. The diamond necklace was \_\_\_\_\_ too extravagant for a simple dinner party.  
(a) distance (b) long  
(c) very much (d) far
51. The criminal changed his name to an \_\_\_\_\_ in order to elude the police.  
(a) alternative (b) alias  
(c) option (d) untrue
52. The \_\_\_\_\_ my husband and I had was so loud it woke our children.  
(a) quarrel (b) coral  
(c) moral (d) laurel
53. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ own a copy of Shakespeare's Hamlet?  
(a) chance (b) chances  
(c) perchance (d) by chances
54. A police detective often finds himself in the position of having to \_\_\_\_\_ between a lie and a truth.  
(a) extinguish (b) distinguish  
(c) finish (d) languish
55. Although the school lunch passed the legal standards, \_\_\_\_\_ or not it is healthy is debatable.  
(a) weather (b) if  
(c) whether (d) either
56. Seventeen students were needed for a \_\_\_\_\_ in order to discuss the topics during the Student Council meeting.  
(a) decorum (b) quota  
(c) quorum (d) quote
57. Ever since Anita lost her job, she has done \_\_\_\_\_ but wallow in self-pity.  
(a) none (b) nothing  
(c) no (d) never
58. As I think back to my childhood, I \_\_\_\_\_ recall the fun summers on my grandfather's farm.  
(a) wistfully (b) fiscally  
(c) hopefully (d) Awfully
59. After missing four days of school due to a \_\_\_\_\_ of flu, Babita struggled to make up for her missing work.  
(a) bout (b) about  
(c) amount (d) array
60. The company refunded the customer's money in \_\_\_\_\_ with the laws.  
(a) according (b) accordingly  
(c) accordance (d) accord
61. Our nation's \_\_\_\_\_ into another country's war could pull us into the crisis.  
(a) intervention (b) intention  
(c) perfection (d) invention
62. As a fitness \_\_\_\_\_, Deepti is always preaching to her friends about the importance of working out.  
(a) enthusiasm (b) enthusiast  
(c) enthusiastic (d) enthusiastically
63. Because she had a \_\_\_\_\_ demeanour, she was a desirable friend.  
(a) pleasant (b) severe  
(c) mean (d) nasty
64. If your child has not met the \_\_\_\_\_ vaccination requirements, he or she will not be allowed to attend public school.  
(a) optional (b) referral  
(c) compulsory (d) guideline
65. Common adverse \_\_\_\_\_ of this medication include, bleeding, nausea and vomiting.  
(a) affects (b) effect  
(c) effects (d) affect
66. \_\_\_\_\_ to my political rival's statement, the data reveals crime has not increased in this country.  
(a) Accepting (b) Contrary  
(c) Reference (d) Assisting

67. The big stone monument was the only \_\_\_\_\_ the lost traveller remembered.  
(a) specimen (b) souvenir  
(c) piece (d) landmark
68. The airline was unable to give us a reason for the \_\_\_\_\_ departure delay.  
(a) indivisible (b) invincible  
(c) invisible (d) inexplicable
69. After being given \_\_\_\_\_ warnings for disrupting class, Thomas was finally sent to the principal's office.  
(a) singular (b) lone  
(c) numerous (d) unique
70. The \_\_\_\_\_ "pretty ugly" implies that a person can be both attractive and unattractive at the same time.  
(a) simile (b) metaphor  
(c) alliteration (d) oxymoron
71. Finding the comedy routine extremely funny, the family laughed \_\_\_\_\_ along with the rest of the crowd.  
(a) lot (b) hysterically  
(c) crazy (d) guffaw
72. The detective's ability to \_\_\_\_\_ makes it easy for him to scare suspects into confessing.  
(a) bluff (b) stuff  
(c) enough (d) cough
73. Moving to the city was eye-\_\_\_\_\_ for the straitlaced country girl.  
(a) clearing (b) freeing  
(c) saving (d) opening
74. With a blood test, a physician was able to \_\_\_\_\_ the woman's pregnancy.  
(a) term (b) confirm  
(c) firm (d) confer
75. At the meeting, the school counsellor will \_\_\_\_\_ me on some of my career options.  
(a) advise (b) speak  
(c) say (d) listen
76. Boys and girls \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy playing with the building blocks.  
(a) dislike (b) like  
(c) even (d) alike
77. It took several men to \_\_\_\_\_ the fallen tree out of our yard.  
(a) erect (b) establish  
(c) haul (d) rivet
78. If you write a forty-page essay in one night, you'll accomplish a huge \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) treat (b) feat  
(c) fleet (d) beat
79. To ensure a \_\_\_\_\_ reply, please include all pertinent details in your email.  
(a) prompt (b) efficient  
(c) tardy (d) strange
80. The survey provided the company with a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of feedback on its products.  
(a) spectrum (b) option  
(c) choices (d) colours
81. The psychopath gets a \_\_\_\_\_ sense of enjoyment from torturing animals.  
(a) perverse (b) agreeable  
(c) happy (d) reasonable
82. When Jaspal got angry, he started to \_\_\_\_\_ his feelings with his hands.  
(a) participate (b) immolate  
(c) intoxicate (d) gesticulate
83. We feared the enemies attack because they \_\_\_\_\_ everything in their path.  
(a) satiate (b) quench  
(c) remedy (d) incinerate
84. The president's coterie of advisers was unable to offer him a \_\_\_\_\_ to the national problem.  
(a) solvent (b) solute  
(c) solution (d) mixture
85. Since my father was an \_\_\_\_\_ from India, he brought his Indian culture and traditions to the United States with him.  
(a) emigrant (b) immigrant  
(c) native (d) citizen
86. At night, the winding roads can make driving up the mountain a \_\_\_\_\_ journey.  
(a) carefree (b) beastly  
(c) obnoxious (d) treacherous
87. If you are caught using a calculator in the exam then it will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) taken (b) confiscated  
(c) confisticate (d) under possession
88. \_\_\_\_\_ and my younger brother went to the movies all by ourselves.  
(a) I (b) Mine  
(c) Myself (d) My own self

89. A large \_\_\_\_\_ of angry bison's rampaged through the villages.  
 (a) herd (b) swarm  
 (c) group (d) flock
90. Mangoes do not \_\_\_\_\_ all at the same time. Hence, they are not plucked on the same day.  
 (a) germinate (b) ripen  
 (c) grow (d) age
91. The \_\_\_\_\_ with which she manages the task is remarkable.  
 (a) calm (b) comfort  
 (c) ease (d) satisfaction
92. The Directors failed to understand the \_\_\_\_\_ behind the decision to suspend the manager.  
 (a) belief (b) politics  
 (c) ideology (d) rationale
93. The warning bells \_\_\_\_\_ several times before anyone realized the danger.  
 (a) were ringing (b) had rung  
 (c) had rang (d) would have rung
94. I never go shopping on weekends as on those days the malls are \_\_\_\_\_ of people.  
 (a) full (b) busy  
 (c) crowded (d) packed
95. Nobody gets \_\_\_\_\_ with a pretentious smug.  
 (a) along (b) up  
 (c) about (d) through
96. Even if two horses may look \_\_\_\_\_, they may not be of the same age.  
 (a) comparable (b) alike  
 (c) on par (d) only same
97. She deserved the accolades as she \_\_\_\_\_ for it.  
 (a) hardly worked (b) had hard worked  
 (c) was working hard (d) had worked hard
98. Let the cat out of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) house (b) well  
 (c) bag (d) cart
99. \_\_\_\_\_ around the bush.  
 (a) To hit (b) To beat  
 (c) To circle (d) To hide
100. Every evening a \_\_\_\_\_ of wolves descends into the valley to hunt.  
 (a) pack (b) gang  
 (c) company (d) herd
101. At this critical juncture what the company needs is a \_\_\_\_\_ marketing strategy.  
 (a) creditable (b) adventurous  
 (c) incredible (d) credible
102. Fuel suppliers will \_\_\_\_\_ the national oil shortage by raising prices to increase their bottom lines.  
 (a) use (b) misuse  
 (c) venture (d) exploit
103. He is not a native speaker yet he has a good \_\_\_\_\_ over German.  
 (a) authority (b) hold  
 (c) command (d) expertise
104. Rational thinkers are intellectually \_\_\_\_\_ than those who accept faith without questioning the age-old practices.  
 (a) cultured (b) sophisticated  
 (c) superior (d) modern
105. Politicians requested both the warring communities to ----- restraint.  
 (a) depict (b) enforce  
 (c) show (d) exercise
106. The priest called upon the families to \_\_\_\_\_ their differences and agree to the wedding.  
 (a) sink (b) abolish  
 (c) immerse (d) lower
107. It became imperative at this juncture to start a \_\_\_\_\_ between the two warring factions.  
 (a) debate (b) dialogue  
 (c) talk (d) chat
108. Providence smiles \_\_\_\_\_ those who are diligent.  
 (a) with (b) in  
 (c) upon (d) over
109. The baby looked \_\_\_\_\_ the toffee with greedy eyes.  
 (a) upon (b) into  
 (c) on (d) at
110. The government allocated Rs 1,000 Cr for \_\_\_\_\_ of historical monuments.  
 (a) resurrection (b) revival  
 (c) resumption (d) restoration
111. Put your own house \_\_\_\_\_ order before preaching others.  
 (a) within (b) into  
 (c) in (d) to

112. He succeeded in proving his point with \_\_\_\_\_ logic.  
 (a) diabolical (b) irrefutable  
 (c) rational (d) analytical
113. Expectant mothers are more \_\_\_\_\_ to lung damage due to smoking.  
 (a) vulnerable (b) disposed  
 (c) sensitive (d) affected
114. Corporates need to do much more to increase consumer \_\_\_\_\_ about duplicate products.  
 (a) information (b) habits  
 (c) awareness (d) satisfaction
115. The investment bankers worked with the management of both the merging companies to \_\_\_\_\_ a consensus on the merger terms.  
 (a) express (b) emerge  
 (c) elucidate (d) reach
116. The investigations revealed a \_\_\_\_\_ lack of efficiency in the functioning of the airlines.  
 (a) plain (b) obscure  
 (c) conspicuous (d) concealed
117. In India, Hindi is the most \_\_\_\_\_ spoken language.  
 (a) profusely (b) richly  
 (c) deeply (d) widely
118. With his political \_\_\_\_\_, the Party President deftly handled the rebellion.  
 (a) temperament (b) sagacity  
 (c) attitude (d) inexperience
119. The High Court judge \_\_\_\_\_ the orders passed by the district court.  
 (a) quashed (b) squashed  
 (c) killed (d) rented
120. The Department has \_\_\_\_\_ a complaint against Mr. Bakshi.  
 (a) expressed (b) registered  
 (c) informed (d) noted
121. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ interest in studying human psychology.  
 (a) deep (b) wide  
 (c) vast (d) heavy
122. You may try but she is too \_\_\_\_\_ to fall for your trick.  
 (a) brilliant (b) intelligent  
 (c) genius (d) witty
123. As the improvement in his situation was \_\_\_\_\_, the doctor did not discharge him.  
 (a) marginal (b) tiny  
 (c) microscopic (d) negated
124. For a moment I was \_\_\_\_\_ blinded by the camera's bright flash.  
 (a) heavily (b) totally  
 (c) greatly (d) powerfully
125. The vehicles involved in the accident were \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of traffic.  
 (a) obstructing (b) stalling  
 (c) interfering (d) delaying
126. I \_\_\_\_\_ to return by the 3rd of the month.  
 (a) strategize (b) program  
 (c) plan (d) project
127. His success is worthy of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) copying (b) aping  
 (c) simulation (d) emulation
128. The criminal was released on \_\_\_\_\_ for a few days so that he could spend time with his ailing mother.  
 (a) parole (b) guarantee  
 (c) grant (d) mercy
129. The employee had become \_\_\_\_\_ to both the manager's praise as well as reprimand.  
 (a) hardened (b) indifferent  
 (c) hostile (d) immune
130. The unruly behaviour of the parliamentarians \_\_\_\_\_ the speaker.  
 (a) incensed (b) estranged  
 (c) enflamed (d) disparaged
131. To better the public transport system, the municipality \_\_\_\_\_ the scheme of securing dedicated lanes for buses.  
 (a) marketed (b) launched  
 (c) floated (d) enhanced
132. Crimes against women are \_\_\_\_\_ of the deep rooted patriarchal systems of our society.  
 (a) indications (b) manifestations  
 (c) demonstrations (d) explanations
133. Three Indian ad agencies have \_\_\_\_\_ awards at the International competition.  
 (a) obtained (b) attained  
 (c) bagged (d) procured
134. To understand the nature of electromagnetic radiation, it is imperative that we grasp the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of light.

- (a) twice (b) dual  
(c) double (d) dichotomous
135. The special court was \_\_\_\_\_ without having reached any decision on the case.  
(a) adjourned (b) dispersed  
(c) postponed (d) recessed
136. The professor \_\_\_\_\_ over just one point for full two hours.  
(a) deliberated (b) mentioned  
(c) conversed (d) stated
137. I won't be able to come to the party, as I have certain \_\_\_\_\_ to meet.  
(a) promises (b) commitments  
(c) assurances (d) tasks
138. State laws \_\_\_\_\_ the sale of alcoholic beverages inside the stadium.  
(a) freeze (b) inhibit  
(c) prohibit (d) impede
139. The security for the Prime Minister has been \_\_\_\_\_ up following the shoot out.  
(a) secured (b) fortified  
(c) strengthened (d) beefed
140. This is the time that you need to \_\_\_\_\_ all your strength.  
(a) muster (b) build  
(c) capture (d) show
141. The child looked up at her teacher, obviously afraid that she would further \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
(a) revere (b) extol  
(c) laud (d) chastise
142. It was \_\_\_\_\_ hot that summer.  
(a) unbelievably (b) unacceptably  
(c) supremely (d) amazingly
143. In the face of the \_\_\_\_\_ cross examination, the accused remained stoic.  
(a) solid (b) terrible  
(c) tedious (d) gruelling
144. The residence of that rich man was plain to the point of being \_\_\_\_\_, with no luxuries.  
(a) ascetic (b) austere  
(c) stringent (d) solemn
145. Then, he left for Silicon Valley to \_\_\_\_\_ his dream of launching a startup.  
(a) persevere (b) eschew  
(c) pursue (d) cherish
146. \_\_\_\_\_ your crime and your sentence may be reduced, suggested the police.  
(a) Apologise (b) Communicate  
(c) Confess (d) Inform
147. The payment of dues have been \_\_\_\_\_ delayed, informed the executive to the client.  
(a) incredibly (b) crazily  
(c) amazingly (d) unduly
148. The majestic Himalayas are revered, for from them \_\_\_\_\_ the life sustaining river, mother Ganga.  
(a) derives (b) exudes  
(c) emanates (d) radiates
149. Siddhartha \_\_\_\_\_ his wife and children, and left for the mountains.  
(a) renounced (b) deserted  
(c) neglected (d) relinquished
150. No parents can \_\_\_\_\_ to see their ward waste their potential.  
(a) visualize (b) predict  
(c) envisage (d) afford
151. The minister appealed to the public not to \_\_\_\_\_ to violence.  
(a) criticize (b) provoke  
(c) resort (d) influence
152. The combination of high IQ and general knowledge makes it easier to \_\_\_\_\_ these skills.  
(a) have (b) acquire  
(c) procure (d) get
153. Despite the bank's security staff \_\_\_\_\_ a vigil over the treasury boxes, the cash was stolen.  
(a) putting (b) placing  
(c) keeping (d) taking
154. Keynesian economic theory differs \_\_\_\_\_ from Marxian.  
(a) variably (b) markedly  
(c) literally (d) usually
155. The management should have put up a notice \_\_\_\_\_ the dates of the event.  
(a) illustrating (b) implying  
(c) indicating (d) expressing
156. During a depression even the affluent middle class struggles to \_\_\_\_\_ out a living.  
(a) make (b) eke  
(c) pull (d) stretch
157. While mother mixed the cake \_\_\_\_\_, Dipu stood at the table watching her.  
(a) batter (b) concoction  
(c) recipe (d) mixture
158. Please be patient. All your grievances will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) settled (b) satisfied  
(c) solved (d) attended

159. I \_\_\_\_\_ my black leather shoes till they shine.  
 (a) scrub (b) rub  
 (c) brush (d) polish
160. The primary objective of a socialist government is to \_\_\_\_\_ the miseries of the poor.  
 (a) mollify (b) mitigate  
 (c) soothe (d) abet
161. The unfortunate family could do nothing, but \_\_\_\_\_ the death of their sole bread winner.  
 (a) wail (b) languish  
 (c) mourn (d) repent
162. A month before he was scheduled to be hanged from the \_\_\_\_\_, the president granted him clemency.  
 (a) gallows (b) balcony  
 (c) stands (d) frame
163. The researchers are \_\_\_\_\_ into the mode of life of diabetes patients as diabetes is a lifestyle ailment.  
 (a) inspecting (b) investigating  
 (c) observing (d) seeing
164. He is now very old, yet grandfather still is the \_\_\_\_\_ head of my extended family.  
 (a) absolute (b) complete  
 (c) overall (d) undisputed
165. At the same \_\_\_\_\_ the bell struck and school was dismissed.  
 (a) occasion (b) jiffy  
 (c) moment (d) period
166. He had never been of a \_\_\_\_\_ constitution, and after a little more than a week's illness he died.  
 (a) superb (b) energetic  
 (c) dynamic (d) robust
167. It doesn't look like you're all that \_\_\_\_\_ at singing either.  
 (a) ignorance (b) skilled  
 (c) adept (d) adapt
168. Possessing even a single nuclear weapon acts as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) deterrent (b) detriment  
 (c) boundary (d) excuse
169. As global temperatures rise, an untreatable new strain of the flu might \_\_\_\_\_ up at any moment.  
 (a) fill (b) crop  
 (c) bring (d) chop
170. How can any \_\_\_\_\_ person hope to know what thoughts transpire in so evil a mind?  
 (a) rational (b) sober  
 (c) thinking (d) negligent
171. They played with the lambs in the field and saw no human \_\_\_\_\_ but the shepherd.  
 (a) individual (b) beings  
 (c) person (d) self
172. People came out on the streets and \_\_\_\_\_ firecrackers to celebrate the victory.  
 (a) burst (b) heated  
 (c) burnt (d) ignited
173. I don't have a big budget, I just need a place which provides bed and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) drinks (b) breakfast  
 (c) food (d) eatables
174. The student body met the Principal to have their \_\_\_\_\_ heard.  
 (a) griefs (b) disdain  
 (c) woes (d) sorrows
175. Nations work to expand justice in the society and provide infrastructure to \_\_\_\_\_ commerce.  
 (a) pass (b) contribute  
 (c) popularize (d) promote
176. I have been paying taxes for the past five years yet I do not have the \_\_\_\_\_ to vote as I am not a citizen.  
 (a) authority (b) responsibility  
 (c) right (d) claim Correct
177. I didn't know he had such an \_\_\_\_\_ collection of books.  
 (a) sweeping (b) major  
 (c) elaborate (d) extensive
178. It was hard to \_\_\_\_\_ him involved with anything illegal.  
 (a) snap (b) draw  
 (c) photo (d) picture
179. The officer walked in front, leaning on a stick and \_\_\_\_\_ limping.  
 (a) marginally (b) imperceptibly  
 (c) slightly (d) a little
180. This letter is to \_\_\_\_\_ you with the problems faced by the society members.  
 (a) acquaint (b) illustrate  
 (c) convince (d) demonstrate

181. If you exercise \_\_\_\_\_ for half an hour daily, then you will rid yourself from the problem of hypertension.  
(a) recurrently (b) regularly  
(c) routinely (d) continuously
182. The audience absolutely loved the play so much that they \_\_\_\_\_ after every act.  
(a) acclaimed (b) applauded  
(c) appreciated (d) boosted
183. In a clearing that started a few feet away was a small \_\_\_\_\_ of cattle.  
(a) herd (b) flock  
(c) colony (d) drove
184. Technological improvements did not decrease human beings' \_\_\_\_\_ to wage war.  
(a) routine (b) propensity  
(c) nature (d) pattern
185. Oats are cut shortly before reaching \_\_\_\_\_, when they are known as oat-thay.  
(a) maturity (b) age  
(c) ripeness (d) readiness
186. \_\_\_\_\_ between the staff and management led to eventual collapse of the business.  
(a) Roughness (b) Abrasion  
(c) Irritation (d) Friction
187. \_\_\_\_\_ eye witnesses, the news reporter said that six armed men robbed the bank.  
(a) Examining (b) Observing  
(c) Quoting (d) Referencing
188. Unchecked industrial effluents discharging into the rivers has caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the environment.  
(a) uncontrollable (b) disproportionate  
(c) infinite (d) incalculable
189. I am sorry I am late, I was \_\_\_\_\_ up in traffic.  
(a) held (b) delayed  
(c) detained (d) stucked
190. The speed with which she typed the draft demonstrated that she is a \_\_\_\_\_ secretary.  
(a) savvy (b) adapted  
(c) nimble (d) competent
191. The current \_\_\_\_\_ in global negotiations over climate change has stalled progress on the issue.  
(a) intransigence (b) fallacy  
(c) stalemate (d) rigidity
192. My mother likes to \_\_\_\_\_ me by showing everyone my baby pictures.  
(a) stun (b) annoy  
(c) shame (d) embarrass
193. I was taken \_\_\_\_\_ by the server's rude comment about my hair.  
(a) away (b) from  
(c) aback (d) off
194. My aunt wears \_\_\_\_\_ outfits to ensure she is noticed everywhere she goes.  
(a) vivid (b) spirited  
(c) active (d) strong
195. Mayur's second promotion in eleven months confirms he is at the \_\_\_\_\_ of his career.  
(a) roof (b) zenith  
(c) climax (d) vertex
196. The corrupt officer was a \_\_\_\_\_ to the department.  
(a) disgrace (b) disinterred  
(c) discontent (d) despair
197. The union allows the employees to bargain \_\_\_\_\_ for higher wages.  
(a) wholly (b) collectively  
(c) fully (d) completely
198. After the votes were counted, the family \_\_\_\_\_ was for a Hawaiian vacation.  
(a) together (b) idea  
(c) unity (d) consensus
199. My parents will \_\_\_\_\_ my car if I get another speeding ticket.  
(a) capture (b) grab  
(c) confiscate (d) mob
200. The insecticide is very powerful and can kill a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of insects.  
(a) volume (b) spectrum  
(c) rainbow (d) plethora
201. The best way to \_\_\_\_\_ the children's poor test grades is to teach again the lesson and give a second test.  
(a) rectify (b) right  
(c) revise (d) reform
202. Hopefully the architect will be able to turn my \_\_\_\_\_ ideas into the house of my dreams.  
(a) illusive (b) deceptive  
(c) abstract (d) imaginary

203. Because I'm too \_\_\_\_\_ and want everyone to be happy, people often take advantage of my kindness.  
(a) available (b) close  
(c) convenient (d) accommodating
204. We captured the gymnast's \_\_\_\_\_ acrobatic feats on camera.  
(a) superlative (b) tremendous  
(c) wondrous (d) valued
205. Janice was \_\_\_\_\_ when her husband abruptly announced that their marriage was over.  
(a) ravaged (b) spoiled  
(c) wasted (d) devastated
206. The lawyer tried to \_\_\_\_\_ his client to accept the generous settlement offer.  
(a) draw (b) seduce  
(c) incite (d) persuade
207. If immigrants don't learn to speak the native languages of their new countries, they won't be able to \_\_\_\_\_ themselves into society.  
(a) conjoin (b) interface  
(c) integrate (d) reconcile
208. The bank \_\_\_\_\_ his house as he had failed to pay the instalments despite repeated warnings.  
(a) mobbed (b) confiscated  
(c) hijacked (d) captured
209. A large crowd \_\_\_\_\_ to get a glimpse of their favourite star.  
(a) gathered (b) rallied  
(c) clustered (d) compiled
210. With our \_\_\_\_\_ income, my wife and I can usually afford two vacations a year.  
(a) modest (b) simple  
(c) timid (d) discreet
211. The teacher accused Jeetu of \_\_\_\_\_ because she knew he could never write such an exceptional paper.  
(a) borrowing (b) plagiarism  
(c) piracy (d) theft
212. The recession is going to cause \_\_\_\_\_ times for families who are already struggling to pay their bills.  
(a) furious (b) agitated  
(c) turbulent (d) wild
213. On the trip, we needed a guide to \_\_\_\_\_ the foreign language for us.  
(a) describe (b) illustrate  
(c) mimic (d) interpret
214. Brijesh said that he has no \_\_\_\_\_ of stepping down, although he is under a lot of pressure to do so.  
(a) intuition (b) intention  
(c) point (d) object
215. As the judge enters the courtroom, \_\_\_\_\_ calls upon all occupants in the room to stand.  
(a) formality (b) pattern  
(c) culture (d) habit
216. Purush wandered \_\_\_\_\_ through life, with no clear ideas of where he was heading and what he wanted to accomplish.  
(a) madly (b) excitedly  
(c) crazily (d) aimlessly
217. The chess player moved his piece to a more \_\_\_\_\_ position, securing the win.  
(a) profitable (b) auspicious  
(c) advantageous (d) worthwhile
218. Jasbir has the \_\_\_\_\_ of a movie star.  
(a) jinx (b) charisma  
(c) flash (d) mysticism
219. The enzyme was the \_\_\_\_\_ that triggered the chemical reaction.  
(a) catalyst (b) support  
(c) encouragement (d) incitation
220. He is so \_\_\_\_\_ in his beliefs that no one can change his mind!  
(a) vigorous (b) adamant  
(c) tough (d) stiff
221. I shall \_\_\_\_\_ receipt of your email even if I cannot respond to it immediately.  
(a) acknowledge (b) endorse  
(c) ratify (d) allow
222. My husband has listed me as the \_\_\_\_\_ of his life insurance policy.  
(a) successor (b) beneficiary  
(c) heir (d) inheritor
223. Since I forgot about Jeetu's birthday last week, I will send him a \_\_\_\_\_ greeting today.  
(a) belated (b) timely  
(c) unpunctual (d) tardy



224. Either you're a mind reader or it's a \_\_\_\_\_ that you called me just as I was keying your phone number.  
(a) coincidence (b) correlation  
(c) union (d) happening
225. Excusing yourself before standing to leave is part of proper table \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) usage (b) etiquette  
(c) dignity (d) habit
226. Because a waterfall is so \_\_\_\_\_, people can sit and watch it for hours.  
(a) enslaving (b) deviating  
(c) deviating (d) captivating
227. The approaching hurricane is sure to be a \_\_\_\_\_ that will affect the lives of millions.  
(a) wreck (b) misadventure  
(c) calamity (d) mess
228. For three months, I have had a \_\_\_\_\_ headache.  
(a) inbred (b) settled  
(c) chronic (d) lifelong
229. When I broke my leg, it was the \_\_\_\_\_ of a nightmare week.  
(a) top (b) maximum  
(c) summit (d) climax
230. The relocation of the car factory to our struggling town is an economic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) boon (b) good  
(c) donation (d) present
231. My grandmother's exercise regime is to walk the mall at a \_\_\_\_\_ pace.  
(a) potent (b) brisk  
(c) strong (d) vital
232. It does not suit you to cast \_\_\_\_\_ on the character of such a pure woman.  
(a) praise (b) abuses  
(c) vituperations (d) aspersions
233. The comatose patient was kept under observation till his body's systems came back from suspended \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) dynamism (b) elation  
(c) animation (d) ebullience
234. Arun's financial \_\_\_\_\_ has helped him earn a fortune on the stock market.  
(a) dexterity (b) readiness  
(c) expertise (d) knack
235. That charming girl was the \_\_\_\_\_ of all eyes.  
(a) target (b) cynosure  
(c) aim (d) star
236. True health and true success go together for they are inseparably \_\_\_\_\_ in the thought realm.  
(a) interspersed (b) bound up  
(c) intertwined (d) interrelated
237. Though he was theoretically a friend of peasants, his voting record in the past \_\_\_\_\_ that impression.  
(a) implied (b) created  
(c) confirmed (d) belied
238. The child was so spoiled by his parents that he pouted and became \_\_\_\_\_ when he did not receive all their attention  
(a) discreet (b) suspicious  
(c) sullen (d) tranquil
239. We were amazed that a man who had been till now the most \_\_\_\_\_ of public speakers could, in a single speech, electrify an audience and bring them cheering to their feet.  
(a) enthralling (b) accomplished  
(c) prosaic (d) masterful
240. The great advantage of early rising is the good \_\_\_\_\_ it gives us in our day's work.  
(a) kick (b) spirit  
(c) feeling (d) humour
241. The best friend a man has in this world may \_\_\_\_\_ against him and become his enemy.  
(a) fight (b) appear  
(c) change (d) turn
242. No one can say that hospitality is a \_\_\_\_\_ which the natives of this land do not have.  
(a) practice (b) process  
(c) tradition (d) virtue
243. In a country where the landlord has a permanent property in the soil it will be worth his \_\_\_\_\_ to improve that property.  
(a) asset (b) while  
(c) trial (d) effect
244. The new textile policy lays great emphasis on stabilising cotton prices to \_\_\_\_\_ the interest of cotton growers.  
(a) improve (b) raise  
(c) protect (d) channelize
245. The man felt \_\_\_\_\_ when he got to know that he had been cheated.  
(a) worried (b) horrified  
(c) humiliated (d) disgraceful
246. The chairman \_\_\_\_\_ the company's funds, so he was dismissed.  
(a) pirated (b) misplaced  
(c) misappropriated (d) enticed

247. Rohan yelled \_\_\_\_\_ her and she hastily retreated.  
 (a) towards (b) to  
 (c) on (d) at
248. He stood \_\_\_\_\_ Ankita, but could not utter a single word for quite some time.  
 (a) to (b) for  
 (c) before (d) towards
249. We are all accountable \_\_\_\_\_ team leader for our work on this project.  
 (a) of (b) with  
 (c) for (d) to
250. With increased economic development, the demand for the metal has grown at a faster \_\_\_\_\_ than it is being mined.  
 (a) pace (b) move  
 (c) step (d) manner

## Solutions

1. (b); 'becomes'
2. (c); 'Since'
3. (c); **Concede** means admit or agree that something is true after first denying or resisting it.
4. (a); "swear in : to make someone give a formal promise in a law court or at an official-ceremony"
5. (b); **Tacit** means understood or implied without being stated.
6. (a); **Familiarity** means close acquaintance with or knowledge of something.
7. (c); 'beauty' is the correct choice. "Beauty" is a noun which is correct. However, "beautification" is also a noun but it is a process to beautify someone, thus option (c) is correct.
8. (c); 'Constantly' is the correct choice. Constantly is an adverb which qualifies the adjective which is "turned" here.
9. (d); fourteen kilometers shows the single unit, thus singular verb should be used with it.
10. (b); "leads" is the correct option. Lead: to guide
11. (b); **Adverted** means refer to in speaking or writing.
12. (a); **Eager** means strongly wanting to do or have something.
13. (c); pass off: happen or be concluded in a specified, usually satisfactory way. Thus option (c) is correct.
14. (c); as the books need to be purchased thus there must be few books. "Few" is used to give negative sense. Option (c) is correct.
15. (a) loiter around means to linger aimlessly
16. (b); "subordinate clause" starts with conjunction which is "when" and subordinate clause does not take "will" with it and it is written in present indefinite tense.
17. (d); **Toiling** means work extremely hard or incessantly.
18. (a); Here **laid** means put (something) down gently or carefully.
19. (d); A conditional should be used and there should be contrast also thus "unless" should be used.
20. (c); hindrance takes "to" preposition with it.
21. (a); **Immanent**: existing or operating within.
22. (b); passed in the correct word to use. "Completed" might have been used if "graduation" had been there.
23. (a); "until" is subordinate conjunction and clause starting with until/unless is subordinate clause. And to refer time "until" is used.
24. (d); tear down: an act of completely dismantling something. Thus, option (d) is correct.
25. (d); "has" is a helping word which must take 3<sup>rd</sup> form of verb with it. And with "failure" we should use "meet" in this context.
26. (a); call for: to ask or to demand. "Called" should be used as the sentence is in passive.
27. (b); to add another feather to one's cap: an achievement to be proud of. Thus option (b) is correct.
28. (c); persuasions: the action or process of persuading someone.
29. (c); here "john" is a main subject which is a singular third person thus we need to use singular verb thus and we seek permission from someone.  
Seek: to ask for.
30. (a); "my sister" is the real subject thus with that singular verb which is "wants" should be used.
31. (b); fell through: to fail to happen.

32. (d); within: not further than an area or period of time. Thus option (d) is correct.
33. (a); approve of: officially agree to or accept as satisfactory.
34. (b); with "countries" we use "in" before it.
35. (d); set up: to plan or to arrange.
36. (b); profound: very great or intense.
37. (c); **conscientious: wishing to do one's work or duty well and thoroughly.**  
**Conscientious is the proper word to be used here.**
38. (a); presided over: to be in charge of a situation or place
39. (d); As the money has not been spent by Daniel thus he must be "miserly". Miserly is an adjective. Thus option (d) is correct.
40. (c); timid is the one who is easily frightened. Coward is used in a context when we have to show afraid of danger. Shy people are the one who is afraid of company of other people. Thus, option (c) is correct.
41. (a); "disgust at" is a phrasal verb which means "unhappy or disappointed with". Thus option (a) is correct.
42. (c); "deny": state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of. Stop: to cease to happen. Thus "stopped" should be used.
43. (d); **Get through: to pass a difficult test.**
44. (b); "Shall" is a modal which takes 1<sup>st</sup> form of verb with it, thus forgive should be used.
45. (c); Quotient: a degree or amount of a specified quality or characteristic.
46. (d); with sheep we use "flock"  
A shoal of fish.  
A flock of birds, sheep.
47. (d); "Pilfer" means to steal something in small amount.
48. (c); "sane": reasonable or sensible.
49. (a); reprise: to repeat.
50. (d); "extravagant" is an adjective, before which we need to use adverb and "too" is an adverb. However, we can add "far" before "too" and then "far too" together will act as an adverb. thus, option (d) is correct.
51. (b); alias: A pseudonym or alias is a name that a person or group assumes for a particular purpose, which can differ from their original or true name.
52. (a); "quarrel" is the word which should be used here.
53. (c); perchance means perhaps. Thus option (c) is correct.
54. (b);
55. (c); whether or not: it is used for saying that it is not important which of two possibilities is true.
56. (c); quorum: the smallest number of people needed to be present at a meeting before it can officially begin and before official decisions can be taken
57. (b); "nothing" is an indefinite pronoun. "has done" is a transitive verb which needs an object and pronoun can be the object of verb, thus option (b) is correct.
58. (a); wistfully: with a feeling of vague or regretful longing.
59. (a); bout: a short period of intense activity of a specified kind.
60. (c); accordance: in a manner conforming with or in conformity with.
61. (a); intervention: the action or process of intervening.
62. (b); enthusiast: a person who is very interested in a particular activity or subject
63. (a); Demeanour is noun which means outward behavior, "pleasant" is the correct word to choose. Because she had a pleasant outward behaviour, she was a desirable friend.
64. (c); compulsory. Sth which is required or mandatory.
65. (c); effect is a noun and a verb as well which means "result".  
Affect is only a verb which means to affect someone.  
Here "effect" is acting as a noun and the verb in the sentence is "include" which is plural thus subject should be plural. Thus "effects" should be used.
66. (b); **Contrary** means opposite in nature, direction, or meaning. There should be contrast in the sentence thus contrary should be used.
67. (d); landmark: an object or feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance.
68. (d); inexplicable: unable to be explained or accounted for.
69. (c); **numerous: great in number; many.**

70. (d); oxymoron: two words used together that have, or seem to have, opposite meanings.
71. (b); **hysterically** means used to emphasize how funny something is.
72. (a); **bluff** means an attempt to deceive someone into believing that one can or is going to do something.
73. (d);
74. (b);
75. (a);
76. (b);
77. (c); **haul** means pull or drag with effort or force.
78. (b); **feat** means an achievement that requires great courage, skill, or strength.
79. (a); **prompt** means encourage (a hesitating speaker) to say something.
80. (a); **spectrum** means used to classify something in terms of its position on a scale between two extreme points.
81. (a); **perverse**: showing a deliberate and obstinate desire to behave in a way that is unreasonable or unacceptable.
82. (d); **gesticulate**: use gestures, especially dramatic ones, instead of speaking or to emphasize one's words.
83. (d); **incinerate** means destroy (something, especially waste material) by burning.
84. (c);
85. (b); **immigrant** means a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.
86. (d); **treacherous** means presenting hidden or unpredictable dangers.
87. (b); **Confiscate** means take or seize (someone's property) with authority.
88. (a); 'I' is the correct option. In the subjective case subjective pronoun should be used, thus "I" should be used.
89. (a); **Herd** means (with reference to a group of people or animals) move in a group.
90. (b); **Ripen** means (of fruit or crops) completely developed and ready to be collected or eaten.
91. (c); 'ease' is the correct choice. 'Ease' means absence of difficulty or effort.
92. (d); **Rationale** means the reasons or intentions that cause a particular set of beliefs or actions.
93. (b); 'had rung' is the correct choice. Rung = past participle form of the verb; always used with "has" / "had" / "have".
94. (a); 'full' of people is the correct choice.
95. (a);
96. (b);
97. (d); "had worked hard" should be used as the action has been done before the realization.
98. (c); **Let the cat out of the bag** is an idiom which means reveal a secret carelessly or by mistake.
99. (b); Option (b) is the correct choice because "To beat around the bush" is an idiom phrase.
100. (a); Here pack is referred as a group of similar things or people.
101. (d); **Credible** means capable of persuading people that something will happen or be successful.
102. (d); **exploit** means make full use of and derive benefit from (a resource).
103. (c); Here 'command' means dominate (a strategic position) from a superior height.
104. (b); **Sophisticated** means having, revealing, or involving a great deal of worldly experience and knowledge of fashion and culture.
105. (d); **Exercise** means an action or actions intended to improve something or make something happen.
106. (a); **Sink** means gradually decrease or decline in value, amount, quality, or intensity.
107. (b); Here **dialogue** means a conversation between two or more people as a feature of a book, play, or film.
108. (c); Here upon is used as more formal term for on, especially in abstract senses.
109. (d);
110. (d); **Restoration**: the action of returning something to a former owner, place, or condition. **Resurrection**: a supposed act or instance of a dead person coming back to life. **Resumption**: the action of beginning something again after a pause or interruption. **Revival**: an improvement in the condition, strength, or fortunes of someone or something.
111. (c); In order: in the correct condition for operation or use. In order to: for the purpose of. We should eat in order to live.
112. (b); **Irrefutable** means impossible to deny or disprove.

113. (a); **Vulnerable** means exposed to the possibility of being attacked or harmed, either physically or emotionally.
114. (c); awareness: knowledge or perception of a situation or fact.
115. (d); Here **reach** means the extent or range of something's application, effect, or influence.
116. (c); obscure: not clearly expressed or easily understood.  
Conspicuous: clearly visible.  
Conceal: kept secret; hidden.  
Plain: simple or basic in character.
117. (d); profusely: to a great degree; in large amounts.  
Richly: in an elaborate, generous, or plentiful way.  
Deeply: intensely.
118. (b); sagacity: the quality of being intelligent.  
Temperament: liable to unreasonable changes of mood.
119. (a); **quashed**: reject as invalid, especially by legal procedure.  
Squashed: crush or squeeze (something) with force so that it becomes flat, soft, or out of shape.
120. (b); Here **registered** means enter or record on an official list or directory.
121. (a);
122. (b);
123. (a); **Marginal** means relating to or at the edge or margin.
124. (b); "totally" is the correct word to use which means completely.
125. (a); obstructing: a thing that impedes or prevents passage or progress; an obstacle or blockage.
126. (c); an intention is always represented by "plan".
127. (d); **emulation: effort to match or surpass a person or achievement, typically by imitation.**  
Simulation: imitation of a situation or process.
128. (a); parole: the temporary or permanent release of a prisoner before the expiry of a sentence, on the promise of good behavior.
129. (b); indifferent: having no particular interest or sympathy; unconcerned.  
Hostile: showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly.
130. (a); **incensed: very angry; enraged.**  
Estranged: a wife or husband no longer living with their spouse.
- Enflamed: a less common spelling of "to burst" Into flame.  
Disparaged: regard or represent as being of little worth.
131. (b); launch: to start something.
132. (b); Manifestations: an event, action, or object that clearly shows or embodies something abstract or theoretical.
133. (c); Bagged: succeed in catching something  
Procure: to obtain with care.
134. (b); nature is a noun, before which we need to use adjective, and "dual" is an adjective.
135. (a); adjourn: put off or postpone.  
Disperse: distribute or spread over a wide area.  
Postpone: cause or arrange for (something) to take place at a time later than that first scheduled.  
Recessed: to attach a fitment by setting it back into the wall or surface to which it is fixed.  
However, in official language "adjourn" is used.
136. (a); deliberated means engage in long and careful consideration.
137. (b); commitments: an obligation that restricts freedom of action.  
Promises: declaration or assurance that one will do something or that a particular thing will happen.  
Assurances: a positive declaration intended to give confidence; a promise.
138. (c); **prohibit: formally forbid something by law, rule, or other authority.**  
Impede: delay or prevent someone or something by obstructing them; hinder.  
Inhibit: hinder, restrain, or prevent.
139. (d); beef up: to increase something, often in strength.  
Secure: certain to remain safe and unthreatened.  
Fortified: provide a place with defensive works as protection against attack.  
Strengthened: make or become stronger.
140. (a); muster: to assemble. We use "muster" with strength when the context is regarding assembling.
141. (d); Chastise: Rebuke or reprimand severely. Only "chastise" go with the context thus option (d) is correct.

- Revere- to respect/ worship.  
Extol: praise enthusiastically.  
Laud: to praise
142. (a); "hot" Is an adjective thus an "adverb" should be used and unbelievably is an adverb which means unlikely to be true. Thus option (a) is correct.
143. (d); grueling: extremely tiring and demanding. "Grueling" is the correct word to choose.
144. (b); Austere: having no comforts or luxuries.
145. (c); pursue: to follow or chase something. Thus "pursue" goes with the context.
146. (c); Confess is the correct term to be used.  
Confess means to admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong.
147. (d); unduly: to an unwarranted degree or excessively
148. (c); Emanates: to originate from somewhere.
149. (a); renounce: formally declare one's abandonment.
150. (d); here "afford" will be used in a context of "accepting",
151. (c); resort: the fact that you have to do something because there is no other way of achieving something
152. (b); acquire: to learn or to develop.
153. (c); "keeping" is the correct term to be used as we "keep" a vigil over sth.
154. (b); markedly: to an extent which is clearly noticeable; significantly.
155. (c); indicating: pointing out;
156. (b); eke: manage to make a living with difficulty.
157. (a); batter(noun): Batter is thin dough that can be easily poured into a pan
158. (a);
159. (d);
160. (b); mitigate means make (something bad) less severe, serious, or painful.
161. (c); mourn means feel or show sorrow for the death of (someone), typically by following conventions such as the wearing of black clothes.
162. (a); Gallows means a structure, typically of two uprights and a crosspiece, for the hanging of criminals.
163. (b); investigating means carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of (an incident, allegation, etc.) so as to establish the truth.
164. (d); undisputed means not disputed or called in question; accepted.
165. (c);
166. (d); robust means strong and healthy; vigorous.
167. (c);
168. (a); deterrent : a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something.
169. (b); crop up: appear, occur, or come to one's notice unexpectedly.
170. (a); Rational: based on or in accordance with reason or logic.
171. (b); human beings is the correct term to use and it means All of the living human inhabitants of the earth.
172. (a);
173. (b);
174. (c); woes means troubles.
175. (d); Promote: support or actively encourage
176. (c); right is the correct term to use.
177. (d); extensive: covering or affecting a large area.
178. (d); to picture: an impression of something formed from a description
179. (c); "slightly": to a small degree; not considerably.
180. (a); acquaint: knowledge or experience of something.
181. (b); regularly: at uniform intervals of time.
182. (b); applauded: show approval or praise by clapping.
183. (a); for "cattle", we use "herd".
184. (b); propensity: an inclination or natural tendency to behave in a particular way.
185. (a); "maturity" should be used here.
186. (d); friction: conflict or animosity caused by a clash of wills, temperaments, or opinions.
187. (c); Quoting: to iterate or to perform or utter repeatedly.
188. (d); incalculable: too great to be calculated or estimated.
189. (a); held up means to stuck, thus option (a) is correct.
190. (d); competent: efficient and capable
191. (c); Stalemate: Stalemate is a situation in which neither side in an argument or contest can win or in which no progress is possible.
192. (d); embarrass means cause (someone) to feel awkward, self-conscious, or ashamed.
193. (c);
194. (a);
195. (b);

196. (a); 197. (b); 198. (d); 242. (d); virtue :righteousness, morality, ethicalness.  
199. (c); 200. (b); 201. (a); Hospitality is not a practise but ethicalness  
202. (c); 203. (d); 204. (c); to welcome people.  
205. (d); 206. (d); 207. (c); 243. (b); worthwhile: worth the time, money, or ef-  
208. (b); 209. (a); 210. (a); fort spent; of value or importance.  
211. (b); 212. (c); 213. (d); 244. (c); "interest" are always protected.  
214. (b); 215. (a); 216. (d); Interest : what someone wants.  
217. (c); 218. (b); 219. (a); 245. (c); worry : feel or cause to feel anxious or trou-  
220. (b); 221. (a); 222. (b); bled about actual or potential problems.  
223. (a); 224. (a); 225. (b); Horrify: fill with horror; shock greatly.  
226. (d); 227. (c); 228. (c); Humiliated: make (someone) feel ashamed  
229. (d); 230. (a); 231. (b); and foolish by injuring their dignity and  
232. (d); 233. (c); 234. (c); pride.  
235. (b); **Cynosure** means a person or thing that is the Disgraceful(adj): unacceptable.  
centre of attention or admiration. A verb need to be used, and option (a)(b)  
236. (c); **Intertwined** means twist or twine together. are not with the context thus option (c) is  
237. (c); **Confirmed** means firmly established in a correct  
habit, belief, or way of life and unlikely to  
238. (c); **Sullen** means bad-tempered and sulky. 246. (c); misappropriated : dishonestly or unfairly  
239. (c); **Prosaic** means having or using the style or take (something, especially money, belong-  
diction of prose as opposed to poetry; lack- ing to another) for one's own use.  
ing imaginativeness or originality.  
240. (a); kick means "a good start". 247. (d); Yell takes preposition "at" with it.  
Spirit means mood, attitude. 248. (c); we "stand" before someone and "in front"  
241. (d); "turn" takes "against" with it, if we need to of something.  
give the sense of "oppose". 249. (d); accountable takes "to" with it.  
250. (a); Pace means speed in walking, running, or  
moving. Here we are talking about growth  
speed so pace is used.



# Spelling Correction

## Exercise

**Direction (1-40);** In the following question, four words are given out of which one word is incorrectly spelt. Select the incorrectly spelt word.

1. (a) Conceive (b) Leisure (c) Neice (d) Reign
2. (a) Dictionary (b) Irrelevant (c) Perishable (d) Tangible
3. (a) Entrepreneur (b) Remuneration (c) Apprentice (d) Sovereignty
4. (a) Tranquility (b) Perseverance (c) Resplendence (d) Accommodation
5. (a) Pedestrian (b) Plaintiff (c) Potatoes (d) Potassium
6. (a) Fabulous (b) Gorgeous (c) Heterogeneous (d) Inocuous
7. (a) Tomorrow (b) Occurrence (c) Temperature (d) Preferable
8. (a) Receeding (b) Cemetery (c) Parallelogram (d) Rehearsal
9. (a) Gaurantee (b) Itinerary (c) Magnificent (d) Writing
10. (a) Etiquete (b) Exquisite (c) Restaurant (d) Scavenger
11. (a) Hygeine (b) Fascist (c) Career (d) Apparel
12. (a) Reside (b) Revise (c) Advise (d) Demice
13. (a) Anxiety (b) Believe (c) Height (d) Peity
14. (a) Admitted (b) Benefited (c) Married (d) Offered
15. (a) Forfeit (b) Gorilla (c) Blissfull (d) Corrupt
16. (a) Afforestation (b) Translucent (c) Foreigner (d) Achievement
17. (a) Autumn (b) Desperate (c) Reciept (d) Traffic
18. (a) Century (b) Finance (c) Remember (d) Sponser
19. (a) Continuous (b) Glamoros (c) Meticulous (d) Vicious
20. (a) Secondary (b) Sizable (c) Succumb (d) Sustanence
21. (a) Buletin (b) Barrage (c) Buoyant (d) Beginner
22. (a) Guidance (b) Ambassador (c) Handkercheif (d) Labourer
23. (a) Millionaire (b) Omission (c) Foreign (d) Propriety
24. (a) Acquaintance (b) Appeasement (c) Abnormality (d) Accentuate
25. (a) Usable (b) Defense (c) Inventor (d) Annaul
26. (a) Changeable (b) Inedible (c) Tracable (d) Valuable
27. (a) Impression (b) Personnal (c) Terrorism (d) Illiterate
28. (a) Stupefaction (b) Preferential (c) Surveillance (d) Detrimental
29. (a) Colonel (b) Hypocrisy (c) Offence (d) Strength
30. (a) Preceed (c) Proceed (d) Succeed
31. (a) Accurate (b) Business (c) Sedentery (d) Jewellery
32. (a) Chaufer (b) Committee (c) Veterinary (d) Repentance
33. (a) Acquiescence (b) Alienate (c) Belligerent (d) Sabbotage
34. (a) Alluminium (b) Cemetery (c) Recommend (d) Satellite
35. (a) Ecstasy (b) Profecient (c) Sacrifice (d) Temporary
36. (a) Familiar (b) Grammer (c) Narrator (d) Operator
37. (a) Pertinacious (b) Demarcation (c) Temperament (d) Sureptitious
38. (a) Treachery (b) Refrendum (c) Suppression (d) Resemblance
39. (a) Literary (b) Leakage (c) Laudable (d) Loafer
40. (a) Anasthetic (b) Obliterate (c) Concurrence (d) Blithesome



**Direction (41-200);** In the following question, four words are given out of which one word is correctly spelt. Select the correctly spelt word.

- |                    |                |                    |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 41. (a) bereving   | (b) bereaving  | 63. (a) consensus  | (b) concensus   |
| (c) bareaving      | (d) bareving   | (c) concensus      | (d) consensus   |
| 42. (a) frothyest  | (b) frotheist  | 64. (a) presedents | (b) pricedents  |
| (c) frothyest      | (d) frothiest  | (c) precedents     | (d) prisedents  |
| 43. (a) loopholes  | (b) lupholes   | 65. (a) castegated | (b) castigattad |
| (c) lopholes       | (d) luppholes  | (c) castigated     | (d) casttigated |
| 44. (a) wherefor   | (b) wharefore  | 66. (a) poseses    | (b) posseses    |
| (c) wharefor       | (d) wherefore  | (c) posseses       | (d) posseses    |
| 45. (a) Pervrerted | (b) Pervirted  | 67. (a) hypnotist  | (b) hipnotyst   |
| (c) Parvverted     | (d) Parvirted  | (c) hipnotist      | (d) hypnotist   |
| 46. (a) Blandnes   | (b) Blandeness | 68. (a) theurise   | (b) theoris     |
| (c) Blandenes      | (d) Blandness  | (c) theuris        | (d) theorise    |
| 47. (a) Ditheering | (b) Dethering  | 69. (a) palatable  | (b) palateble   |
| (c) Dithering      | (d) Detheering | (c) pallateble     | (d) pallatable  |
| 48. (a) Throtled   | (b) Throttlede | 70. (a) unnerving  | (b) unnerveing  |
| (c) Throtlede      | (d) Throttled  | (c) unerving       | (d) unerveing   |
| 49. (a) Litegants  | (b) Litigents  | 71. (a) posseses   | (b) posseses    |
| (c) Litigants      | (d) Litigents  | (c) poseses        | (d) poseses     |
| 50. (a) Stoically  | (b) Stoicaly   | 72. (a) murmuring  | (b) murmurring  |
| (c) Stoecally      | (d) Stoecaly   | (c) murrmuring     | (d) murrmurring |
| 51. (a) Threashing | (b) Thrasheing | 73. (a) Mutiniers  | (b) Muteneers   |
| (c) Threasheing    | (d) Thrashing  | (c) Muteniers      | (d) Mutineers   |
| 52. (a) Consensus  | (b) Consensus  | 74. (a) Obeisance  | (b) Obeisance   |
| (c) Consensus      | (d) Consensus  | (c) Obesance       | (d) Obesance    |
| 53. (a) Composure  | (b) Cumposure  | 75. (a) illicitly  | (b) illicitly   |
| (c) Composore      | (d) Cumposore  | (c) ilicitly       | (d) illicitley  |
| 54. (a) Alliviate  | (b) Aleviate   | 76. (a) brutality  | (b) brutelity   |
| (c) Alleviate      | (d) Aliviate   | (c) brutallity     | (d) bruttality  |
| 55. (a) Scriptare  | (b) Screenshot | 77. (a) andulate   | (b) undulate    |
| (c) Scripture      | (d) Screenshot | (c) undulete       | (d) andulete    |
| 56. (a) Anoyance   | (b) Annoyance  | 78. (a) revelars   | (b) rewellers   |
| (c) Anoyanse       | (d) Annoyance  | (c) revellers      | (d) rewelers    |
| 57. (a) Actuasion  | (b) Actation   | 79. (a) atrocias   | (b) atrocious   |
| (c) Actasion       | (d) Actuation  | (c) atroceous      | (d) atroacious  |
| 58. (a) Motheatan  | (b) Mothaten   | 80. (a) curvacias  | (b) curvaceous  |
| (c) Mothatan       | (d) Motheaten  | (c) curvaceuse     | (d) curveaceous |
| 59. (a) Extrusion  | (b) Extrusion  | 81. (a) jukstapose | (b) jaxtapuse   |
| (c) Extrosion      | (d) Extrotion  | (c) juxtapose      | (d) jaxtapose   |
| 60. (a) Reterate   | (b) Reiterate  | 82. (a) amusament  | (b) amusement   |
| (c) Reiterete      | (d) Reterete   | (c) ammusemant     | (d) amusement   |
| 61. (a) Contusion  | (b) Contution  | 83. (a) analoges   | (b) analogese   |
| (c) Cuntusion      | (d) Cuntution  | (c) analogues      | (d) analoguese  |
| 62. (a) Scemitaras | (b) Scimitars  | 84. (a) unraffled  | (b) unruffled   |
| (c) Scimetars      | (d) Scemetars  | (c) unrufled       | (d) unraflad    |
|                    |                | 85. (a) bereaving  | (b) bereaveing  |
|                    |                | (c) bereving       | (d) bireaving   |
|                    |                | 86. (a) deligence  | (b) diligence   |
|                    |                | (c) delegece       | (d) diligence   |

87. (a) humanoide (b) rikshaw (c) deviance (d) virtuos
88. (a) bargundy (b) panacea (c) revolver (d) cantinue
89. (a) acolade (b) registry (c) gaudyest (d) frackture
90. (a) transmitt (b) aplauds (c) mobility (d) ceramix
91. (a) comando (b) coolants (c) limphoid (d) permuted
92. (a) pillages (b) spliter (c) palenes (d) bloting
93. (a) femenism (b) aceses (c) permuted (d) vacuols
94. (a) arobics (b) chosers (c) batered (d) eternity
95. (a) sylabus (b) encroach (c) coalesce (d) adhetion
96. (a) sargeons (b) divorsee (c) depicted (d) parlancee
97. (a) karnages (b) halogram (c) demagogy (d) comands
98. (a) preecher (b) hygenic (c) paralel (d) blotting
99. (a) missible (b) saosages (c) emuletor (d) abdicate
100. (a) eraseable (b) probabble (c) secretes (d) esteemeed
101. (a) rootless (b) xpanded (c) fulstop (d) griling
102. (a) terains (b) priestly (c) fereted (d) ablasion
103. (a) lassoing (b) psychik (c) thacher (d) squeezer
104. (a) humable (b) customer (c) breches (d) boufant
105. (a) handcaff (b) friktion (c) sterling (d) emulater
106. (a) urbannity (b) corvete (c) specklles (d) anglican
107. (a) chestity (b) marothon (c) reasert (d) toxicity
108. (a) snatched (b) litigat (c) abhored (d) variabely
109. (a) deceased (b) choiciest (c) anglecan (d) thankful
110. (a) pemphlet (b) montaage (c) ilusory (d) stroller
111. (a) circulate (b) cordonned (c) binomeal (d) fontannel
112. (a) adoption (b) crocusses (c) dollorous (d) pallatine
113. (a) decanyter (b) ghoulsh (c) accollade (d) abruptly
114. (a) sentryes (b) surgeons (c) sibblings (d) imolate
115. (a) wrapping (b) bargundy (c) streses (d) stenchhes
116. (a) blamefull (b) procsimal (c) hilocky (d) miracles
117. (a) unweded (b) informmer (c) mongrels (d) powderred
118. (a) heunches (b) exulltant (c) markated (d) transmit
119. (a) stumbal (b) wrinkeled (c) bristles (d) reasert
120. (a) splintted (b) goudiest (c) gibbered (d) gleening
121. (a) toixicity (b) mamalia (c) columed (d) notation
122. (a) scurryes (b) snached (c) cavurted (d) Hispanic
123. (a) genetix (b) sterage (c) grossest (d) granaite
124. (a) oxidieser (b) thespian (c) appruval (d) secretes
125. (a) tapestry (b) emannates (c) insissted (d) coalese
126. (a) adhesion (b) fundango (c) cannabis (d) closeted
127. (a) dievorce (b) carapase (c) usefully (d) shuffles
128. (a) blotched (b) essences (c) syllabus (d) semmantic
129. (a) depicted (b) brisbaane (c) fiddling (d) ponderred
130. (a) extoled (b) couscous (c) infernall (d) conceritina
131. (a) deseased (b) spedier (c) schemata (d) unioniest
132. (a) commamds (b) prigish (c) adhesive (d) serenly
133. (a) bloting (b) terrazo (c) gulleble (d) pyroxene
134. (a) humanoid (b) spiling (c) amigrate (d) referrent

135. (a) revolver (b) culpable (c) vegetate (d) rhythmic
136. (a) chaastity (b) collapse (c) radially (d) scansiune
137. (a) brunete (b) nemonic (c) abhorred (d) carammels
138. (a) fidelety (b) befallen (c) probable (d) salwager
139. (a) esoteric (b) manerly (c) sawsages (d) dissolve
140. (a) demagoggy (b) galillean (c) pheasant (d) acruals
141. (a) grapled (b) pattered (c) paralel (d) emfathic
142. (a) mamoths (b) nicotien (c) rickshaw (d) platypous
143. (a) defirred (b) decifer (c) fanished (d) glaucoma
144. (a) virtuous (b) tabbulate (c) infinite (d) feytishes
145. (a) panacease (b) saboteur (c) contraste (d) columunar
146. (a) stempede (b) easemant (c) cul-da-sac (d) ripostes
147. (a) ceramix (b) bulwaark (c) adjourns (d) studios
148. (a) toxisity (b) traducer (c) rubecund (d) impeeding
149. (a) litigate (b) diatrybe (c) cloyster (d) griemiest
150. (a) crockery (b) filigre (c) mobility (d) saccristy
151. (a) smolder (b) alveolar (c) canvaccess (d) innosent
152. (a) enervate (b) ligament (c) assecces (d) dweling
153. (a) autarchie (b) inately (c) choosers (d) gimmicks
154. (a) wanquish (b) banterred (c) brouhaha (d) wanderrerr
155. (a) envalop (b) banditry (c) dorsaly (d) agarager
156. (a) fibrossis (b) quaries (c) arobics (d) homilies
157. (a) leukeamia (b) steeples (c) feminism (d) mendril
158. (a) encrooch (b) stingiely (c) caplitate (d) placated
159. (a) chastise (b) adellaide (c) perlance (d) bouttique
160. (a) aplauds (b) neonaetes (c) bestiary (d) pinnioned
161. (a) frackture (b) thiners (c) approvad (d) divining
162. (a) bulfrog (b) assemble (c) paraket (d) colandeer
163. (a) reverent (b) tumberils (c) gramblod (d) sitation
164. (a) snoping (b) leniency (c) bivoacs (d) kerbsid
165. (a) clinched (b) manteling (c) vivecity (d) alergic
166. (a) hologrem (b) comerce (c) bluffers (d) cluters
167. (a) hygenic (b) emmigrant (c) anteirior (d) quarrels
168. (a) aardverk (b) cubickles (c) jauntier (d) celiebate
169. (a) reckliner (b) midling (c) sledeging (d) slimmest
170. (a) pagenate (b) carosel (c) escalate (d) skewwered
171. (a) tusocky (b) lampereys (c) rebeled (d) atrocity
172. (a) excusing (b) begared (c) redulent (d) imortal
173. (a) feriest (b) meditate (c) diuratic (d) farments
174. (a) isommetry (b) artfully (c) mudling (d) carkasses
175. (a) gondolas (b) snubing (c) smalters (d) stradle
176. (a) cabinets (b) basoons (c) sprinkle (d) esposes
177. (a) rosetes (b) reaffirm (c) estimatte (d) lunchon
178. (a) thankfuel (b) chancar (c) nibbling (d) pollyglot
179. (a) mongose (b) salvaged (c) mongose (d) although
180. (a) bilowed (b) prosadic (c) immanent (d) quibles
181. (a) stripeer (b) borderedred (c) varience (d) heretics
182. (a) magnesiam (b) shaters (c) mandarine (d) horrible

- |                    |               |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 183. (a) ultimasy  | (b) partime   | 192. (a) galleons  | (b) audacity  |
| (c) cabarets       | (d) referes   | (c) garbbling      | (d) cerebrum  |
| 184. (a) abedicate | (b) proffers  | 193. (a) amenable  | (b) bevarage  |
| (c) patiense       | (d) antidute  | (c) chorused       | (d) loudable  |
| 185. (a) esteemed  | (b) queling   | 194. (a) anteques  | (b) carotane  |
| (c) paramoure      | (d) tumbeling | (c) scewl          | (d) apoplexy  |
| 186. (a) mixable   | (b) dialects  | 195. (a) scrimped  | (b) avering   |
| (c) venerate       | (d) plugging  | (c) duodenum       | (d) evidance  |
| 187. (a) erasable  | (b) nuerones  | 196. (a) humbeling | (b) wardrobe  |
| (c) ignominy       | (d) trouncees | (c) delicat        | (d) gazeles   |
| 188. (a) vacuoles  | (b) skulcking | 197. (a) guttered  | (b) melower   |
| (c) squadron       | (d) absenses  | (c) cystitis       | (d) mutered   |
| 189. (a) eternity  | (b) monition  | 198. (a) enobles   | (b) theistick |
| (c) advisory       | (d) gigantec  | (c) sagacity       | (d) bristeled |
| 190. (a) motlyiest | (b) plummets  | 199. (a) ambolism  | (b) agendoms  |
| (c) disgorge       | (d) bangalow  | (c) neglige        | (d) heckling  |
| 191. (a) flooring  | (b) altituede | 200. (a) vendetta  | (b) detoxify  |
| (c) purveyour      | (d) snobish   | (c) bamblers       | (d) shredder  |

## Solutions

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. (c); <b>Niece</b> means a daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.</p> <p>2. (a); <b>Dictionary</b> means a reference book on a particular subject, the items of which are typically arranged in alphabetical order.</p> <p>3. (d); <b>Sovereignty</b> means the authority of a state to govern itself or another state.</p> <p>4. (b); <b>Perseverance</b> means persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.</p> <p>5. (a); <b>pedestrian</b>: a person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle.</p> <p>6. (d); <b>Innocuous</b>: not harmful or offensive.</p> <p>7. (b); <b>Occurrence</b>: an incident or event.</p> <p>8. (a); <b>Receding</b>: go or move back or further away from a previous position.</p> <p>9. (a); <b>Guarantee</b>: a formal assurance (typically in writing) that certain conditions will be fulfilled, especially that a product will be repaired or replaced if not of a specified quality.<br/>Itinerary: a planned route or journey.</p> <p>10. (a); <b>Etiquette</b>: the customary code of polite behavior in society or among members of a particular profession or group.<br/>Exquisite: extremely beautiful and delicate.</p> | <p>Scavenger: a person who searches for and collects discarded items.</p> <p>11. (a); <b>Hygiene</b> means conditions or practices conducive to maintaining health and preventing disease, especially through cleanliness.</p> <p>12. (d); <b>Demise</b> means a person's death.</p> <p>13. (d); <b>Piety</b>: the quality of being religious or reverent.</p> <p>14. (a); <b>Admitted</b> confess to be true or to be the case.</p> <p>15. (c); <b>Blissful</b>: extremely happy; full of joy.<br/>Forfeit: lose or be deprived of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrongdoing.</p> <p>16. (b); <b>Translucent</b>: allowing light, but not detailed shapes, to pass through; semi-transparent.</p> <p>17. (c); <b>Receipt</b> means the action of receiving something or the fact of its being received.</p> <p>18. (d); <b>Sponsor</b> means a person or organization that pays for or contributes to the costs involved in staging a sporting or artistic event in return for advertising.</p> <p>19. (b); <b>glamorous: having glamour/style.</b><br/>Meticulous: showing great attention to detail; very careful and precise.<br/>Vicious: deliberately cruel or violent</p> |
|---|---|

20. (d); **sustenance**: the maintaining of someone or something in life or existence.  
**Succumb**: fail to resist pressure, temptation, or some other negative force.
21. (a); **bulletin**: a short official statement or broadcast summary of news.
22. (c); **Handkerchief**: a square of cotton or other finely woven material intended for wiping one's nose.
23. (d); **proprietary**: relating to an owner or ownership.
24. (a); **acquaintance**: knowledge or experience of something.
25. (d); **Annual**: occurring once every year.
26. (c); **Traceable**: to be tracked or detected.
27. (b); **personnel**: people employed in an organization or engaged in an organized undertaking such as military service.
28. (c); **Surveillance**: close observation
29. (b); **hypocrisy**: the practice of claiming to have higher standards or more noble beliefs than is the case.
30. (a); **Precede**: come before (something) in time.
31. (c); **sedentary**: tending to spend much time seated; somewhat inactive.
32. (a); **chauffeur**: a person employed to drive a private or hired car.
33. (d); **sabotage**: deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage.
34. (a); **aluminium**: a light silvery-grey metal.
35. (b); **Proficient**: competent or skilled in doing or using something.
36. (b); **Grammar** means the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics.
37. (d); **Surreptitious**: kept secret, especially because it would not be approved of.
38. (b); **Referendum**: a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision.
39. (b); **leakage**: the accidental admission or escape of liquid or gas through a hole or crack.
40. (a); **Anesthetic**: An anesthetic is a drug to prevent pain during surgery.
41. (b); **Bereaving** means be deprived of a close relation or friend through their death.
42. (d); **Frothiest** means full of or covered with a mass of small bubbles.
43. (a); **Loopholes** means an ambiguity or inadequacy in the law or a set of rules.
44. (d); **Wherefore** means for what reason.
45. (a); **Perverted**: characterized by sexually abnormal and unacceptable practices or tendencies.
46. (d); **Blandness**: lack of strong emotions, features, or characteristics.
47. (c); **Dithering**: to be indecisive.
48. (d); **Throttled**: to attack or kill someone by choking or strangling them.
49. (c); **Litigants**: a person involved in a lawsuit.
50. (a); **Stoically**: without showing one's feelings or complaining about pain or hardship.
51. (d); **Thrashing**: an act of physically beating someone; a beating.
52. (b); **Consensus**: a general agreement.
53. (a); **Composure**: the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
54. (c); **Alleviate**: make (suffering, deficiency, or a problem) less severe.
55. (c); **Scripture**: the sacred writings of a religion
56. (d); **Annoyance**: the feeling or state of being annoyed; irritation.
57. (d); **Actuation**: to incite or move to action.
58. (d); **Motheaten**: a tattered or ragged clothes.
59. (b); **Extrusion**: Extrusion is a process used to create objects of a fixed cross-sectional profile
60. (b); **Reiterate**: say something again or a number of times, typically for emphasis or clarity.
61. (a); **Contusion**: a region of injured tissue or skin in which blood capillaries have been ruptured; a bruise.
62. (b); **Scimitars**: a short sword with a curved blade that broadens towards the point, used originally in Eastern countries.
63. (a); **consensus**: a general agreement.
64. (c); **precedents**: an earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances.
65. (c); **castigated** means reprimand (someone) severely.
66. (c); **possesses** means have as belonging to one; own.

67. (d); **hypnotist**: a person who carries out hypnosis, either for medical reasons or for entertainment.
68. (d); **theorise**: theories about something.
69. (a); **palatable**: pleasant to taste.
70. (a); **unnerving**: make someone lose courage.
71. (a); **possesses** means have as belonging to one; own.
72. (a); **murmuring** means a low or indistinct continuous sound.
73. (d); **Mutineers** means a person, especially a soldier or sailor, who rebels or refuses to obey the orders of a person in authority.
74. (a); **Obeisance** means a gesture expressing deferential respect, such as a bow or curtsy.
75. (b); **illicitly** means disapproved of or not permitted for moral or ethical reasons.
76. (a); **brutality** means savage physical violence; great cruelty.
77. (b); **undulate** means move with a smooth wave-like motion.
78. (c); **revellers** means a person who is enjoying themselves in a lively and noisy way.
79. (b); **atrocious** means of a very poor quality; extremely bad or unpleasant.
80. (b); **curvaceous** means (especially of a woman or a woman's figure) having an attractively curved shape.
81. (c); **juxtapose**: place or deal with close together for contrasting effect.
82. (d); **amusement**: the state or experience of finding something funny.
83. (c); **analogues** means a person or thing seen as comparable to another.
84. (b); **unruffled** means not disordered or disarranged.
85. (a); **bereaving** means be deprived of a close relation or friend through their death.
86. (b); **diligence** means careful and persistent work or effort.
87. (c); **Deviance** means used to describe a person or behavior that is not usual and is generally considered to be unacceptable.
88. (b); **Panacea** means a solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.
89. (b); **Registry** means a place where registers or records are kept.
90. (c); **Mobility** means the ability to move freely or be easily moved.
91. (b); **Coolants** means a liquid or gas that is used to remove heat from something.
92. (a); **Pillages** means rob a (place) using violence, especially in wartime.
93. (c); **Permuted** means submit to a process of alteration, rearrangement, or permutation.
94. (d); **Eternity** means infinite or unending time.
95. (b); **Encroach** means intrude on (a person's territory, rights, personal life, etc.).
96. (c); **Depicted** means represent by a drawing, painting, or other art form.
97. (c); The word **demagogue**, originally meaning a leader of the common people.
98. (d); **Blotting** means dry (a wet surface or substance) using an absorbent material.
99. (d); **Abdicate** means fail to fulfil or undertake (a responsibility or duty).
100. (c); **Secretes** means (of a cell, gland, or organ) produce and discharge (a substance).
101. (a); **Rootless** means having no settled home or social or family ties.
102. (b); **Priestly** means relating to or befitting a priest or priests.
103. (a); **Lassoing** means catch (an animal) with a lasso.
104. (b); **Customer** means a person who buys goods or services from a shop or business.
105. (c); **Sterling** means (of a person or their work or qualities) excellent or valuable.
106. (d); **Anglican** means relating to or denoting the Church of England or any Church in communion with it.
107. (d); **Toxicity** means the quality of being toxic or poisonous.
108. (a); **Snatched** means quickly seize (something) in a rude or eager way.
109. (a); **Deceased**: the recently dead person in question.
110. (d); **Stroller** means a person taking a leisurely walk.
111. (a); **Circulate** means move continuously or freely through a closed system or area.
112. (a); **Adoption** means the action or fact of adopting or being adopted.
113. (d); **Abruptly** means suddenly and unexpectedly.
114. (b); **Surgeons**: a medical practitioner qualified to practise surgery.
115. (a); **wrapping**: paper or soft material used to cover or enclose something.

116. (d); miracles: an extraordinary and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore attributed to a divine agency.
117. (c); mongrels: mongrel is the unique technical word for a mixed-breed dog
118. (d); **Transmit** means cause (something) to pass on from one person or place to another.
119. (c); **Bristles** means a short, stiff hair on an animal's skin or a man's face.
120. (c); **Gibbered** means speak rapidly and unintelligibly, typically through fear or shock.
121. (d); **Notation** means a series or system of written symbols used to represent numbers, amounts, or elements in something such as music or mathematics.
122. (d); Hispanic: relating to Spain or to Spanish-speaking countries, especially those of Central and South America.
123. (c); grossest: unattractively fat or bloated.
124. (b); **thespian: relating to drama and the theatre.**
125. (a); **tapestry: a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving coloured weft threads or by embroidering on canvas, used as a wall hanging or soft furnishing.**
126. (d); **closeted:** keeping something secret, especially the fact of being homosexual.
127. (c); usefully: in a way that is beneficial or profitable.
128. (b); Essences: the intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, which determines its character.
129. (c); fiddling: annoyingly trivial or petty.
130. (b); **couscous: Couscous is a Maghrebi dish of small steamed balls of crushed durum wheat semolina**  
**Extolled:** praise enthusiastically.  
**concertina:** A concertina is a free-reed musical instrument.  
**Infernal:** relating to or characteristic of hell or the underworld.
131. (c); **schemata: a representation of a plan or theory in the form of an outline or model.**  
**Speedier:** done or occurring quickly.  
**Unionist:** Unionism in Ireland is a political ideology that favours the continuation of some form of political union between the islands of Ireland and Great Britain.
132. (c); adhesive: able to stick fast to a surface or object; sticky.  
 Priggish: self-righteously moralistic and superior.  
 Serenely: in a calm, peaceful, and untroubled manner.
133. (d); Pyroxene means any of a large class of rock-forming silicate minerals, generally containing calcium, magnesium, and iron and typically occurring as prismatic crystals.
134. (a); **humanoid: having an appearance or character resembling that of a human.**  
 Spilling: cause or allow (liquid) to flow over the edge of its container, especially unintentionally.  
 Emigrate: leave one's own country in order to settle permanently in another.  
 Referent: the thing in the world that a word or phrase denotes or stands for.
135. (b); **culpable: deserving blame.**  
 Revolver: a pistol with revolving chambers enabling several shots to be fired without reloading.  
 Vegetate: live or spend a period of time in a dull, inactive, unchallenging way.  
 Rhythmic: having or relating to rhythm.
136. (b); **collapse:** suddenly fall down or give way.  
 Chastity: the state or practice of refraining from extramarital, or especially from all, sexual intercourse.  
 Radially: arranged or having parts arranged like rays.  
 Scansion: the action of scanning a line of verse to determine its rhythm.
137. (c); **abhorred: regard with disgust and hatred.**  
 Brunet: a woman or girl with dark brown hair.  
 Mnemonic: A system such as a pattern of letters, ideas, or associations which assists in remembering something.  
 Caramel: sugar or syrup heated until it turns brown, used as a flavouring or colouring for food or drink.

138. (c); **probable**: likely to happen or be the case.
139. (d); **dissolve**: become or cause to become incorporated into a liquid so as to form a solution.
140. (c); **pheasant**: a large long-tailed game bird native to Asia, the male of which typically has very showy plumage.
141. (b); **pattered** : make a repeated light tapping sound.
142. (c); **Rickshaw**: a light two-wheeled passenger vehicle drawn by one or more people, chiefly used in Asian countries.
143. (d); **glaucoma**: A group of eye conditions that can cause blindness.
144. (a); **virtuous**: having or showing high moral standards.
145. (b); **saboteur**: a person who engages in sabotage.
146. (d); **cul-de-sac**: a street or passage closed at one end.
- Ripostes: a quick, clever reply to an insult or criticism.
147. (c); **Adjourn**: put off or postpone
148. (b); **traducer**: to speak maliciously and falsely of.
149. (a); **litigate**: resort to legal action to settle a matter; be involved in a lawsuit.
150. (a); **crockery**: plates, dishes, cups, and other similar items, especially ones made of earthenware or china.
151. (b); **alveolar**: a consonant pronounced with the tip of the tongue on or near this ridge (e.g. n, s, d, t).
152. (b); **ligament**: a short band of tough, flexible fibrous connective tissue which connects two bones or cartilages or holds together a joint.
153. (d); **gimmicks**: a trick or device intended to attract attention, publicity, or trade.
154. (c); **brouhaha**: a noisy and overexcited reaction or response to something.
155. (b); **banditry**: one who is proscribed or outlawed
156. (d); **homilies** means a religious discourse which is intended primarily for spiritual edification rather than doctrinal instruction.
157. (c); **feminism** means the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
158. (d); **placated** means make (someone) less angry or hostile.
159. (a); **chastise** means rebuke or reprimand severely.
160. (c); **bestiary** means a descriptive or anecdotal treatise on various kinds of animal, especially a medieval work with a moralizing tone.
161. (d); **divining** means discover (something) by guesswork or intuition.
162. (b); **assemble** means gather together in one place for a common purpose.
163. (a); **reverent** means feeling or showing deep and solemn respect.
164. (b); **Leniency** means the fact or quality of being more merciful or tolerant than expected; clemency.
165. (a); **clinched** means grapple at close quarters, especially (of boxers) so as to be too closely engaged for full-arm blows.
166. (c); **bluffers**: To engage in a false display of confidence or aggression in order to deceive or intimidate someone:
167. (d); **quarrels**: an angry argument or disagreement.
168. (c); **jauntier**: having or expressing a lively, cheerful, and self-confident manner.
169. (d); **slimmest**: slimmest is the superlative form of "slim".
170. (c); **escalate**: increase rapidly.
171. (d); **atrocity**: an extremely wicked or cruel act.
172. (a); **excusing**: release (someone) from a duty or requirement.
173. (b); **meditate**: focus one's mind for a period of time, in silence or with the aid of chanting, for religious or spiritual purposes or as a method of relaxation.
174. (b); **artfully**: in a manner that shows creative skill or taste.
175. (a); **gondolas**: a light flat-bottomed boat used on Venetian canals, having a high point at each end and worked by one oar at the stern.
176. (a); **cabinets**: a cupboard with drawers or shelves for storing or displaying articles.
177. (b); **reaffirm**: state again strongly.
178. (c); **nibbling**: take small bites out of.
179. (d); **although**: in spite of the fact that.
180. (c); **immanent**: existing or operating within
181. (d); **heretics**: Heresy is any belief or theory that is strongly at variance with established beliefs or customs.



182. (d); horrible: causing or likely to cause horror, shocking
183. (c); cabarets: Cabaret is a form of entertainment featuring music, song, dance, recitation, or drama.
184. (b); proffers: hold out or put forward (something) to someone for acceptance.
185. (a); esteemed: respect and admire.
186. (b); dialects: a particular form of a language which is peculiar to a specific region or social group.
187. (a); erasable means to rub or scrape out, as letters or characters written, engraved, etc.; efface.
188. (a); vacuoles: A vacuole is a membrane-bound organelle which is present in all plant and fungal cells and some protist, animal and bacterial cells.
189. (b); monition: a warning of impending danger.
190. (b); plummets means fall or drop straight down at high speed.
191. (a); flooring means the boards or other material of which a floor is made.
192. (d); **cerebrum** means the anterior portion of the brain of vertebrates, consisting of two lateral hemispheres joined by a thick band of fibres: the dominant part of the brain in man, associated with intellectual function, emotion, and personality
193. (c); A **chorus** is a part of a song which is repeated after each verse.
194. (d); **Apoplexy** is extreme anger.
195. (c); Your **duodenum** is the part of your small intestine that is just below your stomach.
196. (b); A **wardrobe** is a tall cupboard or cabinet in which you can hang your clothes.
197. (a); A **gutter** is a plastic or metal channel fixed to the lower edge of the roof of a building, which rain water drains into.
198. (c); **Sagacity** is the quality of being sagacious.
199. (d); **heckling** means the practice of calling out comments to interrupt a person making a speech
200. (b); If you **detoxify**, or if something detoxifies your body, you do something to remove poisonous or harmful substances from your body.



# Idioms and Phrases

## Exercise

1. Zero tolerance
  - (a) Accuracy is paramount
  - (b) Non-acceptance of antisocial behaviour
  - (c) No return without risk
  - (d) No problem at all
2. Variety is the spice of life
  - (a) New experiences make life more interesting
  - (b) Experimentation may be risky
  - (c) Life is very beautiful
  - (d) There is no life without excitement
3. Scot-free
  - (a) To escape from captivity
  - (b) Be free of all responsibilities
  - (c) To Get something unexpected
  - (d) Without suffering any punishment or injury
4. Tongue-in-cheek
  - (a) In an insincere way
  - (b) To praise wholeheartedly
  - (c) A sensational news
  - (d) To say something hurtful
5. Wear your heart on your sleeve
  - (a) a very bold person
  - (b) a noble pure person
  - (c) make one's feelings apparent
  - (d) being overtly polite at all times
6. When it rains, it pours
  - (a) one getting much less than what one expected
  - (b) calamity always occurs in bad times
  - (c) you always fall into trouble when you are least prepared
  - (d) When something bad occurs, it usually occurs more than once
7. Add fuel to the fire
  - (a) Go from one bad situation to another
  - (b) A cause becomes stronger when more people join
  - (c) The flame will extinguish if it runs out of oil
  - (d) Cause a situation to become worse
8. A slap on the wrist
  - (a) A mild punishment
  - (b) Punishing the wrong person
  - (c) To hit someone where it hurts the most
  - (d) To threaten someone
9. Actions speak louder than words
  - (a) Achievers are better than those who talk big
  - (b) No action can compensate for saying bad words
  - (c) A pen is mightier than a sword
  - (d) What someone does mean more than what they say they will do
10. A blessing in disguise
  - (a) A misfortune that eventually has good results
  - (b) A person who has changed so much that he is now unrecognisable
  - (c) A prayer asking for God's favour
  - (d) A bad person hiding his face behind a mask
11. Against the clock
  - (a) To do a job fast to finish it before a deadline
  - (b) Time is money
  - (c) Man is a victim of time
  - (d) It is useless to fight destiny
12. Scapegoat
  - (a) Animal sacrifice as an offering to God
  - (b) The most useful animal or person
  - (c) A lucky person who is forgiven for his crimes
  - (d) A person who is blamed for the mistakes of others
13. A dime a dozen
  - (a) Strength is in numbers
  - (b) People who say bad things have no value
  - (c) Very common and of no particular value
  - (d) You save more if you buy in large numbers
14. A drop in the bucket
  - (a) So much silence that even a drop can be heard
  - (b) A very small amount compared with what is needed
  - (c) The final act before the task is done
  - (d) A small favour is worth a lot to a person in trouble

15. Practice makes a man perfect  
(a) Perfection demands patience  
(b) Any problem can be solved if you are willing to try many times  
(c) Regular activity is the way to become proficient in it  
(d) It takes a long time to form a good habit
16. Pull the plug  
(a) Make a firm refusal  
(b) Save a situation by acting in the nick of time  
(c) To waste away somebody's effort  
(d) Prevent something from continuing
17. A hot potato  
(a) A war like situation which could have been easily avoided  
(b) A common eatery but favoured by celebrities  
(c) A controversial situation which is awkward to deal with  
(d) A celebrity who keeps getting into some or the other controversy
18. New kid on the block  
(a) New rules which are bound to fail  
(b) A junior  
(c) A new social trend  
(d) A newcomer
19. Water under the bridge  
(a) To create solutions to overcome any problem  
(b) Past events are no longer important  
(c) Young days can never be brought back again  
(d) Time keeps flowing endlessly
20. Wag the dog  
(a) To divert attention from something of greater importance to something of lesser importance  
(b) To be nice to someone if you want that person's loyalty  
(c) To praise someone to get that persons love  
(d) A small favour to a person who loves you matters a lot to that person
21. Tie the knot  
(a) To put yourself into a problem  
(b) To make fateful decision  
(c) To sign the deal  
(d) To get married
22. The ball is in your court  
(a) It is up to you to make the next move  
(b) You have got a fantastic opportunity  
(c) You will be blamed for crimes that you have not committed  
(d) You have been put into a dilemma.
23. A piece of cake  
(a) Everything tastes nice to a hungry person  
(b) Getting a smaller share than expected  
(c) It is difficult to forget tasty food  
(d) Something easily achieved
24. A picture paints a thousand words  
(a) An image of a subject conveys its meaning or essence more effectively than a description does  
(b) It is impossible to describe a beautiful sight  
(c) A painter can express his feelings better than a writer  
(d) A beautiful poem creates a mental picture
25. To bite off more than one can chew  
(a) To take on a commitment that one cannot fulfill  
(b) A task which has unexpectedly become very difficult  
(c) A greedy person will always suffer  
(d) To grab a share more than what is rightfully theirs
26. To bite the bullet  
(a) Hatred should be nipped in the bud  
(b) To do something difficult that one has been hesitating over  
(c) To punish someone who was later found to be not guilty  
(d) To prevent someone from getting killed
27. Bed of roses  
(a) What may look comfortable may have hidden thorns  
(b) A situation or activity that is comfortable or easy  
(c) A warm welcome to loved one  
(d) One needs to be extremely rich to live a luxurious life
28. Back to the drawing board  
(a) An idea has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised  
(b) A person decides his own fate  
(c) All efforts can be wasted because of one mistake  
(d) One always returns to his roots in times of crisis
29. To make a long story short  
(a) A very long boring narrative  
(b) One should always communicate with fewer words wherever possible

- (c) Used to end an account of events quickly  
(d) When you want the complete details and not just the summary
30. To steal someone's thunder  
(a) To share the secret of a person just before that person was supposed to receive praise  
(b) To defuse the ego of an egoistic person  
(c) To plagiarize work done by others  
(d) To do a job before another person can do it and take away the credit
31. Rise and shine  
(a) Work hard and succeed in life  
(b) An expression used when waking someone up  
(c) Try harder to overcome life's problems  
(d) Be of spotless character
32. Raining cats and dogs  
(a) It is raining unusually hard  
(b) To win a big lottery  
(c) To get wealth beyond what one deserves  
(d) To become filthy rich by honest means
33. Run out of steam  
(a) To lose impetus or enthusiasm  
(b) To work quickly like a machine  
(c) To give up easily  
(d) no more money to spend
34. saved by the bell  
(a) when time is in your favour  
(b) saved at the last moment  
(c) the bell rings at the most opportune time  
(d) prayers are answered when the church bell rings
35. Smell a rat  
(a) To sense that events will not be in one's favour  
(b) To begin to suspect trickery or deception  
(c) To be forewarned of danger to oneself  
(d) To prevent calamity by chance
36. Sixth sense  
(a) An intuitive power of perception  
(b) A strong power of sense  
(c) An ability to perceive when something will go wrong  
(d) The false feeling that you know the truth
37. Rome was not built in a day  
(a) It takes time to create great things  
(b) You have to win many wars to build an empire
- (b) A task done hurriedly fails completely  
(d) Building anything worth while requires skill
38. Rule of thumb  
(a) A rough unit of measure for small lengths  
(b) A broadly accurate guide based on practice  
(c) To force someone to work against his wish  
(d) To use your power to ensure discipline
39. Turn a blind eye  
(a) Not able to see the obvious truth  
(b) Hide the ugly truth from someone  
(c) Pretend not to notice  
(d) Stay away from bad habits
40. Up a blind alley  
(a) hiding something intentionally from another person  
(b) not warning a person who is in danger  
(c) one can enjoy thrills only if one takes risk  
(d) following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome
41. Familiarity breeds contempt  
(a) close association with someone leads to a loss of respect for them  
(b) if you do an undesirable thing daily then it becomes acceptable  
(c) too many people living closely will eventually cause bitterness  
(d) routine has to be broken to bring excitement to life
42. Don't put all your eggs in one basket  
(a) avoid risky ventures if you want to be successful in life  
(b) don't risk everything on the success of one venture  
(c) one should try multiple things, at least one will succeed  
(d) those who are blessed with more children are happier
43. Through thick and thin  
(a) To be together under all circumstances, no matter how difficult  
(b) None of the days are alike. Some are good and some are bad  
(c) To pass through various types of obstacles  
(d) An obese person suddenly losing weight
44. Thumb one's nose  
(a) an illmannered person  
(b) to show affection  
(c) to scold a naughty person  
(d) to express scorn

45. Wild goose chase  
(a) A hopeless search for something unattainable  
(b) An adventurous trip full of surprises  
(c) To waste a lot of time and effort for small returns  
(d) To have fun doing a certain task
46. You bet  
(a) Contradicting someone  
(b) Certainly  
(c) Gamble  
(d) Letting others lead
47. To put the cat among the pigeons  
(a) To hunt easy prey  
(b) To be different in a group where everybody is alike  
(c) To do something that is likely to cause controversy  
(d) When the entire group feels trapped in a bad situation
48. to shoot the breeze  
(a) To do random acts hoping one will be successful  
(b) To have a casual conversation  
(c) To release stomach gases  
(d) To brag about some mild achievement
49. The best of both worlds  
(a) To live like a saint so that you are the best in the living world as well as the heavens  
(b) To be lucky in life as well as in death  
(c) The benefits of widely differing situations, enjoyed at the same time  
(d) To be popular amongst both the opposing groups
50. To take the cake  
(a) To have something unexpectedly good to eat  
(b) To get a lovely gift  
(c) To grab the prize before others  
(d) To be especially good; outstanding
51. Shoot ing fish in a barrel  
(a) To do random acts of stupidity  
(b) To behave in a cruel manner  
(c) Ridiculously easy  
(d) To escape through a narrow opening
52. To sleep with the fishes  
(a) Always be in a dream world  
(b) To make absurd excuses  
(c) To sleep peacefully  
(d) To be dead
53. Ignorance is bliss  
(a) Lack of knowledge is a curse  
(b) Sometimes it is better for you if you do not know all the facts  
(c) Fools believe they know more than the wise  
(d) To be truly happy one should ignore everything else
54. Have a blast  
(a) A party with very loud music  
(b) To have peace amidst noise  
(c) To have a lot of fun  
(d) An explosion of happiness
55. There is no such thing as a free lunch.  
(a) It isn't possible to get something for nothing  
(b) There is no genuine kindness in this world  
(c) Even a mother will expect something for her love  
(d) Those who are tempted by free things, end up spending more
56. By the skin of one's teeth  
(a) to hurt someone  
(b) Teeth show health of an animal or a person  
(c) Dental hygiene is critical for good health  
(d) A very narrow margin
57. Crocodile tears  
(a) To feel sad for another person's misfortunes  
(b) To laugh so much that your eyes start to water  
(c) A person whose sadness is never noticed  
(d) Expressions of sorrow that are insincere
58. Chink in one's armour  
(a) A spotless shield tells that the person has not yet fought any war  
(b) A small crack if not repaired will break the shield  
(c) An area of vulnerability  
(d) One's primary defence system against loss or injury
59. Beauty is in the eye of the beholder  
(a) The world is beautiful if one can see it that way  
(b) To see only beautiful things if one wants to make his life beautiful  
(c) That which one person finds beautiful or admirable may not appeal to another  
(d) For an infatuated person even bad qualities of the beloved appear good
60. Necessity is the mother of invention  
(a) solution to a problem is easy if one is sufficiently desperate

- (b) great inventions happen only if you are desperate
- (c) there is always a mother behind every great scientist who has invented something
- (d) when the need for something becomes essential, you are forced to find ways of getting it
61. By the seat of one's pants
- (a) When one is saved in the nick of time
- (b) Your future depends on what choices you make now
- (c) To do it using only one's own experience and judgment
- (d) Nothing worthwhile can be achieved if you sit in one place
62. Discretion is the greater part of valour
- (a) To be brave in any situation
- (b) Caution is preferable to rash bravery
- (c) A genuinely brave person is always humble
- (d) If you are over-cautious then you cannot achieve great things
63. Too many cooks spoil the broth
- (a) it is always better to do a job independently
- (b) asking many people for advice will cause confusion, and the decision will never be made
- (c) if too many people are involved in a task or activity, it will not be done well
- (d) food is always cooked better if one person cooks it
64. Easy come, easy go
- (a) if you forcibly tie up a person in a relationship that person will run away
- (b) no matter what, one should never lose temper
- (c) every task is easy for a talented person
- (d) something acquired without effort may be lost without regret
65. To spill the beans
- (a) To reveal secret information unintentionally
- (b) To lose inherited wealth
- (c) To spread rumours to intentionally harm someone
- (d) To spend away hard-earned savings
66. To spin one's wheels
- (a) to take a chance
- (b) to do a job quickly
- (c) to narrate someone a confusing story
- (d) to waste one's time
67. No horse in this race
- (a) A rigged contest
- (b) A very easily won contest where there are no strong contestants
- (c) To have no vested interest in the outcome of a contest
- (d) To have no chance of winning
68. To be pushing up daisies
- (a) To get up feeling fresh
- (b) To be dead and buried
- (c) To smell like flowers
- (d) Once beautiful but now ugly
69. To jump ship
- (a) Climbing the career ladder
- (b) To jump to grab an opportunity
- (c) To leave an organization
- (d) To renounce great wealth
70. To kick the bucket
- (a) to get angry (b) to die
- (c) to fall ill (d) to get hurt
71. X marks the spot
- (a) A very popular place
- (b) Not to tell others of a fantastic discovery
- (c) The exact location
- (d) A secret hideout
72. You can say that again
- (a) To challenge someone
- (b) To express agreement
- (c) To politely ask someone to repeat
- (d) A favourite story
73. The elephant in the room
- (a) A very fat man
- (b) When a big person is finally trapped
- (c) An obvious problem that no one wants to discuss
- (d) One person who is strong enough to defeat everybody else
74. to make from scratch
- (a) The universe was created out of nothing
- (b) To do something from the beginning
- (c) To build something out of nothing
- (d) One scratch if neglected will destroy the structure eventually
75. If you can't beat 'them, join 'them
- (a) Many times those who fight eventually become best of friends
- (b) If one has to give up fighting with some group because one can't win, band together with them

- (c) Not to hurt others. Instead, be friends with them.
- (d) To fight till you get acceptance to a group which does not initially accept you as a member
76. All good things must come to an end
- (a) Even enjoyable experiences cannot last for ever
- (b) A good story should always have a happy ending
- (c) The world will be destroyed one day
- (d) Only bad things can continue forever. Life of good things feel short.
77. barking up the wrong tree
- (a) One should ignore those who keep harassing them
- (b) To say something wrong to a person who has always been kind to you
- (c) Scolding a thick-skinned person will cause no improvement
- (d) To be pursuing a misguided line of course of action
78. Back to the drawing board
- (a) To solve a problem one has to go back to the root cause
- (b) An inventive person will find fresh ways to solve a problem
- (c) An idea has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised
- (d) An artist is always happy if he gets a chance to go back to painting
79. blood is thicker than water
- (a) relations are more important than merit
- (b) all crimes are not equal so punishment for murder is not same as that of theft
- (c) family relationships and loyalties are the strongest and most important ones
- (d) deceit from a family member hurts more than being cheated by strangers
80. once in a blue moon
- (a) an imaginary situation
- (b) feeling sad
- (c) a beautiful sight
- (d) to happen very rarely
81. A fool and his money are easily parted
- (a) a foolish person spends money carelessly and will soon be penniless
- (b) a miser will eventually lose all his money due to one foolish mistake
- (c) a foolish person will never be able to get rich
- (d) a rich person should be smart enough to avoid people who will fool him for his wealth
82. All bark and no bite
- (a) Children should only be scolded but never beaten
- (b) To be full of big talk but lacking action
- (c) The person who appears most scary will help you the most
- (d) A person who talks a lot will never harm you
83. backseat driver
- (a) A person who keeps giving advice to others for things that they are not responsible
- (b) The one who is sitting in the back seat behaves like a boss
- (c) The real power lies in the hands of those who control the strings
- (d) The puppet dances to the actions of the puppeteer
84. Back to square one
- (a) Remembering one's past makes one humble
- (b) To be back to where one started, with no progress having been made
- (c) To become friends once again with a person with whom you had a fight
- (d) To apologize for one's past actions
85. an arm and a leg
- (a) a large, possibly exorbitant, amount of money
- (b) a highly motivated person can succeed even with few resources
- (c) one loves a person so much that one is willing to sacrifice his most precious things for them
- (d) all children are equal for a mother. She can't sacrifice anyone.
86. an axe to grind
- (a) preparing for a fight
- (b) to have a problem with something or someone
- (c) some important task to do
- (d) one's skill should always be practiced or their edge becomes blunt
87. All in the same boat.
- (a) staying together is the secret to successfully navigating the ups and downs of life
- (b) In a group, one's situation is tied up with the situation of the rest.
- (c) There is false sense of safety in a large group
- (d) To be in the same unpleasant situation as other people

88. All Greek to me
- (a) The new person in a group gets the most attention
  - (b) Learning a new language is very difficult
  - (c) Saying that one does not understand something that is said or written
  - (d) Everything is new when one is in a new country
89. to bend over backwards
- (a) to accommodate every unreasonable request usually without getting anything back
  - (b) stepping away from an unpleasant situation
  - (c) to make every effort to achieve something, especially to be fair or helpful
  - (d) submitting oneself completely to a higher authority
90. The dilemma
- (a) life is always choosing between two options
  - (b) challenges are hidden opportunities
  - (c) escaping one difficulty but falling into another
  - (d) faced with two equally undesirable alternatives
91. at the drop of a hat
- (a) to challenge someone
  - (b) to give up very easily
  - (c) to pick a fight for small reasons
  - (d) without hesitation or good reason
92. apple of my eye
- (a) every thing looks enticing to a hungry person
  - (b) a very pleasant thing to watch
  - (c) someone that one cherishes above all others
  - (d) the ugliest child is still pretty for a mother
93. No man is an island
- (a) a man is self-sufficient only when he gets married
  - (b) no one is self-sufficient; everyone relies on others
  - (c) nobody prefers to live alone
  - (d) to not marry is like living on an island
94. The squeaky wheel gets the grease
- (a) the most noticeable problems are the ones most likely to get attention
  - (b) one unfortunate child always keep getting punished
  - (c) the person who complains the most is hated the most
  - (d) the favourite child or student gets the most attention
95. To beat a dead horse
- (a) To revive interest in a hopeless issue
  - (b) A cruel master will expect a slave to work even after his death
  - (c) To extract everything from a resource till it fails
  - (d) Doing a cruel act
96. beating around the bush
- (a) Not accepting the real issue and solving minor problems
  - (b) To avoid getting to the point of an issue
  - (c) To run around in circles and never accomplishing results
  - (d) Avoiding coming face to face with a problem, escaping
97. to bite off more than you can chew
- (a) to take on a commitment one cannot fulfil
  - (b) to grab a share more than what one rightfully deserves
  - (c) to hog more than what one needs
  - (d) a greedy person can easily be identified from the way one eats
98. to bite your tongue
- (a) to cause self-inflicting harm
  - (b) to make a desperate effort to avoid saying something
  - (c) harsh words once spoken can never come back
  - (d) to be astonished
99. Two heads are better than one
- (a) having a partner reduces risk in a business
  - (b) to be lonely is a curse
  - (c) it's helpful to have the advice of a second person
  - (d) a married life is better than living as a bachelor
100. Don't count your chickens before they hatch
- (a) Not to live in a fancy imaginary world, where everything happens as per your wish
  - (b) Counting your wealth repeatedly will not make it grow
  - (c) One should be optimistic but be ready for failures
  - (d) Not to be too sure that something good you hope for will really happen It might not happen after all
101. whole nine yards
- (a) love someone blindly
  - (b) euphemism for an Indian dress called sari



- (c) a small area but sufficient  
(d) everything possible
102. under the weather  
(a) changing moods like weather  
(b) a situation changes so fast that it leaves one unprepared  
(c) slightly unwell  
(d) raining heavily
103. Birds of a feather flock together  
(a) even a small similarity is enough to become friends and stay together  
(b) there is always more safety in a crowd  
(c) people with the same tastes and interests will be found together  
(d) people with bad intentions always form a gang
104. Beggars can't be choosers  
(a) those who have nothing have no hope  
(b) all your options close when you are going through a bad time  
(c) a poor person is forced to kill all his desires  
(d) people with no other options must be content with what is offered
105. to chew someone out  
(a) to bore someone by talking ceaselessly  
(b) to discourage someone who is going to start a new venture  
(c) reprimand someone severely  
(d) to save someone
106. to chip on his shoulder  
(a) to have huge responsibilities on one's shoulders  
(b) uniform decorated with stars and medals  
(c) wearing your battle scars like medals  
(d) holding a grudge or grievance that readily provokes a fight
107. feeding frenzy  
(a) a mad rush to complete a big project before deadline  
(b) an episode of frantic competition for something  
(c) a party where people hog on food  
(d) a craze which rapidly spreads all over the world
108. excuse my French  
(a) to apologize for swearing  
(b) to speak in a language that others can't understand  
(c) being excessively polite  
(d) lack of foreign language skills
109. to cry over spilt milk  
(a) to dwell pointlessly on past misfortunes  
(b) to feel sorry for others' misfortunes  
(c) to immediately start crying after making a mistake to avoid punishment  
(d) to acknowledge one's mistake and move ahead
110. to cry wolf  
(a) to keep complaining over small issues  
(b) to raise a false alarm  
(c) to act as if one feels sorry for the other person  
(d) to report to a higher authority the mistakes committed by others
111. to cut to the chase  
(a) to chase your dreams  
(b) to explain a very long story in brief  
(c) to remove all negative thoughts from one's mind  
(d) to come to the point
112. curiosity killed the cat  
(a) a person who constantly keeps asking questions is avoided by everybody  
(b) everybody has a fatal weakness  
(c) being inquisitive about other people's affairs may get you into trouble  
(d) everyone feels like killing a nagging person
113. to drive someone up the wall  
(a) to make someone very irritated  
(b) to break the barriers of misunderstanding between two persons  
(c) to encourage someone  
(d) to be the cause of someone's success
114. dry run  
(a) a party without drinks  
(b) a rehearsal of a performance before the real one  
(c) doing a fruitless task  
(d) escaping from an unpleasant situation
115. Finding your feet  
(a) to search and find for something which was with you all the time  
(b) to get up fast after taking a fall  
(c) to become independent  
(d) adjusting to a new place or a new situation

116. To have a field day
- (a) a job that has to be done outside the office
  - (b) a day when everything is going wrong
  - (c) to be able to do something you enjoy a great deal, especially criticizing someone
  - (d) a day for outdoor sports and fun activities as a group
117. To crack someone up
- (a) to cheat on someone
  - (b) to make someone cry
  - (c) to make someone laugh
  - (d) to beat someone
118. to cross your fingers
- (a) to get extremely confused over trivial decisions
  - (b) to secretly wish bad for someone
  - (c) to refuse someone's request politely
  - (d) to hope that things will happen in the way that one wants them to happen
119. to drink like a fish
- (a) a person who spends a lot
  - (b) a person who keeps cheating for a very long time without getting noticed
  - (c) a person who needs to relive himself very frequently
  - (d) to drink excessive amounts of alcohol
120. down to the wire
- (a) removing the bondage that is keeping one down
  - (b) the last second before the bomb explodes
  - (c) to denote a situation whose outcome is not decided until the very last minute
  - (d) finishing all of one's resources to the last penny
121. to buy a lemon
- (a) to purchase a vehicle that constantly gives problems
  - (b) buying only half the recipe will not help you prepare the full dish
  - (c) to purchase an insignificant thing which eventually becomes very useful
  - (d) to buy stuff which you don't need
122. to cast iron stomach
- (a) a very greedy person
  - (b) to be able to eat or drink anything without any problems
  - (c) to be indifferent to harsh words
123. cock and bull story
- (a) an implausible story used as an excuse
  - (b) a story which sounds unbelievable but it is true
  - (c) a story with a predictable ending
  - (d) a very boring narrative
124. To come hell or high water
- (a) to easily lose motivation
  - (b) whatever difficulties may occur
  - (c) to accomplish a very difficult task
  - (d) wanting revenge very badly
125. ethnic cleansing
- (a) a social revolution where negative aspects of a culture are removed
  - (b) to perform mass religious conversions
  - (c) the mass killing of members of one ethnic group
  - (d) removal of all signs of culture from a society
126. every cloud has a silver lining
- (a) no bad situation is permanent
  - (b) if one wants rain then one has to bear with dark clouds
  - (c) every blessing comes with a hidden curse
  - (d) every bad situation has some good aspects to it
127. dead ringer
- (a) a competition whose outcome is already decided (by unfair means)
  - (b) a candidate fraudulently substituted for another in a competition
  - (c) a person who was in a situation to warn others is now missing
  - (d) a warning which comes too late, after the damage is done
128. dark horse
- (a) a candidate about whom little is known but who unexpectedly wins
  - (b) a good person who has been unfairly maligned
  - (c) a person despised by everybody wins
  - (d) a very unpredictable contestant, sometimes wins sometimes loses
129. flea market
- (a) a market for semi-precious stones and jewellery
  - (b) a market where stolen goods are sold
  - (c) a street market selling second-hand goods
  - (d) a small but crowded and noisy place

130. flesh and blood  
(a) a very gory murder scene  
(b) a lot of hard work  
(c) loss of lives in battle  
(d) A person's physical body and their needs.
131. to go for broke  
(a) to risk everything in an all-out effort  
(b) failure in relationship or partnership  
(c) losing all money in an effort to revive a failing business  
(d) to start again after failing in a business
132. to go the extra mile  
(a) to get an unexpected bonus  
(b) to make a special effort to achieve something  
(c) to lose one's way and walk aimlessly  
(d) a vehicle which is very fuel efficient
133. fixed in one's ways  
(a) not wanting to change how one does things  
(b) one will succeed if one does not change their path  
(c) trapped in a particular unpleasant situation  
(d) a dilemma of two different paths
134. flash in the pan  
(a) a trick one learn which makes thier work easier  
(b) a thing or person whose sudden but brief success is not repeated  
(c) to build something good but it gets destroyed  
(d) to find something unpleasant in food
135. to foam at the mouth  
(a) to be very angry  
(b) to shout loudly  
(c) to get very weak, dizzy  
(d) to die of poisoning
136. fuddy-duddy  
(a) An ill mannered person that one accepts willingly because he/she is a very dear friend  
(b) a person who is very old-fashioned and pompous  
(c) a shoddy work  
(d) a very confusing situation
137. to have an axe to grind  
(a) sharpening your skills in anticipation of future challenges  
(b) to have a private reason for doing something  
(c) preparing for a fight  
(d) getting ready for work or a new project
138. great minds think alike  
(a) it is said when two people have the same opinion  
(b) it is said when clever people think rationally  
(c) since there is only one truth, the great philosophers think that.  
(d) To think immaturely
139. To go down like a lead balloon  
(a) losing all the money while gambling  
(b) an idea on which one has a lot of hope, but it falls  
(c) failure in business or venture  
(d) a speech, proposal, or joke that is poorly received
140. To get one's walking papers  
(a) One has the right to entry within a country or community  
(b) One is discharged from a hospital or mental asylum  
(c) One can leave  
(d) One is free of imprisonment
141. graveyard shift  
(a) to work in a very scary place  
(b) a place where one is forced to work so hard that it almost kills you  
(c) to work with a team where everybody else is very lazy  
(d) a work shift that runs through the early morning hours
142. good Samaritan  
(a) a very rich but humble person  
(b) a person who helps others but with a hidden cause  
(c) a charitable or helpful person  
(d) a person who accepts defeat sportingly
143. to get over it  
(a) to accept something that happened in the past and move on  
(b) to complete a project or task  
(c) to control one's anger  
(d) to achieve something seemingly easy, but with a lot of difficulty
144. to get up on the wrong side of the bed  
(a) to find oneself in a strange place when one wakes up especially after drinking a lot previous night  
(b) to start the day in a bad mood which continues all day long  
(c) to argue with your spouse  
(d) to roll a lot in bed while sleeping

145. To bite the dust  
 (a) To be killed (b) To fall down  
 (c) To be dirt poor (d) To get dirty
146. To burn the midnight oil  
 (a) When resources get finished half way  
 (b) To read or work late into the night  
 (c) Value of a small lamp is most when it is the darkest  
 (d) To save some resources for the future
147. to lose one's head  
 (a) to lose respect within your community  
 (b) to become complacent and gradually worsen your performance  
 (c) to become confused, panic or overly emotional about someone or something  
 (d) became mentally ill
148. head over heels  
 (a) to think with head instead of heart  
 (b) to run away from an unpleasant situation  
 (c) to take a nasty fall  
 (d) to be madly in love
149. To keep the wolf from the door  
 (a) Avoid starvation (b) Crack the deal  
 (c) Entry prohibited  
 (d) Have a pleasant tour
150. Teething problems  
 (a) Oral problems  
 (b) Problems at the start of a new project  
 (c) Problems for quite a long time in adjusting in the new place  
 (d) Problem of having good dentist
151. Mealy-mouthed  
 (a) Ill-tempered (b) Soft-spoken  
 (c) Enthusiastic (d) Depressed
152. By fits and starts  
 (a) Occasionally (b) Totally  
 (c) Finally (d) Irregularly
153. Rat race  
 (a) Make others fight for scraps and get sadistic pleasure out of it  
 (b) Be an oppressive boss and treat employees like animals  
 (c) A way of life in which people are caught up in a fiercely competitive struggle for wealth or power  
 (d) Play games with the lives of other people and see them run aimlessly
154. Spin one's wheels  
 (a) Keep bragging about oneself  
 (b) Try your luck  
 (c) Expel much effort for little or no gain  
 (d) Start a long journey
155. Put one's foot down  
 (a) Give up easily without a fight  
 (b) Learn to dance inspite of being clumsy  
 (c) Adopt a firm policy when faced with position or disobedience  
 (d) Take the first step of a very long difficult journey
156. Whistle in the dark  
 (a) Pretend to be unafraid  
 (b) A ray of hope in the worst of times  
 (c) See a ghost while dreaming  
 (d) Be blind and fall into a trap
157. The alpha and the omega  
 (a) Happy and sad  
 (b) The beginning and the end  
 (c) The love and the hatred  
 (d) Truth and dare
158. Throw up the sponge  
 (a) To attack (b) To laugh at someone  
 (c) To surrender (d) To talk loudly
159. To put a spoke in one's wheel  
 (a) To be advantageous at the time of difficulty  
 (b) To maintain under all circumstances  
 (c) To blame the other party  
 (d) To put a difficulty in the way of progress
160. At loggerheads  
 (a) To suffer  
 (b) In conflict with someone  
 (c) To face tough competition  
 (d) To be in do or die situation
161. A wild goose chase  
 (a) Fruitful search (b) Timely search  
 (c) Useless search (d) Wrong decision
162. A moot point  
 (a) Agreeable (b) Disputed  
 (c) Unclear (d) Unknown
163. Spick and Span  
 (a) High and low (b) Dark and light  
 (c) Neat and clean (d) Happy and sad

164. To draw the longbow  
(a) To nullify (b) To exaggerate  
(c) To underrate (d) To demarcate
165. All agog  
(a) Avoid (b) Contentment  
(c) Amazed (d) Unsystematically
166. Not to mince matters  
(a) To be at ease  
(b) To not confuse others  
(c) To not interfere in others affairs  
(d) To speak out politely
167. Kick the bucket  
(a) Loose temper  
(b) To delay a little longer  
(c) To die  
(d) To meet with an accident
168. An axe to grind  
(a) To act bravely  
(b) To act like a fool  
(c) To have a selfish motive  
(d) To take risk
169. Will-o-the wisp  
(a) Something that is impossible to get or achieve.  
(b) To keep off an unwanted and undesirable person.  
(c) To spend recklessly.  
(d) Accept or leave the offer.
170. To go through fire and water  
(a) To scold someone  
(b) To experience many dangers in order to achieve something  
(c) To act without restraints  
(d) Something which hurts
171. Chicken-hearted  
(a) Coward (b) Short tempered  
(c) Composed (d) Bold
172. Red letter day  
(a) Starting day (b) Holiday  
(c) Significant day (d) Ending day
173. Ended in a fiasco  
(a) A complete failure  
(b) A successful event  
(c) Changed one completely  
(d) Twisted around
174. Sow wild oats  
(a) To make someone fool  
(b) To make space to red  
(c) To take revenge  
(d) To waste time by doing foolish things
175. Live from hand to mouth  
(a) Filthy rich people  
(b) To be dependent on others  
(c) To have enough money to live on and nothing extra  
(d) Living in miserable conditions.
176. To face the music  
(a) To bear the consequenc  
(b) To disparage someone  
(c) To be hard of hearing  
(d) To enjoy a musical concert
177. Pillar to post  
(a) Main support of an object  
(b) One place to another  
(c) To be reluctant  
(d) To incite others
178. Hobson's choice  
(a) To choose first in row  
(b) To make a careful choice  
(c) No real choice at all  
(d) To seek all favourable alternatives to choose from
179. Adam's ale  
(a) Gift (b) Food  
(c) Water (d) Belongings
180. At one's wits end  
(a) A man of ability  
(b) At the last moment  
(c) To get puzzled  
(d) Undecided controversy
181. To steal a march  
(a) To act in a foolish way  
(b) To break something  
(c) To outshine  
(d) To see a hidden meaning
182. In a jiffy  
(a) Fail to win appreciation  
(b) In an appropriate manner  
(c) Something that is done very quickly  
(d) To fall in love

183. Herculean task  
 (a) Important task  
 (b) Motivating  
 (c) Optional to do  
 (d) Very difficult task
184. On tenterhooks  
 (a) Flattery  
 (b) In a disorganized manner  
 (c) In anxious suspense  
 (d) Speak quickly
185. The thin end of the wedge  
 (a) In strict vigilance  
 (b) Start of harmful development  
 (c) Be aware of the trick  
 (d) Not a worthy possession
186. To accept the gauntlet  
 (a) To accept challenge  
 (b) To accept defeat  
 (c) To accept what is written in fate  
 (d) To be able to grasp the hidden meaning
187. To wrangle over an ass's shadow  
 (a) To waste money over trifles  
 (b) To punish a person severely for his arrogance  
 (c) To quarrel over trifles  
 (d) To keep away from extreme poverty
188. Make one's flesh creep  
 (a) To confuse someone  
 (b) To flatter someone  
 (c) To abuse someone  
 (d) To frighten someone
189. Damp squib  
 (a) Complete failure  
 (b) Complete knowledge  
 (c) To motivate  
 (d) To squander money
190. Rise like a phoenix  
 (a) Something memorable  
 (b) Time to answer for one's action  
 (c) To become successful again  
 (d) To make people happy
191. Bear the palm  
 (a) To face the consequences  
 (b) To meet death  
 (c) To be able to predict future  
 (d) To win
192. To give the devil his due  
 (a) To punish the wrong person  
 (b) To give credit to even a notorious person  
 (c) To let the enemy learn the lesson on his own  
 (d) To stand in the way of the devil
193. To have a finger in every pie  
 (a) To Fight with everybody  
 (b) To be involved in a large and varied number of activities or enterprises  
 (c) To make fun of everybody  
 (d) To leave every job unfinished
194. To make up one's mind  
 (a) To be prepared for unfavourable outcomes  
 (b) To make a decision; decide  
 (c) To overcome intense grief  
 (d) To psyche oneself into believing that the task at hand is not impossible
195. To Have bitten off more than you can chew  
 (a) To eat voraciously and then fall sick  
 (b) To behave disrespectfully towards elders and then repent the act  
 (c) To have tried to do something which is too difficult  
 (d) To have missed a golden opportunity and after that willing to put twice the effort to recover the loss
196. Out of print  
 (a) Not able to print due to being short on paper  
 (b) A book no longer available from the publisher  
 (c) Intentionally not mention some items in the article or book  
 (d) All publishers refuse to publish your book
197. To hit the nail on the head  
 (a) To take out frustration by beating a person  
 (b) To make a wrong decision  
 (c) To find exactly the right answer  
 (d) To unwittingly fall into a trap
198. On thin ice  
 (a) To keep failing after repeated efforts  
 (b) To endure a harsh winter  
 (c) To keep one's cool even in a tough situation  
 (d) In a precarious or risky situation
199. To heave a sigh of relief  
 (a) To come very tired with routine or boring work  
 (b) To suddenly feel very happy because something unpleasant has not happened or has ended

- (c) To Feel extremely sad over someone else's misfortune
- (d) To Feel silent anger over real or perceived injustice
200. To be on cloud nine
- (a) To extremely happy
- (b) To feely lucky
- (c) To experience the feeling of being intoxicated
- (d) To make one last attempt
201. To have something on the brain
- (a) To be obsessed with something
- (b) To be ready with an immediate smart witty reply
- (c) To unable to solve a particularly difficult philosophical problem
- (d) To think wistfully about past life
202. Not one's cup of tea
- (a) To stop having breakfast
- (b) To accept defeat even before attempting to take up the challenge
- (c) To be satisfied with less
- (d) Not one's choice or preference
203. In bad taste
- (a) Not suitable or offensive
- (b) To be a bad cook
- (c) To have a poor choice of fashion style
- (d) To epress honest harsh opinion about someone or something
204. Once and for all
- (a) Now and for the last time; finally
- (b) To be successful in the first attempt
- (c) To do a charitable act for the benefit of everybody
- (d) To speak for the majority
205. To have at one's fingertips
- (a) To be very fast on the keyboard
- (b) To be adroit with a percussion musical instrument
- (c) Recall of factual information at one's command
- (d) To carefully note down minute details
206. To not have a clue
- (a) To be extremely poor
- (b) To fail an examination
- (c) To lose confidence at the last moment
- (d) To not know about something
207. In black and white
- (a) Be colour blind
- (b) Not able to appreciate the finer things in life
- (c) Be excessively prejudiced against something or someone
- (d) A very clear choice that causes no confusion
208. Out of date
- (a) Not have time; very busy
- (b) Not stick to the schedule
- (c) Fail to find a partner
- (d) Old-fashioned
209. It goes without saying
- (a) To Silently bear the injustice
- (b) Something which is implied to be obvious
- (c) There is no point in doing something after you are told to do it
- (d) Break long relationship with someone
210. To let someone off
- (a) To let someone fall
- (b) To leave someone in his present state
- (c) To release someone from blame
- (d) To refuse to answer
211. Barking up the wrong tree
- (a) Scolding the one who is innocent.
- (b) Expecting a favour from a heartless person.
- (c) Looking in the wrong place.
- (d) Requesting but in an arrogant manner.
212. Call it a day
- (a) To start a job wishing for success.
- (b) To take a break or a holiday.
- (c) Assign different days to different tasks.
- (d) To declare the end of a task.
213. Ball is in your court
- (a) Put the blame on the other person.
- (b) Request someone to return your belonging.
- (c) It is up to you to make the next decision or step.
- (d) To tell someone politely about his/her mistake.
214. Best of both worlds
- (a) Two best teams compete with each other.
- (b) A situation wherein someone has the privilege of enjoying two different opportunities.
- (c) Gods who rule heaven and earth.
- (d) A person who is respected even by his enemies.

215. Give somebody a ring  
 (a) Propose marriage  
 (b) Inform about the death of a loved one  
 (c) Call someone on the telephone  
 (d) Trap somebody in a difficult relationship
216. Leave no stone unturned  
 (a) Search for the hidden treasure  
 (b) Do a futile task  
 (c) Be known for achieving a tremendous feat  
 (d) Try every possible course of action in order to achieve something
217. Get the message  
 (a) Understand what is implied by a remark or action  
 (b) Communicate using a secret language  
 (c) Find it difficult to understand a different language  
 (d) Fire someone from a job
218. Keep at bay  
 (a) Keep your problems to yourselves  
 (b) to control something and prevent it from causing you problems  
 (c) Not share a secret  
 (d) Maintain a long-distance relationship
219. To go off the air  
 (a) To remove ventilator of a patient on his death bed  
 (b) To not eat food for a long period of time  
 (c) To stop broadcasting a radio or TV program  
 (d) To waste time on silly or trivial things.
220. To make a fuss about  
 (a) To be extremely delighted  
 (b) To work hard for eventual success  
 (c) To be very strict or have very high standards  
 (d) An excessive display of attention or activity
221. To go to somebody's head  
 (a) To have a huge ego  
 (b) To complain to the highest authority  
 (c) To make someone dizzy or slightly drunk  
 (d) To arrive at the central point of the topic
222. To make amends  
 (a) To make new friends  
 (b) To feel guilty for something you have not done  
 (c) To compensate  
 (d) To make flimsy excuses
223. Get on the nerves  
 (a) To be an irritant  
 (b) To lose confidence  
 (c) To become very sensitive; cry easily  
 (d) To become very strong emotionally
224. Keep under one's hat  
 (a) Keep all your wealth in your home  
 (b) To keep something a secret  
 (c) Steal and hide something  
 (d) Take care of somebody else's valuables given to you for safe keeping
225. Go for a song  
 (a) One's favourite music  
 (b) Happy go lucky attitude  
 (c) Sold cheaply  
 (d) Something which is prohibitively expensive
226. Make an ass out of  
 (a) Cause someone or oneself to look foolish or stupid  
 (b) Work very hard like a donkey  
 (c) Be smart but act dumb  
 (d) Make a mistake
227. Achilles' heel  
 (a) A fatal weakness in spite of overall strength.  
 (b) A secret weapon to be used as a last resort.  
 (c) A past deed which one is trying to hide.  
 (d) The person who is blamed if anything goes wrong.
228. Beat around the bush  
 (a) To treat a topic, but omit its main points, often intentionally.  
 (b) Talk bad about a person, often in the absence of that person.  
 (c) Spend a fun jovial time.  
 (d) It is wise to ignore hardships and continue with your task.
229. Gnash your teeth  
 (a) Express rage (b) Brush your teeth  
 (c) Laugh hysterically (d) Take a big bite
230. Let something slip through one's fingers  
 (a) Lose a wedding ring  
 (b) Not be able to understand a difficult concept  
 (c) Let go of certain unpleasant things  
 (d) to waste an opportunity to achieve something
231. Get up on the wrong side of the bed  
 (a) Make a wrong decision and regret it for the rest of the life



- (b) Start the day in a bad mood, which continues all day long  
 (c) Have a sleepless night especially due to worries  
 (d) Suffer an uncomfortable stay at an unfamiliar place
232. Learn by heart  
 (a) To memorize something  
 (b) Love something terribly  
 (c) Learn a lesson by making a mistake  
 (d) Learn to control or hide your true feelings
233. At the drop of a hat  
 (a) Without any hesitation; instantly.  
 (b) Show outward respect to someone you hate.  
 (c) Forcibly let go of something which is very personal to you.  
 (d) A mistake which is of not much consequence.
234. Beat a dead horse  
 (a) Show extreme level of cruelty especially to animals.  
 (b) Exploit someone to the point of killing him/her.  
 (c) To uselessly dwell on a subject far beyond its point of resolution.  
 (d) To continue playing a game knowing very well that you are going to lose.
235. By fair means or foul  
 (a) By any means (b) To make sense  
 (c) Undecided controversial  
 (d) To get puzzled
236. Sword of Damocles  
 (a) Life full of quarrels  
 (b) Imminent danger  
 (c) In a state of suspense and anxiety  
 (d) Remain faithful to the cause
237. Out of elbows  
 (a) By all means (b) Old  
 (c) Poor (d) Forever
238. Pandora's box  
 (a) Arguments for and against  
 (b) To act dubiously  
 (c) Popular  
 (d) A prolific source of trouble
239. A nig-nog  
 (a) Watchful (b) Very old  
 (c) A fool (d) Rich
240. Where discipline is concerned I put my foot down.  
 (a) take a firm stand  
 (b) take a light stand  
 (c) take a heavy stand  
 (d) take a shaky stand
241. The convict claimed innocence and stood his ground in spite of the repeated accusations.  
 (a) knelt (b) surrendered  
 (c) kept standing (d) refused to yield
242. 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
243. 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
244. We had (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
245. To keep the ball rolling  
 (a) To earn more and more  
 (b) To work constantly  
 (c) To maintain the progress of a project, plan, etc  
 (d) To make the best use of
246. To keep the wolf away from the door  
 (a) To keep away from extreme poverty  
 (b) To keep off an unwanted and undesirable person  
 (c) To keep alive  
 (d) To hold the difficulties and dangers in check
247. To end in smoke  
 (a) To make completely understand  
 (b) To ruin oneself  
 (c) To excite great applause  
 (d) To come to nothing
248. To smell a rat  
 (a) To see signs of plague epidemic  
 (b) To get bad smell of a dead rat  
 (c) To suspect foul dealing  
 (d) To be in a bad mood
249. A red letter day  
 (a) A dangerous day  
 (b) An important day  
 (c) An unimportant day  
 (d) Anniversary of someone
250. Set the tone for something  
 (a) Right tune and harmony  
 (b) To establish a particular mood or character  
 (c) Musical Note  
 (d) Orchestra in full swing

## Solutions

1. (b); **Zero tolerance** means absolutely no toleration of even the smallest infraction of a rule.  
Tolerance cannot be related with accuracy.
2. (a); **Variety is the spice of life** means new and exciting experiences make life more interesting.
3. (d); **Scot-free** means to escape punishment for a crime or wrongdoing; to be acquitted of charges for a crime.
4. (a); **Tongue-in-cheek** means Jocular or humorous, though seeming or appearing to be serious.
5. (c); **Wear your heart on your sleeve** means to display one's feelings openly and habitually, rather than keep them private.
6. (d); **When it rains, it pours** means something good or bad occurring multiple times within a short span of time.
7. (d); **Add fuel to the fire** means to do or say something to make an argument, problem, or bad situation worse; to further incense an already angry person or group of people.
8. (a); **A slap on the wrist** means a mild reprimand or punishment.
9. (d); **Actions speak louder than words** mean actions are more revealing of one's true character since it is easy to say things or make promises, but it takes effort to do things and follow through.
10. (a); **A blessing in disguise** means an unfortunate event or situation that results in an unforeseen positive outcome.
11. (a); **Against the clock** means in a very limited amount of time; with a shortage of time being the main problem.
12. (d); **Scapegoat** means to make someone take the blame for something.
13. (c); very common and of no particular value.
14. (b); **A drop in the bucket** means a tiny amount, especially when compared to a much larger one.
15. (c); **Practice makes a man perfect** means Only by practicing or repeatedly doing something can one become proficient or skillful at it.
16. (d); **Pull the plug** means to remove, turn off, or discontinue someone's life-support system, resulting in their death.
17. (c); **A hot potato** means a sensitive situation or controversial issue that is difficult to handle and thus gets passed from one person to the next.
18. (d); **New kid on the block** means a newcomer to a particular place or sphere of activity.
19. (b); **Water under the bridge** means a prior issue that is now resolved or considered resolved.
20. (a); **Wag the dog** means to change the topic from something that is more important to something that is not.
21. (d); **Tie the knot** means to marry a mate.
22. (a); **The ball is in your court** means one needs to take some action to keep something going.
23. (d); **A piece of cake**: something easily achieved.
24. (a); **A picture paints a thousand words**: It refers to the notion that a complex idea can be conveyed with just a single still image or that an image of a subject conveys its meaning or essence more effectively than a description does.
25. (a); **To bite off more than one can chew** means to take (on) more than one can deal with; to be overconfident.
26. (b); **To bite the bullet** means decide to do something difficult or unpleasant that one has been putting off or hesitating over.
27. (b); **Bed of roses** means an easy, comfortable situation.
28. (a); **Back to the drawing board** means used to indicate that an idea, scheme, or proposal has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised.
29. (c); **To make a long story short** : used to end an account of events quickly.
30. (d); **To steal someone's thunder** : win praise for oneself by pre-empting someone else's attempt to impress
31. (b); **Rise and shine**: Wake up and get out of bed promptly.
32. (a); **Raining cats and dogs**: something that we say when it is raining heavily
33. (a); **Run out of steam** means to lose one's energy or vitality for something.
34. (b); **Saved by the bell** means saved or spared from difficulty or misfortune by some intervention at the very last moment.

35. (b); **Smell a rat** suspect that means to is something wrong; to sense that someone has caused something wrong.
36. (a); **Sixth sense** means a supposed power to know or feel things that are not perceptible by the five senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.
37. (a); **Rome was not built in a day**: Important work takes time
38. (b); **Rule of thumb**: a broadly accurate guide or principle, based on practice rather than theory.
39. (c); **turn a blind eye**: pretend not to notice.
40. (d); **Up a blind alley**: you mean that someone is following a course of action that is certain to lead to an undesirable outcome.
41. (a); **Familiarity breeds contempt**: extensive knowledge of or close association with someone or something leads to a loss of respect for them or it.
42. (b); **Don't put all your eggs in one basket**: a piece of advice which means that one should not concentrate all efforts and resources in one area.
43. (a); **Through thick and thin**: under all circumstances, no matter how difficult.
44. (d); **Thumb one's nose**: a gesture of disrespect
45. (a); **Wild goose chase**: a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable.
46. (b); **You bet**: sure or certainty.
47. (c); **To put the cat among the pigeons**: it is used to describe a disturbance caused by an undesirable person.
48. (b); **to shoot the breeze**: to spend time talking about things that are not important.
49. (c); **The best of both worlds**: the benefits of widely differing situations, enjoyed at the same time.
50. (d); **to take the cake**: be the most remarkable or foolish of its kind.
51. (c); **Shoot ing fish in a barrel** :Ridiculously easy
52. (d); **To sleep with the fishes**: Killed and thrown in a river .
53. (b); **Ignorance is bliss**: if one is unaware of an unpleasant fact or situation one cannot be troubled by it.
54. (c); **have a blast**: to have a lot of fun''
55. (a); **There is no such thing as a free lunch.**: the idea that it is impossible to get something for nothing.
56. (d); **By the skin of one's teeth**: narrowly' or 'barely.
57. (d); **Crocodile tears**: tears or expressions of sorrow that are insincere.
58. (c); **Chink in one's armour**: an area of vulnerability
59. (c); **Beauty is in the eye of the beholder**: that which one person finds beautiful or admirable may not appeal to another.
60. (d); **Necessity is the mother of invention**: when the need for something becomes essential, you are forced to find ways of getting it
61. (c); **By the seat of one's pants**: Decide a course of action as you go along by your skill or judgement.
62. (b); **discretion is the greater part of valour**: Caution is preferable to rash bravery.
63. (c); **Too many cooks spoil the broth**: if too many people are involved in a task or activity, it will not be done well.
64. (d); **easy come, easy go**: said when something, especially money, is easily got and then soon spent or lost.
65. (a); **To spill the beans**: to reveal secret information unintentionally or indiscreetly.
66. (d); **To spin one's wheels**: waste one's time or efforts.
67. (c); **No horse in this race**: no vested interest in the outcome of a contest or debate.
68. (b); **To be pushing up daisies**: dead and buried.
69. (c); **To jump ship**: a sailor leave the ship on which one is serving without having obtained permission to do so.
70. (b); **To kick the bucket**: to die
71. (c); **X marks the spot** means the exact spot. (Sometimes the speaker will draw an X in the spot while saying this.)
72. (b); **You can say that again** means to express strong agreement with what someone has just said.
73. (c); **The elephant in the room** means a major problem or controversial issue which is obviously present but is avoided as a subject for discussion.
74. (b); **to make from scratch** means from the very beginning, from the outset; from nothing.
75. (b); **If you can't beat 'them, join 'them** means if you have to give up fighting some group because you can't win, band together with them.
76. (a); **All good things must come to an end** means everything that one is fond off comes to an end, eventually

77. (d); **barking up the wrong tree** means to attempt or pursue a futile course of action, often by making some kind of suggestion or request.
78. (c); **Back to the drawing board** means used to indicate that an idea, scheme, or proposal has been unsuccessful and that a new one must be devised.
79. (c); **Blood is thicker than water** means family relationships and loyalties are the strongest and most important ones
80. (d); **once in a blue moon** means very rarely.
81. (a); A fool and his money are easily parted: a foolish person spends money carelessly and will soon be penniless.
82. (b); All bark and no bite: threatening, aggressive, but not willing to engage in a fight;
83. (a); backseat driver: a person who interferes in affairs without having knowledge, responsibility, or authority for doing so.
84. (b); Back to square one: back to where one started, with no progress having been made.
85. (a); an arm and a leg: If you say that something costs an arm and a leg, you mean that it is very expensive.
86. (b); an axe to grind: To have a complaint or dispute that one feels compelled to discuss.
87. (d); All in the same boat: in the same situation; having the same problem
88. (c); All Greek to me: expressing that something is not understandable.
89. (c); to bend over backwards: to work very hard to accomplish something for someone.
90. (d); the dilemma: faced with two equally undesirable alternatives
91. (d); at the drop of a hat: without hesitation or good reason.
92. (c); apple of my eye: to something or someone that one cherishes above all others.
93. (b); "No man is an island" means to require help from other every now and then because of one's limitations
94. (a); The squeaky wheel gets the grease: the most noticeable (or loudest) problems are the ones most likely to get attention.
95. (a); To beat a dead horse: to continue a particular endeavour is a waste of time as the outcome is already decided.
96. (b); beating around the bush: to avoid talking about what is important.
97. (a); to bite off more than you can chew: to try to do something that is too difficult for you.
98. (b); to bite your tongue: to stop yourself from saying something that you would really like to say
99. (c); Two heads are better than one: it's helpful to have the advice or opinion of a second person.
100. (d); Don't count your chickens before they hatch: you should not make plans that depend on something good happening before you know that it has actually happened.
101. (d); whole nine yards: everything possible or available.
102. (c); under the weather: slightly unwell or in low spirits.
103. (c); Birds of a feather flock together: people of the same sort or with the same tastes and interests will be found together.
104. (d); Beggars can't be choosers: people with no other options must be content with what is offered.
105. (c); to chew someone out means to scold someone.
106. (d); to chip on his shoulder means an attitude that leads one to become combative or easily angered.
107. (b);
108. (a);
109. (a);
110. (b);
111. (d);
112. (c);
113. (a);
114. (b);
115. (d);
116. (c);
117. (c);
118. (d);
119. (d);
120. (c);
121. (a);
122. (b);
123. (a);
124. (b);
125. (c);
126. (d);
127. (b);
128. (a);
129. (c);
130. (d);
131. (a);
132. (b);
133. (a);
134. (b);
135. (a);
136. (b);
137. (b);
138. (a);
139. (d);
140. (c);
141. (d);
142. (c);
143. (a);
144. (b);
145. (a);
146. (b);
147. (c);
148. (d);
149. (a); **To keep the wolf from the door** means have enough money to avert hunger or starvation (used hyperbolically).
150. (b); **Teething problems** means problems in the early stages of something.
151. (b); **Mealy-mouthed** means hesitant or unwilling to state something bluntly and directly, especially facts or opinions that are considered divisive or controversial.
152. (d); **By fits and starts** means in short, inconsistent, and irregular intervals, as of motion or progress.

153. (c); **Rat race** means a fierce competition for success, wealth, or power.
154. (c); **Spin one's wheels** means to waste time; to remain in a neutral position, neither advancing nor falling back.
155. (c); **Put one's foot down** means to be unyielding or inflexible in one's position or decision.
156. (a); **Whistle in the dark** means to guess aimlessly; to speculate as to a fact.
157. (b); **The alpha and the omega**: the beginning and the end
158. (c); **Throw up the sponge**: to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat
159. (d); **To put a spoke in one's wheel** means to disrupt, foil, or cause problems to someone's plan, activity, or project
160. (b); **At loggerheads** means to be in conflict. A "logger" is a 16th-century term for a block of wood, so a "loggerhead" is a blockhead or fool.
161. (c); **A wild goose chase**: a foolish and hopeless search for or pursuit of something unattainable.
162. (b); **A moot point**: A debatable question, an issue open to argument
163. (c); **Spick and Span**: fresh, brand-new; spotlessly clean. Thus option (c) is correct.
164. (b); **To draw the longbow**: to lie; to exaggerate.
165. (c); **All agog** means **Amazed** or impressed.
166. (d); **Not to mince matters** means to speak frankly
167. (c); **Kick the bucket**: to die
168. (c); **An axe to grind**: to have a strong personal opinion about something.
169. (a); **Will-o-the wisp**: a person or thing that is difficult or impossible to reach or catch.
170. (b); **to go through fire and water**: To face many challenges in the process of doing.
171. (a); **Chicken-hearted**: easily frightened or coward.
172. (c); **a red-letter day**: a day that is pleasantly noteworthy or memorable.
173. (a); **Ended in a fiasco**: to end with a failure. Thus option (a) is complete.
174. (d); **Sow wild oats**: To engage in a rebelliousness thing.
175. (c); **Live from hand to mouth**: to have just enough money to live.
176. (a); **To face the music**: be confronted with the unpleasant consequences of one's actions.
177. (b); **pillar to post**: From one place or thing to another in rapid succession.
178. (c); **Hobson's choice**: a choice of taking what is available or nothing at all.
179. (c); **Adam's ale**: water.
180. (c); **At one's wits end**: to be so worried, confused, or annoyed that you do not know what to do next.
181. (c); **To steal a march**: to get an advantage over the person or anything by acting before they do.
182. (c); **in a jiffy**: very fast and very soon.
183. (d); **Herculean task**: requiring the great strength of a Hercules
184. (c); **On tenterhooks**: in a state of suspense or agitation because of uncertainty about a future event.
185. (b); **The thin end of the wedge**: an action or procedure of little importance that is likely to lead to more serious developments.
186. (a); **To accept the gauntlet**: To accept or attempt a challenge or invitation.
187. (c); **To wrangle over an ass's shadow**: To fight or quarrel over trivial and insignificant matters.
188. (d); **Make one's flesh creep**: to frighten and horrify one
189. (a); **Damp squib**: a situation or event which is much less impressive than expected.
190. (c); **Rise like a phoenix**: become successful or powerful again after defeat or destruction
191. (d); **Bear the palm**: to win
192. (b); **To give the devil his due**: if someone or something generally considered bad or undeserving has any redeeming features these should be acknowledged.
193. (b); **To have a finger in every pie**: be involved in a large and varied number of activities or enterprises.
194. (b); **To make up one's mind**: to make a decision
195. (c); **To Have bitten off more than you can chew**: To take on more responsibility than one can handle
196. (b); **out of print**: no longer available from the publisher.
197. (c); **To hit the nail on the head**: to find exactly the right answer.
198. (d); **On thin ice**: in a precarious or risky situation.
199. (b); **To heave a sigh of relief**: to suddenly feel very happy because something unpleasant has not happened or has ended
200. (a); **To be on cloud nine**: a state of perfect happiness.

201. (a); To have something on the brain: to have an obsession
202. (d); Not one's cup of tea: not what one likes or is interested in.
203. (a); In bad taste: rude, vulgar, obscene.
204. (a); Once and for all means "now and for the last time" or "finally".
205. (c); To have at one's fingertips: readily available; accessible.
206. (d); To not have a clue: to have no knowledge about something,
207. (d); In black and white: in terms of clearly defined opposing principles or issues.
208. (d); Out of date: old-fashioned.
209. (b); It goes without saying: be obvious.
210. (b); To let someone off: punish someone lightly or not at all.
211. (c); Barking up the wrong tree: be pursuing a mistaken or misguided line of thought or course of action.
212. (d); Call it a day: decide or agree to stop doing something.
213. (c); Ball is in your court means one needs to take some action to keep something going.
214. (b); **Best of both worlds** means a situation in which one can get the advantages of two different or contrasting things at the same time.
215. (c); Give somebody a ring: To call someone on the telephone
216. (d); Leave no stone unturned: try every possible course of action in order to achieve something.
217. (b); Get the message: understand what is implied by a remark or action.
218. (b); Keep at bay: To keep something at a distance from oneself.
219. (c); **To go off the air** means no longer broadcasting live, as on television or radio.
220. (d); **To make a fuss about** means to worry about or make a bother about someone or something.
221. (c); **To go to somebody's head** means to cause someone to feel dizzy or tipsy.
222. (c); **To make amends** means to make up to someone for something that someone or something did.
223. (a); Get on the nerves means to irritate, grate on, or exasperate someone.
224. (b); Keep under one's hat means to not reveal or discuss something publicly.
225. (c); **Go for a song** means for a very (and perhaps surprisingly) low price.
226. (a); **Make an ass out of** means to do something that makes someone or oneself seem stupid or ridiculous.
227. (a); **Achilles' heel** means a weakness or vulnerability that can lead to permanent destruction or downfall.
228. (a); **Beat around the bush** means to speak vaguely or euphemistically so as to avoid talking directly about an unpleasant or sensitive topic.
229. (a); **Gnash your teeth**: to bring your teeth forcefully together when you are angry.
230. (d); **Let something slip through one's fingers**: to fail to catch, capture,
231. (b); **Get up on the wrong side of the bed** means to be in a particularly and persistently irritable, unhappy, or grouchy mood or state, especially when it is out of keeping with one's normal disposition.
232. (a); **Learn by heart** means to learn something so well that it can be written or recited without thinking; to memorize something.
233. (a); **At the drop of a hat** means immediately; instantly; on the slightest signal or urging.
234. (c); **Beat a dead horse** means to continue to focus on something – especially an issue or topic – that is no longer of any use or relevance.
235. (a); by fair means or foul means using whatever means are necessary.
236. (b); **Sword of Damocles** means : an allusion to the imminent and ever-present peril faced by those in positions of power.
237. (c); **Out of elbows** means wearing clothes that are worn out or torn; poor.
238. (d); **Pandora's box**: a process that once begun generates many complicated problems.
239. (c); A nig-nog means a foolish person.
240. (a); **put my foot down** means to assert something strongly
241. (d); **stood One's ground** means to maintain One's position.

- 242. (a);** all our might and main means: With as much effort or strength as one can muster.
- 243. (b);** nailed their colours to their mast means to show one's intention to hold on to those beliefs until the end.
- 244. (b);** batten down the hatches means to prepare for a challenging situation.
- 245. (c);** To keep the ball rolling: maintain the momentum of an activity.
- 246. (a);** To keep the wolf away from the door: to keep from starving, freezing, etc.
- 247. (d);** To come to nothing: to produce no concrete or positive result.
- 248. (c);** Suspicious: causing a feeling that something is wrong
- 249. (b);** red letter day: Its roots are in classical antiquity; for instance, important days are indicated in red in a calendar.
- 250. (b);** Set the tone for something: to establish a particular mood or character for something.



# One Word Substitution

## Exercise

1. Open to more than one interpretation; not having one obvious meaning.
  - (a) trite
  - (b) opposite
  - (c) exceptional
  - (d) ambiguous
2. Something widely feared as a possible dangerous occurrence.
  - (a) spectre
  - (b) beguile
  - (c) monolith
  - (d) canny
3. Average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree.
  - (a) moderate
  - (b) supernatant
  - (c) hobble
  - (d) hum
4. A factory, where workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.
  - (a) Impalpable
  - (b) Outset
  - (c) Bloomy
  - (d) Sweatshop
5. Things that have been discarded as worthless.
  - (a) remains
  - (b) flotsam
  - (c) shambles
  - (d) havoc
6. Become apparent through the appearance of symptoms.
  - (a) manifest
  - (b) distinct
  - (c) vague
  - (d) divulged
7. Rub a part of the body to restore warmth or sensation.
  - (a) Fuzz
  - (b) Chafe
  - (c) Scum
  - (d) Oblique
8. The punishment of being kept in school after hours.
  - (a) Pretension
  - (b) Isolate
  - (c) Detention
  - (d) Blender
9. The outer layer of the cerebrum (part of the brain), composed of folded grey matter, plays an important role in the consciousness.
  - (a) victor
  - (b) cortex
  - (c) scrub
  - (d) capered
10. A hot spring in which water intermittently boils, pushing a tall column of water and steam into the air.
  - (a) geyser
  - (b) smite
  - (c) brew
  - (d) pitted
11. Make something seem less important, significant, or trifling.
  - (a) superintend
  - (b) optimality
  - (c) trivialize
  - (d) dumb down
12. A gesture expressing respect, such as a bow.
  - (a) Consensual
  - (b) Obeisance
  - (c) Perk
  - (d) Germinate
13. an event or a group of events occurring as part of a sequence
  - (a) stanza
  - (b) episode
  - (c) serious
  - (d) lesson
14. Represent something as being less important than it really is.
  - (a) discriminant
  - (b) stride
  - (c) underplay
  - (d) imperious
15. match or surpass a person by imitation.
  - (a) parallel
  - (b) emulate
  - (c) ditto
  - (d) impression
16. lack of skill, ability, or competence
  - (a) ineptitude
  - (b) dexterity
  - (c) proficiency
  - (d) prowess
17. A spot or a stain caused by a discolouring substance
  - (a) Hue
  - (b) Blot
  - (c) Tint
  - (d) Dye
18. A person who applies for a job or is nominated for election
  - (a) Candidate
  - (b) Elect
  - (c) Volunteer
  - (d) Nominator
19. A short, thick stick used as a weapon.
  - (a) strand
  - (b) cable
  - (c) lasso
  - (d) cudgel
20. A bias in favour of something.
  - (a) addiction
  - (b) disposition
  - (c) predilection
  - (d) impulse
21. To harass someone persistently to do something.
  - (a) Iconoclast
  - (b) Dote
  - (c) Neurotic
  - (d) Importune



22. A short statement expressing a general truth.  
 (a) Maxim (b) Infer  
 (c) Drum (d) Pander
23. Having or displaying an overly critical point of view.  
 (a) Judgemental (b) To hallucinate  
 (c) To contravene (d) Expanse
24. Obtain something by force, threats, or other unfair means.  
 (a) To regret (b) To extort  
 (c) To resent (d) To encompass
25. to shut a door, window, or lid forcefully and loudly  
 (a) to clam (b) to strike  
 (c) to shutter (d) to slam
26. sums of money expressed in a specified monetary unit  
 (a) to denominate (b) to monetise  
 (c) to nominate (d) demarche
27. To officially register as a member of an institution  
 (a) to muster (b) to enrol  
 (c) to institutionalize (d) to officiate
28. To reveal the true, objectionable nature of someone  
 (a) to betray (b) to forsake  
 (c) to expose (d) to delude
29. To regard with disgust and hatred.  
 (a) tease (b) abhor  
 (c) ridicule (d) sneer
30. unable to be destroyed or removed.  
 (a) ineradicable (b) habit  
 (c) worn (d) fixed
31. the lower jawbone in mammals and fishes  
 (a) trunk (b) snout  
 (c) beak (d) mandible
32. urge someone to act in a violent or unlawful way.  
 (a) taunt (b) solicit  
 (c) incite (d) psych
33. a loud, harsh, piercing cry  
 (a) noise (b) howl  
 (c) screech (d) cry
34. A hollow object used to contain something.  
 (a) platter (b) salver  
 (c) plate (d) receptacle
35. The tendency to recur at intervals.  
 (a) rotation (b) wheel  
 (c) sequence (d) periodicity
36. A dramatic entertainment, in which performers express through gestures  
 (a) mimicry (b) ham  
 (c) pantomime (d) depiction
37. work extremely hard or incessantly.  
 (a) job (b) craft  
 (c) toil (d) activity
38. express a proposition, theory, etc. in clear or definite terms.  
 (a) publish (b) postulate  
 (c) proclaim (d) enunciate
39. To sweep over something so as to surround it completely.  
 (a) engulf (b) imbibe  
 (c) drown (d) plunge
40. To take someone somewhere suddenly and quickly  
 (a) slow (b) whisk  
 (c) fly (d) flit
41. a symbol that serves as an emblem of a group of people  
 (a) obelisk (b) minaret  
 (c) mast (d) totem
42. to leave a place suddenly or secretly.  
 (a) scarce (b) ligger  
 (c) decamp (d) loiter
43. the customary code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular profession or group  
 (a) etiquette (b) frizette  
 (c) epaulette (d) fossette
44. the way in which a substance holds together; thickness or viscosity  
 (a) corpulency (b) consistency  
 (c) exigency (d) exultancy
45. based on random choice or personal whim  
 (a) auxiliary (b) arbitrary  
 (c) allegory (d) ambulatory
46. to slap with one's hand or a flat object  
 (a) to spank (b) to clobber  
 (c) to whip (d) to flog
47. deserving reward or praise  
 (a) meritorious (b) honourable  
 (c) virtuous (d) noble
48. involving or showing violence and bloodshed  
 (a) inundate (b) gory  
 (c) sanguine (d) imbrue

49. the recently dead person in question  
(a) oblivate (b) deceased  
(c) euthanized (d) reposed
50. To cut off a branch, limb, or twig from the main body of a tree  
(a) dollop (b) clop  
(c) lop (d) slop
51. Liquids forming a homogenous mixture when added together  
(a) irascible (b) crucible  
(c) miscible (d) risible
52. To free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty  
(a) to exterminate (b) to expurgate  
(c) to intricate (d) to extricate
53. to allay the sorrow or grief  
(a) to lament (b) to console  
(c) distress (d) solace
54. to teach a person to accept a set of beliefs uncritically  
(a) to drill (b) to instill  
(c) to indoctrinate (d) to convince
55. a tangled mass in something such as hair or wool  
(a) knot (b) vortex  
(c) snot (d) whorl
56. Relating to or characteristic of hell or the underworld  
(a) diabolical (b) execrable  
(c) Elysium (d) infernal
57. to portray in words;  
(a) to evince (b) to divulge  
(c) to depict (d) to manifest
58. to impose something unwelcome on  
(a) to subject (b) to extort  
(c) to levy (d) to inflict
59. to have as belonging to one; own.  
(a) to dominate (b) to possess  
(c) to abandon (d) to hog
60. the action of making amends for a wrong one has done  
(a) reparation (b) extortion  
(c) reclamation (d) retrieval
61. a state of stunned confusion or bewilderment  
(a) snarl (b) maze  
(c) daze (d) paradox
62. To delay or prevent someone or something by obstructing them  
(a) to perturb (b) to impede  
(c) to irk (d) to faze
63. wide in range or effect  
(a) sweeping (b) exaggerate  
(c) exclusive (d) superficial
64. to treat with cruelty or violence  
(a) wrong (b) abuse  
(c) pervert (d) fault
65. to kill someone by covering their nose and mouth so that they suffocate  
(a) to smite (b) to extirpate  
(c) to lynch (d) to smother
66. to break up into small parts as the result of impact or decay  
(a) to disintegrate (b) disharmony  
(c) to disinherit (d) to denigrate
67. To be indecisive  
(a) to vex (b) to dither  
(c) tiff (d) to stew
68. To pull or twist out of shape  
(a) to distort (b) to gnarl  
(c) pervert (d) to repudiate
69. to cause a process or action to begin  
(a) to initiate (b) to impel  
(c) to imitate (d) to conscript
70. a rich source of something  
(a) antecedent (b) lode  
(c) node (d) provenience
71. A Christian name at baptism as a sign of admission to a Christian Church.  
(a) paten (b) smitten  
(c) begotten (d) christen
72. to expel large quantities of (something) rapidly and forcibly  
(a) to irrupt (b) to puke  
(c) to spew (d) to spritz
73. to imply or suggest an idea in addition to the literal meaning  
(a) to nub (b) to connote  
(c) to malign (d) to purport
74. to resolve a sentence into its component parts and describe their syntactic roles  
(a) to dissect (b) to anatomize  
(c) to parse (d) to synthesize
75. having a sensation of whirling and a tendency to fall or stagger  
(a) volatile (b) wild  
(c) reckless (d) giddy
76. a person who is not accepted by a social group, especially because he or she is not liked, respected, or trusted

- (a) fugitive (b) vagrant  
(c) pariah (d) tramp
77. to pilfer or steal (something, especially an item of small value) in a casual way.  
(a) to loot (b) to filch  
(c) to rip off (d) to plunder
78. An achievement or something desired fail to be attained by someone  
(a) to elude (b) to eschew  
(c) to shirk (d) to devoid
79. a person involved in a lawsuit.  
(a) pseudo (b) litigant  
(c) suspect (d) appellant
80. Either of two parallels of latitude on the earth, one 23°27' north of the equator and the other 23°27' south of the equator  
(a) tropic (b) torrid  
(c) arctic (d) frigid
81. to have a strong emotional effect on.  
(a) to smother (b) to yield  
(c) to overwhelm (d) to forfeit
82. tending to hang loosely.  
(a) to attenuate (b) to enfeeble  
(c) prostrate (d) to flop
83. Very poor or bad.  
(a) gnarly (b) bully  
(c) lousy (d) rad
84. A formal agreement between individuals or parties.  
(a) protocol (b) norm  
(c) league (d) pact
85. a piece of living tissue that is transplanted surgically.  
(a) hybrid (b) bud  
(c) scion (d) graft
86. to cut up (food, especially meat) into very small pieces  
(a) to crumble (b) to chop  
(c) to mince (d) to grind
87. To make (someone) anxious or unsettled.  
(a) to pester (b) to perturb  
(c) to bug (d) to ruffle
88. To depart from an established course  
(a) to deviate (b) to whirl  
(c) to err (d) to wander
89. feeling or showing deep and solemn respect.  
(a) pious (b) reverent  
(c) humble (d) devout
90. To declare invalid an official agreement, decision, or result.  
(a) to annul (b) to negate  
(c) to efface (d) to undo
91. To proclaim widely or loudly.  
(a) to trumpet (b) to herald  
(c) to manifest (d) to blazon
92. A substance that has no therapeutic effect, used as a control in testing new drugs.  
(a) sedentary (b) placebo  
(c) lax (d) torpid
93. disgusting and an unpleasant smell.  
(a) oops (b) ouch  
(c) darn (d) rancid
94. a person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.  
(a) agitate (b) fluster  
(c) stoic (d) upset
95. To show approval or praise by clapping.  
(a) To extol (b) To eulogise  
(c) To applaud (d) To hail
96. (of a cat) to make a low continuous vibratory sound expressing contentment.  
(a) to buzz (b) to roar  
(c) to meow (d) to purr
97. A period of time during which a person that might have a disease is kept away from other people so that the disease cannot spread  
(a) solitude (b) seclusion  
(c) quarantine (d) desolate
98. A heavy blow, or the sound of such a blow.  
(a) lop (b) slop  
(c) flop (d) whop
99. A small plate of shining metal or plastic used for ornamentation especially on clothing.  
(a) Glisten (b) spangle  
(c) glitter (d) glimmer
100. to move hurriedly with short quick steps  
(a) to scurry (b) to skim  
(c) to whirl (d) to zip
101. Speak or write about in an abusively disparaging manner.  
(a) crucify (b) ignify  
(c) vilify (d) basify
102. A feeling of unease or embarrassment; awkwardness.  
(a) slag (b) declivity  
(c) prolapse (d) discomfiture

103. a small mistake in an agreement or law that gives someone the chance to avoid having to do something  
 (a) loophole (b) ruse  
 (c) ploy (d) gambit
104. having or showing an interest in learning things; curious.  
 (a) probe (b) inquisitive  
 (c) speculative (d) snoop
105. To increase rapidly in number; multiply.  
 (a) to proliferate (b) to procreate  
 (c) to propagate (d) to escalator
106. to easily bent; flexible.  
 (a) putty (b) pliable  
 (c) rigid (d) ductile
107. Involving or causing sudden great damage or suffering.  
 (a) tragic (b) fatal  
 (c) catastrophic (d) pathetic
108. A small, nonrigid airship or dirigible, especially one used chiefly for observation.  
 (a) float (b) poise  
 (c) bob (d) blimp
109. To be full of or covered with a mass of small bubbles.  
 (a) scintillating (b) brew  
 (c) frothy (d) aerated
110. Comment added to a text or diagram.  
 (a) lexicon (b) thesaurus  
 (c) terminology (d) annotation
111. To place or deal with close together for contrasting effect.  
 (a) to scrutiny (b) to juxtapose  
 (c) to correlate (d) to contrast
112. A long narrow ditch embanked with its own soil and used for concealment and protection in warfare  
 (a) trench (b) gully  
 (c) furrow (d) moat
113. A soldier or sailor, who rebels or refuses to obey the orders of a person in authority.  
 (a) radical (b) anarchist  
 (c) mutineer (d) revolutionary
114. An unintended consequence of an event or action, especially an unwelcome one.  
 (a) reverberation (b) backlash  
 (c) flak (d) repercussion
115. To jump or dance around excitedly.  
 (a) to cavort (b) to sulk  
 (c) to frisk (d) antic
116. Falling to act or protest as a result of moral weakness or indolence.  
 (a) recline (b) supine  
 (c) oblate (d) prostrate
117. To make a person or animal go away by waving one's arms at them  
 (a) to scam (b) to shoo  
 (c) to vamoose (d) to scoot
118. to expel someone from a position or place.  
 (a) to oust (b) to disinherit  
 (c) to chase (d) to relegate
119. A person who is lazy and has low standards of cleanliness.  
 (a) hog (b) slob  
 (c) swine (d) brute
120. To exclude from a society or group.  
 (a) to ostracise (b) to deport  
 (c) to boycott (d) to snub
121. To rummage about in a place or container in search of something.  
 (a) to rake (b) to excavate  
 (c) to ferret (d) to poke
122. To sell (stocks or other securities or commodities) in advance of acquiring them, with the aim of making a profit when the price falls.  
 (a) bilking (b) duping  
 (c) conning (d) shorting
123. To cut the wool off a sheep or other animal.  
 (a) to mow (b) to prune  
 (c) to pare (d) to shear
124. To divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly.  
 (a) to detach (b) to bisect  
 (c) to sever (d) to dissect
125. Very rude or coarse; vulgar.  
 (a) gross (b) adipose  
 (c) porcine (d) corpulent
126. To stop doing something; cease or abstain.  
 (a) to endure (b) to desist  
 (c) to persevere (d) to dismay
127. Causing a burning sensation like that of hot liquid on the skin  
 (a) piping (b) igneous  
 (c) sizzling (d) scalding

128. An organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.  
(a) conglomerate (b) donation  
(c) charity (d) dole
129. To lift or haul something heavy with great effort.  
(a) heave (b) shrimp  
(c) wimp (d) runt
130. A conclusion or agreement done or reached decisively and with authority.  
(a) precise (b) definitive  
(c) reliable (d) specific
131. A political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.  
(a) rebel (b) radical  
(c) demagogue (d) anarchistic
132. The action of repeating something aloud from memory.  
(a) paraphrase (b) rendition  
(c) erudition (d) recitation
133. A trace or remnant of something that is disappearing or no longer exists.  
(a) memento (b) variable  
(c) glimmer (d) vestige
134. To trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall.  
(a) to totter (b) to stammer  
(c) to stumble (d) to blunder
135. To invent (something) in order to deceive.  
(a) to formulate (b) to compose  
(c) to project (d) to fabricate
136. To disorder or disarrange (someone's hair), typically by running one's hands through it.  
(a) to tangle (b) to crumple  
(c) to ruffle (d) to crease
137. Courteousness and refinement of manner.  
(a) plaudit (b) adulation  
(c) urbanity (d) profanity
138. Involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives  
(a) redoubt (b) scrupulous  
(c) immaculate (d) sordid
139. The process by which air is circulated through, missed with or dissolved in a liquid or substance.  
(a) aerating (b) miasma  
(c) effluvium (d) volatile
140. To make a sharp sound or series of sounds as result of a hard object striking another.  
(a) innuendo (b) dack  
(c) swat (d) wallop
141. To be deprived of a close relation or friend through their death.  
(a) to divest (b) to bereave  
(c) to oust (d) to dispossess
142. To make someone feel completely baffled.  
(a) to perplex (b) to explicate  
(c) to construe (d) to elucidate
143. Extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain.  
(a) pique (b) vexation  
(c) chagrin (d) distress
144. a region of injured tissue or skin in which blood capillaries have been ruptured; a bruise.  
(a) pustule (b) knurl  
(c) contusion (d) tumour
145. an event serving as an introduction to something more important  
(a) perform (b) prelude  
(c) introduce (d) preface
146. the conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated  
(a) illustration (b) elucidation  
(c) implication (d) explication
147. An outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something.  
(a) tracery (b) contour  
(c) doodle (d) pattern
148. A person famous and respected within a particular sphere.  
(a) eminent (b) obscure  
(c) despotic (d) imperative
149. That which cannot be corrected  
(a) Impregnable (b) Immolation  
(c) Incurable (d) Ineligible
150. A person who is blamed for the wrong doings of others  
(a) Bursar (b) Captor  
(c) Phlegmatic (d) Scapegoat
151. The act of speaking irreverently about sacred things.  
(a) Atheist (b) Blasphemy  
(c) Bellicose (d) Defection
152. A person who talks too much of himself.  
(a) Egoist (b) Elite  
(c) Emetic (d) Egotist
153. Take away or alter the natural qualities of  
(a) Denature (b) Unadulterated  
(c) Authentic (d) Limpid

154. Decay of organic matter producing a fetid smell  
 (a) Putrefy (b) Crisp  
 (c) Neoteric (d) Virgin
155. Diminish in value over a period of time  
 (a) Escalate (b) Augment  
 (c) Aggrandise (d) Depreciate
156. Not able to produce children  
 (a) Gravid (b) Hebetic  
 (c) Fecund (d) Sterile
157. A funeral poem  
 (a) Elegy (b) Pandemonium  
 (c) Parody (d) Sonnet
158. One who walks in sleep  
 (a) Drover (b) Fastidious  
 (c) Numismatist (d) Somnambulist
159. One skilled in telling stories  
 (a) Ventral (b) Fanatic  
 (c) Raconteur (d) Tyro
160. Fear of Fire  
 (a) Arsonphobia (b) Astraphobia  
 (c) Astrophobia (d) Arrhenphobia
161. One who is honourably discharged from service  
 (a) Belligerent (b) Emeritus  
 (c) Truant (d) Mercenary
162. A perception without objective reality  
 (a) Cynicism (b) Hallucination  
 (c) Illusion (d) Optimism
163. A man devoid of kind feeling and sympathy.  
 (a) Callous (b) Credulous  
 (c) Gullible (d) Bohemian
164. One who eats too much  
 (a) Impostor (b) Glutton  
 (c) Hypochondriac (d) Intestate
165. A roundabout way of speaking  
 (a) Centipede (b) Circumlocution  
 (c) Coercion (d) Concentric
166. An old unmarried woman  
 (a) Masochist (b) Septuagenarian  
 (c) Sniper (d) Spinster
167. One who is determined to take full revenge for wrongs done to him  
 (a) Enmity (b) Nigger  
 (c) Pedantic (d) Vindictive
168. Just punishment for wrong doing  
 (a) Dandy (b) Nemesis  
 (c) Prodigy (d) Wagon
169. A strong blast of wind.  
 (a) Implosion (b) Trickle  
 (c) Gust (d) Mantle
170. Phobia of dogs  
 (a) Orophobia (b) Cynophobia  
 (c) Vatrachophobia (d) Phemophobia
171. One who is new to a profession  
 (a) Nuance (b) Pun  
 (c) Tyro (d) Vandal
172. A speech or a presentation made without previous preparation.  
 (a) Euphemism (b) Obituary  
 (c) Extempore (d) Soliloquy
173. Easily duped or fooled  
 (a) Bigot (b) Gullible  
 (c) Ridicule (d) Venerable
174. Atonement for one's sins  
 (a) Elite (b) Ignoramus  
 (c) Incendiary (d) Repentance
175. Killing of one's own child  
 (a) Foeticide (b) Filicide  
 (c) Infanticide (d) Lupicide
176. A lover of work  
 (a) Oenophile (b) Technophile  
 (c) Romanophile (d) Ergophile
177. Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin  
 (a) Ableism (b) Iconoclast  
 (c) Maiden (d) Nepotism
178. One who does not care for literature or art  
 (a) Dictator (b) Hypocrite  
 (c) Philistine (d) Primitive
179. To give up a throne voluntarily  
 (a) Archer (b) Bigot  
 (c) Abdicate (d) Delegate
180. Words written on the tomb of a person  
 (a) Epigram (b) Epitome  
 (c) Epicure (d) Epitaph
181. Mania for travel  
 (a) Dromomania (b) Hypomania  
 (c) Megalomania (d) Nymphomania
182. One who has suddenly gained new wealth, power or prestige  
 (a) Egotist (b) Imposter  
 (c) Parvenu (d) Scullery
183. An associate in crime  
 (a) Accomplice (b) Callous  
 (c) Itinerant (d) Philistine

184. Man behaving more like a woman than as a man  
 (a) Biped (b) Effeminate  
 (c) Gregarious (d) Inalienable
185. Speaking with a stammer or lisp  
 (a) Melliloquent (b) Dentiloquent  
 (c) Fatiloquent (d) Stuttering
186. Excessive desire to work  
 (a) Ergomania (b) Idolomania  
 (c) Islomania (d) Ethnomania
187. Study of tumors  
 (a) Oenology (b) Oncology  
 (c) Phrenology (d) Upology
188. The highest point  
 (a) Tempest (b) Outpost  
 (c) Archive (d) Zenith
189. That which is away from centre  
 (a) Eccentric (b) Eclectic  
 (c) Ellipsis (d) Equine
190. One who values practicality  
 (a) Apotheosis (b) Pliable  
 (c) Pragmatist (d) Realist
191. One who loads and uploads ships  
 (a) Stevedore (b) Transgressor  
 (c) Lapidist (d) Reticent
192. Belief or opinion contrary to what is generally accepted  
 (a) Invocation (b) Incognito  
 (c) Heresy (d) Mercenary
193. Distorted representation of something  
 (a) Travesty (b) Solemnity  
 (c) Seriousness (d) Gravity
194. A feeling of intense longing for something  
 (a) Yearning (b) Apathy  
 (c) Satiety (d) Gratification
195. In exactly the same words as were used originally  
 (a) Verbatim (b) Offbeat  
 (c) Divergent (d) Contrary
196. A person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions  
 (a) Adherent (b) Sceptic  
 (c) Zealot (d) Disciple
197. Showing strong feeling  
 (a) Meek (b) Vehement  
 (c) Apathetic (d) Impotent
198. A sheath for the blade of a sword  
 (a) Scabbard (b) Denude  
 (c) Divulge (d) Expose
199. The upward force that a fluid exerts on a body floating in it  
 (a) Upthrust (b) Plunge  
 (c) Submerge (d) Capsize
200. The use of irony to mock or convey contempt  
 (a) Sanction (b) Flatter  
 (c) Compliment (d) Sarcasm
201. To jump or dance around excitedly.  
 (a) to cavort (b) to sulk  
 (c) to frisk (d) antic
202. Falling to act or protest as a result of moral weakness or indolence.  
 (a) recline (b) supine  
 (c) oblate (d) prostrate
203. To make a person or animal go away by waving one's arms at them  
 (a) to scam (b) to shoo  
 (c) to vamoose (d) to scoot
204. to expel someone from a position or place.  
 (a) to oust (b) to disinherit  
 (c) to chase (d) to relegate
205. A person who is lazy and has low standards of cleanliness.  
 (a) hog (b) slob  
 (c) swine (d) brute
206. To exclude from a society or group.  
 (a) to ostracise (b) to deport  
 (c) to boycott (d) to snub
207. To rummage about in a place or container in search of something.  
 (a) to rake (b) to excavate  
 (c) to ferret (d) to poke
208. To sell (stocks or other securities or commodities) in advance of acquiring them, with the aim of making a profit when the price falls.  
 (a) bilking (b) duping  
 (c) conning (d) shorting
209. To cut the wool off a sheep or other animal.  
 (a) to mow (b) to prune  
 (c) to pare (d) to shear
210. To divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly.  
 (a) to detach (b) to bisect  
 (c) to sever (d) to dissect
211. Very rude or coarse; vulgar.  
 (a) gross (b) adipose  
 (c) porcine (d) corpulent

212. To stop doing something; cease or abstain.  
(a) to endure (b) to desist  
(c) to persevere (d) to dismay
213. Causing a burning sensation like that of hot liquid on the skin  
(a) piping (b) igneous  
(c) sizzling (d) scalding
214. An organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need.  
(a) conglomerate (b) donation  
(c) charity (d) dole
215. To lift or haul something heavy with great effort.  
(a) heave (b) shrimp  
(c) wimp (d) runt
216. A conclusion or agreement done or reached decisively and with authority.  
(a) precise (b) definitive  
(c) reliable (d) specific
217. A political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.  
(a) rebel (b) radical  
(c) demagogue (d) anarchistic
218. The action of repeating something aloud from memory.  
(a) paraphrase (b) rendition  
(c) erudition (d) recitation
219. A trace or remnant of something that is disappearing or no longer exists.  
(a) memento (b) variable  
(c) glimmer (d) vestige
220. To trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall.  
(a) to totter (b) to stammer  
(c) to stumble (d) to blunder
221. To invent (something) in order to deceive.  
(a) to formulate (b) to compose  
(b) to project (d) to fabricate
222. To disorder or disarrange (someone's hair), typically by running one's hands through it.  
(a) to tangle (b) to crumple  
(c) to ruffle (d) to crease
223. Courteousness and refinement of manner.  
(a) plaudit (b) adulation  
(c) urbanity (d) profanity
224. Involving immoral or dishonourable actions and motives  
(a) redoubt (b) scrupulous  
(c) immaculate (d) sordid
225. The process by which air is circulated through, missed with or dissolved in a liquid or substance.  
(a) aerating (b) miasma  
(c) effluvium (d) volatile
226. To make a sharp sound or series of sounds as result of a hard object striking another.  
(a) innuendo (b) dack  
(c) swat (d) wallop
227. To be deprived of a close relation or friend through their death.  
(a) to divest (b) to bereave  
(c) to oust (d) to dispossess
228. To make someone feel completely baffled.  
(a) to perplex (b) to explicate  
(c) to construe (d) to elucidate
229. Extreme anxiety, sorrow, or pain.  
(a) pique (b) vexation  
(c) chagrin (d) distress
230. a region of injured tissue or skin in which blood capillaries have been ruptured; a bruise.  
(a) pustule (b) knurl  
(c) contusion (d) tumour
231. an event serving as an introduction to something more important  
(a) perform (b) prelude  
(c) introduce (d) preface
232. the conclusion that can be drawn from something although it is not explicitly stated  
(a) illustration (b) elucidation  
(b) implication (d) explication
233. An outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something.  
(a) tracery (b) contour  
(c) doodle (d) pattern
234. A person famous and respected within a particular sphere.  
(a) eminent (b) obscure  
(c) despotic (d) imperative
235. A song sung at the death of a person  
(a) Ode (b) Liturgy  
(c) Elegy (d) Sonnet
236. The period between two reigns  
(a) Interregnum (b) Intermission  
(c) Anachronism (d) Era
237. A person extremely desirous of money  
(a) Extravagant (b) Miser  
(c) Fervent (d) Avaricious



238. A person who has had one or more limbs removed  
 (a) Amputee (b) Handicap  
 (c) Limber (d) Fatalist
239. A statement in which you say the same thing twice in different words  
 (a) Tautology (b) Repetition  
 (c) Temerity (d) Tarragon
240. That which can be drunk  
 (a) Edible (b) Palatable  
 (c) Potable (d) Culpable
241. One who is neither intelligent nor dull  
 (a) Ordinary (b) Average  
 (c) Fair (d) Mediocre
242. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline  
 (a) Hedonist (b) Disciplinarian  
 (c) Atheist (d) Ascetics
243. A person who loves everybody  
 (a) Egoist (b) Fatalist  
 (c) Humanist (d) Altruist
244. A small village or a group of houses  
 (a) community (b) Settlement  
 (c) Hamlet (d) Colony
245. Property inherited from one's father  
 (a) vale (b) patrimony  
 (c) legacy (d) trench
246. Government by person of highest social order  
 (a) bureaucracy (b) plutocracy  
 (c) democracy (d) aristocracy
247. Study of ancient things like tombs, buried towns  
 (a) paleontology (b) nomology  
 (c) archaeology (d) genealogy
248. To banish or turn out of society and fellowship  
 (a) acrobat (b) diatribe  
 (c) ostracise (d) jurist
249. Rebellious or opposing the authority  
 (a) insurgent (b) intransigent  
 (c) indigenious (d) innuendo
250. One who is neither intelligent nor dull  
 (a) Tolerable (b) Commoner  
 (c) Mediocre (d) Diligent

## Solutions

1. **(d); Ambiguous** means having or expressing more than one possible meaning, sometimes intentionally.
2. **(a); Spectre** means something widely feared as a possible dangerous occurrence.  
**Beguile** means charm or enchant (someone), often in a deceptive way.  
**Monolith** means a large single upright block of stone, especially one shaped into or serving as a pillar or monument.
3. **(a); Moderate** is the one which is the substitute of the phrase average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree.
4. **(d); Sweatshop** means a factory or workshop, especially in the clothing industry, where manual workers are employed at very low wages for long hours and under poor conditions.
5. **(b); Flotsam** means people or things that have been rejected or discarded as worthless.
6. **(a); Manifest** means clear or obvious to the eye or mind.
7. **(b); Chafe** means (with reference to a part of the body) make or become sore by rubbing against something.
8. **(c); Detention** means the punishment of being kept in school after hours.  
**Prentension** means a claim or assertion of a claim to something.  
**Blender** means a person or thing that mixes things together, in particular an electric mixing machine used in food preparation for liquidizing, chopping, or pureeing.
9. **(b); Cortex** means the outer layer of the cerebrum (the cerebral cortex), composed of folded grey matter and playing an important role in consciousness.  
 Capered means skip or dance about in a lively or playful way.
10. **(a); Geyser** means a hot spring in which water intermittently boils, sending a tall column of water and steam into the air.  
**Smite** means be strongly attracted to someone or something.  
**Brew** means make (beer) by soaking, boiling, and fermentation.  
**Pitted** means having a hollow or indentation on the surface.
11. **(c); Trivialize** means make (something) seem less important, significant, or complex than it really is.

12. (b); **Obeisance** means a gesture expressing deferential respect, such as a bow or curtsy. **Consensual** means relating to or involving consent or consensus. **Germinate** means begin to grow and put out shoots after a period of dormancy.
13. (b); **Stanza** means a group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse. **Series** means a number of events, objects, or people of a similar or related kind coming one after another.
14. (c); **Underplay** means represent (something) as being less important than it really is. **Stride** means walk with long, decisive steps in a specified direction. **Imperious** means arrogant and domineering.
15. (b); **Emulate** means match or surpass (a person or achievement), typically by imitation. **Ditto** means used to indicate that something already said is applicable a second time.
16. (a); **Ineptitude** means lack of skill or ability. **Dexterity** means skill in performing tasks, especially with the hands. **Prowess** means skill or expertise in a particular activity or field.
17. (b); **Blot** means a dark mark or stain made by ink, paint, dirt, etc. **Hue** means a colour or shade. **Tint** means a shade or variety of a colour. **Dye** means a natural or synthetic substance used to add a colour to or change the colour of something.
18. (a); **Elect** means choose (someone) to hold public office or some other position by voting. **Volunteer** means a person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task. **Nominator** means someone who officially suggests that a person should be considered to do a particular job, take part in an election, receive an honour, etc.
19. (d); **Strand** means the shore of a sea, lake, or large river. **Lasso** means a rope with a noose at one end, used especially in North America for catching cattle.
20. (c); **Predilection** means a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.
21. (d); **Iconoclast** means a person who attacks or criticizes cherished beliefs or institutions. **Dote** means be extremely and uncritically fond of. **Neurotic** means having, caused by, or relating to neurosis.
22. (a); **Infer** means deduce or conclude (something) from evidence and reasoning rather than from explicit statements. **Pander** means gratify or indulge (an immoral or distasteful desire or taste or a person with such a desire or taste).
23. (a); **Judgmental**: having or displaying an overly critical point of view.
24. (b); **Extort**: to obtain (something) by force, threats, or other unfair means.
25. (d); **To slam** means shut (a door, window, or lid) forcefully and loudly.
26. (a); **To monetise** means convert into or express in the form of currency. **To nominate** means, propose or formally enter as a candidate for election or for an honour or award. **Demarche** means a political step or initiative.
27. (b); **To muster** means assemble (troops), especially for inspection or in preparation for battle. **To institutionalize** means, establish (something, typically a practice or activity) as a convention or norm in an organization or culture.
28. (c); **Betray** means expose (one's country, a group, or a person) to danger by treacherously giving information to an enemy. **Forsake** means renounce or give up (something valued or pleasant). **Delude** means make (someone) believe something that is not true.
29. (b); **abhor**: regard with disgust and hatred.
30. (a); **ineradicable**: unable to be destroyed or removed.
31. (d); **mandible**: the jaw or a jawbone, especially the lower jawbone in mammals and fishes.

32. (c); incite: encourage or stir up  
Solicit: ask for or try to obtain something from someone.  
Psych: mentally prepare (someone) for a testing task or occasion.
33. (c); **Piercing cry** means a very loud and shrill scream.
34. (d); **Platter** means a large flat dish or plate for serving food.  
**Salver** means a tray, typically one made of silver and used in formal circumstances.
35. (d); **Periodicity** means the quality or character of being periodic; the tendency to recur at intervals.
36. (c); **Pantomime** means a theatrical entertainment, mainly for children, which involves music, topical jokes, and slapstick comedy and is based on a fairy tale or nursery story, usually produced around Christmas.
37. (c); **toil**: work extremely hard or incessantly.
38. (d); enunciate: say or pronounce clearly.  
Postulate: suggest or assume the existence, fact, or truth of (something) as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or belief.  
Proclaim: announce officially or publicly.
39. (a); engulf: a natural force sweep over something so as to surround or cover it completely.
40. (b); whisk: take or move (someone or something) somewhere suddenly and quickly.  
Flit: move swiftly and lightly.
41. (d); totem: a natural object or animal that is believed by a particular society to have spiritual significance and that is adopted by it as an emblem.
42. (c); decamp: leave a place suddenly or secretly.
43. (a); **etiquette: the customary code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular profession or group.**  
Frizette: a curly or frizzed fringe, often an artificial hairpiece, worn by women on the forehead.  
Epaulette: a piece of ornamental material on the shoulder of a garment, esp a military uniform.  
Fossette: a small depression.
44. (b); corpulence: something more than average fatness.  
exigency: an urgent need or demand.  
Exultancy: triumphantly happy.
45. (b); **arbitrary: based on random choice or personal whim, rather than any reason or system.**  
Auxiliary: providing supplementary or additional help and support.  
Allegory: a story, poem, or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.  
ambulatory: Relating to or adapted for walking.
46. (a); **spank: slap with one's open hand or a flat object, especially on the buttocks as a punishment.**  
Clobber: hit (someone) hard.  
Whip: a strip of leather or length of cord fastened to a handle, used for flogging or beating a person or for urging on an animal.  
Flog: beat (someone) with a whip or stick as a punishment.
47. (a); Meritorious: deserving reward or praise.  
Honourable: bringing or deserving honour.  
Virtuous: having or showing high moral standards.  
Noble: belonging by rank, title, or birth to the aristocracy.
48. (b); gory: involving or showing violence and bloodshed.  
sanguine: optimistic or positive, especially in an apparently bad or difficult situation.  
Inundate: overwhelm someone with things or people to be dealt with.  
Imbrue: to impregnate
49. (b); deceased: the recently dead person in question.  
Euthanized: put an animal to death humanely.  
Reposed: be situated or kept in a particular place.  
Obliviate: to forget.
50. (c); dollop: a large, shapeless mass of something, especially soft food.  
Clop: a sound made by or as if by a horse's hoof striking the ground.  
Slop: dress in an untidy or casual manner.  
Lop: cut off a branch, limb, or twig from the main body of a tree.
51. (c); irascible: having or showing a tendency to be easily angered.

- Crucible: a ceramic or metal container in which metals or other substances may be melted or subjected to very high temperatures.
- Miscible: forming a homogeneous mixture when added together.**
- Risible: provoking laughter through being ludicrous.
52. (d); **extricate: free someone or something from a constraint or difficulty.**  
Intricate: very complicated or detailed.  
Exterminate: destroy completely.  
Expurgate: remove matter thought to be objectionable or unsuitable.
53. (b); Console: to comfort someone at a time of grief or disappointment.
54. (c); **indoctrinate: to teach a person or group to accept a set of beliefs uncritically.**
55. (a); knot: A knot is a method of fastening or securing linear material such as rope by tying or interweaving.
56. (d); infernal: relating to or characteristic of hell or the underworld.
57. (c); depict: to portray in words
58. (d); inflict: cause something unpleasant or painful to be suffered by someone or something.
59. (b); possess: have as belonging to one; own.
60. (a); reparation: the action of repairing something.
61. (c); daze: a state of stunned confusion or bewilderment.
62. (b); impede: delay or prevent
63. (a); sweeping: wide in range or effect.
64. (b); abuse: cruel and violent treatment of a person or animal.
65. (d); smother: to kill someone by covering their nose and mouth so that they suffocate.
66. (a); to disintegrate: break up into small parts as the result of impact or decay.
67. (b); dither: to be indecisive.
68. (a); distort: pull or twist out of shape.
69. (a); initiate: to begin
70. (b); lode: a rich source of something.
71. (d); **christen** means use for the first time.  
**Patén** means a plate, typically made of gold or silver, used for holding the bread during the Eucharist and sometimes as a cover for the chalice.
- Begotten** means (especially of a man) bring (a child) into existence by the process of reproduction.
72. (c); **puke** means vomit  
**Spritz** means the squirt or spray a liquid at or on to (something) in quick, short bursts.
73. (b); Nub means the crux or central point of a matter.  
Malign means evil in nature or effect.  
Purport means appear to be or do something, especially falsely.
74. (c); dissect means methodically cut up (a body or plant) in order to study its internal parts.  
Anatomize means examine and analyse in detail.  
Synthesize means make (something) by synthesis, especially chemically.
75. (d); **volatile** means liable to change rapidly and unpredictably, especially for the worse.  
**Reckless** means heedless of danger or the consequences of one's actions; rash or impetuous.
76. (c); **fugitive** means a person who has escaped from captivity or is in hiding.  
**Vagrant** means a person without a settled home or regular work who wanders from place to place and lives by begging.  
**Tramp** means a person who travels from place to place on foot in search of work or as a vagrant or beggar.
77. (b); **filch** means to steal or take surreptitiously in small amounts; pilfer
78. (a); **eschew** means deliberately avoid using; abstain from.  
**Shirk** means avoid or neglect (a duty or responsibility).  
**Devoid** means entirely lacking or free from.
79. (b); **Pseudo** means pretentious or insincere.  
**Appellant** means a person who applies to a higher court for a reversal of the decision of a lower court.
80. (a); **torrid** means very hot and dry.  
**Arctic** means relating to the regions around the North Pole.  
**Frigid** means very cold in temperature.
81. (c); overwhelm: to have a strong emotional effect on.
82. (d); flop: fall, move, or hang in a loose and ungainly way.

83. (c); lousy: very poor or bad.
84. (d); pact means a formal agreement between individuals or parties.
85. (d); graft: a piece of living tissue that is transplanted surgically.
86. (c); mince: cut up (food, especially meat) into very small pieces, typically in a machine.
87. (b); perturb: make (someone) anxious or unsettled.
88. (a); deviate: depart from an established course.
89. (b); devout: having or showing deep religious feeling or commitment.
90. (a); annul: declare invalid
91. (a); trumpet: proclaim widely or loudly.
92. (b); placebo: A placebo is a substance or treatment with no active therapeutic effect.
93. (d); rancid: smelling or tasting unpleasant as a result of being old and stale.
94. (c); stoic: a person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.
95. (c); applaud: To show approval or praise by clapping.
96. (d); purr: Purring is the most common sound cats make
97. (c); quarantine: a state, period, or place of isolation in which people or animals that have arrived from elsewhere or been exposed to infectious or contagious disease are placed.
98. (d); whop: a heavy blow, or the sound of such a blow.
99. (b); spangle: a small thin piece of glittering material, typically sewn as one of many on clothing for decoration; a sequin.
100. (a); Scurry: move hurriedly with short quick steps.
101. (c); vilify: speak or write about in an abusively disparaging manner.
102. (d); discomfiture: a feeling of unease or embarrassment; awkwardness.
103. (a); loophole: A loophole in the law is a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal.
104. (b); inquisitive: having or showing an interest in learning things; curious.
105. (a); procreate means (of people or animals) produce young; reproduce.  
Propagate means breed specimens of (a plant or animal) by natural processes from the parent stock.
- Escalator means a moving staircase consisting of an endlessly circulating belt of steps driven by a motor, which conveys people between the floors of a public building.
106. (b); putty means a soft, malleable greyish-yellow paste, made from ground chalk and raw linseed oil, that hardens after a few hours and is used for sealing glass in window frames and filling holes in wood.
- Rigid means unable to bend or be forced out of shape; not flexible.
- Ductile means able to be drawn out into a thin wire.
107. (c); 108. (d); 109. (c);  
110. (d); 111. (b); 112. (a);  
113. (c); 114. (d); 115. (a);  
116. (b); 117. (b); 118. (a);  
119. (b); 120. (a); 121. (c);  
122. (d); 123. (d); 124. (c);  
125. (a); 126. (b); 127. (d);  
128. (c); 129. (a); 130. (b);  
131. (c); 132. (d); 133. (d);  
134. (c); 135. (d); 136. (c);  
137. (c); 138. (d); 139. (a);  
140. (d); 141. (b); 142. (a);  
143. (d); 144. (c); 145. (b);  
146. (b); 147. (b); 148. (a);
149. (c); **Incorrigible** means (of a person or their behaviour) not able to be changed or reformed.
150. (d); **Scapegoat** means a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency.
151. (b); **Blasphemy** means the action or offence of speaking sacrilegiously about God or sacred things; profane talk.
- Atheist** means a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.
- Bellicose** means demonstrating aggression and willingness to fight.
152. (d); **Egotist** means a person who is excessively conceited or absorbed in themselves; self-seeker.
- Elite** means a select group that is superior in terms of ability or qualities to the rest of a group or society.
- Emetic** means a medicine or other substance which causes vomiting.

153. (a); **Denature** means take away or alter the natural qualities of.  
**Authentic** means of undisputed origin and not a copy; genuine.  
**Limpid** means (of a liquid) completely clear and transparent.
154. (a); **Putrefy** means (of a body or other organic matter) decay or rot and produce a fetid smell.
155. (d); **Depreciate** means diminish in value over a period of time.  
**Escalate** means increase rapidly.  
**Aggrandise** means increase the power, status, or wealth of.
156. (d); **Sterile** means not able to produce children or young.  
**Fecund** means producing or capable of producing an abundance of offspring or new growth; highly fertile.  
**Hebetic** means Physiology of or relating to puberty.
157. (a); **Elegy**: a poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.  
**Pandemonium**: wild and noisy disorder or confusion; uproar.  
**Parody**: an imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect.  
**Sonnet**: a poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line
158. (d); **Drover**: A drover is typically an experienced stockman, who moves livestock, usually sheep, cattle, and horses "on the hoof" over long distances.  
**Fastidious**: very attentive to and concerned about accuracy and detail.  
**Numismatist**: Numismatics is the study or collection of currency.  
**Somnambulist**: "walking in one's sleep or under hypnosis
159. (c); **Raconteur** means a person who tells anecdotes in a skilful and amusing way.
160. (a); **Arsonphobia** is the fear of fire. People who have this fear would avoid things such as bar-b-ques, campfires, fire pits, lighters, matches, etc.
161. (b); **Emeritus**: having retired but allowed to retain their title as an honor.
- Belligerent: hostile and aggressive.  
Truant: a pupil who stays away from school without leave or explanation.  
Mercenary: primarily concerned with making money at the expense of ethics.
162. (b); **Cynicism**: an inclination to believe that people are motivated purely by self-interest; skepticism.  
**Hallucination**: an experience involving the apparent perception of something not present.  
**Optimism**: hopefulness and confidence about the future or the success of something.
163. (a); **Sol. Callous**: showing or having an insensitive and cruel disregard for others.  
**Credulous**: having or showing too great a readiness to believe things.  
**Gullible**: easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.  
**Bohemian**: socially unconventional.
164. (b); **Impostor**: a person who pretends to be someone else in order to deceive others, especially for fraudulent gain.  
**Glutton**: an excessively greedy eater.  
**Hypochondriac**: a person who is abnormally anxious about their health.  
**Intestate**: not having made a will before one dies.
165. (b); **Centipede** means a predatory myriapod invertebrate with a flattened elongated body composed of many segments. Most segments bear a single pair of legs, the front pair being modified as poison fangs.  
**Coercion** means the action or practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.
166. (d); **Masochist** means a person who derives sexual gratification from their own pain or humiliation.  
**Septuagenarian** means a person who is between 70 and 79 years old.
167. (d); **Vindictive**: having or showing a strong or unreasoning desire for revenge.  
**Enmity**: a state or feeling of active opposition or hostility.  
**Pedantic**: excessively concerned with minor details or rules.  
**Nigger**: a contemptuous term for a black or dark-skinned person.

168. (b); Nemesis: punishment or defeat that is deserved and cannot be avoided.  
Dandy: a man unduly concerned with looking stylish and fashionable.  
Prodigy: a young person with exceptional qualities or abilities.  
Wagon: a vehicle used for transporting goods or another specified purpose.
169. (c); Gust: a sudden strong rush of wind.
170. (b); Cynophobia: fear of dogs.
171. (c); tyro: a beginner or novice.
172. (c); **Extempore** means spoken or done without preparation.
173. (b); **Gullible: easily persuaded to believe something; credulous.**
174. (d); Repentance: the feeling of repent or regret.
175. (b); **Filicide: the killing of one's son or daughter.**
176. (d); **Ergophile: a person who loves work.**
177. (d); **Nepotism: Giving undue favours to one's own kith and kin.**
178. (c); **Philistine: a person who is hostile or indifferent to culture and the arts.**
179. (c); Abdicate: to renounce one's throne.
180. (d); Epitaph: Words written on the tomb of a person
181. (a); **Dromomania: An uncontrollable impulse or desire to wander or travel.**
182. (c); **Parvenu: a person of humble origin who has gained wealth, influence, or celebrity.**
183. (a); **Accomplice: a person who helps another commit a crime.**
184. (b); **Effeminate: having characteristics regarded as typical of a woman**
185. (d); **Stuttering: Stuttering is a communication disorder in which the flow of speech is broken by repetitions.**
186. (a); **Ergomania: a passion for working, esp. excessive; also called workaholism**
187. (b); **Oncology: Oncology is a branch of medicine that deals with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer or tumor.**
188. (d); **Zenith: the time at which something is most powerful or successful.**
189. (a); **Eccentric: not placed centrally or not having its axis or other part placed centrally.**
190. (c); **Pragmatist: one who is dealing with things sensibly and realistically**
191. (a); **stevedore: a person employed at a dock to load and unload ships.**
192. (c); **Heresy: belief or opinion contrary to orthodox religious (especially Christian) doctrine.**
193. (a); **Travesty: a false, absurd, or distorted representation of something.**
194. (a); yearning: a feeling of intense longing for something.
195. (a); Verbatim: in exactly the same words as were used originally.
196. (b); Sceptic: a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
197. (b); vehement: in a forceful, passionate, or intense manner; with great feeling.
198. (a); Scabbard: a sheath for the blade of a sword or dagger, typically made of leather or metal.
199. (a); **Upthrust: the upward force that a liquid or gas exerts on a body floating in it.**
200. (d); **Sarcasm: the use of irony to mock or convey contempt.**
201. (a); 202. (b); 203. (b);
204. (a); 205. (b); 206. (a);
207. (c); 208. (d); 209. (d);
210. (c); 211. (a); 212. (b);
213. (d); 214. (c); 215. (a);
216. (b); 217. (c); 218. (d);
219. (d); 220. (c); 221. (a);
222. (c); 223. (c); 224. (d);
225. (a); 226. (d); 227. (b);
228. (a); 229. (d); 230. (c);
231. (b); 232. (b); 233. (b);
234. (a);
235. (c); **Elegy** means a poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead.
236. (a); **Interregnum** means an interval of time between the close of a sovereign's reign and the accession of his or her normal or legitimate successor.
237. (d); **Avaricious** means having or showing an extreme greed for wealth or material gain.
238. (a); **Amputee** means a person who has had an arm or leg cut off.
239. (a); **Tautology** means saying of the same thing twice over in different words, generally considered to be a fault of style.
240. (c); **Potable** means safe to drink; drinkable.

241. (d); **Mediocre** means of only average quality; not very good.
242. (d); **Ascetics** means a person who follows an ascetic life.
243. (d); **Altruist**- a person unselfishly concerned for or devoted to the welfare of others
244. (c); **Hamlet** means a small settlement, generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (in Britain) one without a church.
245. (b); **patrimony**: property inherited from one's father or male ancestor.
246. (d); **aristocracy** :the highest class in certain societies, typically comprising people of noble birth holding hereditary titles and offices.
247. (c); **archaeology** the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
248. (c); **ostracise** : exclude from a society or group.
249. (a); **insurgent** :a person fighting against a government or invading force; a rebel or revolutionary.
250. (c); **Mediocre** : of only average quality; not very good.





# Antonyms

## Exercise

- |                |                 |                  |                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. vibrant     | (a) drab        | (b) gaudy        | 13. adulterate | (a) attenuated    | (b) purify        |
|                | (c) jazzy       | (d) vivid        |                | (c) vitiated      | (d) dilute        |
| 2. deep-seated | (a) chronic     | (b) temporary    | 14. conjoined  | (a) sever         | (b) adjoin        |
|                | (c) inbred      | (d) subconscious |                | (c) meld          | (d) affix         |
| 3. Humdrum     | (a) tedious     | (b) trite        | 15. mishmash   | (a) potpourri     | (b) medley        |
|                | (c) drab        | (d) fascinating  |                | (c) organized     | (d) haphazard     |
| 4. celibate    | (a) chaste      | (b) virtuous     | 16. generosity | (a) altruism      | (b) general       |
|                | (c) promiscuous | (d) continent    |                | (c) largesse      | (d) malevolence   |
| 5. ingestion   | (a) gulp        | (b) slug         | 17. analogue   | (a) correlate     | (b) cognate       |
|                | (c) excrete     | (d) chug         |                | (c) dialogue      | (d) difference    |
| 6. horrify     | (a) affright    | (b) petrify      | 18. amusement  | (a) mischief      | (b) naughty       |
|                | (c) appall      | (d) soothe       |                | (c) melancholy    | (d) hilarity      |
| 7. sacred      | (a) pious       | (b) hallowed     | 19. Reform     | (a) ameliorate    | (b) worsen        |
|                | (c) divine      | (d) profane      |                | (c) amends        | (d) emend         |
| 8. outlandish  | (a) droll       | (b) kinky        | 20. liberty    | (a) incarceration | (b) choice        |
|                | (c) common      | (d) grotesque    |                | (c) license       | (d) right         |
| 9. coalesce    | (a) separate    | (b) adhere       | 21. intrinsic  | (a) elemental     | (b) innate        |
|                | (c) cleave      | (d) amalgamate   |                | (c) connate       | (d) acquired      |
| 10. loiter     | (a) lag         | (b) hasten       | 22. ogle       | (a) leer          | (b) gaze          |
|                | (c) amble       | (d) loll         |                | (c) ignore        | (d) gawk          |
| 11. fidgety    | (a) composed    | (b) restive      | 23. pejorative | (a) rude          | (b) complimentary |
|                | (c) twitchy     | (d) antsy        |                | (c) derisive      | (d) cheeky        |
| 12. bland      | (a) blah        | (b) insipid      | 24. avid       | (a) apathetic     | (b) desirous      |
|                | (c) tame        | (d) lively       |                | (c) devoted       | (d) fanatical     |

25. impiety  
(a) blasphemy (b) heresy  
(c) profanity (d) reverence
26. pompous  
(a) modern (b) turgid  
(c) modest (d) vain
27. whirl  
(a) swirl (b) peace  
(c) flurry (d) surge
28. jaunty  
(a) halt (b) excursion  
(c) stroll (d) ramble
29. veteran  
(a) youthful (b) pliable  
(c) expert (d) amateur
30. fatigue  
(a) restive (b) slouch  
(c) vigor (d) tire
31. castigated  
(a) approve (b) rate  
(c) flay (d) drub
32. deliberate  
(a) judge (b) imprudent  
(c) cogitate (d) argue
33. demure  
(a) humble (b) bold  
(c) coy (d) sober
34. genteel  
(a) uncivilized (b) stuffy  
(c) urbane (d) prim
35. abominable  
(a) attractive (b) gross  
(c) grim (d) lousy
36. flog  
(a) whop (b) compliment  
(c) flay (d) flax
37. extravagance  
(a) expensive (b) thrift  
(c) cheap (d) absurd
38. virtuous  
(a) vile (b) chaste  
(c) kosher (d) celibate
39. primed  
(a) fit (b) able  
(c) unready (d) prepped
40. pilferer  
(a) sniper (b) punk  
(c) lifter (d) police
41. to spurn  
(a) to accept (b) to flout  
(c) to scorn (d) to rebuff
42. to conceive  
(a) to reckon (b) to neglect  
(c) to apprehend (d) to perceive
43. to brood  
(a) to repine (b) to ignore  
(c) to fret (d) to mope
44. veracity  
(a) deceit (b) condor  
(c) probity (d) rectitude
45. to sue  
(a) to absolve (b) to litigate  
(c) to indict (d) to solicit
46. facade  
(a) frontage (b) semblance  
(c) veneer (d) reality
47. endeavour  
(a) passive (b) buck  
(c) assay (d) intend
48. beleaguer  
(a) gnaw (b) assist  
(c) badger (d) pester
49. vigour  
(a) lethargy (b) fettle  
(c) kilter (d) robust
50. skeptic  
(a) profaner (b) heretic  
(c) atheist (d) devotee
51. to entrust  
(a) to confer (b) to allot  
(c) to rely (d) to deny
52. Prestige  
(a) eminence (b) cachet  
(c) insignificance (d) kudos
53. escort  
(a) entourage (b) cavalier  
(c) foe (d) convoy
54. demon  
(a) spectre (b) angel  
(c) shadow (d) zombie

55. Presumption  
 (a) fact (b) posit  
 (c) assumption (d) conjecture
56. to incriminate  
 (a) to inculcate (b) to attribute  
 (c) to allege (d) to exonerate
57. motley  
 (a) kaleidoscopic (b) assorted  
 (c) homogenous (d) disparate
58. violation  
 (a) abuse (b) obedience  
 (c) felony (d) crime
59. vivified  
 (a) invigorated (b) revived  
 (c) dull (d) animated
60. wary  
 (a) frugal (b) leery  
 (c) prudent (d) inattentive
61. panacea  
 (a) malady (b) cure  
 (c) elixir (d) nostrum
62. cameo  
 (a) trinket (b) gem  
 (c) bauble (d) plain
63. ambushed  
 (a) lurk (b) waylay  
 (c) camouflage (d) exposed
64. malignant  
 (a) mortal (b) internecine  
 (c) benign (d) lethal
65. cosset  
 (a) ignore (b) close  
 (c) caress (d) fondle
66. hollow  
 (a) alveolate (b) cleft  
 (c) cavernous (d) solid
67. elf  
 (a) pixie (b) nisse  
 (c) fay (d) giant
68. imminent  
 (a) friendly (b) nigh  
 (c) escapable (d) dangerous
69. to dawdle  
 (a) to loiter (b) to mosey  
 (c) to hasten (d) to saunter
70. fuddle  
 (a) upset (b) explicate  
 (c) nonplus (d) rattle
71. astringe  
 (a) liberate (b) constringe  
 (c) circumscribe (d) tauten
72. abdicate  
 (a) forgo (b) usurp  
 (c) waive (d) cede
73. provision  
 (a) removal (b) cater  
 (c) plan (d) stock
74. sortie  
 (a) raid (b) assault  
 (c) sally (d) retreat
75. bequeath  
 (a) receive (b) impart  
 (c) bestow (d) entrust
76. stun  
 (a) petrify (b) calm  
 (c) flabbergast (d) stupefy
77. conception  
 (a) clue (b) cognition  
 (c) fact (d) notion
78. to expunge  
 (a) to gut (b) to omit  
 (c) to zap (d) to insert
79. taciturn  
 (a) reticent (b) curt  
 (c) laconic (d) verbose
80. to jostle  
 (a) to scramble (b) to shove  
 (c) to eschew (d) to hustle
81. to placate  
 (a) to provoke (b) to propitiate  
 (c) to tranquilize (d) to mollify
82. content  
 (a) ease (b) depressed  
 (c) gratified (d) smug
83. to wring  
 (a) to gouge (b) to untwist  
 (c) to extort (d) to choke
84. repatriation  
 (a) abolition (b) animation  
 (c) cure (d) invigoration

85. to inundate  
(a) to underwhelm (b) to glut  
(c) to deluge (d) to engulf
86. to reveal  
(a) to concede (b) to conceal  
(c) to avow (d) to divulge
87. antique  
(a) obsolete (b) superannuated  
(c) current (d) ancient
88. void  
(a) destitute (b) scant  
(c) bereft (d) adequate
89. privy  
(a) ulterior (b) obscure  
(c) covert (d) Public
90. to chuckle  
(a) to snicker (b) to guffaw  
(c) to lament (d) to chortle
91. atheist  
(a) skeptic (b) pagan  
(c) disciple (d) agnostic
92. to scowl  
(a) to glower (b) to smirk  
(c) to grimace (d) to grin
93. brawl  
(a) truce (b) fracas  
(c) altercation (d) bicker
94. offensive  
(a) obnoxious (b) agreeable  
(c) repugnant (d) odious
95. stupor  
(a) swoon (b) consciousness  
(c) trance (d) apathy
96. appalling  
(a) reassuring (b) ghastly  
(c) dire (d) mean
97. to pilfer  
(a) appropriate (b) to bestow  
(c) to filch (d) to purloin
98. seedy  
(a) posh (b) faded  
(c) decrepit (d) ailing
99. to dissuade  
(a) to thwart (b) to preclude  
(c) to avert (d) to abet
100. Fulmination  
(a) Obloquy (b) denunciation  
(c) compliment (d) diatribe
101. steadfast  
(a) staunch (b) pliant  
(c) ardent (d) rigid
102. sibilate  
(a) whiz (b) boo  
(c) exalt (d) rasp
103. magnate  
(a) mogul (b) tycoon  
(c) aristocrat (d) nonentity
104. to abnegate  
(a) to eject (b) to evict  
(c) to admit (d) to bounce
105. agonising  
(a) vehement (b) fierce  
(c) excruciating (d) cordial
106. discrepant  
(a) contrary (b) dissonant  
(c) harmonious (d) variance
107. to exile  
(a) to relegation (b) to usher  
(c) to banish (d) to ostracism
108. to envisage  
(a) oblivious (b) to apprehend  
(c) to confront (d) to visualize
109. to condemn  
(a) to decry (b) to laud  
(c) to reprobate (d) to proscribe
110. assiduous  
(a) lethargic (b) scrupulous  
(c) diligent (d) exacting
111. mandate  
(a) injunction (b) behest  
(c) breach (d) decree
112. arcane  
(a) mystic (b) recondite  
(c) esoteric (d) hackneyed
113. frolic  
(a) drudgery (b) romp  
(c) antic (d) drollery
114. affidavit  
(a) affirmation (b) slander  
(c) oath (d) testimony

115. Jaunt  
 (a) ramble (b) canter  
 (c) excursion (d) siesta
116. thug  
 (a) punk (b) hood  
 (c) constable (d) ruffian
117. humble  
 (a) diffident (b) tentative  
 (c) obsequious (d) pretentious
118. to grumble  
 (a) to snivel (b) to kvetch  
 (c) to compliment (d) to squawk
119. therapeutic  
 (a) ameliorative (b) analeptic  
 (c) salubrious (d) inimical
120. to perpetuate  
 (a) to eternize (b) to canonize  
 (c) to cease (d) to bolster
121. mere  
 (a) unadorned (b) immense  
 (c) sheer (d) blunt
122. to comprise  
 (a) to dispute (b) to embody  
 (c) to span (d) to encompass
123. revel  
 (a) gloom (b) spree  
 (c) bacchanal (d) debauch
124. Subdued  
 (a) dim (b) boisterous  
 (c) solemn (d) crestfallen
125. to remand  
 (a) to filibuster (b) to tarry  
 (c) to expedite (d) to adjourn
126. eternity  
 (a) perpetuity (b) yonder  
 (c) aeon (d) ephemeral
127. pervert  
 (a) virtuous (b) libertine  
 (c) deviant (d) debauchee
128. frazzle  
 (a) prostration (b) vigour  
 (c) enervation (d) lassitude
129. to hew  
 (a) to prune (b) to chop  
 (c) to agglutinate (d) to cleave
130. to flay  
 (a) to scalp (b) to peel  
 (c) to excoriate (d) to sheath
131. apocalypse  
 (a) catastrophe (b) miracle  
 (c) decimation (d) holocaust
132. to actuate  
 (a) to retard (b) to spur  
 (c) to impel (d) to propel
133. grotesque  
 (a) horrid (b) pleasing  
 (c) appalling (d) grisly
134. to procure  
 (a) to forfeit (b) to appropriate  
 (c) to solicit (d) to wangle
135. vile  
 (a) virtuous (b) coarse  
 (c) vicious (d) abject
136. to amputate  
 (a) to sever (b) to fasten  
 (c) to truncate (d) to lop
137. to rake  
 (a) to harrow (b) to scatter  
 (c) to scour (d) to enfilade
138. to contend  
 (a) to comply (b) to oppugn  
 (c) to grapple (d) to vie
139. to contrive  
 (a) to concoct (b) to plot  
 (c) to forge (d) to raze
140. To impair  
 (a) to debilitate (b) to mar  
 (c) to mend (d) to blunt
141. obligation  
 (a) bond (b) burden  
 (c) commitment (d) irresponsibility
142. to lament  
 (a) to deplore (b) to bawl  
 (c) to laud (d) to bemoan
143. snag  
 (a) hurdle (b) boon  
 (c) bug (d) glitch
144. diligence  
 (a) lethargy (b) exertion  
 (c) vigour (d) assiduity

145. homogeneous  
(a) akin (b) ditto  
(c) disparate (d) cognate
146. feign  
(a) bluff (b) affect  
(c) act (d) fact
147. amenable  
(a) responsive (b) pliable  
(c) docile (d) unsusceptible
148. to muster  
(a) to convocate (b) to rally  
(c) to estrange (d) to aggregate
149. Irk  
(a) Attract (b) Discourage  
(c) Irritate (d) Please
150. Grotesque  
(a) Free (b) Odd  
(c) Plain (d) Queer
151. Nugatory  
(a) Delusive (b) Futile  
(c) Unreal (d) Productive
152. Naive  
(a) Artful (b) Candid  
(c) Credulous (d) Sincere
153. Incapacitate  
(a) Cripple (b) Facilitate  
(c) Maim (d) Immobilize
154. Sentience  
(a) Disregard (b) Appreciation  
(c) Consciousness (d) Perception
155. Hazardous  
(a) Perilous (b) Precarious  
(c) Dicey (d) Secure
156. Advocacy  
(a) Discouragement (b) Advancement  
(c) Assistance (d) Backing
157. Gregarious  
(a) Affable (b) Genial  
(c) Introvert (d) Urbane
158. Tremulous  
(a) Feeble (b) Frugal  
(c) Stable (d) Vital
159. Evanescent  
(a) Enticing (b) Fleeting  
(c) Erratic (d) Elusive
160. Panegyric  
(a) Noxious (b) Criticism  
(c) Fantasy (d) Grandeur
161. Raucous  
(a) Dulcet (b) Hoarse  
(c) Jarring (d) Torrent
162. Predilection  
(a) Inclination (b) Enduring  
(c) Enmity (d) Domicile
163. Meretricious  
(a) Brazen (b) Natural  
(c) Exemplary (d) Gaudy
164. Nebulous  
(a) Definite (b) Inchoate  
(c) Dismal (d) Sullen
165. Colossal  
(a) Epic (b) Rust  
(c) Teeny (d) Vast
166. Opprobrium  
(a) Adulation (b) Ignominy  
(c) Mystical (d) Preclude
167. Multifaceted  
(a) Adroit (b) Handy  
(c) Pliable (d) Simple
168. Trepidation  
(a) Bold (b) Calm  
(c) Fear (d) Violent
169. Waggish  
(a) Jocular (b) Whimsical  
(c) Flippant (d) Solemn
170. Desecrate  
(a) Sanctify (b) Profane  
(c) Befoul (d) Defile
171. Obfuscate  
(a) Envelop (b) Puzzle  
(c) Haze (d) Clarify
172. Triumph  
(a) Establish (b) Sorrow  
(c) Disdain (d) Elation
173. Enconce  
(a) Establish (b) Impudence  
(c) Request (d) Unveil
174. Lugubrious  
(a) Clumsy (b) Lucid  
(c) Optimistic (d) Sinister

175. Ostentation  
(a) Comical (b) Insane  
(c) Modest (d) Swanky
176. Commiserate  
(a) Debatable (b) Empathize  
(c) Indifferent (d) Legion
177. Imbroglio  
(a) Misery (b) Censure  
(c) Composure (d) Dilemma
178. Bequest  
(a) Accord (b) Damage  
(c) Complex (d) Withdraw
179. Clandestine  
(a) Abrupt (b) Illicit  
(c) Open (d) Wary
180. Intrepid  
(a) Greed (b) Kind  
(c) Meek (d) Sigh
181. Refulgent  
(a) Dark (b) Loud  
(c) Rough (d) Sweet
182. Skeptic  
(a) Believer (b) Erroneous  
(c) Nervous (d) Nihilist
183. Extenuate  
(a) Strengthen (b) Enfeeble  
(c) Abate (d) Acquit
184. Fecund  
(a) Prolific (b) Sterile  
(c) Necessitate (c) Turmoil
185. Pellucid  
(a) Torpid (b) Explicit  
(c) Murky (d) Limpid
186. Adamant  
(a) Rigid (b) Flexible  
(c) Fixed (d) Unshakable
187. Churlish  
(a) Belittle (b) Courteous  
(c) Fervent (d) Uncouth
188. Phlegmatic  
(a) Ardent (b) Indifferent  
(c) Prohibit (d) Merciless
189. Niggardly  
(a) Mingy (b) Inefficient  
(c) Generous (d) Sinful
190. Dissident  
(a) Alienated (b) Iconoclast  
(c) Divisive (d) Orthodox
191. Melody  
(a) Chant (b) Lyric  
(c) Cacophony (d) Inflection
192. Diffident  
(a) Bashful (b) Demure  
(c) Aggressive (d) Meek
193. Savant  
(a) Amateur (b) Academic  
(c) Pundit (d) Egghead
194. To Indict  
(a) To Arraign (b) To Censure  
(c) To Exonerate (d) To Impeach
195. Veneration  
(a) Adoration (b) Contempt  
(c) Reverence (d) Admiration
196. Impugnable  
(a) Dicey (b) Debatable  
(c) Indubious (d) Hazy
197. Scrimp  
(a) Skimp (b) Conserve  
(c) Squander (d) Curtail
198. Guzzle  
(a) Carouse (b) Starve  
(c) Imbibe (d) Quaff
199. Rampage  
(a) Binge (b) Frenzy  
(c) Harmony (d) Turmoil
200. Blasphemous  
(a) Pious (b) Profane  
(c) Sacrilegious (d) Irreligious

## Solutions

1. (a); **Vibrant** means full of energy and life and **drab** means lacking brightness or interest; drearily dull.
2. (b); **deep-seated** means strongly felt or believed and very difficult to change or get rid of and **temporary** means lasting for only a limited period of time; not permanent.
3. (d); **Humdrum** means lacking excitement or variety; boringly monotonous and **fascinating** means extremely interesting. Hence options (d) is the correct choice.
4. (c); **Celibate** means not having sexual activity, especially because you have made a religious promise not to and **promiscuous** means having a lot of different sexual partners or sexual relationships, or (of sexual habits) involving a lot of different partners.
5. (c); **Ingestion** means the process of taking food, drink, or another substance into the body by swallowing or absorbing it and **excrete** means (of a living organism or cell) separate and expel as waste (a substance, especially a product of metabolism).
6. (d); **Horrify** means fill with horror; shock greatly and **soothe** means reduce pain or discomfort in (a part of the body).
7. (d); **Sacred** means connected with God or a god or dedicated to a religious purpose and so deserving veneration and **profane** means not relating to that which is sacred or religious; secular.
8. (c); **Outlandish** means looking or sounding bizarre or unfamiliar and **common** means occurring, found, or done often; prevalent.
9. (a); **Coalesce** means come together to form one mass or whole. Hence separate is the correct choice.
10. (b); **Loiter** means stand or wait around without apparent purpose and **hasten** means be quick to do something.
11. (a); **Fidgety** means inclined to fidget; restless or uneasy and **composed** means having one's feelings and expression under control; calm.
12. (d); **Bland** means lacking strong features or characteristics and therefore uninteresting and **lively** means full of life and energy; active and outgoing.
13. (b); **Adulterate** means render (something) poorer in quality by adding another substance. Hence purity is the correct choice.
14. (a); **conjoined** means join; combine and **sever** means divide by cutting or slicing, especially suddenly and forcibly.
15. (c); **mishmash** means a confused mixture. Hence organized is the correct choice.
16. (d); **Generosity** means the quality of being kind and generous and **malevolence** means the state or condition of being malevolent where malevolent means having or showing a wish to do evil to others.
17. (d); **Analogue** means a person or thing seen as comparable to another. Hence **difference** is the correct choice.
18. (c); **Amusement** means the state or experience of finding something funny and **melancholy** means a feeling of pensive sadness, typically with no obvious cause.
19. (b); **Reform** means make changes in (something, especially an institution or practice) in order to improve it and **worsen** means make or become worse.
20. (a); **Liberty** means a right or privilege, especially a statutory one and **incarceration** means the state of being confined in prison; imprisonment.
21. (d); **Intrinsic** means belonging naturally; essential and **acquired** means to come into possession or ownership of; get as one's own.
22. (c); **Ogle** means stare at in a lecherous manner and **ignore** means refuse to take notice of or acknowledge; disregard intentionally.
23. (b); **pejorative**: expressing contempt or disapproval.  
**complimentary**: expressing a compliment; praising or approving.



24. (a); Avid: having or showing a keen interest in or enthusiasm for something.  
Apathetic: showing or feeling no interest, enthusiasm, or concern.
25. (d); **Impiety** means lack of piety or **reverence**.
26. (c); **Pompous** means affectedly grand, solemn, or self-important and **modest** means unassuming in the estimation of one's abilities or achievements.
27. (b); **Whirl** means move or cause to move rapidly round and round and **peace** means mental or emotional calm.
28. (a); **Jaunt** means a short excursion or journey made for pleasure and **halt** means bring or come to an abrupt stop.
29. (d); veteran: a person who has had long experience in a particular field.  
**Amateur: a person who is not skillful and just a beginner.**
30. (c); fatigue: extreme tiredness resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness.  
Vigor: physical strength and good health.
31. (a); castigate: reprimand (someone) severely.  
**Approve: officially agree to or accept as satisfactory.**  
Flay: strip the skin off (a corpse or carcass).  
Drub: hit or beat (someone) repeatedly.
32. (b); deliberate: done consciously and intentionally.  
Imprudent: not showing care for the consequences of an action; rash.  
Cogitate: think deeply about something; meditate or reflect.
33. (b); **Demure** means (of a woman or her behaviour) reserved, modest, and shy. Hence **bold** is the correct choice.
34. (a); **Genteel** means characterized by exaggerated or affected politeness, refinement, or respectability and **uncivilized** means (of a place or people) not socially, culturally, or morally advanced.
35. (a); **Abominable** means causing moral revulsion. Hence **attractive** is the correct choice.
36. (b); **Flog** means beat (someone) with a whip or stick as a punishment and **compliment** means a polite expression of praise or admiration.
37. (b); Extravagance: lack of restraint in spending money or using resources.  
Thrift: using money and other resources carefully and not wastefully.
38. (a); vile: extremely unpleasant.  
Chaste: abstaining from extramarital, or from all, sexual intercourse.  
Kosher: genuine and legitimate.  
Celibate: abstaining from marriage and sexual relations, typically for religious reasons.
39. (c); primed: to make something ready for use or action, in particular.  
Prepped: to prepare something ready.
40. (d); pilferer: a thief who steals without using violence.  
Punk: A worthless person (often used as a general term of abuse).
41. (a); spurn: reject with disdain or contempt.  
Rebuff: to reject someone or something in an abrupt or ungracious manner.  
flout: openly disregard
42. (b); **conceive: to form or devise a plan or idea in the mind.**  
Reckon: establish by calculation.
43. (b); **brood: think deeply about something that makes one unhappy, angry, or worried.**  
**Ignore: refuse to take notice of or acknowledge; disregard intentionally.**
44. (a); **veracity: conformity to facts; accuracy.**  
**Deceit: the action or practice of deceiving someone by concealing or misrepresenting the truth.**  
Condor: Condor is the common name for two species of New World vultures  
Probity: the quality of having strong moral principles; honesty and decency.  
Rectitude: morally correct behavior or thinking; righteousness.

45. (a); sue: institute legal proceedings against (a person or institution), typically for redress.  
**Absolve: declare (someone) free from guilt, obligation, or punishment.**  
 Litigate: resort to legal action to settle a matter; be involved in a lawsuit.  
 Solicit: ask for or try to obtain (something) from someone.
46. (d); facade: a deceptive outward appearance.  
 Frontage: the facade of a building.  
 Semblance: the outward appearance or apparent form of something, especially when the reality is different.  
**Reality: the state of things as they actually exist, as opposed to an idealistic or notional idea of them.**
47. (a); endeavour: try hard to do or achieve something.  
 Assay: the testing of a metal or ore to determine its ingredients and quality.
48. (b); beleaguer: put in a very difficult situation.  
 Gnaw: bite at or nibble something persistently.  
 Badger: a heavily built omnivorous nocturnal mammal of the weasel family, typically having a grey and black coat.  
 Pester: trouble or annoy someone with frequent or persistent requests or interruptions.
49. (a); vigour: physical strength and good health.  
**Lethargy: a lack of energy and enthusiasm.**  
 Fettle: condition  
 Robust: strong and healthy; vigorous.
50. (d); skeptic: not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations.  
 Profaner: not relating to that which is sacred or religious; secular.  
 Heretic: unorthodox thinker.
51. (d); ENTRUST: assign the responsibility for doing something to (someone).  
 confer: grant (a title, degree, benefit, or right).  
 Allot: give or apportion (something) to someone.
- Rely: depend on with full trust or confidence.  
**Deny: state that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of.**
52. (c); Prestige: widespread respect and admiration felt for someone or something on the basis of a perception of their achievements or quality.  
 Eminence: fame or acknowledged superiority within a particular sphere.  
**Insignificance: the quality of being too small or unimportant to be worth consideration.**  
 Cachet: the state of being respected or admired; prestige.  
 kudos: praise and honour received for an achievement.
53. (c); escort: to accompany  
**Foe: an enemy or opponent.**
54. (b); demon: an evil spirit or devil, especially one thought to possess a person or act as a tormentor in hell.  
 Angel: a spiritual being in some religions who is believed to be a messenger of God.
55. (a); Presumption: an idea that is taken to be true on the basis of probability.  
**Fact: a thing that is known or proved to be true.**
56. (d); incriminate: to make someone appear guilty of a crime or wrongdoing.  
 Exonerate: to absolve
57. (c); motley: incongruously varied in appearance or character; disparate.  
 Homogenous: of the same kind; alike.
58. (b); violation: the action of violating someone or something.  
**Obedience: compliance with an order, request, or law or submission to another's authority.**
59. (c); vivified: make more lively or interesting; enliven.  
 Dull: lacking interest or excitement.
60. (d); Wary: feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems.  
 Inattentive: not paying attention to something.

61. (a); panacea: a solution or remedy for all difficulties or disease.  
Malady: a disease or ailment
62. (d); cameo: a piece of decorated jewellery, typically oval in shape.  
Plain: not decorated or elaborate;
63. (d); ambushed: to make a surprise attack on someone.
64. (c); malignant: evil in nature or effect; malevolent.  
Benign: gentle and kind.
65. (a); cosset: care for and protect in an overindulgent way.
66. (d); hollow: having a hole or empty space inside.  
Solid: firm and stable in shape; not liquid or fluid.
67. (d); elf: a supernatural dwarf creature of folk tales, typically represented as a small, delicate, elusive figure in human form with pointed ears, magical powers, and a capricious nature.  
Giant: big
68. (c); imminent: about to happen.  
Nigh: near  
Escapable: avoidable or capable of being escaped.
69. (c); dawdle: waste time.  
Hasten: be quick to do something.
70. (b); fuddle: a state of confusion or intoxication.  
Explicate: something which is explicit or clear.
71. (a); **astringe** means to contract or become contracted and **liberate** means set (someone) free from imprisonment, slavery, or oppression.
72. (b); **abdicate** means fail to fulfil or undertake (a responsibility or duty) and **usurp** means take (a position of power or importance) illegally or by force.
73. (a); provision means the action of providing or supplying something for use.
74. (d); sortie means come out from a defensive position to make an attack and retreat means change one's mind or plans as a result of criticism or difficulty.
75. (a); **bequeath** means leave (property) to a person or other beneficiary by a will hence **receive** is the correct choice.
76. (b); **stun** means knock unconscious or into a semi-conscious state and **calm** means not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions.
77. (c); **conception** means the action of conceiving a child or of one being conceived.
78. (d); **expunge** means obliterate or remove completely (something unwanted or unpleasant). Hence **insert** is the correct choice.
79. (d); **taciturn** means (of a person) reserved or uncommunicative in speech; saying little and **verbose** means using or expressed in more words than are needed.
80. (c); **Jostle** means push, elbow, or bump against (someone) roughly, typically in a crowd and **eschew** means deliberately avoid using; abstain from.
81. (a); placate: make (someone) less angry or hostile.  
Provoke: deliberately make (someone) annoyed or angry.
82. (b); content: in a state of peaceful happiness.  
Depressed: in a state of unhappiness or despondency.
83. (b); wring: squeeze and twist.  
Untwist: open or cause to open from a twisted position.
84. (a); repatriation: to bring or send back  
Abolition: the action of abolishing a system, practice, or institution.
85. (a); inundate: an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.  
Underwhelm: fail to impress or make a positive impact on (someone); disappoint.
86. (b); reveal: make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.  
Conceal: not allow to be seen
87. (c); antique: a collectable object such as a piece of furniture or work of art that has a high value because of its age and quality.  
Current: belonging to the present time; happening or being used or done now.

88. (d); void: completely empty.  
Adequate: satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity.
89. (d); privy: hidden; secret.
90. (c); chuckle: laugh quietly or inwardly.
91. (c); atheist: a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.  
disciple: a personal follower of Christ during his life.
92. (d); scowl: an angry or bad-tempered expression.  
Grin: smile broadly.
93. (a); brawl: a rough or noisy fight or quarrel.  
Truce: an agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time.
94. (b); offensive: causing someone to feel resentful, upset, or annoyed.  
Agreeable: quite enjoyable and pleasurable; pleasant.
95. (b); stupor: a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility.  
Consciousness: the state of being aware of and responsive to one's surroundings.
96. (a); appalling: very bad; awful.
97. (b); pilfer: to steal  
Bestow: confer or present.
98. (a); seedy: sordid and disreputable.  
Posh: elegant or stylishly luxurious.
99. (d); dissuade: persuade someone not to take a particular course of action.  
Abet: encourage or assist someone to commit (a crime).
100. (b); Fulmination: an expression of vehement protest.  
Compliment: a polite expression of praise or admiration.
101. (b); steadfast: resolutely or dutifully firm and unwavering.  
Pliant: easily bent.
102. (c); sibilate: utter with a hissing sound.  
Exalt: to praise someone very highly.
103. (d); Magnate: a wealthy and influential businessman or businesswoman.  
Nonentity: an unimportant person or thing.
104. (c); abnegate: renounce or reject something desired or valuable.  
Admit: to accept, to acknowledge, to allow etc.
105. (d); agonizing means undergo great mental anguish through worrying about something and cordial means warm and friendly.
106. (c); discrepant means lacking agreement; differing; at variance; inconsistent and harmonious means free from disagreement or dissent.
107. (b); **exile** means the state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons and **usher** means show or guide (someone) somewhere.
108. (a); **envisage** means contemplate or conceive of as a possibility or a desirable future event. **Oblivious** means not aware of or concerned about what is happening around one.
109. (b); **condemn** means express complete disapproval of; censure and **laud** means praise (a person or their achievements) highly.
110. (a); **assiduous** means showing great care and perseverance and **lethargic** means affected by lethargy; sluggish and apathetic.
111. (c); **mandate** means an official order or commission to do something and **breach** means an act of breaking or failing to observe a law, agreement, or code of conduct.
112. (d); **arcane** means understood by few; mysterious or secret and hackneyed means having been overused; unoriginal and trite.
113. (a); **frolic** means play or move about in a cheerful and lively way and **drudgery** means hard menial or dull work.
114. (b); **affidavit** means a written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court and **slander** means the action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation.

115. (d); **Jaunt** means a short excursion or journey made for pleasure and **siesta** means an afternoon rest or nap, especially one taken during the hottest hours of the day in a hot climate.
116. (c); **thug** means a violent person, especially a criminal and **constable** means a police officer.
117. (d); **humble** means having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance and **pretentious** means attempting to impress by affecting greater importance or merit than is actually possessed.
118. (c); **grumble** means complain about something in a bad-tempered way and **compliment** means a polite expression of praise or admiration.
119. (d); **therapeutic** means relating to the healing of disease and **inimical** means tending to obstruct or harm.
120. (c); **perpetuate** means make (something) continue indefinitely and **cease** means come or bring to an end.
121. (b); **mere** means used to emphasize how small or insignificant someone or something is and **immense** means extremely large or great, especially in scale or degree.
122. (a); **comprise** means consist of; be made up of and **dispute** means a disagreement or argument.
123. (a); **revel** means enjoy oneself in a lively and noisy way, especially with drinking and dancing and **gloom** means a state of depression or despondency.
124. (b); **Subdued** means quiet and rather reflective or depressed and **boisterous** means noisy, energetic, and cheerful.
125. (c); **remand** means place (a defendant) on bail or in custody, especially when a trial is adjourned and **expedite** means make (an action or process) happen sooner or be accomplished more quickly.
126. (d); **eternity** means infinite or unending time and **ephemeral** means lasting for a very short time.
127. (a); **pervert** means a person whose sexual behavior is regarded as abnormal and unacceptable and **virtuous** means having or showing high moral standards.
128. (b); **frazzle** means the state of being completely exhausted and **vigour** means physical strength and good health.
129. (c); **hew** means chop or cut (something, especially wood or coal) with an axe, pick, or other tool and **agglutinate** means firmly stick or be stuck together to form a mass.
130. (d); **flay** means strip the skin off (a corpse or carcass) and **sheath** means a close-fitting cover for the blade of a knife or sword.
131. (b); **apocalypse** means the complete final destruction of the world, as described in the biblical book of Revelation and **miracle** means a remarkable event or development that brings very welcome consequences.
132. (a); **actuate** means make (someone) act in a particular way; motivate and **retard** means delay or hold back in terms of progress or development.
133. (b); **grotesque** means comically or repulsively ugly or distorted and **pleasing** means satisfying or appealing.
134. (a); **procure** means obtain (something), especially with care or effort and **forfeit** means lose or be deprived of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrongdoing.
135. (a); **vile** means morally bad; wicked and **virtuous** means having or showing high moral standards.
136. (b); **amputate** means cut off (a limb) by surgical operation and **fasten** means single out (someone or something) and concentrate on them or it obsessively.
137. (b); **rake** means draw or drag (something) through something with a sweeping movement **scatter** means throw in various random directions.
138. (a); **contend** means assert something as a position in an argument and **comply** means act in accordance with a wish or command.
139. (d); **contrive** means create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice and **raze** means completely destroy (a building, town, or other settlement).

140. (c); **impair** means weaken or damage (something, especially a faculty or function) and **mend** means repair (something that is broken or damaged).
141. (d); obligation means an act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
142. (c); **lament** means a passionate expression of grief or sorrow and **laud** means praise (a person or their achievements) highly.
143. (b); **snag** means an unexpected or hidden obstacle or drawback and **boon** means a thing that is helpful or beneficial.
144. (a); **diligence** means careful and persistent work or effort and **lethargy** means a lack of energy and enthusiasm.
145. (c); **homogeneous** means of the same kind; alike and **disparate** means essentially different in kind; not able to be compared.
146. (d); **feign** means pretend to be affected by (a feeling, state, or injury) and **fact** means a thing that is known or proved to be true.
147. (d); **amenable** means capable of being acted upon in a particular way; susceptible and **unsusceptible** means not likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.
148. (c); **muster** means assemble (troops), especially for inspection or in preparation for battle and **estrangle** means cause (someone) to be no longer on friendly terms with someone.
149. (d); **Irk** means irritate; annoy. Hence please is the correct choice.
150. (c); **Grotesque** means comically or repulsively ugly or distorted. Hence plain the correct choice.
151. (d); **Nugatory** means of no value or importance and **Productive** means producing or able to produce large amounts of goods, crops, or other commodities.
152. (a); **Naïve** means (of a person or action) showing a lack of experience, wisdom, or judgement and **artful** means clever or skilful, especially in a crafty or cunning way.
153. (b); **Incapacitate** means deprived of strength or power; debilitated and **facilitate** means make (an action or process) easy or easier.
154. (a); **Sentience** means able to experience feelings and **Disregard** means the fact of showing no care or respect for something.
155. (d); **Hazardous** risky; dangerous and **Secure** means fixed or fastened so as not to give way, become loose, or be lost.
156. (a); **Advocacy** means public support for or recommendation of a particular cause or policy and **Discouragement** means a loss of confidence or enthusiasm; dispiritedness.
157. (c); Gregarious: fond of company; sociable  
Introvert: a shy, reticent person
158. (c); tremulous: shaking or quivering slightly.  
Stable: not likely to give way or overturn; firmly fixed.
159. (a); **Evanescient** means soon passing out of sight, memory, or existence; quickly fading or disappearing and **Enticing** means attractive or tempting; alluring.
160. (b); **Panegyric** means a public speech or published text in praise of someone or something and **Criticism** means the expression of disapproval of someone or something on the basis of perceived faults or mistakes.
161. (a); **Raucous**: making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise.  
**Dulcet** sweet and soothing (often used ironically).  
**Hoarse**: sounding rough and harsh, typically as the result of a sore throat or of shouting.  
"a hoarse whisper"  
**Jarring**: incongruous in a striking or shocking way; clashing.  
**Torrent**: a strong and fast-moving stream of water or other liquid.
162. (c); **Predilection**: a preference or special liking for something; a bias in favour of something.  
**Enduring**: lasting over a period of time; durable.  
**Domicile**: the country that a person treats as their permanent home, or lives in and has a substantial connection with.

163. (b); Meretricious: apparently attractive but having no real value.
164. (a); Nebulous: in the form of a cloud or haze; hazy.
165. (c); **Colossal** means extremely large or great. Hence **teeny** is the correct choice.
166. (a); **Opprobrium** means public disgrace arising from shameful conduct and **adulation** means excessive admiration or praise.
167. (d); Multifaceted: having many sides.
168. (b); Trepidation: a feeling of fear or anxiety about something that may happen.  
Calm: Not showing or feeling nervousness, anger, or other strong emotions.
169. (d); Waggish: humorous in a playful, mischievous, or facetious manner.  
**Solemn: formal and dignified.**
170. (a); Desecrate: to profane or spoil something.  
Sanctify: to purify.
171. (d); obfuscate: unclear  
Clarify means to clear something.
172. (b); triumph: a great victory or elation.  
Sorrow: feel or deep distress.
173. (d); Ensconce: to settle.  
**Unveil: to reveal.**
174. (c); Lugubrious: sad or dismal.  
Optimistic: hopeful and confident about the future.
175. (c); Ostentation: showy display of wealth and luxury.  
Modest: moderate
176. (c); Commiserate: to sympathize.  
**Indifferent: having no particular interest.**
177. (c); Imbroglio: an extremely confused, complicated, or embarrassing situation.  
Composure: the state or feeling of being calm and in control of oneself.
178. (d); Bequest: a legacy.  
Withdraw: the action of withdrawing something.
179. (c); Clandestine: kept secret or done secretly.
180. (c); Intrepid: fearless; adventurous.  
Meek: quiet, gentle,
181. (a); Refulgent: shining very brightly.
182. (a); Skeptic: a person inclined to question or doubt accepted opinions.
183. (a); Extenuate: to make someone or something thin.  
**Strengthen: to make something strength.**
184. (b); Fecund: producing or capable of producing an abundance of offspring or new growth; highly fertile.  
**Sterile: unable to produce young.**
185. (c); Pellucid: translucently clear.  
**Murky: dark and gloomy, especially due to thick mist.**
186. (b); adamant: refusing to be persuaded or to change one's mind.  
**Flexible: capable of bending easily without breaking.**
187. (b); Churlish: rude in a mean-spirited and surly way.  
**Courteous: polite, respectful, or considerate in manner.**
188. (a); phlegmatic: having an unemotional and stolidly calm disposition.  
Ardent: very enthusiastic or passionate.
189. (c); Niggardly: ungenerous with money, time, etc.; mean.  
**Generous: showing a readiness to give more of something, especially money, than is strictly necessary or expected.**
190. (d); Dissident: a person who opposes official policy, especially that of an authoritarian state.  
Orthodox: following or conforming to the traditional or generally accepted rules or beliefs of a religion, philosophy, or practice.
191. (c); Melody: a sequence of single notes that is musically satisfying  
**Cacophony: a harsh discordant mixture of sounds.**
192. (c); Diffident: modest or shy  
**Aggressive: ready or likely to attack.**
193. (a); Savant: a learned person, especially a distinguished scientist.  
Amateur: taking part in an activity for pleasure, not as a job.

194. (c); Indict: formally accuse of or charge with a crime.  
Exonerate: to acquit someone from blame for a fault or wrongdoing.
195. (b); Veneration: great respect, reverence.  
Contempt: the feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration.
196. (c); Impugnable: To attack as false or questionable  
Indubious : certain, not doubtful.
197. (c); Scrimp: be thrifty or parsimonious; economize.
- Squander: waste in a reckless and foolish manner.**
198. (b); Guzzle: eat or drink (something) greedily.  
**Starve: to suffer from hunger.**
199. (c); Rampage: move through a place in a violent and uncontrollable manner.  
**Harmony: the combination of simultaneously sounded musical notes to produce a pleasing effect.**
200. (a); Blasphemous: sacrilegious against God or sacred things.  
**Pious: devoutly religious.**





# Synonyms

## Exercise

1. Opulent
  - (a) Fake
  - (b) Gloomy
  - (c) Rich
  - (d) Selfish
2. Morose
  - (a) Flatter
  - (b) Gloomy
  - (c) friendly
  - (d) Savvy
3. Cantankerous
  - (a) Humorous
  - (b) Quarrelsome
  - (c) Remorseful
  - (d) Dullness
4. Connoisseur
  - (a) Decisive
  - (b) Uncivilised
  - (c) Discerning Judge
  - (d) Narrow-minded
5. Incensed
  - (a) Ecstatic
  - (b) Exasperated
  - (c) Elated
  - (d) Blithe
6. Transcend
  - (a) Eclipse
  - (b) Fizzle
  - (c) Abort
  - (d) Blunder
7. Drivel
  - (a) Intelligent
  - (b) Blather
  - (c) Judicious
  - (d) Sane
8. Perseverance
  - (a) Endurance
  - (b) Cowardice
  - (c) Lethargy
  - (d) Indolence
9. Frivolous
  - (a) Captious
  - (b) Wise
  - (c) Puerile
  - (d) Spiritual
10. Petrify
  - (a) Adorn
  - (b) Calm
  - (c) Curious
  - (d) Harden
11. Succulent
  - (a) Sucking
  - (b) Soft
  - (c) Juicy
  - (d) Pale
12. Congregation
  - (a) Discussion
  - (b) Attention
  - (c) Contraction
  - (d) Assembly
13. Atrocity
  - (a) Difficulty
  - (b) Barbarity
  - (c) Shy
  - (d) Gloomy
14. Procrastinate
  - (a) Divert
  - (b) Deceive
  - (c) Debase
  - (d) Delay
15. Mellifluous
  - (a) Shiver
  - (b) Frank
  - (c) Immoral
  - (d) Dulcet
16. Dodge
  - (a) Soften
  - (b) Order
  - (c) Avoid
  - (d) Chaotic
17. Monotonous
  - (a) Dull
  - (b) Timid
  - (c) Unfriendly
  - (d) Lusty
18. Elusive
  - (a) Baffling
  - (b) Enticing
  - (c) Directing
  - (d) Soothing
19. Lethargy
  - (a) Activity
  - (b) Drowsy
  - (c) Modest
  - (d) Pleasure
20. Hoodwink
  - (a) Defraud
  - (b) Illicit
  - (c) Secret
  - (d) Stare
21. Articulate
  - (a) Dominate
  - (b) Distinct
  - (c) Helpers
  - (d) Unsteady
22. Ascend
  - (a) Lay
  - (b) Climb
  - (c) Weaken
  - (d) Void
23. Scuttle
  - (a) Solitary
  - (b) Superficial
  - (c) Soothing
  - (d) Brazier
24. Loquacious
  - (a) Talkative
  - (b) Foolishness
  - (c) Graceful
  - (d) Entertainer
25. Eloquent
  - (a) Fluent
  - (b) Ignorant
  - (c) Rude
  - (d) Significant
26. Nefarious
  - (a) Iniquitous
  - (b) Purposeful
  - (c) Suspicious
  - (d) Virtuous

27. Pernicious  
(a) Beneficial (b) Dangerous  
(c) Innocuous (d) Advantageous
28. Stringent  
(a) Annoying (b) Revengeful  
(c) Incidental (d) Rigorous
29. Boisterous  
(a) Clamorous (b) Ferocious  
(c) Fissiparous (d) Voluminous
30. Haggard  
(a) Emaciate (b) Insane  
(c) Rejected (d) Ridicule
31. Surreptitious  
(a) Hesitation (b) Secret  
(c) Impious (d) Artless
32. Inanition  
(a) Lethargy (b) Offensive  
(c) Vacillating (d) Grasping
33. Abeyance  
(a) Commencement (b) Perjure  
(c) Condone (d) Suspension
34. Dauntless  
(a) Brave (b) Insane  
(c) Playful (d) Ugly
35. Boast  
(a) Avoid (b) Change  
(c) Rely (d) Pride
36. Haste  
(a) Burden (b) Expect  
(c) Hurry (d) Sight
37. Vacillate  
(a) Continue (b) Playful  
(c) Conclusive (d) Irresolute
38. Indomitable  
(a) Unconquerable (b) Conflicting  
(c) Falsification (d) Intermittent
39. Reiterate  
(a) Abuse (b) Pretend  
(c) Detest (d) Repeat
40. Nincompoop  
(a) Wise (b) Fool  
(c) Lover (d) Companion
41. Exorbitant  
(a) Clear (b) Dull  
(c) High (d) Rare
42. Jeopardy  
(a) Angry (b) Injure  
(c) Risk (d) Serene
43. Ebullient  
(a) Deceitful (b) Insincerity  
(c) Enthusiastic (d) Prejudice
44. Truculent  
(a) Ferocious (b) Luxurious  
(c) Luscious (d) Delicious
45. Facsimile  
(a) Disparate (b) Replica  
(c) Peculiar (d) Contrast
46. Chauvinism  
(a) Neutral (b) Aloof  
(c) Zealotry (d) Evenhanded
47. Piquancy  
(a) Bland (b) Flavouring  
(c) Insipid (d) Tedious
48. To Confront  
(a) To Avoid (b) To Dodge  
(c) To Yield (d) To Accost
49. Fallacy  
(a) Conformity (b) Surety  
(c) Bias (d) Evidence
50. To reproach  
(a) To commend (b) To laud  
(c) To exonerate (d) To admonish
51. Litter  
(a) Trash (b) Order  
(c) Possess (d) System
52. Obliterate  
(a) Construct (b) Annihilate  
(c) Revive (d) Initiate
53. Commemorate  
(a) Opprobrium (b) Reproach  
(c) Disrepute (d) Celebrate
54. Plebiscite  
(a) Referendum (b) Tyranny  
(c) Despotism (d) Monarchy
55. Posterior  
(a) Anterior (b) Antecedent  
(c) Dorsal (d) Former
56. Emphasis  
(a) Ignorance (b) Lethargy  
(c) Triviality (d) Significance
57. Pillage  
(a) Bequeath (b) Consign  
(c) Entrust (d) Desecrate
58. Cluster  
(a) Individual (b) Assemblage  
(c) Specific (d) Solitary

59. Affectionate  
 (a) Neglectful (b) Aloof  
 (c) Sympathetic (d) suppressive
60. Consequent  
 (a) Inception (b) Ensuing  
 (c) Dawn (d) Creation
61. Phonetic  
 (a) Mute (b) Reticent  
 (c) Silent (d) Spoken
62. To Astound  
 (a) To Bewilder (b) To Tranquil  
 (c) To Placid (d) To Serene
63. Stymie  
 (a) Explicate (b) Abet  
 (c) Impede (d) Aid
64. Suffix  
 (a) Addition (b) Basic  
 (c) Root (d) Focal
65. Ravine  
 (a) Lucid (b) Patent  
 (c) Abyss (d) Palpable
66. Realm  
 (a) Vault (b) Azure  
 (c) Lid (d) Dimension
67. Cajole  
 (a) Disenchant (b) Entice  
 (c) Repulse (d) Bully
68. Fustian  
 (a) Unpretentions (b) Timid  
 (c) Arrogant (d) Couteous
69. Cynicism  
 (a) Conviction (b) Bitterness  
 (c) Credence (d) Intuetion
70. Pinnacle  
 (a) Culmination (b) Nadir  
 (c) Nethermost (d) Basal
71. Belligerent  
 (a) Antagonistic (b) Co-operative  
 (c) Dandy (d) Delightful
72. Indiscreet  
 (a) Careless (b) Accurate  
 (c) Attentive (d) Choosy
73. Exemption  
 (a) Immunity (b) Accountability  
 (c) Liability (d) Responsibility
74. Perverse  
 (a) Agreeable (b) Nefarious  
 (c) Compliant (d) Willing
75. Fissure  
 (a) Agglutinate (b) Blend  
 (c) Cleavage (d) Entwine
76. Morbid  
 (a) Ghastly (b) Animated  
 (c) Buoyant (d) Jaunty
77. Whine  
 (a) Gratification (b) Luxury  
 (c) Thrill (d) Gripe
78. Requisite  
 (a) Peripheral (b) Deadwood  
 (c) Trivial (d) Precondition
79. Ravage  
 (a) Surrender (b) Construct  
 (c) Damage (d) Liberate
80. Ravish  
 (a) Repulse (b) Enthral  
 (c) Offend (d) Depress
81. Fossilize  
 (a) Amalgamate (b) Dissolve  
 (c) Flex (d) Liquefy
82. Depict  
 (a) Conceal (b) Distort  
 (c) Characterize (d) Suppress
83. Redundancy  
 (a) Absence (b) Dearth  
 (c) Paucity (d) Excess
84. Inhibitor  
 (a) Advocate (b) Subsidy  
 (c) Avoidance (d) Compensation
85. Stupor  
 (a) Sensibility (b) Slumber  
 (c) Liveliness (d) Consciousness
86. Subtle  
 (a) Harsh (b) Open  
 (c) Ignorant (d) Understated
87. dignity  
 (a) decency (b) immoral  
 (c) primacy (d) chagrin
88. defecate  
 (a) chaff (b) quench  
 (c) ingest (d) secrete
89. eminent  
 (a) obscure (b) common  
 (c) renowned (d) phenomenal
90. snatch  
 (a) detonate (b) bequeath  
 (c) confer (d) wrench

91. splinter  
(a) stub (b) share (c) chip (d) friction
92. spartan  
(a) garish (b) forgiven (c) civilized (d) brave
93. astonish  
(a) mundane (b) empress (c) overwhelm (d) calm
94. gaudy  
(a) modest (b) showy (c) refined (d) sophisticated
95. gregarious  
(a) introvert (b) melancholy (c) affable (d) pensive
96. reassert  
(a) renounce (b) acknowledge (c) disbelief (d) conceal
97. bedevilment  
(a) delight (b) beset (c) facilitate (d) contentment
98. deprive  
(a) bestow (b) confer (c) dispossess (d) endow
99. consolidate  
(a) centralize (b) variate (c) declare (d) announce
100. inscription  
(a) scrubbed (b) rivet (c) jaded (d) engrave
101. rip  
(a) cease (b) terminate (c) gash (d) sew
102. stash  
(a) dearth (b) deficit (c) lack (d) cache
103. 'ancient'  
(a) topical (b) extant (c) archaic (d) fad
104. 'splayed'  
(a) nimble (b) jade (c) frayed (d) spread
105. 'Choke'  
(a) stifle (b) aid (c) carbon (d) breathe
106. 'Endangered'  
(a) risky (b) threatened (c) protected (d) warning
107. carnal  
(a) chaste (b) sensual (c) decent (d) spiritual
108. incinerate  
(a) parch (b) moderate (c) ignite (d) quench
109. nutritious  
(a) insubstantial (b) exceptional (c) nourishing (d) superlative
110. transient  
(a) lacerate (b) ephemeral (c) perpetual (d) enduring
111. metropolitan  
(a) idyllic (b) arcadian (c) bucolic (d) urbane
112. clasp  
(a) grip (b) commute (c) clemency (d) acquittal
113. conspiracy  
(a) fidelity (b) plot (c) ardour (d) zeal
114. dire  
(a) calm (b) mild (c) critical (d) trivial
115. incursion  
(a) hurt (b) retreat (c) aggression (d) cut
116. rot  
(a) mature (b) stagnate (c) smell (d) decay
117. bristle  
(a) thorn (b) tranquil (c) friction (d) sleek
118. confuse  
(a) explicate (b) perplex (c) mix (d) divert
119. spine  
(a) supple (b) vertebrae (c) rotund (d) grime
120. purge  
(a) evacuate (b) pressurize (c) thrust (d) float
121. aground  
(a) stranded (b) higher (c) afloat (d) buoyant
122. decree  
(a) certificate (b) Law (c) title (d) award

123. gripe  
 (a) To grieve (b) To grasp  
 (c) To flatter (d) To hold
124. stumpy  
 (a) rangy (b) pudgy  
 (c) lanky (d) lofty
125. sheath  
 (a) weapon (b) hide  
 (c) encourage (d) coat
126. genre  
 (a) celebrity (b) common man  
 (c) category (d) pleasant
127. rendezvous  
 (a) tryst (b) dispersal  
 (c) rift (d) split
128. defuse  
 (a) irritate (b) alleviate  
 (c) agitate (d) incite
129. crown  
 (a) frown (b) apex  
 (c) nadir (d) base
130. preacher  
 (a) atheist (b) agnostic  
 (c) evangelist (d) pagan
131. deployment  
 (a) bane (b) banishment  
 (c) stationing (d) strategize
132. banquet  
 (a) fast (b) feast  
 (c) veracity (d) gluttony
133. Select the synonym of  
 to moan  
 (a) to sigh (b) to beam  
 (c) to smirk (d) to simper
134. melodramatic  
 (a) tranquil (b) halcyon  
 (c) bucolic (d) theatrical
135. streak  
 (a) freak (b) bright  
 (c) immaculate (d) smear
136. sentry  
 (a) bandit (b) competitor  
 (c) sentinel (d) foe
137. subsidy  
 (a) endowment (b) forfeit  
 (c) mulct (d) reward
138. digress  
 (a) sojourn (b) meander  
 (c) tarrance (d) regress
139. to permeate  
 (a) to desiccate (b) to imbue  
 (c) torrid (d) stale
140. swine  
 (a) hog (b) simple  
 (c) immaculate (d) shine
141. extrapolate  
 (a) deduce (b) rejection  
 (c) scruple (d) vacillate
142. Inheritance  
 (a) encumbrance (b) obligation  
 (c) manifest (d) bequest
143. Bother  
 (a) obscene (b) beset  
 (c) obfuscate (d) oblivious
144. elate  
 (a) abase (b) faze  
 (c) exhilarate (d) enervate
145. to entrain  
 (a) to alight (b) to debark  
 (c) to mount (d) to disembark
146. discerning  
 (a) naïve (b) asinine  
 (c) inept (d) astute
147. succulent  
 (a) torrid (b) luscious  
 (c) arid (d) bare
148. snarl  
 (a) growl (b) empathy  
 (c) accord (d) amity
149. to theorize  
 (a) to measure (b) to prove  
 (c) to speculate (d) to calculate
150. to thrash  
 (a) to pin (b) to grasp  
 (c) to pinch (d) to beat up
151. privation  
 (a) hardship (b) abundance  
 (c) private (d) luxury
152. carnage  
 (a) accord (b) butchery  
 (c) concord (d) cessation
153. batter  
 (a) insulate (b) assure  
 (c) bash (d) bulwark

154. jeer  
 (a) compliment (b) hoot  
 (c) flatter (d) praise
155. murmur  
 (a) fuzzy (b) muffled  
 (c) buzz (d) taciturn
156. peripatetic  
 (a) confine (b) spire  
 (c) ultimate (d) nomadic
157. synchronicity  
 (a) conformity (b) conflict  
 (c) vendetta (d) altercation
158. accolade  
 (a) bungle (b) performance  
 (c) fiasco (d) distinction
159. redemption  
 (a) forfeit (b) atonement  
 (c) retribution (d) penalty
160. haste  
 (a) soon (b) eventually  
 (c) later (d) never
161. pal  
 (a) buddy (b) lad  
 (c) foe (d) dude
162. to defile  
 (a) to esteem (b) to besmirch  
 (c) to elevate (d) to sanctify
163. to reiterate  
 (a) to hark (b) to drawl  
 (c) to halt (d) to recur
164. hypnotist  
 (a) rookie (b) novice  
 (c) conjurer (d) amateur
165. panorama  
 (a) puny (b) wee  
 (c) diminutive (d) spectacle
166. initiative  
 (a) apathy (b) cowardice  
 (c) dynamism (d) lethargy
167. objectionable  
 (a) aperitif (b) abhorrent  
 (c) savory (d) saporus
168. to recline  
 (a) to lounge (b) to rewind  
 (c) to sheer (d) to plump
169. antithesis  
 (a) contradictory (b) harmony  
 (c) affinity (d) analogy
170. ascetic  
 (a) spree (b) austere  
 (c) bacchanal (d) binge
171. meadow  
 (a) metro (b) pasture  
 (c) borough (d) civic
172. to superimpose  
 (a) to overlap (b) to adjoin  
 (c) to juxtapose (d) to continue
173. to scam  
 (a) to cluster (b) to array  
 (c) to convene (d) to scoot
174. to gnaw  
 (a) to drool (b) to slaver  
 (c) to nibble (d) to spit
175. caricature  
 (a) adulation (b) eulogy  
 (c) cartoon (d) hokum
176. to predispose  
 (a) to assail (b) to thwart  
 (c) to defy (d) to incline
177. ominous  
 (a) secure (b) auspicious  
 (c) apocalyptic (d) propitious
178. repentance  
 (a) intransigent (b) obdurate  
 (c) resolute (d) remorse
179. antagonize  
 (a) alienate (b) placid  
 (c) sync (d) serene
180. incisive  
 (a) daffy (b) concise  
 (c) stolid (d) tedious
181. bouffant  
 (a) braid (b) barren  
 (c) hirsute (d) glabrous
182. dependant  
 (a) absolute (b) reliant  
 (c) autonomous (d) nonpartisan
183. improvident  
 (a) provident (b) extravagant  
 (c) miserly (d) thrifty
184. to ebb  
 (a) to abatement (b) to swell  
 (c) to ascent (d) to surge
185. To bewilder  
 (a) to explicate (b) to elucidate  
 (c) to Confound (d) to deter

186. queasy  
 (a) complacent (b) unperturbed  
 (c) smug (d) squeamish
187. deviance  
 (a) accordance (b) compliance  
 (c) alliance (d) aberrance
188. alleviate  
 (a) irritate (b) aggravate  
 (c) allay (d) agitate
189. to cite  
 (a) to conceal (b) to ignore  
 (c) to indicate (d) to deny
190. poise  
 (a) tizzy (b) turmoil  
 (c) agitate (d) elegance
191. to jeopardise  
 (a) to chaperone (b) to picket  
 (c) to imperil (d) to escort
192. evicted  
 (a) congenial (b) sympathetic  
 (c) cordial (d) ousted
193. to concoct  
 (a) to obliterate (b) to contrive  
 (c) to decimate (d) to pulverize
194. eccentric  
 (a) whimsical (b) chronic  
 (c) bona fide (d) typic
195. perusal  
 (a) inspection (b) delinquency  
 (c) inconsideration (d) laxity
196. consensus  
 (a) cacophony (b) harmony  
 (c) tumult (d) clamour
197. famished  
 (a) glut (b) jaded  
 (c) satiated (d) starved
198. thrashing  
 (a) edifice (b) prefabrication  
 (c) bashing (d) contour
199. sinister  
 (a) malevolent (b) magnanimous  
 (c) auspicious (d) benevolent
200. probable  
 (a) futile (b) plausible  
 (c) absurd (d) preposterous

## Solutions

1. (c); **Opulent** means ostentatiously costly and luxurious. Hence **rich** is the correct choice.
2. (b); **Morose** means sullen and ill-tempered and **Gloomy** means dark or poorly lit, especially so as to appear depressing or frightening.
3. (b); **Cantankerous** means bad-tempered, argumentative, and uncooperative. **Quarrelsome** means given to or characterized by quarrelling.
4. (c); **Connoisseur** means an expert judge in matters of taste. Hence **Discerning Judge** is the correct choice.
5. (b); **Incensed** means very angry; enraged and **Exasperated** means irritate intensely; infuriate.
6. (a); **Transcend** means be or go beyond the range or limits of (a field of activity or conceptual sphere) and **Eclipse** means an obscuring of the light from one celestial body by the passage of another between it and the observer or between it and its source of illumination. Eclipse as a verb means "to be greater in significance than".
7. (b); **Drivel** means nonsense and **Blather** means talk in a long-winded way without making very much sense.
8. (a); **Perseverance** means persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success and **Endurance** means the ability to endure an unpleasant or difficult process or situation without giving way.
9. (c); **Frivolous**: not having any serious purpose or value.  
**Puerile**: childishly silly and immature.
10. (d); **Petrify**: make (someone) so frightened that they are unable
11. (c); **Succulent** means tender, **juicy**, and tasty. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
12. (d); **Congregation** means a group of people assembled for religious worship. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
13. (b); **Atrocity**: an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury.  
**Barbarity**: extreme cruelty or brutality.

14. (d); **Procrastinate**: delay or postpone action; put off doing something.  
**Debase**: reduce (something) in quality or value; degrade.
15. (d); **Mellifluous**: pleasingly smooth and musical to hear.  
**Dulcet**: sweet and soothing
16. (c); **dodge**: avoid (someone or something) by a sudden quick movement.  
**Chaotic**: in a state of complete confusion and disorder.
17. (a); **Monotonous** means **dull**, tedious, and repetitious; lacking in variety and interest.
18. (a); **Elusive** means difficult to find, catch, or achieve and **Baffling** means impossible to understand; perplexing.
19. (b); **Lethargy**: a lack of energy and enthusiasm.  
Drowsy: sleepy and lethargic; half asleep.
20. (a); **Hoodwink**: deceive or trick.  
Defraud: illegally obtain money from (someone) by deception.
21. (b); **articulate**: having or showing the ability to speak fluently and clear.  
**Distinct**: recognizably different or clear in nature from something else of a similar type.
22. (b); **Ascend**: go or climb up.
23. (d); **scuttle**: a metal container with a handle, used to fetch and store coal for a domestic fire.  
**Brazier**: a portable heater consisting of a pan or stand for holding lighted coals.
24. (a); **Loquacious**: tending to talk a great deal; talkative.  
**Talkative**: fond of chat
25. (a); **Eloquent**: fluent or persuasive in meeting.
26. (a); **Nefarious**: wicked  
**Iniquitous**: grossly unfair and morally wrong.
27. (b); **Pernicious**: having a harmful effect
28. (d); **Stringent**: strict, precise
29. (a); **Boisterous**: noisy, energetic  
**Clamorous**: making a loud and confused noise.
30. (a); **Haggard**: looking exhausted and unwell  
**Emaciate**: abnormally thin or weak.
31. (b); **Surreptitious**: to keep secret.  
**Impious**: showing a lack of respect for God or religion.  
**Artless**: without skill or finesse
32. (a); **Inanition**: exhaustion caused by lack of nourishment.  
**Lethargy**: a lack of energy and enthusiasm.
33. (d); **Abeyance**: a state of temporary disuse or suspension.
34. (a); **Dauntless**: showing fearlessness and determination.
35. (d); **Boast**: talk with excessive pride and self-satisfaction about one's achievements, possessions, or abilities.  
**Pride**: a feeling of deep pleasure or satisfaction
36. (c); **haste**: excessive speed or urgency of movement or action
37. (d); **Vacillate**: to oscillate between different opinions or actions.  
**Irresolute**: uncertain.
38. (a); **Indomitable**: impossible to subdue or defeat.  
**Unconquerable**: not conquerable.
39. (d); **Reiterate**: say something again or a number of times or to repeat something.
40. (b); **Nincompoop**: a foolish or stupid person.
41. (c); **Exorbitant**: unreasonably high.
42. (c); **jeopardy**: danger of loss, harm, or failure.
43. (c); **Ebullient**: cheerful and full of energy.  
**Enthusiastic**: having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, or approval.
44. (a); **Truculent**: eager or quick to argue or fight; aggressively defiant.  
**Ferocious**: savagely fierce, cruel, or violent.
45. (b); **Facsimile**: an exact copy.  
**Replica**: an exact copy or model of something.
46. (c); **Chauvinism**: exaggerated or aggressive patriotism.  
**Zealotry**: fanatical and uncompromising pursuit of religious
47. (b); **Piquancy**: a pleasantly sharp and appetizing flavor.  
**Flavouring**: a substance used to give a different, stronger, or more agreeable taste to food or drink.
48. (d); **Confront**: come face to face with (someone) with hostile or argumentative intent.  
**Accost**: approach and address someone boldly
49. (c); **Fallacy**: a mistaken belief  
**Bias**: inclination or prejudice for or against one person or group,



50. (d); reproach: the expression of disapproval or disappointment.  
Admonish: reprimand firmly.
51. (a); Litter: rubbish such as paper, cans, and bottles left lying in an open or public place.
52. (b); Obliterate: wipe out.  
**Annihilate**: to obliterate
53. (d); Commemorate: recall and show respect for something.  
**Celebrate**: honour or praise publicly.
54. (a); Plebiscite: the direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution.  
**Referendum**: a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision.
55. (b); Posterior: further back in position; of or nearer the rear or hind end.  
Dorsal: on or relating to the upper side or back of an animal, plant, or organ.
56. (d); Emphasis: give special importance or value to something.  
Significance: the quality of being worthy of attention; importance.
57. (d); Pillage: rob a place using violence.  
Desecrate: treat a sacred place or thing with violent disrespect.
58. (b); Cluster: a group of similar things or people positioned or occurring closely together.  
Assemblage: a collection or gathering of things or people.
59. (c); Affectionate: readily feeling or showing fondness.  
Sympathetic: feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy.
60. (b); Consequent: following as a result or effect.  
Ensuing: happen or occur afterwards or as a result.
61. (d); Phonetic: relating to speech sounds.
62. (a); astound: shock or greatly surprise.  
Bewilder: cause (someone) to become perplexed and confused.
63. (c); Stymie: prevent or hinder the progress of.  
Impede: delay or prevent
64. (a); Suffix: a morpheme added at the end of a word.  
Addition: to add something.
65. (c); **Ravine** means a deep, narrow gorge with steep sides and **abyss** means a deep or seemingly bottomless chasm.
66. (d); **Realm** means a field or domain or boundary of activity or interest and **Dimension** a measurable extent of a particular kind, such as length, breadth, depth, or height.
67. (b); Cajole: to persuade (someone) to do something
68. (c); Fustian: pompous or pretentious speech or writing.
69. (b); Cynicism: believing that people are only interested in themselves and are not sincere
70. (a); Pinnacle: the most successful point; the culmination.  
**Culmination**: the highest or point of something.
71. (a); **Belligerent** means hostile and aggressive and **Antagonistic** means showing or feeling active opposition or hostility towards someone or something.
72. (a); **Indiscreet** means having, showing, or proceeding from too great a readiness to reveal things that should remain private or secret.
73. (a); **Exemption** means the action of freeing or state of being free from an obligation or liability imposed on others and **Immunity** means protection or exemption from something, especially an obligation or penalty.
74. (b); **Perverse** means showing a deliberate and obstinate desire to behave in a way that is unreasonable or unacceptable and **Nefarious** means (typically of an action or activity) wicked or criminal.
75. (c); **Fissure** means a long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, especially in rock or earth and **cleavage** means a sharp division; a split.
76. (a); **Morbid** means characterized by an abnormal and unhealthy interest in disturbing and unpleasant subjects, especially death and disease and **Ghastly** means extremely unwell.
77. (d); **Whine** means a long, high-pitched complaining cry and **Gripe** means complain about something in a persistent, irritating way.
78. (d); **Requisite** means made necessary by particular circumstances or regulations and **Precondition** means a condition that must be fulfilled before other things can happen or be done.
79. (c); Ravage means cause severe and extensive damage to.

80. (b); **Ravish** means fill (someone) with intense delight; enrapture and **Enthrall** means capture the fascinated attention of.
81. (a); **Fossilize**: to preserve an animal or plant so that it becomes fossil.  
It is used in a context where dead of plants and animal got collected to become fossil.  
**Amalgamate**: combine or unite to form one organization or structure.
82. (c); **Depict**: to describe  
**Characterize**: to describe the distinctive nature
83. (d); **Redundancy** means the state of being not or no longer needed or useful and **excess** an amount of something that is more than necessary, permitted, or desirable.
84. (c); **Inhibitor** means a thing which inhibits someone or something and **avoidance** means the action of keeping away from or not doing something.
85. (b); **Stupor** means a state of near-unconsciousness or insensibility and **Slumber** means sleep.
86. (d); **Subtle** means so delicate or precise as to be difficult to analyse or describe and **understated** means presented or expressed in a subtle and effective way.
87. (a); **Dignity** means the state or quality of being worthy of honour or respect and **decency** means behaviour that conforms to accepted standards of morality or respectability.
88. (d); **Defecate** means discharge faeces from the body and **secrete** means (of a cell, gland, or organ) produce and discharge (a substance).
89. (c); **Eminent** means (of a person) famous and respected within a sphere and **renowned** means famous for something.
90. (d); **Snatch** means to take something or someone away by force.  
**wrench** means to pull and twist something suddenly or violently away from its position.
91. (c); **Splinter** means a small, thin, sharp piece of wood, glass, or similar material broken off from a larger piece. Hence chip is the correct choice.
92. (d); **Spartan** means simple and severe with no comfort. Hence **brave** is the correct choice.
93. (c); **Astonish** means surprise or impress (someone) greatly and **overwhelm** means have a strong emotional effect on.
94. (b); **Gaudy** means extravagantly bright or **showy**, typically to be tasteless.
95. (c); **Gregarious** means (of a person) fond of company; sociable and **affable** means friendly, good-natured, or easy to talk to.
96. (b); **Reassert** means to say again that something is definitely true and **acknowledge** means to accept, admit, or recognize something, or the truth or existence of something.
97. (b); **Bedevilment** means to torment or harass maliciously or diabolically, as with doubts, distractions, or worries and **beset** means to attack on all sides; assail; harass.
98. (c); **Deprive** means suffering a severe and damaging lack of basic material and cultural benefits and **dispossess** means deprive (someone) of land, property, or other possessions.
99. (a); **Consolidate** combine (a number of things) into a single more effective or coherent whole. and **centralize** means concentrate (control of an activity or organization) under a single authority.
100. (d); **Inscription** means a thing inscribed, as on a monument or in a book and **engrave** means cut or carve (a text or design) on the surface of a hard object.
101. (c); **Rip** means tear or pull (something) quickly or forcibly away from something or someone and **gash** means a cleft made as if by a slashing cut.
102. (d); **Stash** means store (something) safely in a hidden or secret place and **cache** means a collection of items of the same type stored in a hidden or inaccessible place.
103. (c); **Ancient** means belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence and **archaic** means very old or old-fashioned.
104. (d); **Splayed** means become wider or more separated and spread means extend over a large or increasing area.
105. (a); **Choke** means fill (a space) so as to make movement difficult or impossible and **stifle** means make (someone) unable to breathe properly; suffocate.
106. (b); **Endangered** means (of a species) seriously at risk of extinction and **threatened** means cause (someone or something) to be vulnerable or at risk; endanger.
107. (b); **Carnal** means relating to physical, especially sexual, **sensual**, needs and activities.

108. (c); **Incinerate** means destroy (something, especially waste material) by burning and **ignite** means catch fire or cause to catch fire.
109. (c); **Nutritious**: efficient as food.  
**Nourishing**: food containing substances necessary for growth, health, and good condition.
110. (b); **Transient**: lasting only for a short time; impermanent.  
**Ephemeral**: lasting for a very short time.
111. (d); **Metropolitan** means relating to or denoting the parent state of a colony. Hence **urbane** is the correct choice.
112. (a); **Clasp** means grasp (something) tightly with one's hand. Hence **grip** is the correct choice.
113. (b); **conspiracy** means the action of **plotting** or conspiring.
114. (c); **dire** means extremely serious or urgent and **critical** means expressing adverse or disapproving comments or judgements.
115. (c); **incursion** : an invasion or attack, especially a sudden or brief one.
116. (d); **Rot**: decay or cause to decay by the action of bacteria and fungi; decompose.  
Decay: rot or decompose through the action of bacteria and fungi.
117. (a); **bristle**: a short, stiff hair on an animal's skin or a man's face.  
**Thorn**: a stiff, sharp-pointed woody projection on the stem or other part of a plant.
118. (b); **confuse**: to make someone bewildered  
**Perplex** : to make someone feel completely confused.
119. (b); **Spine** means a series of **vertebrae** extending from the skull to the small of the back, enclosing the spinal cord and providing support for the thorax and abdomen; the backbone.
120. (a); **Purge** means rid (someone) of an unwanted feeling, memory, or condition and **evacuate** means remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place.
121. (a); **Aground** means (with reference to a ship) on or on to the bottom in shallow water and **stranded** means drive or leave (a boat, sailor, or sea creature) aground on a shore.
122. (b); **Decree** means an official order that has the force of **law**.
123. (a); **gripe**: to complain about something in a persistent, irritating way.  
**Grieve**: feel intense sorrow.
- Grasp: seize and hold firmly.  
Flatter: cause someone to feel honored and pleased.
124. (b); **stumpy**: short and thick; squat.  
**Pudgy**: a person or part of their body rather fat.  
**Lanky**: ungracefully thin and tall.  
**Lofty**: thick and resilient.
125. (d); **sheath**: a close-fitting cover for the blade of a knife or sword.
126. (c); **Genre**: a style or category of art, music, or literature.
127. (a); **rendezvous**: a meeting at an agreed time and place.  
**Tryst**: a private meeting.
128. (b); **defuse** : remove the fuse from (an explosive device) in order to prevent it from exploding.  
**Alleviate**: make less severe.  
**Agitate**: feeling or appearing troubled or nervous.  
**Incite**: encourage or stir up.
129. (b); **apex** : the top or highest part of something, especially one forming a point.
130. (c); **preacher**: a person who preaches, especially a minister of religion.  
**Atheist**: a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.  
**Agnostic**: a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.  
**Evangelist**: a person who seeks to convert others to the Christian faith, especially by public preaching.  
**Pagan**: a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions.
131. (c); **deployment**: the movement of troops or equipment to a place or position for military action.  
**Bane**: a cause of great distress or annoyance.  
**Banishment**: the punishment of being sent away from a country or other place.  
**Strategize**: to devise a strategy.  
**Stationing**: put in or assign to a specified place for a particular purpose, especially a military one.
132. (b); **banquet**: an elaborate and formal evening meal for many people.  
**Gluttony**: habitual greed or excess in eating.  
**veracity**: conformity to facts; accuracy.

133. (a); Moan: a long, low sound made by a person expressing physical or mental suffering or sexual pleasure.  
Sigh: emit a long, deep audible breath expressing sadness, relief, tiredness, or similar.  
Smirk: smile in an irritatingly smug, conceited, or silly way.  
Simper: smile in an affectedly coquettish, coy, or ingratiating manner.
134. (d); melodramatic: a story, play, or film in which the characters show stronger emotions than real people usually do.  
Theatrical: relating to acting, actors, or the theatre.  
Tranquil: free from disturbance, calm.  
Halcyon: denoting a period of time in the past that was idyllically happy and peaceful.  
Bucolic: relating to the pleasant aspects of the countryside and country life.
135. (d); streak: a long, thin line or mark of a different substance or colour from its surroundings.  
Immaculate: perfectly clean, neat, or tidy.  
**Smear: damage the reputation of someone by false accusations; slander.**
136. (c); sentry: a soldier stationed to keep guard or to control access to a place.  
Bandit: a robber or outlaw belonging to a gang and typically operating in an isolated or lawless area.  
**Sentinel: a soldier or guard whose job is to stand and keep watch.**  
Foe: an enemy or opponent.
137. (a); subsidy: a sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low.  
**endowment: a quality or ability possessed or inherited by someone.**  
Forfeit: a fine or penalty for wrongdoing.  
Mulct: extract money from someone by fine or taxation.
138. (b); digress: leave the main subject temporarily in speech or writing.  
sojourn: a temporary stay.  
**meander: a road follow a winding course.**  
Tardiance: to delay  
Regress: return to a former or less developed state.
139. (b); permeate: spread throughout.  
**Imbue: to permeate with feeling.**
140. (a); swine: a pig  
Hog: a domesticated pig
141. (a); extrapolate: estimate or conclude.  
Deduce: draw as a logical conclusion
142. (d); Inheritance: a thing that is endowed  
Bequest: a legacy
143. (b); Bother: take the trouble to do something.  
Beset: trouble.
144. (c); elate: make elastically happy  
Exhilarate: make someone feel very happy
145. (c); entrain: to board a train.  
Mount: to climb up
146. (d); discerning: having or showing good judgement.  
Astute: having or showing an ability to accurately assess situations or people and turn this to one's advantage.
147. (b); succulent: tender juicy and tasty.  
Luscious: having a pleasingly rich, sweet taste.
148. (a); snarl: a dog make an aggressive growl with bared teeth.  
Growl: a dog make a low guttural sound of hostility in the throat.
149. (c); theorize: form a theory or theories about something.  
Speculate: to form a theory about some subject.
150. (d); thrash: to beat a person or animal repeatedly and violently with a stick or whip.  
beat up: worn out
151. (a); privation: the loss or absence of a quality or attribute that is normally present.  
Hardship: severe suffering or privation.
152. (b); carnage: the killing of a large number of people.  
Butchery: the work of slaughtering animals and preparing them for sale as meat.
153. (c); batter: strike repeatedly with hard blows.  
Bash: to strike hard and violently.  
Bulwark: a defensive wall.  
Insulate: to protect something by interposing material that prevents the loss of heat or the intrusion of sound.
154. (b); jeer: make rude and mocking remarks, typically in a loud voice.  
Hoot: to taunt.

155. (c); murmur: a low continuous background noise.  
Buzz: a low, continuous humming or murmuring sound, made by or similar to that made by an insect.
156. (d); peripatetic: travelling from place to place, in particular working or based in various places for relatively short periods.  
Nomadic: living the life of nomad, wandering.
157. (a); **synchronicity** means the happening by chance of two or more related or similar events at the same time and conformity means behaviour in accordance with socially accepted conventions.
158. (d); **accolade** means an award or privilege granted as a special honour or as an acknowledgement of merit and **distinction** means excellence that sets someone or something apart from others.
159. (b); redemption means the action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil and atonement means reparation or expiation for sin.
160. (a); haste means excessive speed or urgency of movement or action; hurry.
161. (a); **Pal** means a friend and **buddy** is also a friend.
162. (b); **defile** means damage the purity or appearance of; mar or spoil and **besmirch** means damage (someone's reputation).
163. (d); **reiterate** means say something again or a number of times, typically for emphasis or clarity and **recur** means occur again periodically or repeatedly.
164. (c); **hypnotist** means a person who carries out hypnosis, either for medical reasons or for entertainment and **conjurer** means a person who performs magic to entertain people
165. (d); **Panorama** means an unbroken view of the whole region surrounding an observer and **spectacle** means a visually striking performance or display.
166. (c); **Initiative** means the ability to assess and initiate things independently and **dynamism** means the quality of being characterized by vigorous activity and progress.
167. (b); objectionable: unpleasant or offensive.  
abhorrent: inspiring disgust and loathing
168. (a); recline: lean or lie back in a relaxed position with the back supported.  
Lounge: lie, sit, or stand in a relaxed or lazy way.
169. (a); antithesis: a person or thing that is the direct opposite of someone or something else.  
Contradictory: mutually opposed or inconsistent.
170. (b); Ascetic: characterized by severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, typically for religious reasons.  
Austere: severe or strict in manner or attitude.
171. (b); meadow: a piece of grassland, especially one used for hay.  
pasture: land covered with grass and other low plants suitable for grazing animals, especially cattle or sheep.
172. (a); superimpose: place or lay (one thing) over another, typically so that both are still evident.
173. (d); scam: leave or go away from a place quickly.  
Scoot: go or leave somewhere quickly.
174. (c); gnaw: bite at or nibble something persistently.  
Nibble: take small bites out of
175. (c); caricature: a picture, description, or imitation of a person in which certain striking characteristics are exaggerated in order to create a comic or grotesque effect.
176. (d); predispose: make someone liable or inclined to a specified attitude, action, or condition.
177. (c); ominous: giving the worrying impression that something bad is going to happen; threateningly inauspicious.  
Apocalyptic: showing or describing the total destruction and end of the world, or extremely bad future events.
178. (d); repentance: the action of repenting; sincere regret or remorse.
179. (a); antagonize: to cause someone to become hostile.  
Alienate: to make someone feel isolated or estranged.
180. (b); incisive: intelligently analytical and clear-thinking.  
Concise: giving a lot of information clearly and in a few words
181. (a); bouffant: styled so as to stand out from the head in a rounded shape.  
Braid: a length of hair made up of three or more interlaced strands.

182. (b); Dependant: a person who relies on another, especially a family member, for financial support.  
Reliant: dependent on someone or something.
183. (b); improvident: not having or showing foresight; spendthrift or thoughtless.  
Extravagant: lacking restraint in spending money or using resources.
184. (a); ebb: move away from land, to recede.  
Abatement: the action of being ended.
185. (c); bewilder: cause (someone) to become perplexed and confused.  
Confound: cause surprise or confusion
186. (d); queasy: feeling sick.  
squeamish: easily made to feel sick or disgusted.
187. (d); deviance: the fact or state of diverging from usual or accepted standards, especially in social or sexual behaviour.  
Aberrance: exceptional; abnormal.
188. (c); alleviate: to make something less severe.  
Allay: to diminish or put at rest
189. (c); to cite: refer to (a passage, book, or author) as evidence.
190. (d); poise: graceful and elegant bearing in a person.  
Elegance: the quality of being pleasingly ingenious and simple; neatness.
191. (c); jeopardise means put (someone or something) into a situation in which there is a danger of loss, harm, or failure and imperil means put at risk of being harmed, injured, or destroyed.
192. (d); evicted means expel (someone) from a property, especially with the support of the law and ousted means drive out or expel (someone) from a position or place.
193. (b); **concoct** means make (a dish or meal) by combining various ingredients and **contrive** means create or bring about (an object or a situation) by deliberate use of skill and artifice.
194. (a);
195. (a); **perusal** means the action of reading or examining something and **inspection** means careful examination or scrutiny.
196. (b);
197. (d); **famished** means extremely hungry and **starved** means suffer or die or cause to suffer or die from hunger.
198. (c); **thrashing** means an act of physically beating someone; a beating and **bashing** means violent physical assault.
199. (a); **sinister** means giving the impression that something harmful or evil is happening or will happen and **malevolent** means having or showing a wish to do evil to others.
200. (b); **probable** means likely to happen or be the case and **plausible** means seeming reasonable or probable.



# Reading Comprehension

## Exercise

**Direction (1-250):** A passage is given with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

### Passage-1

I had seen this road many years ago when my parents moved to Mundakotukurussi, our ancestral village. However, in those early years, I hadn't begun exploring the countryside. I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'. Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg. Though I managed to lose the limp, I hated not being able to stride around as I used to. I needed a challenge to tell myself that I wasn't going to buckle to a creature called sciatica. Thus the 'One Day I Will' arrived. "Where does the road by the medical shop lead to?" I asked my parents while visiting them next. "Chalavara," they said. "It's not an easy road to walk on," my father added. "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops. But it also has two approach roads. The one I had chosen was a narrow back road used by the locals and that settled it for me. I needed to know for myself I could walk a road that wasn't going to be easy. And the next day, I would get up and walk that road again.

- What is 'sciatica'?
  - A type of animal
  - Name of a real place
  - Name of an imaginary place
  - A herniated disc
- Where did the forefathers of the writer live?
  - Chalavara
  - Bengaluru
  - Mundakotukurussi
  - Out of India
- What disability did the writer suffer due to the herniated disc?
  - A useless left leg
  - Depression
  - Loss of memory
  - Poor visibility
- 'One Day I Will' is the title of?
  - A village
  - The unknown road
  - A tourist place
  - A path famous with

- What makes Chalavara better than Mundakotukurussi?
  - It has a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops
  - It is the place where the writer's ancestors were born
  - It is the place where the writer went to school
  - It is the place where the writer would walk when he was young

### Passage-2

The quest to find life outside the solar system got a big boost with the discovery of seven Earth-size extra-solar planets, or exoplanets, orbiting a dwarf star about 40 light years away. Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water – a key to life as we know it on Earth – with three planets having the greatest chance. This is by far the largest collection of Earth-like planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star – neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface. Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system. Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sun-like bright star. Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-1.

- The telescope TRAPPIST is in which country?
  - Venezuela
  - Argentina
  - Chile
  - Mexico
- What is essential to have the possibility of life on a planet?
  - Presence of atmosphere
  - Presence of gravity
  - Presence of sunlight
  - Presence of liquid water

8. What is the 'Goldilocks' zone?
- It is a mythological place about stars and planets
  - That place on a planet which has lowest possibility of liquid water.
  - The correct distance of a planet from its star to have possibility of having liquid water
  - That place on a planet which has the right amount of sunlight
9. What made it easier to record the passage of the planet in front of the star?
- The fact that the star is much smaller and cooler than our Sun
  - The fact that the star is much bigger and cooler than our Sun
  - The fact that the star is much smaller and hotter than our Sun
  - The fact that the star is much bigger and hotter than our Sun
10. How many planets in our solar system have liquid water?
- Two
  - Three
  - One
  - Four
11. Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?
- Dark Chocolate
  - Make-up
  - Sari
  - Food
12. What has the writer succeeded in doing?
- Lost the desired weight
  - Succeeded in overcoming temptations to order pizzas
  - Attended 30 gym classes without a break
  - Removed unhealthy posts including about chocolates
13. Which of the following is a page related to chocolate?
- Earth Loaf
  - Buzzfeed Tasty
  - TasteMade
  - Tiny Kitchen
14. What weight loss program has the writer enrolled in?
- 30 Straight gym classes
  - Couch to 5K
  - Mason & Co
  - Eat chocolate to lose weight
15. What gave the writer accountability?
- Sharing her workout videos on social media
  - Unfollowing people and pages not related to health
  - Going to the gym daily
  - Doing challenging exercises like deadlifting

### Passage-3

But before I could be inspired by these amazing people, I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheesedip. So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight. By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co.

When I finally found a gym I liked, with the best trainers I have had, I unabashedly shared my workouts every day. From shying away from full-length pictures, I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability: I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a new challenge.

11. Posts related to which topic does the writer want to remove from her feed?
- Dark Chocolate
  - Make-up
  - Sari
  - Food

### Passage-4

Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce, explains lead author Yoshan Moodley, Professor at the Department of Zoology, University of Venda in South Africa.

Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper. The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared. The origins of the 'genetic erosion' coincided with colonial rule in Africa and the popularity of big game hunting. From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania.

16. What is important for evolution?
- Genetic variation
  - Large population
  - Mixing of species
  - Survival of the fittest



17. Sub Sharan Africa has lost how many black rhino genetic lineages in 200 years?  
 (a) 64 (b) 20  
 (c) 44 (d) 30
18. Genetically unique black rhinoceros has been lost in all of the following countries, except?  
 (a) Tanzania (b) Nigeria  
 (c) Chad (d) Malawi
19. From the second half of the 20th century what has caused a dramatic fall in black rhinoceros population?  
 (a) poaching  
 (b) colonial rule  
 (c) big game hunting  
 (d) fall in genetic diversity
20. Genetic diversity is proportional to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) species population  
 (b) the ability of a species to survive and reproduce  
 (c) inbreeding (d) extinction

**Passage-5**

Manja, or the glass-coated string used for flying kites, not only poses threat to humans, animals and birds but also to trees. A study by the country's oldest botanical garden has revealed that it poses a great threat to trees. But how can a snapped string struck in a tree kill the tree? Apparently, it does so by allying with the creepers in the garden.

A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, located in West Bengal's Howrah district, illustrates in detail how the manja, in collusion with climbers, does the damage. "The abandoned, torn kite strings act as an excellent primary supporting platform for the tender climbers, giving easy passage to reach the top of the trees. Lateral branches from the top of the climber and other accessory branches from the ground reaches the top taking support of the first climber, completely covers the treetop, thus inhibiting the penetration of sunlight," says the research paper.

21. Abandoned, torn kite strings stuck in trees benefits whom?  
 (a) Humans (b) Creepers  
 (c) Birds (d) Trees
22. How many scientists contributed to a study by country's oldest botanical gardens on how manja can kill a tree?  
 (a) Two (b) Three  
 (c) Five (d) Four
23. How can a tree be killed by a creeper?  
 (a) By blocking its access to sunlight  
 (b) By wrapping its tentacles around its branches  
 (c) By sucking away the nutrients  
 (d) By secreting toxic chemicals
24. What would be the acronym for India's oldest botanical garden?  
 (a) AJCBIBG (b) AJCBBGI  
 (c) AJBCIBG (d) AJBCBGI
25. What gives easy passage to 'climbers' to top of the trees?  
 (a) Creepers (b) Torn kites  
 (c) Lateral branches (d) Manja
26. Colleen Atwood won which Award?  
 (a) Best Costume Design for La La Land  
 (b) Best Supporting Actor for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them  
 (c) Best Supporting Actor for La La Land  
 (d) Best Costume Design for "Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them"
27. What does the lead female actor in La La Land want to do?  
 (a) Make jazz (b) Make movies  
 (c) Make music (d) Make magic
28. Which of the following movies is about kindness of Aliens?  
 (a) Hacksaw Ridge (b) Arrival  
 (c) Fences (d) Moonlight

**Passage-6**

Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro-revival Technicolor clothes in La La Land – the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too. But as other awards began to slip away from the well-reviewed musical, a theme could be teased out. What is Fantastic Beasts if not a plea for equal treatment of people, magical or otherwise? Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing. Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories. Fences, about an African-American father who fears racial discrimination, took home the Oscar for Best Supporting Actress. Earlier, Moonlight, featuring two minority communities (black and gay), won for Best Supporting Actor. This turned out to be one of those years the Oscar voter was underestimated. As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz. It looked like the year of The Artist all over again.

29. Why was it assumed that La La Land would win a lot of awards?
- Because the movie celebrates creation
  - Because majority of voters are actors
  - Because it is a movie about making movies and jazz
  - Because it is a retro-revival Technicolor movie
30. Which movie for sure won two awards?
- Arrival
  - Fences
  - Moonlight
  - Hacksaw Ridge

### Passage-7

The instructor's rules were simple. Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up. Easier said than done; I got it wrong many a time. But once you fought habit and got the hang of it, the panoramic underwater world revealed itself to you with high-definition clarity.

Led by him, I slowly peered through the mask into what till then was crystal-clear water, shimmering in the sunlight. I saw pebbles, sand and my fluid shadow. I was in Nemo's universe. Sea cucumbers, sea anemone, clown fish, star fish, sea horses, parrot fish, butterfly fish and a bevy of colourful salt water fish swam past. A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it. They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide in amazement; the tube would fall off!

31. The writer is describing her experience of which activity?
- fishing
  - snorkelling
  - boat ride
  - long distance swimming
32. How to avoid the mask fogging up?
- By breathing through the nose and exhaling through the mouth
  - By breathing through the mouth
  - By keeping one's head under water
  - By looking downwards
33. What is 'Nemo'?
- A name of an under-water animal
  - Name of the writer
  - Name of the instructor
  - Name of a type of sea cucumber
34. The writer saw all of the following except:
- canary-yellow fish
  - sea horses
  - parrot fish
  - Vibrant green fish
35. When would there be a risk of the tube falling off?
- When the mask fogged up
  - When one took breath through the nose
  - When it became dark
  - When the mouth was opened

### Passage-8

Keeping employees happy, motivated, and on the payroll is one of the key concerns to businesses these days because it's an open market for top talent. A good employee can walk out of the door today and have a comparable or better job tomorrow. Which brings up a very important question: what would the companies do to keep away that person from even thinking about going to work elsewhere? Gone are the days when the monthly paycheck and two weeks' vacation a year were enough to keep employees happy. Employers must come up with irresistible incentives to keep top talent onboard. The results of a recent survey by Fortune Magazine on why people leave their jobs shows that 30 percent leave for better compensation and benefits, 27 percent for a better career opportunity, 27 percent for new experience, 21 percent are dissatisfied with opportunities at current job, and 16 percent desire to change careers or industries. Money is no longer the only major motivator. So, is this an onsite daycare center for working parents? Paying for all or part of their health insurance? Or offering educational assistance or paying for certification? On an annual ski trip, paid foreign tours, onsite car washes and oil changes? Or free laundry and dry cleaning facilities? Or prized stock options? Well it could be anything as long as it can keep the employees motivated. There are perks other than monetary gains or raise in pay package which can make employees feel happy and satisfied and the feel good factor.

36. According to the passage, what is not the key concern of the businesses these days?
- happiness of employees
  - motivating employees
  - keeping employees on payroll
  - criticizing the employees performance
37. What does employers do to its employees now-a-days to keep top talent onboard?
- monthly pay check
  - irresistible incentives
  - two weeks' vacation a year
  - maternity leaves

38. Which of the following reason is not being mentioned in the passage in regard to people leaving their jobs?
- family constraints especially after getting married
  - dissatisfaction with opportunities at current job
  - better compensation and benefits in new job
  - to have a new experience
39. What does feel good factor mean with respect to employees?
- monetary gains to employees
  - social acceptance
  - opportunity given to employees to work abroad
  - anything which can keep employees happy and satisfied
40. What can be the suitable title for the passage?
- Incentives to employees
  - Money - a major motivator for employees
  - Giving employees a feel good factor
  - Challenges to keep employees onboard

#### Passage-9

Culture is defined as a people's way of life. It entails how they dress, how they speak, the type of food they eat, the manner in which they worship, and their art among many other things.

Indian culture, therefore, is the Indians' way of life. Because of the population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture. The Indian culture is a blend of various cultures belonging to a diverse religion, castes; regions follow their own tradition and culture. Indian Culture is one of the oldest cultures in the world. India had an urban civilization even during the Bronze age. The Indus Valley Civilization (Harappan Civilization) dates back to 3300 BC - 1300 BC.

Distinct cultures different from each other co-exist together in a single country. Thus, in India, there is unity amidst vast cultural diversity. The way people live in India is reflected in its culture.

**Unity in Diversity:** India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion live together. India is also called the land of unity in diversity as different groups of people co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity has also become the strength of India.

**Secularism:** The word secularism means equality, impartiality, etc. towards all religion. India is a secular country, which means, equal treatment of all the religions present in India.

**Traditions:** traditional cultural values Gestures

Touching feet of elders: Indian tradition has rich cultural values. In India, younger show great respect to their elders. They touch the feet of their elders daily after waking up and especially on the festive occasions or before starting an important work.

**Namaste:** The gesture of the Namaste greeting is also part of the Indian culture. People greet each other by saying "Namaste" while joining their hands. "Namaste" means "Hello". (Also read, the meaning of Namaste here.)

Most Indians have a habit of shaking their heads while talking.

41. If I am a cultural, well behaved Indian, what will I do?
- Touch the feet of the elders.
  - Join my hands while doing 'Namaste'.
  - Wake up early in the morning, especially on the festive occasions.
  - Shake my head as a habit while talking.
42. Why is India called a unity in diversity?
- Different groups of people co-operate with each other.
  - People of different sects, caste and religion live together.
  - It is strength of India.
  - All of these
43. Which of the following is not true according to the passage?
- Culture entails how people dress.
  - Culture entails how people speak.
  - Culture entails how people worship.
  - Culture entails what drawing people draw.
44. Based on the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about Indian culture?
- Indian culture dates back to 3300 BC - 1300 BC.
  - Envy religion follows their own tradition and customs.
  - Every religion is treated equally in India.
  - In India there is unity in diversity.
45. What is the reason behind the immense variety in Indian culture?
- Blend of various cultures
  - Population diversity
  - Cultural diversity
  - Secularism

**Passage-10**

A pioneering scheme has been started recently in Southampton on England's south coast to educate motorists who have been convicted of drunken driving.

The penalty for drunken driving might be the loss of a driving licence and a heavy fine. But under the new scheme, convicted drivers do not pay the fine. Instead they have to attend eight training sessions—one a week organized by the local authority probation service.

Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by Senior probation officer John Cook. He said about a quarter of the people who came him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking.

One way of getting the message across was to make the drivers pour out their usual ration of alcohol and then measure it. Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same.

The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain. The sober truth is that drinking badly affects driving skills, although the drinker might like to believe otherwise.

46. The Southampton scheme requires convicted drivers
- to pay a heavy fine
  - to attend eight driving sessions—one a week
  - to undergo a probation service
  - to surrender their driving licence
47. John Cook devised the scheme
- as a demonstration technique for driving
  - to demonstrate the harmful effects of alcohol
  - to show that Southampton was concerned about drivers
  - to prove that alcohol does influence driving
48. The problem with a quarter of the people who went to John Cook was that they
- did not want to stop drinking
  - were unaware of the fact that they could get drunk
  - would not admit that they had a drinking problem
  - did not know how much they were drinking

49. Most drivers start off with at least
- a double measure
  - a single measure
  - a little less than a single measure
  - two doubles
50. The truth is that alcohol
- does not affect the body but only the brain
  - affects only the brain
  - affects the body and the brain
  - has no effect on the body or the brain

**Passage-11**

I rather pride myself on my packing. Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living. (It surprises me myself, sometimes, how many such things there are). I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me. They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it. George put on a pipe and spread himself over the easy chair, and Harris cocked his legs on the table and lit a cigar.

51. The author here is
- joking about his trip
  - happy about his trip
  - sure of himself
  - arrogant
52. What was the relation of the author with George and Harries?
- They were strangers to him.
  - He was their servant.
  - They were his friends.
  - They were his distant relatives.
53. The lesson is about
- three boatmen
  - a humorous story about friends and packing
  - the art of packing
  - a story about three friends who are getting ready for a trip
54. The writer offered to
- light a pipe
  - pack on his own
  - sit on a easy chair
  - pack for all of them for the trip on his own
55. "The author's friends fell in to the suggestion..."
- Were happy at this suggestion
  - agreed to the authors' suggestion
  - fell down on the floor
  - None of these

## Passage-12

Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times. History reveals that it was present even in the Mauryan period. Great scholar, Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society. It was practised even in Mughal and Sultanate period. When the East India Company took control of the country, corruption reached new height. Corruption in India has become so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it. Corruption has been defined variously by scholars. But the simple meaning of it is that corruption implies perversion of morality, integrity, character or duty out of mercenary motives, i.e. bribery, without any regard to honour, right and justice. In other words, undue favour for any one for some monetary or other gains is corruption.

Simultaneously, depriving the genuinely deserving from their right or privilege is also a corrupt practice. Shrinking from one's duty or dereliction of duty are also forms of corruption. Besides, thefts, wastage of public property constitute varieties of corruption. Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption.

56. According to the passage, corruption is \_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) new phenomenon in India  
 (b) insignificant to Indian society  
 (c) prevalent since ancient times  
 (d) prevalent only in middle east countries
57. Kautilya mentions the pressure of how many types of corruption in his contemporary society?  
 (a) 20 (b) 30  
 (c) 40 (d) 50
58. Perversion of what is not mentioned in the passage?  
 (a) character (b) attitude  
 (c) morality (d) integrity
59. According to the passage, what all are the manifestation of corruption?  
 (a) malpractices (b) dishonesty  
 (c) scams and scandals (d) All of these
60. What people are averse of due to corruption in India?  
 (a) thinking of stardom  
 (b) thinking of public life  
 (c) thinking of monetary gains  
 (d) thinking of undue favours

## Passage-13

Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet. People who regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar and saturated fats not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of diseases, hypertension, diabetes and several types of cancer. Although some people, who regularly consume unhealthy foods do so knowingly, there is also significant portion of the population that remains under-educated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food. Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as sparsely populated rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. Major food retailing chains tend to limit their store locations to wealthier urban or suburban neighbourhoods. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from fresh meats, dairy products and produce available at supermarkets. Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas.

61. Serious health concerns in modern America are related to  
 (a) Smoking (b) fast life  
 (c) poor diet (d) loneliness
62. Food deserts are  
 (a) areas having large supermarket chains  
 (b) Low-income areas without access to healthy foods  
 (c) areas having large-scale plantations  
 (d) areas not having large number of restaurants
63. Food deserts are formed when  
 (a) major supermarket chains are unavailable in some areas  
 (b) people do not like eating fresh food  
 (c) people relocate to new areas  
 (d) most remain under-educated about nutritious food
64. People belonging to low-income group mostly resort to-  
 (a) fresh milk and vegetables  
 (b) gambling  
 (c) rash driving (d) fast food

65. The best possible title for the passage is
- Supermarket's Contribution to Obesity in America
  - The Dangers of Fast Food
  - Food Deserts : The Problems of Poor Diet
  - Why processed Food Kills

#### Passage-14

Backdrafts or smoke explosions can occur in fires that are severely ventilation-limited. This means that the fire's **aggravation** is limited by the amount of oxygen available to it. The other two necessary ingredients are available in abundance: heat and fuel. In this instance, the fuel is the smoke being released by the fire which contains a large amount of carbon monoxide – a flammable gas.

One of the most hazardous conditions a firefighter will ever encounter is a backdraft (also known as a smoke explosion). A backdraft can occur in the hot-smoldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire.

Firefighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a backdraft to occur. When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense gray or black. Other warning signs of a potential backdraft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows.

Proper ventilation will make a backdraft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

66. A backdraft is a dangerous condition for firefighters mainly because
- there is not enough oxygen for breathing.
  - the heat is extremely intense.
  - the smoke is dangerously thick.
  - an explosion occurs.
67. Which of the following is not mentioned as a potential backdraft warning sign?
- windows stained with smoke
  - flames shooting up from the building
  - puffs of smoke leaving the building
  - more intense heat than usual

68. To prevent the possibility of a backdraft, a firefighter should
- carry an oxygen tank.
  - open a door to allow gases to escape.
  - make an opening at the top of the building.
  - break a window to release carbon particles.
69. When compared with a hot, smoldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flames
- has more oxygen available for combustion.
  - has more carbon dioxide available for consumption.
  - produces more dense gray smoke.
  - is more likely to cause a backdraft.
70. Choose the word which is most nearly the **same** in meaning to the word given in **bold** as used in the passage.

#### Aggravation

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Compression | (b) Improvement  |
| (c) Loss        | (d) Augmentation |

#### Passage-15

The rural economy is an important segment of the ecosystem and accounts for around 70 percent of employment and 50 percent of GDP with agriculture being the main driver followed by services and manufacturing. It is largely unorganized and hence those working in rural India or consuming in this economy are a different category of economic agents driven by different factors. The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some intrusion of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemptions by channeling funds, to convert to legitimate funds. But a lot of black money gets into land and 'apparent rural activity'. Now consider some aspects of this economy and the cash conundrum. Almost all transactions in the mandis (there are above 7,000 organized ones and over double the number that is unorganized), are based on cash as it is easy to use. The farmers prefer to receive cash and while some do take in cheques there is a sense of doubt if the counter party is unknown. Hence one reason why electronic mandis is a good idea is that payments can also be made through the electronic mode as all transactions would be e-enabled. The recent demonetization has caused significant distortions as farmers are unable to sell their goods. This has happened just when we are in middle of the kharif harvest which involves

rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane, bajra, besides fruits and vegetables which are all year through. The second issue for Indian agriculture is the rabi season which has begun where farmers start sowing their seeds. The issue here is less serious as a large part is backed by credit where the prevalent cash crunch may not matter. It would only be at the margin that farmers may be impacted, and hence the pain here would be secondary.

71. According to the passage, which among the following is the major contributor to India's GDP growth?  
 (a) Services (b) Agriculture  
 (c) Manufacturing (d) FDI's
72. What has become a haven for routing black money in India?  
 (a) Cash transactions over digital cash transactions  
 (b) Intrusion of credit cards  
 (c) Prevailing debit cards  
 (d) Technology driven payment
73. Which among the following is not a kharif crop?  
 (a) Bajra (b) Maize  
 (c) Rice (d) Wheat
74. Why does demonetisation has lesser impact onto the rabi season?  
 (a) Due to tax exemptions  
 (b) Due to digital payments  
 (c) Due to credit payments  
 (d) Huge margins
75. Which of the following is not true in regards to rural economy?  
 (a) It account for major percent in employing the people of the country.  
 (b) It has a technology driven mandis.  
 (c) Major transactions are based on cash.  
 (d) Demonetization has caused significant distortions in rural economy especially to farmers.

### Passage-16

Antarctica is a mostly unpopulated continent. It is the coldest, driest and most remote place in the world. And it is the world's only continent that does not have a native population. No single country owns the Antarctic. However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow. In some areas of the continent, two countries claim the same

land. The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic. The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste. The Antarctic Treaty was made to protect the continent and avoid further disputes. By 2048, the treaty must be renewed. New rules and regulations could be imposed by then.

Currently, almost all of the 70 bases in the Antarctic are used for research and scientific activity. The snow-covered continent is perfect for tracking satellites and space research because it offers clear blue, cloudless skies. Climatologists are studying the development of the ozone layer with growing concern. It was here that a hole in the layer was discovered for the first time. More than 4000 scientists operate the research stations in the Antarctic summer, while only about a thousand populate the continent during the harsh and severe winters.

Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment. At present, there is no economic activity in Antarctica, except for cruise ships that travel around the continent. This could change, if a new treaty allows mining in the Antarctic. As mineral resources are dwindling in other areas, nations could turn to Antarctica to find and exploit valuable raw materials.

Some geologists say that there are over 200 billion barrels of oil under the Antarctic ice. At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice.

76. Which country's name is not being mentioned in the passage?  
 (a) Argentina (b) Chile  
 (c) New Zealand (d) Austria
77. When was the Antarctic Treaty signed?  
 (a) 1959 (b) 1958  
 (c) 1960 (d) 1969
78. Why was Antarctic Treaty signed?  
 (a) to protect the continent  
 (b) to ban dumping of nuclear waste  
 (c) to create rules for its exploration  
 (d) All of these.

79. Why did environmentalists have fear of exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons?  
 (a) unfavourable weather conditions  
 (b) high involvement of cost  
 (c) damage to environment  
 (d) None of these
80. According to the passage, the reserves of which mineral is not found under the Antarctic ice?  
 (a) coal (b) iron  
 (c) nickel (d) copper
81. What do you mean by the word 'antagonism'?  
 (a) co-related (b) conflicting  
 (c) harmony (d) sympathy
82. Why science and religion are considered to be irreconcilable?  
 (a) Both relates to the present world  
 (b) Both arrives to conclusions in which tangible realities are organized  
 (c) Both differs in their spheres of activity and methods  
 (d) Modes of actions of both are similar to each other
83. According to the passage which of the following statement is INCORRECT?  
 (a) science analysis tangible entities  
 (b) religion is concerned with the 'why' of reality  
 (c) religion follows the metaphysical faith  
 (d) science is based on experience
84. Which of the following reason provided material comforts to people in case of science?  
 (a) the subjectivity of science  
 (b) tangible proofs of the theories of science  
 (c) materialistic thinking being cultivated by science  
 (d) promotion of fearless inquiry by science
85. What can be the suitable title for the passage?  
 (a) Science and Religion - Possibility of Reconcile  
 (b) Science is better than Religion  
 (c) Religion is better than Science  
 (d) Science and Religion

### Passage-17

Science and religion – the two terms have come to signify a mutual antagonism. The two, it is commonly declared, are poles apart; their spheres of activity and their methods differ widely, so much so that they are considered to be irreconcilable.

On the face of it, science and religion appear to be the two opposite poles of man's consciousness. Science is basically concerned with the material world; its efforts are directed towards unraveling the "how" of reality while religion is concerned with the "why" of reality. Science deals with analyzing tangible entities into its minutest parts, and then arrives at conclusions about the way in which tangible realities are organized. While science is analytical, religion takes the ultimate reality for granted. Religion follows the metaphysical path; the concept of God is ultimately a matter of faith and it is this faith which is the basis of the religious man's attribution of a design or meaning for the reality.

The modes of action are different in science and religion. Science relies on experiment, whereas religion is based on experience. Any religious experience, whether it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's, is personal and subjective. Science, on the other hand, is marked by objectivity. Theory has to be corroborated by tangible proof. Science benefits mankind by providing material comforts. The frontiers of science do not end in knowledge but are extended to the formation of appliances for actual use. Science, it has been somewhat unfairly charged, cultivates the materialistic thinking. However, it has to be admitted that the mental attitude promoted by religion is entirely different, while the basis of scientific progress is unbridled curiosity and courageous endeavour, the truly religious spirit cavils at such presumption that man's mind can penetrate the mysteries of the universe. Science promotes fearless inquiry while an essential ingredient of religion is the humility born of fear of God. Science incorporates a love of experimental knowledge, while religion does not believe in the rational approach.

### Passage-18

We all know that Eskimos have 50 different words for 'snow'. Or is it 500? Anyway, an awful lot. It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans. Whereas we see snow, the Eskimos perceive endlessly varying realm of white textures and possibilities. Except that is not true. Talk to the average Eskimo and you'll find he has about the same number of words for snow as we do. I discovered this when I took a sledge-dog team through the Russian Arctic and asked the locals. And it gets worse: the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos. They do not even rub their noses together! Hearing this I began wondering what other myths surround the world's far flung places.

Shelters made out of snow are indeed constructed and fashioned from snowy bricks, just as we like to



imagine. Except the Eskimo-Inuit rarely lived in them for long periods and disappointingly, the elders that I met had never heard of them. In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations.

Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature. A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down. Moreover, chameleons often change colour as a signalling device – some such as the panther chameleon, transform into a vivid orange to scare off predators, while others flash bright colours to attract a mate. The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant. Thus, the act of standing out can be more important than that of blending in.

86. The author was surprised by the fact that
- Eskimos have 500 words for 'snow'.
  - the ingenuity of humans.
  - the Eskimo-Inuit do not live in igloos.
  - the Eskimo-Inuit rub their noses together.
87. The author discovered that
- igloos are not fashioned from snowy bricks.
  - only the Eskimo-Inuit elders live in igloos.
  - snow houses are reserved for hunting.
  - the coastal people foraged for firewood.
88. The changing colour of a chameleon is more to do with
- camouflage
  - mood and temperature
  - transformation
  - protection
89. A chameleon warms itself by
- residing in bright areas
  - turning a darker colour to absorb more heat
  - matching its colour with the environment
  - adjusting its body temperature with that of the environment
90. A male chameleon is believed to be more dominant if
- he has the colours of the panther.
  - he exhibits vivid orange colour.
  - he can blend in with the others.
  - he displays flashing bright colours.

### Passage-19

Three weeks after surrendering before an intolerant petitioner who sought to ban a book he didn't agree with, Penguin India appears unwilling to re-examine its decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of Wendy Doniger's *The Hindus: An Alternative History*. Penguin's decision **flies in the face** of a publisher's duty to stand up for freedom of speech. It also betrays a lack of understanding of the law on free speech, not to speak of the way the Indian judiciary has interpreted the law whenever demands for censorship have been made. Ironically, Penguin's cowardice in the face of the demands of self-righteous lobbies will only encourage further demands for book bans and directly undermine the commercial foundations of the publishing industry as a whole.

Not surprisingly, writers have condemned Penguin for being party to an ugly attack on academic freedom. Some, including the two of us, have registered our anger by asking Penguin to cancel our own book contracts and pulp whatever copies remain lest we too be sold down the river by a publisher that does not have the stomach to defend the titles it brings out. As of this writing, our demands have still not been accepted.

Prompted by Penguin's self-serving defence that it was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which forced its hand on the Doniger book, many writers have urged the Government of India to amend specific sections of the IPC – especially 153 A and 295 A – which make the promotion of enmity towards, or the deliberate insult of, a religious group a criminal offence.

91. What does the author say about the act of Penguin on withdrawing and pulping all copies of Wendy Doniger's book *The Hindus : An Alternative History*?
- It is an absolutely correct decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of such an anti-Hindu religious book.
  - It is cowardice to bow down before illegitimate demands of self-righteous lobbies.
  - To run the business smoothly it is necessary to take such an action
  - All the above
92. Find the correct statement on the basis of the given passage.
- Penguin India has full understanding of the law on free speech.
  - Penguin India has decided to reverse its decision to withdraw and pulp all copies of Wendy Doniger's book.

- (c) Penguin's stand is against a publisher's duty to standing for freedom of speech.
- (d) Penguin's stand is not contrary to the interpretation of Indian judiciary regarding censorship.
93. What has/have been the effect of the decision to withdraw Wendy Doniger's book *The Hindus : An Alternative History*!
- (i) Many writers have condemned Penguin for aiding an ugly attack on academic freedom.
- (ii) Some of the writers have asked Penguin to cancel book contracts.
- (iii) Penguin India has filed cases against those who have vitiated the contract.
- (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii)
- (c) Only (i) and (ii) (d) Only (ii) and (iii)
94. What are the sections 153 A and 295 A of IPC all about? Give your answer in the context of the passage.
- (a) It is about the rights and duties of a publisher.
- (b) It is against promoting enmity towards or the deliberate insult of a religious group.
- (c) It is about prohibiting foreign nationals from publishing their books in India.
- (d) It is all about how to establish harmony between different religious groups.
95. What is the meaning of the phrase 'flies in the face of' as used in the given passage?
- (a) Goes against (b) Reminds
- (c) Compels (d) Prohibits
- Passage-20**
- More than half of the country's working population is battling stress, with more women than men affected by it. Findings of a health and wellbeing survey carried out by Cigna TTK Health Insurance shows that about 62% of employees display some physical symptoms of stress such as difficulty in falling asleep at night or emotive symptoms, such as not remembering when they are happy. People living in metropolitan cities and those working for more than 50 hours a week were found to be the most stressed. Employees in non-metro cities were found to be happier than those in metro cities, the survey found. The online survey was carried out with 3,021 respondents in India to understand their health and well-being. It was conducted in September 2015 and covered New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai among metro cities and Lucknow, Vizag, Ahmedabad, Pune and Surat among non-metros.
- The survey was conducted to check overall health and wellbeing of people, both men and women, aged over 25. What it also found was that while 37% of Indians are obese, 85% of the people surveyed said they followed a healthy diet comprising fresh home-cooked food. Most reported consuming only low quantities of alcohol. The survey's respondents also reported exercising an average of 2.6 hours per week. Five per cent of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise at all. And 13% of the **obese** respondents said they did not exercise.
96. Chose the word which is most opposite in meaning to "obese"
- (a) corpulent (b) portly
- (c) stout (d) emaciated
97. Why people living in metro cities are battling more stress than non-metro cities?
- (a) They work many hours a week.
- (b) They have busy life.
- (c) They don't get sufficient time for sleep.
- (d) Because they do not exercise
98. What can be the suitable title of the above passage?
- (a) Fast life, slow health
- (b) metro cities Vs. non-metro cities
- (c) Virtual reality
- (d) health is wealth
99. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the given passage?
- (a) 5% of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise.
- (b) 13% of the obese respondents said they exercise.
- (c) Employees in metro cities were found to be happier than those in non-metro cities, the survey found.
- (d) The survey was conducted to check overall health and wellbeing of people, both men and women, aged below 25.
100. "According to the passage", why stress is the major problem in metropolitan cities?
- (a) people give less time to health
- (b) life is tough in metro cities
- (c) time management is not good
- (d) regularity is missing

## Passage-21

A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do- and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper! Whatever you do with him, do calmly and under full control, especially when you correct him. Talking of this awareness of atmosphere his utter loyalty can lead to great jealousy. When I married, my little dog- Paragon was his name- nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence. More dangerous is the jealousy a dog can develop towards a new baby in the family.

Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind. In a wild state they habitually go about in groups, either small family groups or in packs; and you can see the same instinct at work in civilization. Dogs loose in streets or in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other around looking for mischief or adventure like so many urchins. So it is a good thing to let your dog have plenty of friends. The lonely dog will often become a fighter.

101. That your dog knows when you get is an example for the dog's:
- Intelligence.
  - Loyalty.
  - Sensitivity to atmosphere.
  - Love of the master.
102. When the writer's wife came to live with him, his dog, Paragon, took years to recognize her existence. This shows the dog's:-
- Anger.
  - Jealousy.
  - Loyalty
  - Lack of intelligence.
103. A dog is found of the company of:
- Babies
  - Human beings,
  - Other dogs.
  - Urchins.
104. The word "gravitate" (paragraph 2) in the context means:
- Get into
  - Form
  - Join
  - Be attracted
105. The writer compares loose dogs to urchins because they:
- Form gangs.
  - Follow each other around
  - Move in streets or parks.
  - Form gangs and look for mischief or adventure.

## Passage-22

One of the myths relevant to the contemporary human condition is that of Prometheus. It has positive and optimistic undertones. Man can better himself and aspire to higher world through his own efforts, though in the process he may suffer terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the body and the spirit. Time and again he would be tempted to throw in the towel, or retire into passivity and to the dream world of drugs and delusions. But he will not, if made of the stuff of Prometheus, be diverted, he will stick to his goal, as Prometheus did in stealing fire from the gods, suffering terrible retribution for his pains. It is then hardly surprising that he should have become a myth, a legend. Most social reformers from Erasmus to Marx have believed in the Prometheus man, Their motto : man can be destroyed but not defeated. Two world wars, several revolutions, the possession of vast arsenals of nuclear weapons, the absence of any guarantee against the eventual death of the Earth itself have shaken the belief in man's ultimate triumph in his search for fulfillment. In the West, as a result of wars and their aftermath, as a result of the evils of colonialism and social disparities, the break-up of family life and the disintegration of the community into a collection of individuals alienated from one another on the one hand, assembly line production and on the other hand, the artificiality of city life, belief in God has eroded. Organized religions are barely patronized and religious values rarely obtrude in social relations.

106. According to the Prometheus legend
- man can better himself without any suffering
  - man can better himself only if he suffers great mental torture
  - man can better himself at the cost of great physical and spiritual torture
  - man can never better himself
107. Men of the Prometheus kind
- can neither, be destroyed nor defeated
  - can be destroyed but not defeated
  - can be defeated
  - can be destroyed as well as defeated
108. Which of the following statements is not true ?
- The Prometheus myth is relevant to the contemporary human condition.
  - The Prometheus myth has positive and optimistic undertones.
  - Most social reformers have denounced the Prometheus man.
  - Most social reformers have believed in the Prometheus man.

109. The phrase 'throw in the towel' means  
 (a) give over (b) give away  
 (c) give all (d) give up
110. Chose the word which is most opposite in meaning to 'disparities'  
 (a) incongruity (b) parity  
 (c) dissimilitude (d) contrariety
115. What is the function of literature?  
 (a) To raise the plain above sea level.  
 (b) To raise everything so that it does not sink to the sea level.  
 (c) To raise the peaks towards the highest mountain.  
 (d) To raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.

### Passage-23

Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them. They are the effluence of their very core, the expression of the life itself of the authors. And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads. It is the vast reservoir of true ideas and emotions. In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded, because the wrong idea and the petty emotion would never feel the upward pull of the ideas and emotions of genius. Only by conceiving a society without literature can it be clearly realised that the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks. Literature exist so that where a man has lived finely, ten thousands may afterwards live finely. it is a means of life, it concerns the living essence.

111. How have great books been written?  
 (a) By an accidental means.  
 (b) By great men who write them.  
 (c) By men who think too much.  
 (d) By men who imagine sometimes.
112. What does the words "effluence of their very core" mean?  
 (a) Expression which is the outflow from the heart of the author.  
 (b) Expression which is the influence from people's talk.  
 (c) Expression of things that the author may have thought of.  
 (d) Expression that the author wrote accidentally.
113. Literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose untill it has been \_\_\_\_\_ into the actual life of the person who reads.  
 (a) transfigured (b) transgressed  
 (c) translated (d) transmuted
114. If a world is deprived of literature, what would happen to the broad, the noble and the generous?  
 (a) They would be living a free life without care.  
 (b) They would worry themselves into petty issues.

### Passage-24

One November afternoon, a child came to Rhyader's light house studio. She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid. In her arms she carried something. She was desperately afraid of the ugly man she had come to see, but she had heard somewhere that this man would heal injured things. The man's voice was deep and kind when he spoke to her. What is it, child? She stepped forward timidly, and in her arms was a large white bird which was quite still. There were stains of blood on its whiteness. The girl placed it in his arms. "I found it, Sir. It's hurt, Is it still alive?" "Yes, Yes, I think so?" Rhyader went inside with the bird in his arms. He placed it upon a table. The girl flowered. The bird fluttered. Rhyader spread one of its large white wings. "Child, where did you find it?" "In the wash, Sir. Hunters had been there?" "It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?" The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said, "Can you heal it, Sir?" "Yes" said Rhyader. "We will try. You can help me. She has been shot, poor thing, her leg is broken and the wing too."

116. Which of the phrases best describes the girl?  
 (a) Loud and forceful (b) Slender and dirty  
 (c) Shy and clean (d) Bold and brave
117. Where did the bird come from?  
 (a) From the South (b) From Australia  
 (c) From North America (d) From Canada
118. Where did Rhyader live?  
 (a) In a cabin by the marsh  
 (b) An old cottage  
 (c) In a light house  
 (d) In a barn
119. How had the bird been injured?  
 (a) While flying through the woods  
 (b) By wild animals  
 (c) She had been shot by hunters  
 (d) By a great storm

120. Why did the girl take the bird to Rhayader?
- So that he would tell her if it was still alive
  - So that he would tell her what to do
  - So that he would heal it
  - So that he would send it to where it came from

### Passage-25

My lodge is nothing but a dark, tiny but made of palm fronds, with a bunch of damn branches and a swarm of flies through a hole in the wall of leaves. I see a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest: the stage of *Cicinnurus magnificus*, the magnificent bird of paradise. The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet. Perhaps they are out window-shopping, taking a good look around until they find the most resplendent specimen.

I hear a fluttering and look up. A magnificent is enthroned on a branch about 2m above the stage: an iridescent-green breast shield, bright orange-red wings and a lemon-yellow cape with a furry brown collar. The feet and bill are a sparkling sky-blue, which also covers the eyelids and extends down to the neck. He plucks off a few leaves to let in more light and **optimise** eye contact with his audience. Finally, he drags the freshly fallen leaves away from catwalk.

121. The most 'resplendent specimen' means
- bright and colourful
  - extravagant and gaudy
  - beautiful and gentle
  - appalling and ugly
122. The *cicinnurus magnificus* is
- a patch of cleared earth in the rainforest
  - the magnificent bird of paradise
  - The stage in the rainforest
  - A place where his but is located
123. An 'iridescent-green breast shield' means
- a piece of twig used by the bird in its performance
  - the bright, colourful feathers of the bird
  - a shield worn by the bird to protect itself
  - a description of the surroundings
124. The bird performs for
- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) female birds | (b) the author      |
| (c) no one       | (d) sheer enjoyment |
125. The synonym for '**optimise**' is
- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) to enlarge          | (b) to see clearly    |
| (c) to make best use of | (d) to improve vision |

### Passage-26

In modern times Abraham Lincoln stands as the model of a compassionate statesman. He showed this quality not only in striving for the emancipation of the American blacks but in the dignity with which he conducted the American Civil War. Lincoln did not fancy himself as a liberator. He thought it would be better for all if emancipation was a gradual process spread over many years. He proposed compensation for slave-owners in US bonds and grants for the rehabilitation of blacks — 'colonisation' as he called it. But fate was to deem otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected. Perhaps more than most men of his time he had thought through the issue of slavery. 'We must free the slaves', he said, 'or 'be ourselves subdued'. Before reading his first draft of the Proclamation of Emancipation, he told his colleagues, 'In giving freedom to the slaves, we assure freedom to the free'. On September 22, 1862, Lincoln set his hand on the Proclamation of Emancipation declaring that on the first day of January 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State 'shall be then, and forever free'. Lincoln's revulsion for slavery left him without any moral indignation or passion against the slave-owners. The guilt of the slave-owners, he felt, should be shared by the whole country the North and the South, for it seemed to him that everyone in the nation was an **accomplice** in perpetuating system. To have whipped up any hatred against slave-owners would, to him, have been an act of malice. I shall do nothing in malice', he wrote, what I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing'. As the Civil War was coming to a successful conclusion, a Northerner demanded of Lincoln: 'Mr. President, how are you going to treat the Southerners when the war is over?' Lincoln replied: 'As if they never went to war?' When the news came of the victory of the Northern against the Confederate forces, someone suggested that the head of the Confederation Administration, Jefferson Davies, really ought' to be hanged. 'Judge not, that he be not judged', Lincoln replied, As to the demand for the prosecution of rebels, Lincoln replied: 'We must extinguish our resentments if we expect harmony and union'. This was his last recorded utterance.

126. What came in Lincoln's way of carrying out emancipation as a gradual process?
- The haste of the South to break away from the Union with the North.
  - The inadequate compensation given to slave-owners.
  - His own over-enthusiasm to complete the process fast.
  - His proposition

127. The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was
- not a firm administrator.
  - afraid of the majority of slaves.
  - unduly concerned for the safety of the rebels.
  - sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman, unreasonably in favour of slaves.
128. The author of the passage seems to be
- a staunch and biased critic of Abraham Lincoln.
  - an advocate of the system of slavery. .
  - indifferent to Lincoln's remarkable achievements.
  - impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.
129. Which of the following statements is 'TRUE' in the context of the passage?
- Lincoln hailed the demand of hanging Jefferson Davies.
  - Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels.
  - Lincoln wondered how mere compassion could lead to harmony.
  - The Civil War was fought by the Northerners and Southerners against the enemies.
130. Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to 'accomplice'
- betrayer
  - antagonist
  - enmity
  - collaborator

### Passage-27

The Ganges is one of the largest rivers in Asia. It rises in the Himalaya Mountains and flows over 2,500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal. However, the Ganges, India's holy river, is also one of the most polluted in the world. The Ganges River basin has a size of over 1 million square km. It lies in one of the most populous regions on earth. About 500 million people, half of India's overall population, live in the Ganges river plains.

There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River. They believe that bathing in the river will make them pure. In addition, thousands of bodies are cremated near the river, especially around the holy city, Varanasi. The ashes are often released into Ganges.

The Ganges also provides water for farming land, which is increasing at a tremendous rate. Irrigation projects cause water levels to go down along the river. More and more dams are being erected along India's holy river, mainly to produce energy for Delhi and other large cities in the area.

The river flows through 30 cities with a population of over 100,000 each. Every day, 3 billion litres of untreated water from these big cities pass into the Ganges River, along with remains of animals.

Because of India's lax environmental regulations, industries along the river release chemicals and other poisonous material into the Ganges. In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water. In addition, fertilizers from the fields find their way into the ground water, and ultimately flow into the river. Altogether, the amount of industrial pollution has doubled in the past 20 years.

This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.

While India's population keeps growing, more and more people are leaving the countryside and moving to big cities along the Ganges. As a result, the river will not be able to cope with even more people.

Life in the river is also at risk. Recent reports have shown that there is a high level of mercury in some fish. The construction of dams is destroying forests and vegetation, killing off many animal and plants.

Indian authorities are fighting an upward battle towards cleaning up the Ganges River. International organizations have offered help. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.

131. From which of the following neighbouring countries, The Ganga flow through India into Bay of Bengal?
- China
  - Bhutan
  - Bangladesh
  - Sri Lanka
132. How many people (in million) clean their sins away in the Ganga River?
- 2
  - 100
  - 500
  - 750
133. According to the passage, which disease is not common due to the widespread pollution of the Ganga River?
- Influenza
  - Diarrhoea
  - Hepatitis
  - Cholera
134. According to the passage, which industry in India needs great amount of water?
- lock
  - dyeing
  - cloth
  - leather
135. Which International organization has agreed to give India a loan of a billion dollar to clean up the Ganga River?
- The World Bank
  - IMF
  - ADB
  - IDA

**Passage-28**

In 1760 a man named Tiphaigne de la Roche made a bizarre prediction. In an imaginary story called Giphantie mirror images of scenes from nature could be captured permanently on a canvas covered with a sticky material. After the material dried in darkness the image would remain on the canvas forever. At the time the idea was unheard of. It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce. Nicephore Niepce who was a French inventor was interested in lithography which is a printmaking technique. He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light. He learned to burn images onto the plates and then print the images on paper. He shared his findings with Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre who improved the process and announced it to the French Academy of Sciences in The Daguerreotype the photography method named after Daguerre met with great success. It was so successful in fact that French newspapers said the French public had an illness called Daguerreot-ypomania Daguerreotypes were inexpensive and were suitable for portraiture. People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue. Others became Daguerreotypists now known as photographers.

136. The term bizarre most commonly means
- humorous
  - strange
  - popular
  - obvious
137. When was the concept of photography born?
- When an imaginary story called Giphantie was born.
  - When mirror images of scenes were captured on a canvas.
  - When Roche made a prediction.
  - When Nicephore conducted some experiments
138. What does lithography deal with?
- A print making technique.
  - Copying of etchings.
  - Usage of chemicals to make etchings.
  - Usage of light in printing.
139. What was the contribution of Daguerre?
- He improvised upon the work of Roche.
  - He introduced the method of photography.
  - He started the print making technique.
  - He could print images on canvas.

140. Why did the portrait artists go out of business?
- Because types were not expensive at all.
  - Because etchings had become popular.
  - Because the photography method did not involve much money and was suitable for making portraits.
  - Because they demanded a lot of money which people found burdensome.

**Passage-29**

Today perhaps your only association with the word 'polio' is the Sabin Oral Vaccine that protects children from the disease. Fifty-five years ago, this was not so. The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord, causes stiffening and weakening of the muscles, crippling and paralysis – which is why I am in a wheelchair today. If somebody had predicted, when I was born, that this would happen to me, no one would have believed it. I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brother and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last. I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood.

141. Polio, the dreaded disease, mainly affects the
- heart and spinal cord
  - brain and spinal cord
  - brain and nerves
  - brain and heart
142. To say something about the future is to
- addict
  - verdict
  - predict
  - protect
143. What made the narrator look like a foreigner?
- He was fair and skinny
  - He was fair and brown-haired
  - He was fair with red hair
  - He was dark and blonde
144. The narrator of the passage is a patient of
- diabetes
  - cerebral attack
  - polio
  - heart disease
145. The narrator was the seventh child in a family that had
- nine children
  - one score children
  - eight children
  - twenty-three children

**Passage-30**

A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers. But now, in this machinery age, there is no place left where man cannot go with overwhelming forces at his command. He can

strangle to death all the nobler wild life in the world to-day. Tomorrow he certainly will have done so, unless he exercises due foresight and self-control in the meantime. There is not the slightest doubt that birds and mammals are now being killed off much faster than they can breed. And it is always the largest and noblest forms of life that suffer most. The whales and elephants, lions and eagles, go. The rats and flies, and all mean parasites, remain. This is inevitable in certain cases. But it is wanton killing off that I am speaking of to-night. Civilized man begins by destroying the very forms of wild life he learns to **appreciate** most when he becomes still more civilized. The obvious remedy is to begin conservation at an earlier stage, when it is easier and better in every way, by enforcing laws for close seasons, game preserves, the selective protection of certain species, and sanctuaries.

I have just defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidote for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivora to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly Providence.

146. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is
- (a) totally wrong                      (b) somewhat idealistic  
(c) unhelpful                            (d) indefensible
147. The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except
- (a) parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations  
(b) the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature  
(c) the pests themselves are part of the food chain  
(d) these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
148. It can be inferred that the passage is
- (a) part of an article in a scientific journal  
(b) extracted from the minutes of a nature club  
(c) part of a speech delivered to an educated audience  
(d) a speech delivered in a court of law

149. The purpose of the final paragraph is
- (a) to sum up the main points of the author's argument  
(b) to urge a solution to an increasingly pressing problem  
(c) to qualify the author's definition of an important term  
(d) to propose a program
150. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to appreciate as used in the passage.
- (a) treasure                                (b) disparage  
(c) cherish                                 (d) cosset

### Passage-31

Today, India to be on course to join the league of developed nations. It is beginning to establish a reputation not just as the technology nerve-centre and back-office to the world, but also at its production centre. India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity.

But what is breathtaking is India's youth. For, despite being an ancient civilisation that traces itself to the very dawn of human habitation, India is among the youngest countries in the world. More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age.

Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world. This confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift. The economic activity created by this combination of a growing labour pool and rising consumption demand is enough to propel India to double-digit economic growth for decades. This opportunity also represents greatest threat to India's future. If the youth India are not properly educated and if there are not enough jobs created, India will have forever lost its opportunity.

India's information technology and business outsourcing industries are engines of job creation, but they still account for only 0.2 per cent of India's employment. The country has no choice but to dramatically industrialise and inflate its economy. According to a recent survey, more than of India's unemployed within the next decade be its educated youth.



151. Consider the following statements:
- I. India's rich cultural heritage prevents India from surging ahead to become an active partner in the global economy.
  - II. By and large, India's youth still believe in a thrifty lifestyle.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
152. What is the approximate number of people in India who are in the age group 15-25 years?  
(a) 500 million (b) 350 million  
(c) 210 million (d) 180 million
153. In the recent past, which sector has witnessed a phenomenal growth?  
(a) Heavy industry (b) Service industry  
(c) Petrochemical industry (d) Textile industry

154. Consider the following statements:
- I. Rising consumption demand will retard economic growth.
  - II. India's youth are its greatest opportunity as well as threat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
155. Consider the following statements:
- I. The information technology sector provides a relatively large proportion of jobs in India.
  - II. In the coming decade, only uneducated youth will remain deprived of employment opportunity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

### Passage-32

One of the most hazardous conditions a fire-fighter will ever encounter is a back-draft (also known as a smoke explosion). A back-draft can occur in the hot-smouldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire.

Fire-fighters should be aware of the conditions that indicate the possibility for a back-draft to occur.

When there is a lack of oxygen during a fire, the smoke becomes filled with carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide and turns dense grey or black. Other warning signs of a potential back-draft are little or no visible flame, excessive heat, smoke leaving the building in puffs, muffled sounds, and smoke-stained windows.

Proper ventilation will make a back-draft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually. However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion.

156. To prevent the possibility of a back-draft, a fire-fighter should  
(a) carry an oxygen tank  
(b) open a door to allow gases to escape  
(c) make an opening at the top of the building  
(d) break a window to release carbon particles
157. A back-draft is a dangerous condition for fire-fighters mainly because  
(a) there is not enough oxygen for breathing  
(b) the heat is extremely intense  
(c) an explosion can occur  
(d) the smoke is dangerously thick
158. Which of the following is not mentioned as a potential back-draft warning sign?  
(a) Windows stained with smoke  
(b) Flames shooting up from the building  
(c) Puffs of smoke leaving the building  
(d) More intense heat than usual
159. Why is suddenly breaking a window not advisable?  
(a) Allows smoke to rush out  
(b) Allows water to rush in  
(c) Allows fire-fighters to rush in  
(d) Allows oxygen to rush in causing an explosion
160. When compared with a hot, smouldering fire, a fire with visible, high-reaching flame  
(a) has more oxygen available for combustion  
(b) has more carbon dioxide available for consumption  
(c) produces more dense gray smoke  
(d) is more likely to cause a back-draft

### Passage-33

If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The

cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are. And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheet of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in here and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here – time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

161. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper as  
 (a) he/she is very creative  
 (b) he/she loves nature  
 (c) he/she writes poetry on paper  
 (d) He/she sees the universe as a single entity
162. A cloud and the paper inter-are means  
 (a) both are very important  
 (b) Both exist because of the other; they are interrelated  
 (c) a cloud exists on its own  
 (d) everything in this world is separate
163. Why can't the logger exist without his bread?  
 (a) He will die without food  
 (b) He can't grow wheat  
 (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals  
 (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
164. The theme of the comprehension is  
 (a) Everything co-exists in nature  
 (b) Don't harm anybody  
 (c) Inter-are and inter-be  
 (d) Very confusing
165. Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?  
 (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary  
 (b) Because he is a linguist  
 (c) Because he is interested in new words  
 (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

#### Passage-34

In the word have we made health an end in itself? We have forgotten that health is really a means to enable a person to do his work and do it well. A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health. Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill. Our great concern with health is shown by the medical columns in newspaper, the health articles in popular magazines and the popularity of the Television programme and all those books on medicine we talk about health all the time. Yet for the most only result is more people with imaginary illnesses. The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible.

166. Modern medicine is primarily concerned with  
 (a) promotion of good health  
 (b) people suffering from imaginary illnesses  
 (c) people suffering from real illnesses  
 (d) increased efficiency in work
167. 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
168. Talking about health all the time makes people  
 (a) always suffer from imaginary illnesses  
 (b) sometimes suffer from imaginary illnesses  
 (c) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses  
 (d) often suffer from imaginary illnesses
169. The passage suggests that  
 (a) health is an end in itself  
 (b) health is a blessing  
 (c) health is only means to an end  
 (d) we should not talk about health
170. The passage tells us  
 (a) how medicines should be manufactured  
 (b) what a healthy man should or should not do  
 (c) what the television programmes should be about  
 (d) how best to imagine illnesses

**Passage-35**

The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds. The act of copying from nature to address a design problem is not new, but over the last decade the practice has moved from obscure scientific journals to the mainstream. The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovations that take their inspiration from flora and fauna. Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter. Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor. From all around the globe, there are countless instances where natural sources have served as inspiration for inventions that promise to transform every sector of society. One such instance occurred in 1941 when Swiss engineer, George de Mestral was out hunting with his dog one day when he noticed sticky burrs, with their hundreds tiny hooks, had attached themselves to his pants and his dog's fur. These were his inspiration for Velcro.

171. The airplane was inspired by
- (a) animals (b) plants  
(c) birds (d) flies
172. Biomimicry refers to designs that
- (a) are inspired by natural things  
(b) transformed society  
(c) are based on scientific engineering  
(d) arise out of man's creativity
173. Biomimicry views the natural world as a
- (a) mine for resources  
(b) mine field of ideas  
(c) mentor  
(d) source of perspiration
174. What has helped solve many of the challenges encountered by man?
- (a) Biomimicry (b) Evolution  
(c) Innovation (d) Invention
175. The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are
- (a) flora and fauna  
(b) birds and burrs  
(c) copying and innovating  
(d) airplane and Velcro

**Passage-36**

Translation is of immense importance today. With rapid commercialization, the narrow barriers between nations are fast disappearing. In the past, there used to be practically no communication amongst nations. The modern world, however, is no longer divided into water-tight compartments. We are heading towards one world, thanks to development in the fields of communication among nations today. Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages. Even if we do not know a particular language or the literature of a particular nation, we can know its richness and the depth of its ideas through translation. Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation. Thus a multi-lingual person has a multi-focal view of the world. Translation also serves as a mode of cultural exchange in a multi-lingual country. It plays a pivotal role in the evolution of a pluralistic national identity. The achievement of translation is both the globalisation of culture and the promotion of intra and inter-cultural bonding. One may appreciate and enjoy through translation the plays of Shakespeare even if one does not know the English language. One may also know the rich world of Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, Dickens, Hardy, Leo Tolstoy, Zola and Munshi Prem Chand through translation. Translation responds to our intellectual, cultural and spiritual needs. It is necessary for information and for the exchange of ideas. Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating. Translating a passage of one language into another literally is not only impossible but would also result in incorrect grammar and syntax.

176. According to the author, what does translation do?
- (a) Translation divides the world into compartments.  
(b) Translation brings together people speaking different languages.  
(c) Translation gives rise to animosity among people.  
(d) Translation is a means to succeed in the practical world.

177. How does translation help us?
- It creates a babel of tongues.
  - It denies us access to other cultures.
  - It provides an insight into the cultural heritage of a nation/ people.
  - It helps us to understand the ideas of the other languages.
178. Globalisation has \_\_\_\_\_
- Neglected the importance of translation.
  - Made us aware of the importance of translation.
  - Allowed us to enjoy the works of great writers.
  - Given translation its rightful place.
179. What should be the approach of a good translator?
- Have mastery over his language.
  - Have good knowledge of the other literature.
  - Do away with the nuances and express only the main ideas.
  - Do away with the unwanted things and express only the main ideas.
180. What should be the primary concern while translating a passage from one language into another?
- Structural lapses should be ignored.
  - Word by word translation should be done.
  - The sense should be conveyed.
  - The arrangement of the words in the original should be retained.

### Passage-37

At low tide, he walked over the sands to the headland and round the corner to the little bay facing the open sea. It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously. But you could walk there if you choose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way. You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly. For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and unlettered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide. The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney. He peered up and thought he could see a patch of daylight.

181. According to the writer, the bay could not be reached by boat because
- it had numerous number of rocks.
  - there were too many ebbs.
  - it was facing the open sea.
  - there were seams of rock and treacherously swirling currents.
182. One could visit the bay
- at any time one chose
  - when there was low tide
  - on certain occasions
  - during the evenings
183. It was not possible to "linger on the expedition" because
- the tide turned sprightly.
  - the tide turned at once.
  - the water rose rapidly.
  - the water rushed with great force.
184. While passing through the cave, the writer discovered a
- large opening
  - chimney-shaped rock
  - cool and secluded corner
  - big crack through which light came in
185. He found the bay "fresh and unlettered" because
- the sea water had receded.
  - he was the first visitor there.
  - the high tide had just washed the litter away.
  - it was not frequented by people.

### Passage-38

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating cancer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie's amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of physics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a casual personality. Her great exuberance for learning prompted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master's degree and doctorate in physics.

186. What kind of collaboration helped Curie's to unlock the secrets of the atom?
- friendly
  - competitive
  - courteous
  - industrious
187. What will best describe Marie Curie's personality?
- strong
  - lighthearted
  - humorous
  - envious

188. When she learned that she could not attend the university in Warsaw, Marie felt \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) hopeless (b) annoyed  
 (c) happy (d) perversely excited
189. Marie \_\_\_\_\_ left Poland and travelled to France to enter the Sorbonne.  
 (a) boldly (b) showed intelligence  
 (c) behaved (d) was distressed
190. Marie Curie's doctorate was in which academic discipline?  
 (a) Medicine (b) Cancer studies  
 (c) Radiation Chemistry (d) Physics

### Passage-39

If you are a poet, you will see carefully that there is cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain: without rain, the tress cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist. If the cloud is not here, the sheet of paper cannot be here either. So we can say that the cloud and the paper inter-are ..... If we look into this sheet of paper even more deeply, we can see the sunshine in it. If the sunshine is not there, the forest cannot grow. In fact, nothing can grow. Even we cannot grow without sunshine. And so, we know that the sunshine is also in this sheet of paper. The paper and the sunshine inter-are.

And if we continue to look, we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper. And the logger's father and mother are in it too. When we look in this way, we see that without all of these things, this sheet of paper cannot exist.

Looking even more deeply, we can see we are in it too. This is not difficult to see, because when we look at a sheet of paper, the sheep of paper is part of our perception. Your mind is in there and mine is also. So we can say that everything is in here with this sheet of paper. You cannot point out one thing that is not here - time, space, the earth, the rain, the minerals in the soil, the sunshine, the cloud, the river, the heat. Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter - be should be in the dictionary, "To be" is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.

191. A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is  
 (a) he/she is very creative  
 (b) he/she loves nature  
 (c) he/she writes poetry on paper  
 (d) he/she sees the universe as a single entity
192. A cloud ad the paper inter-are means  
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 (c) a cloud exists on its own  
 (d) everything in this world is separate
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 (a) He will die without food  
 (b) He can't grow wheat  
 (c) Without cutting trees he can't earn money; can't buy his meals  
 (d) There won't be enough trees to cut
194. The theme of the comprehension is  
 (a) Everything co-exists in nature  
 (b) Don't harm anybody  
 (c) Inter-are and inter-be  
 (d) Very confusing
195. Why does the writer think that the word 'inter-be' should be in the dictionary?  
 (a) Because he didn't find this word in the dictionary  
 (b) Because he is a linguist  
 (c) Because he is interested in new words  
 (d) Because our very existence is defined by this term

### Passage-40

There are certain people, however, with whom one has a right to be bored - people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking, people who engage in long conversations with their pets when visitors are present, people who engage in endless reminiscences of their old school when in company of a man who was at a different school. Such people are boring because they make one feel, for the time being, an outsider.

196. The expression "endless reminiscences" stands for  
 (a) a recollection of past experiences  
 (b) a very short conversation  
 (c) a very long conversation  
 (d) a long chain of events

197. A person feels an outsider in a company when  
 (a) everybody wants to know about him.  
 (b) he finds that everyone present is more intelligent than he is.  
 (c) he finds people talking of things which concern him in the least.  
 (d) He does not know anybody.
198. People are said to be self-centered when  
 (a) They look at themselves.  
 (b) They are at the centre of everything  
 (c) They cannot listen to anyone else.  
 (d) They want to be the centre of a company
199. The word 'reminiscences' used in the passage refers to  
 (a) old memories                      (b) haunted dreams  
 (c) past habits                        (c) dirty pictures
200. The interesting people are those who  
 (a) make you feel that you are not an outsider  
 (b) shower on you a lot of flattering remarks  
 (c) talk to you in a patronizing manner  
 (d) listen to you with awe and respect
202. Ants keep the Earth clean by  
 (a) making it more fertile  
 (b) not leaving waste materials on it  
 (c) protecting our flora and fauna  
 (d) eating up mortal remains
203. What lesson can we, as human beings, learn from the ants?  
 (a) We should make this world a beautiful me.  
 (b) We should move forward without looking back.  
 (c) We should learn to live together  
 (d) We should never kill our enemies.
204. The ways of ants are spectacular because they  
 (a) are short in height  
 (b) work day and night  
 (c) work as a unit  
 (d) have plenty of species
205. The two ways in which ants contribute to the survival of our planet are  
 (a) They gather food on their own and defend their nest.  
 (b) Their ways are myriads and spectacular  
 (c) Human beings learn a lot from their organization and distribution system.  
 (d) They enrich the world's soil and help in flowering plants.

#### Passage-41

The ways of ants are myriads and truly spectacular. Though an average ant is only 0.04 inches tall, collectively the ants are the most dominant force of Earth. Their 8800 known species number 10 million billion and weight over two billion pounds, approximately over 10 percent of the entire animal kingdom living on land. The operational unit of ants' colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants. These worker ants willingly give up their lives for the society. They take risk in going out to gather food and defend the nest. Some of them have poisonous glands which they emit over their enemies in a fight for survival. Ants are so useful for the survival of our planet that if they were to be somehow exterminated, the life on Earth would be in great danger. They enrich most of the world's soil with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable.

201. Worker ants work for ant colony and  
 (a) never help other ants  
 (b) willingly give up their lives for the society  
 (c) always live there  
 (d) act only as a force to defend it

#### Passage-42

Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents – Negroid and Mongolese. It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland – from India and Myanmar. The aboriginals found in these islands are the Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges, Shompenites, mainly found in Andaman and the Nicobarese in Nicobar. Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.

They can be seen frequently in the Port Blair market. The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food and other necessities.

These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.

206. The original residents migrated to the is lands from  
 (A) Bangladesh (B) Port Blair  
 (C) Sri Lanka (D) Myanmar
207. The Jarawas, Sentinelese, Onges and Shompenites are mainly found in  
 (A) Andaman  
 (B) Nicobar  
 (C) Andaman and Nicobar  
 (D) Port Blair
208. The aboriginals are looked after by  
 (A) the Govt, of India  
 (B) the Anthropological Department of the Government  
 (C) the Tourism Department  
 (D) some NGOs
209. Original residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands are  
 (A) Negroid  
 (B) Mongolese  
 (C) Negroid and Mongolese  
 (D) None of them
210. The so-called modern civilization has been accepted in several by  
 (A) all the aboriginals (B) The Nicobarese  
 (C) the Jarawas (D) the Onges
211. What is the general view of a “genius” and a “talented” man?  
 (a) A genius is more superior than other men  
 (b) A talented man is a skilful man.  
 (c) A genius is superior to the man of talent and that talented men are more common than genius.  
 (d) A genius looks down on a talented man.
212. A genius is a man with \_\_\_\_\_ ideas.  
 (a) common (b) original  
 (c) clever (d) bright
213. To learn to do a thing well is to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) professional (b) skillful  
 (c) talented (d) a genius
214. Who can be considered a true genius?  
 (a) Any independent thinker  
 (b) An exceptionally intelligent person  
 (c) An interesting person  
 (d) Any amusing and constructive thinker
215. As per the ideas expressed in the passage, Shakespeare, in drama and poetry, is a genius and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) Isaac Newton is a talented scientist.  
 (b) There are many other well-known talented musicians.  
 (c) Napoleon is a genius in music.  
 (d) There are many generals who are geniuses.

#### Passage-43

Is there any difference between “genius” and “talent”? We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent; and that talented men are more common than genius. This is true, but it is rather vague. Genius implies “very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression or achievement; phenomenal capacity regarded as relatively independent of instruction and training”. Talent, on the other hand, consists of “mental endowments or capacities of superior character; marked mental ability”. “Talent” is more the capacity to learn to do a thing well; but “genius” is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence. As Meredith said, “Genius does what it must, and talent does what it can”.

Shakespeare in drama and poetry, Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists, generals and musicians have been men of talent.

#### Passage-44

The habit of reading is one of the greatest resources of mankind; and we enjoy reading books that belong to us much more than if they are borrowed. A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality. You must see that sustains no damage; it must not suffer while under your roof. You cannot leave it carelessly, you cannot mark it, you cannot turn down the pages, cannot use it familiarly.

But your own books belong to you; you treat them with that affectionate intimacy that annihilates formality.

Books are for use not for show. A good reason for marking favourite pages in books is that this practice enables you to remember more easily the significant sayings, to refer to them quickly. Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth; one should have one’s own book-shelves, which should not have doors, glass windows, or keys; they should be free and accessible to the hand as well as to the eye. Books are of the people, by the people and for the people. Literature is an immortal part of history; it is the best and most enduring part of personality.

216. Which title is suitable for the passage?  
 (A) Merits and Demerits of Books  
 (B) The Pleasure of Owning Books  
 (C) Reading a Book  
 (D) Books and Thoughts
217. According to the passage, a borrowed book is like a  
 (A) guest in the house  
 (B) host in the house  
 (C) neighbour in the house  
 (D) relative in the house
218. All the following words mean 'mankind' except  
 (A) Homo sapiens (B) humanity  
 (C) humankind (D) humanities
219. The above passage is all about  
 (A) books (B) games  
 (C) jokes (D) magic
220. According to the passage, everyone should begin collecting a private library  
 (A) in infancy (B) in childhood  
 (C) in youth (D) in adulthood
221. According to the passage, a classless society is  
 (a) A society in which there are no leaders  
 (b) A society where no one is willing to be led.  
 (c) A society where everyone would not give authority to their leaders  
 (d) A society where everyone can become a leader.
222. What kind of leadership would a classless society have?  
 (a) Leaders would not exploit others for their personal advantage.  
 (b) Leaders would not have too much authority over people.  
 (c) Many would develop leadership in the field of their interest.  
 (d) Every person would have a reason to lead.
223. What kind of people would be ideal for a classless society?  
 (a) People who are assertive enough is lead.  
 (b) People who book no opposition.  
 (c) People with conviction in their ideas.  
 (d) People willing to innovate.
224. According to the passage, the kind of people who deny the idea of a classless society may be called  
 (a) Utopian (b) Cynical  
 (c) Idealists (d) Dictatorial
225. What is the tone adopted by the author in this passage?  
 (a) Expository (b) Factual  
 (c) Critical (d) Satirical

#### Passage-45

A classless society, however, does not mean a society without leaders. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead. It means a society in which everyone is given, as far as possible, the chance to develop this power by the widest diffusion of educational opportunities in the broadest sense, and by keeping the career wide open to talents of every useful kind. It is often said that a community of equals will not allow itself to be led. But in fact, most men are, in most things, very willing to be led, and more in danger of giving their leaders too much than too little authority, especially if they are free to choose them, and assured that the leaders cannot exploit them for personal economic advantage; leadership, so far from disappearing, will come intuitively in a truly democratic society. But it is likely to be a more diffused leadership than we are used to; for a better-nurtured people will have more citizens with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.

This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny, indeed if not in word, that the aim of society should be to promote the greatest happiness and welfare of the greatest number and others who hold, with pessimistic honesty, that most men must be driven and not led.

#### Passage-46

A guest speaker was addressing the faculty and the students in the college auditorium. I had joined the faculty the year before, and was already drawing attention. I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said.

I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening. By the tenth, I had glanced at my watch three times, and yawned once. After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk. I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbour. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted. I tried to catch a word or phrase from the talk, only to convince myself that this should be his last talk ever.



The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief. My neighbour smiled at me and said, "The talk was wonderful, wasn't it?" I retorted, "It almost killed me with kindness".

226. What do you understand about the narrator from the description in the first paragraph?
- (a) He was a genius
  - (b) He was knowledgeable
  - (c) He was self-conceited
  - (d) He was charismatic
227. How did the narrator respond to the speech?
- (a) He was glued
  - (b) He was bored
  - (c) He did not mind it
  - (d) He was engrossed in it
228. The narrator was disgusted because
- (a) His neighbour was engrossed in an insipid talk
  - (b) The talk was boring
  - (c) He could not understand it
  - (d) He was impatient
229. When the speech ended the narrator was
- (a) Happy
  - (b) Relieved
  - (c) Exhausted
  - (d) Disgusted
230. How long did the narrator listen to the speech without judgement?
- (a) Seven minutes
  - (b) Ten minutes
  - (c) Five minutes
  - (d) Twenty minutes

**Passage-47**

Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others, and which we can only derive at second-hand from books or other artificial sources. The knowledge of that which is before us, or about us, which appeals to our experience, passions, and pursuits, to the bosoms and businesses of men, is not learning. Learning is the knowledge of that which none but the learned know. He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation. The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things. He thinks and cares nothing about his next-door neighbours, but he is deeply read in the tribes and castes of the Hindoos and Calmuc Tartars. He can hardly find his way into the next street, though he is acquainted with the exact dimensions of Constantinople and Peking. He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool, but he can pronounce a pompous lecture on

all the principal characters in history. He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective.

231. Learning is defined as
- (a) the knowledge of that which is before us
  - (b) the knowledge about us
  - (c) the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others
  - (d) the knowledge related to the businesses of men
232. The most learned man is he who
- (a) knows about all the principal characters in history
  - (b) sees not with the eyes of others
  - (c) is acquainted with the streets of Constantinople and Peking
  - (d) knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation.
233. A learned man, as described in the passage,
- (a) cares about men and things
  - (b) does not care about men and things
  - (c) cares about the shapes of objects.
  - (d) cares about his neighbours
234. The passage suggests that a learned man
- (a) understands his neighbours
  - (b) does not know his old acquaintances
  - (c) is not concerned about names and dates
  - (d) is interested in travelling
235. The given passage implies that
- (a) knowledge of the learned is exclusive to them
  - (b) a learned man cannot deliver lectures
  - (c) a learned man is not interested in Calmuc Tartars
  - (d) a learned man is not aware of the optics and the rules of perspective

**Passage-48**

The Bengal Renaissance refers to a social reform movement during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in the region of Bengal in Undivided India during the period of British rule. The Bengal renaissance can be said to have started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1775-1833) and ended with Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) although there have been many stalwarts thereafter embodying particular aspects of the unique intellectual and creative output Nineteenth century Bengal was a unique blend of religious and social reformers scholars literary giants journalists

## Passage-49

patriotic orators and scientists all merging to form the image of a renaissance and marked the transition from the medieval to the modern. During this period Bengal witnessed an intellectual awakening that is in some way similar to the European Renaissance during the 16th century although Europeans of that age were not confronted with the challenge and Influence of alien colonialism. This movement questioned existing orthodoxies particularly with respect to women marriage the dowry system the caste system and religion. One of the earliest social movements that emerged during this time was the Young Bengal movement that espoused rationalism and atheism as the common denominators of civil conduct among upper caste educated Hindus. The parallel socio-religious movement the Brahma Samaj developed during this time period and counted many of the leaders of the Bengal Renaissance among its followers.

236. Find the option that is opposite in meaning to **alien**.
- (a)disputable (b)indigenous  
(c)unethical (d)unscientific
237. The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16<sup>th</sup> century European Renaissance because
- (a) Europeans did not have the dowry system.  
(b) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore were not born in the 16th century.  
(c) The Bengal Renaissance was an essentially Hindu Movement.  
(d) Unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
238. The spirit of Renaissance
- (a) is to embrace atheism.  
(b) is to get inspiration from Western-intellectual thought.  
(c) lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.  
(d) is essentially scientific
239. The Bengal Renaissance movement
- (a) wanted to overthrow colonialism.  
(b) wanted to propagate Brahmoism.  
(c) wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.  
(d) None of the above.
240. The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because
- (a) the British had colonised India.  
(b) there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.  
(c) the Brahma Samaj was formed.  
(d) Raja Rammohan Roy and Tagore lived at that time.

The third defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given up powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they rule us altogether, just as we rule animals. And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy that they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and more energy, and what we do with them? The answer I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization.

241. What were the machines made for?
- (a) For serving men  
(b) To be stern masters  
(c) To give us extra time  
(d) To make other machines
242. What are the machines turning out to be?
- (a) Man's servants (b) Better machines  
(c) The masters of men (d) To give new energy
243. What do we usually do with the time and energy saved for us by the machines?
- (a) Spend our lives looking after them  
(b) Make more and better machines  
(c) Become civilized  
(d) Rule animals
244. In 'if they do not get their meals', 'they' refers to
- (a) machines (b) scientists  
(c) gods (d) people
245. How do we use the power given to us by Science?
- (a) Intelligently (b) Like Small children  
(c) Like machines (d) Like a scientist

**Passage-50**

The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris. It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel, whose company designed and built the tower. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design, but has become both a global cultural icon of France and one of the most recognisable structures in the world. The tower is the tallest structure in Paris and the most visited monument in the world; 6.98 million people ascended it in 2011. The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.

The tower is 324 metres, about the same height as an 81-storey building. During its construction, the Eiffel Tower surpassed the Washington Monument to assume the title of the tallest man-made structure in the world. The tower has three levels for visitors, with restaurants on the first and second. Tickets can be purchased to ascend by stairs or lift to the first and second levels. Although there are stairs to the third and highest level, these are usually closed to the public and it is generally only accessible by lift. As a global landmark, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.

246. Choose the most appropriate response.
- The name of the tower is not connected with anyone.
  - The name of the tower is connected with a real person.
  - The name of the tower is connected with a certain company.
  - The name of the tower is connected with another tower in Paris.
247. What is the Eiffel Tower made of?
- It is made of wood.
  - It is made of stone.
  - It is made of iron structure.
  - It is made of silver.
248. Select the most appropriate answer from the passage.
- The Eiffel Tower continues to be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
  - The Eiffel Tower has never been criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
  - The Eiffel Tower will never be criticised by French intellectuals and artists.
  - The Eiffel Tower was criticised at the beginning by French intellectuals and artists.

249. Why is 2010 considered a significant year?
- A year marked by a decline in tourism.
  - A year marked by unfortunate accidents.
  - A year marked by a landmark achievement in French tourism.
  - A year marked by stagnation.
250. Which statement truly reflects the status of the Eiffel Tower?
- The Eiffel Tower features prominently in popular culture.
  - The Eiffel Tower is simply a regional icon.
  - The Eiffel Tower has no international or aesthetic appeal.
  - The Eiffel Tower has never captured public imagination.

**Passage-51**

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

"Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?" she said.

"Yes, yes, lovely lady!" said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. "But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends", he said.

The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place.

The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying:

"Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy."

But as soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

"What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."

251. The fairy wanted to marry the shepherd because
- he was very handsome.
  - he had saved her life.
  - he could play sweetly on his flute.
  - the shepherd loved her.
252. When the fairy put a ring on his finger, the shepherd
- disappeared
  - changed into a handsome youth
  - married her
  - turned into a statue

253. The shepherd went to Rome in a  
 (a) palanquin (b) boat  
 (c) cart (d) coach
254. When the shepherd reached Rome, he  
 (a) planned to marry to the Queen of Italy.  
 (b) met his friends there.  
 (c) sought his parents' permission to marry the fairy.  
 (d) met the King of Italy.
255. The Queen ordered the shepherd to be whipped out of the palace because he  
 (a) refused to marry her  
 (b) turned old and ugly  
 (c) tried to steal her jewels  
 (d) revealed his plan to marry the fairy
- (b) It has improved its effectiveness over the years  
 (c) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness.  
 (d) It has remained effective only in the cities.
257. What, according to the passage, would be the rationale of making the PDS target - group oriented?  
 (a) It will motivate the target-group population to work more  
 (b) It will abolish the imbalance of urban and rural sectors.  
 (c) It will remove poverty  
 (d) It will give food to the poorest section without additional cost.

### Passage-52

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 has not reached the rural poor and the remote places. It remains an urban phenomenon, with the majority of the rural poor still out of its reach due to lack of economic and physical access. The poorest in the cities and the migrants are left out, for they generally do not possess ration cards. The allocation of PDS supplies in big cities is larger than in rural areas. In view of such deficiencies in the system, the PDS urgently needs to be streamlined. Also, considering the large food grains production combined with food subsidy on one hand and the continuing slow starvation and dismal poverty of rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and the neediest would be reached without additional cost but we can also reduce the overall costs incurred.

256. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?  
 (a) It has reached the remotest corner of the country
258. The full form of PDS is:  
 (a) Public distribution system  
 (b) Private distribution system  
 (c) Partial distribution system  
 (d) Party distribution system
259. The public distribution system, which provides food at \_\_\_\_\_ is a subject of vital concern.  
 (a) as per capita income (b) fair prices  
 (c) low prices (d) high prices
260. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?  
 (a) To reduce administrative cost  
 (b) To make it target group oriented  
 (c) To increase the amount of food grains per ration card  
 (d) To decrease the allotment of food grains

### Passage-53

True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castes to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these

laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.

261. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?

- (a) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
- (b) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
- (c) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
- (d) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.

262. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?

- (a) To protect the privileges of all 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.

263. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?

- (a) Law protects those who respect it.
- (b) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
- (c) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
- (d) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.

264. "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) assist the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
- (c) initiate process against offenders of law.
- (d) safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.

265. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means:

- (a) fairs and festivals.
- (b) habits and traditions.
- (c) usual practices and religious rites.
- (d) superstitions and formalities.

### Passage-54

In September 2011, Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and dengue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities. Earlier, in Mumbai, a municipal claim that 145 people died due to malaria in 2010 was exposed a lie after Praja, a city NGO, extracted figures from the municipality itself. Following an RTI petition, Praja revealed 1190 deaths. This seems to be a habit. A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team, reveals that the number of malarial deaths all over India every year may be as high as 205,000, which is many times the World Health Organization's figure of about 15,000, of the National vector Borne Disease Control Programme's figure of just around 1000.

While the Lancet paper has been disputed, it is clear that there must be gross under-reporting of malarial deaths. Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons, why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?

266. The Hindustan Times found that the number of malaria cases in 2011 was

- (a) three times the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (b) exactly as the numbers revealed by the authorities
- (c) half the number revealed by the authorities
- (d) twice than the numbers revealed by the authorities

267. One of the big reasons for malarial death is

- (a) untimely diagnosis
- (b) under-reporting of malarial deaths
- (c) over-reporting of malarial deaths
- (d) lack of proper treatment

268. The Lancet is a

- (a) journal
- (b) medical book
- (c) newspaper
- (d) magazine

269. What is "the habit" mentioned in the passage?

- (a) Filing RTIs
- (b) Exposing the authority's incompetence
- (c) Conducting studies and surveys in towns and cities
- (d) Hiding the real figures of malaria cases

270. The findings of the Lancet were published after

- (a) the international team left India
- (b) international reviews of the findings were done
- (c) proper verification of the finding were done
- (d) nationwide interviews were carried out

**Passage-55**

The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of land between the harbor and open sea. It had lasted through three hurricanes and was built as a ship. It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream. The water of the Stream was usually dark blue when you looked out at it when there was no wind. But when you walked out into it there was just the green light of the water over that floury white sand and you could see the shadow of any big fish a long time before he could ever come in close to the beach.

It was a safe and fine place to bathe in the day but it was not place to swim at night. At night the sharks came in close to the beach, hunting in the edge of the Stream, and upper porch of the house on quiet nights you could splashing of the fish they hunted and if you went down to the beach you could see the phosphorescent wakes they made in the water. At night the sharks had no fear and everything else feared them. But in the day they stayed out, away from the clear white sand and if they did come in you could see their shadows a long way away.

271. The house was a strongly built structure because
- it could survive several storms.
  - it was very tall.
  - it was shaded by tall coconut palms.
  - it was built as a ship
272. What colour did the water of the Stream view when there was no wind?
- Dark blue
  - Colourless
  - White
  - Green
273. The house was built
- between the harbor and the open sea
  - near the harbor
  - on a river
  - near the sea
274. You could reach the Gulf Stream from the house
- by swimming
  - by jumping
  - on foot
  - Westward
275. On which side of the house was the bluff?
- Across the sea
  - Downward
  - Eastern
  - Westward

**Passage-56**

There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy. Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous

opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding.

The school subject which can be most profitably used for this purpose are History, Geography, Civics, Economics, Sociology, Political Science, Social Science, Languages as well as Physical and Life Science. However, at the higher education level, international education can be prescribed as a separate subject of study. In fact, the present situation on India broadly conforms to this consensus so far as the school stage is concerned.

At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Law and International Organizational have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

276. How International Understanding can be taught at the school level?
- Through various subjects like History, Civics, Geography, etc.
  - By giving numerous opportunities to the students
  - By combining the subject content with the curriculum
  - All of these
277. Which phrase from the passage means "combined with the curriculum"?
- Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
  - Can be prescribed in the curriculum
  - Woven into the curriculum
  - None of the above
278. What are the two stages where "International Understand" should be taught as a separate subject?
- Primary and Secondary stage
  - Under-graduate and post-graduate stage
  - Secondary and under-graduation stage
  - Post-graduate and doctoral stage
279. Which word out of the given options means - 'felling of most people'?
- Promote
  - Numerous
  - Bearing
  - Consensus
280. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word - narrow?
- Concern
  - Broad
  - Direct
  - None of the above

**Passage-57**

Authors William Strauss and Neil Howe are known for their theories about cycles of generations in American history. They refer to each cycle of four generations as a constellation, and they posit that each constellational era corresponds to "recurring types of historical events" and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime may reach 80-90 years, members of 4 generations are alive at one time. The four generational archetypes identified by Strauss are Idealist, Reactive, Civic and Adaptive. Idealist are "increasingly indulged youth after a secular crisis," who cultivate principle rather than pragmatism in midlife, and emerge as "visionary elders." Reactive grow up "Under protected and criticized youths during a spiritual awakening," mature into risk taking adults, mellow into "pragmatic midlife leaders during a secular crisis," and become reclusive elders. Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as mid lifers, and "emerges as busy mid lifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening." Adaptive grow up as "overprotected and suffocated youths during a secular crisis," become "risk-average, conformist rising adults," mature into "indecisive arbitrator leaders during a spiritual awakening," and become sensitive elders.

281. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
- Alternate generations live similar lives.
  - Four generation co-exist at one and the same time.
  - The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
  - Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.
282. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?
- Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
  - Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
  - Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
  - Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

283. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?
- Idealist are one generation younger than the Reactives
  - Adaptives are elders when Civics are mid lifers.
  - When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths.
  - Reactives are one generation younger than the Civics.
284. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation at its members enter midlife?
- It is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age.
  - It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
  - It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults.
  - It is attacked by Adaptives who are youths.
285. 'Pragmatic' most closely means
- behaving in a reckless way
  - acting in a practical way
  - acting on the basis of principle
  - behaving in a reclusive way

**Passage-58**

Surrounded by the deep blue sea, the tiny hillock consisting of only 80 acres of land, known as Ross Island, was the paradise from which the Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8,249 square kilometers in area.

Now the only permanent residents of the deserted Ross Island were some deer and peacocks. They stamped over many a buried head, of convicts and their executioners, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them, some good and some evil.

Silent trees spread their branches and shoots into the crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions in a desperate bid to stop them from totally disappearing. A -million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind ' to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their recite embrace. Wave after wave pounded the islet from sides. There was no other sound. Strangely. I never heard chirping of birds.

286. A suitable title for the above passage may be
- A paradise turning into a haunted place
  - The place where only ghosts reside
  - a deserted place
  - The silent valley

287. Ross Island was  
 (a) a graveyard of the rulers  
 (b) just a tiny island  
 (c) the headquarters of the Commissioner  
 (d) the villa in which the commissioner lived
288. Ross Island housed deer, peacocks and  
 (a) other animals and birds  
 (b) visiting tourists  
 (c) remains of the rulers of the island  
 (d) remains of the people who lived there
289. The "crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions"  
 (a) the people living in the houses  
 (b) the palaces that are now forests  
 (c) the beautiful houses that have now broken  
 (d) the people who have died in the houses
290. The only sound heard on the island was of  
 (a) skeletons that are buried  
 (b) evil spirits  
 (c) waves and leaves  
 (d) animals on the islands
291. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with  
 (a) development  
 (b) utmost care for nature  
 (c) a balanced treatment of Nature  
 (d) utmost cruelty to nature
292. In the passage the term 'exploiting nature suggests  
 (a) regretfulness  
 (b) sarcasm  
 (c) destructive urge of man  
 (d) greed of man
293. Nehru objected the the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since  
 (a) it carries a war-like connotation.  
 (b) it sounds pompous and boastful.  
 (c) it depicts Everest as a victim.  
 (d) Everest is unconquerable.
294. Gandhi's statement "It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing the towns!"  
 (a) refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle  
 (b) refers to flora and fauna  
 (c) refers to man's selfishness  
 (d) is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals
295. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food  
 (a) to provide employment  
 (b) to increase purchasing  
 (c) by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation  
 (d) to provide employment and purchasing power for daily necessities

#### Passage-59

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi: "It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns!"

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

#### Passage-60

Beds are the best evidence of importance that man attaches to sleep. What deep sleeper can have gazed without envy at the monumental, spacious, four-poster beds of the past? It is easy to imagine one climbing into a bed like this, drawing the curtains and enjoying hours and hours of uninterrupted sleep.

It is only in our days that beds have been debased. The first victim in our effort to save space has been, of course, the bed. Everything is done to make it less conspicuous. It folds up and disappears into the wall or performs astonishing acrobatic tricks and turns itself into a couch or an armchair. Even the bedroom as such has disappeared and has been replaced by a thing called a 'sitting-bedroom' in which you can neither comfortably sleep nor sit. What with further



refinement like rubber mattresses and electric blankets it is no wonder that many of us suffer from insomnia and seek salvation from alarm clocks to wake up each morning. Psychologists, meanwhile, are busy studying our sleep habits and tell us that we cannot truly rest unless we dream. But most of us dream during the few minutes of blissful sleep that follow each rude awakening. Only our ancestors knew the true value of sleep. We have simply to remember that Shakespeare not only gave the subject a lot of attention but rated beds so highly as to make out a will leaving his wife his 'second-best bed'.

296. "It is only in our days that the bed has been debased." This means :
- beds of higher quality are made today.
  - during our times the bed has been given more importance.
  - during modern times the beds have been relegated to basements.
  - the bed has been lowered in quality and value today.
297. In order to save space we have
- included four-poster beds in our rooms
  - invented the electric blanket
  - done away with comfortable beds
  - forced sofas to perform acrobatics
298. This passage deals with
- the decline in the importance attached to sleep
  - the sleeping patterns of psychologists
  - monuments that resemble beds in the past
  - modern beds and rubber mattresses
299. The phrase 'less conspicuous' means :
- able to change without effort
  - that which occupies less space
  - less obvious
  - smaller in size too.
300. According to the author, we suffer from insomnia because
- we sleep on uncomfortable bedding.
  - we attach more importance to wall mountable beds.
  - we live in perpetual fear of the alarm clock.
  - Shakespeare left his second-best bed to his wife.

### Passage-61

Why don't you have a telephone? Not because I pretend to be wise or pose as unusual. There are two chief reasons: because I don't really like the telephone. I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because

I think it is a pest and a time-waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety, as when you wait for an expected call that doesn't come; or irritating delay, as when you keep ringing a number that is always engaged. As for speaking in a public telephone box, it seems to me really horrible. You would not use it unless you were in a hurry, and because you are in a hurry you will find other people waiting before you. When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by stale, unventilated air, flavored with cheap face -powder and chain-smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold look of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place.

If you have a telephone in your own house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring; when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong-minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, "Ah, well, it will all be the same in a hundred year's time." You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed from the bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number?

You were told the truth. In my opinion all telephone numbers are wrong numbers. If, of course, your telephone rings and you decide not to answer it, then you will have to listen to an idiotic bell ringing in what is supposed to be the privacy of your own home. You might as well buy a bicycle bell and ring it yourself.

301. " ..... your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody" means
- people are very cold.
  - others look at you angrily.
  - you feel cold at the back.
  - you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
302. "All telephone numbers are wrong numbers," because
- the author always gets wrong calls.
  - whenever he tries it always goes wrong.
  - he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
  - None of the statements given above
303. The author does not have a telephone because
- he thinks that it can create unnecessary suspense and anxiety.
  - he pretends to be wise.
  - he poses as unusual.
  - he would prefer to do something else.

304. "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time." This sentence means
- one should be strong minded.
  - nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
  - things have not changed for the past too years.
  - things will remain the same for too years to come.
305. He hates speaking in a public telephone booth because
- the other side may not know your number.
  - it is costlier.
  - he is suffocated by the stale, unventilated air.
  - flavoured with cheap face powder and chain-smoking.
308. The desert plants face the danger of.....
- early death
  - loss of reproduction
  - dwarfism
  - painful growth
309. How does the wind help the desert floras to grow?
- By rolling up protective sand dunes
  - By blowing gently
  - By blowing the clouds away
  - By blowing the heat away
310. The mesquite is
- a tribe of people
  - a type of desert animal
  - a sand dune
  - a desert floridly necessities

### Passage-63

The instinctive natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively. Anger is a natural, adaptive response to threats; it inspires powerful, after aggressive feelings and behaviors, which allow us to fight and to defend ourselves when we are attacked. On the other hand, we can't physically lash out every person or object that irritates or annoys us. Laws, social norms and common-sense place limits on how far our anger can take us. People use a variety of both conscious and unconscious processes to deal with their angry feelings. The three main approaches are expressing, suppressing and calming. Expressing your angry feeling in an assertive-not aggressive-manner is the healthiest way to express anger. Being assertive doesn't mean being pushy or demanding; it mean being respectful of yourself and others. Anger can be suppressed, and then converted or redirected. This happens when your hold in your anger, stop thinking about it, and focus on something positive.

306. What stops the desert floras from performing their duty well?
- The people who pluck them
  - The desert animals
  - The rain
  - The desert sand
307. What lesson do the desert floras have to teach us?
- How to grow in dry places
  - How to adapt to limitations
  - How to live a long time
  - How to grow with grace
311. Which one of the following places limits on how far we can take our anger?
- Behaviour
  - Law
  - Feelings
  - Instinct
312. How, according to the author, can one suppress anger?
- By thinking about one's anger
  - By holding one's anger
  - By redirecting anger
  - By converting anger
313. According to the author, how should people deal with their anger?
- Express it assertively
  - Expressing unconsciously
  - Expressing consciously
  - Express it aggressively

314. What does the author mean by being assertive?  
 (a) Being demanding (b) Being respectful  
 (c) Being pushy (d) Being calm
315. How does a person naturally express anger?  
 (a) By adapting strong behavior  
 (b) By defending oneself  
 (c) By inspiring powerful feeling  
 (d) By responding aggressively

#### Passage-64

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger, the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire.

Persia was ruled by one man. In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Eritrea and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops. The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in both archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6,400 Persians died, compared to only 192 Athenians.

316. Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?  
 (a) Darius (b) Herodotus  
 (c) Plataea (d) None of the above

317. What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?  
 (a) They equipped their army with better weapons.  
 (b) They prayed for assistance of neighboring states.  
 (c) They fooled the Persians by retreating.  
 (d) They sought divine assistance.
318. Marathon was the place where  
 (a) people went to sanctuaries  
 (b) Athenians achieved victory  
 (c) Darius ruled  
 (d) Greeks seized Persian ships
319. In the passage "intercede" means to  
 (a) argue in favour of  
 (b) support without any conditions  
 (c) justify with examples  
 (d) intervene on behalf of
320. This is a passage about  
 (a) military strategy  
 (b) committed patriotism  
 (c) social harmony  
 (d) historical record

#### Passage-65

A library is an organised collection of sources of information and similar resources, made accessible to a defined community for reference or borrowing. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, e-books and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items. A library is organised for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual. Public and institutional collections and services may be intended for use by people who choose not to or cannot afford to purchase an extensive collection themselves, who need material no individual can reasonably be expected to have, or who require professional assistance with their research. In addition to providing materials, libraries also provide the services of librarians who are experts at finding and organizing information and at interpreting information needs. Libraries often provide quiet areas for studying, and they also offer common areas to facilitate group study and collaboration. Libraries are extending services beyond the physical walls of a building by providing material accessible by electronic means.

321. Libraries range in size from  
 (a) a few shelves of books to several million items  
 (b) a few books to several million books  
 (c) one room to a great hall  
 (d) one room to several acres of land
322. What is the present status and function of libraries?  
 (a) There is privacy in a library.  
 (b) Libraries are confinements.  
 (c) They have become redundant.  
 (d) There is no privacy in a library.
323. Who maintains a library?  
 (a) Only educational institution  
 (b) Any governmental agency  
 (c) A rich business family only  
 (d) A public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual
324. In the passage, a library has been defined as  
 (a) a place where borrowing is not allowed  
 (b) a highly flexible place  
 (c) a highly restricted area  
 (d) a place where accessibility is possible
325. In terms of ownership who can afford a library?  
 (a) Only a public body (b) Only a corporation  
 (c) Anyone (d) Only institutions
326. All the following words mean 'chemicals' except  
 (a) sands (b) substances  
 (c) pesticides (d) deposits
327. The main argument of paragraph 1 is that  
 (a) there are sinister interaction in the use of chemicals.  
 (b) there are numerous reasons for contamination of water supplies.  
 (c) there are many dangers from nuclear fallout.  
 (d) pesticide are dangerous.
328. The word 'gunk' in the last line refers  
 (a) to the waste products deposited by sanitary engineers  
 (b) to the debris found in rivers  
 (c) to unidentifiable chemicals found in water  
 (d) to the domestic water supplies
329. Water pollution can only be understood  
 (a) in relation to world contamination  
 (b) by the whole human race  
 (c) in context  
 (d) in relation to the number of pesticides that exist
330. Water contamination has become serious  
 (a) since water pollution was difficult to assess  
 (b) since nature has taken a hand in pollution  
 (c) since chemists began to use new substances  
 (d) since businessman authorised the use of chemicals

#### Passage-66

The problem of water pollution by pesticides can be understood only in context, as part of the whole to which it belongs – the pollution of the total environment of mankind. The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from factories, laboratories, and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories. To these is added a new kind of fallout – the chemical sprays applied to crop lands and gardens, forests and fields. Many of the chemical agents in this alarming melange initiate and augment the harmful effects of radiation, and within the groups of chemicals themselves there are sinister and little-understood interactions, transformations and summations of effect.

Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification has become complex and the danger to users of water has increased. As we have seen, the production of these synthetic chemical in large volume began in the 1940's. It has now reached such proportion that an appalling deluge of

chemical pollution is daily poured into the nation's waterways. When inextricably mixed with domestic and other wastes discharged into the same water, these chemicals sometimes defy detection by the methods in ordinary use by purification plants. Most of them are so complex that they cannot be identified. In rivers, an incredible variety of pollutants combine to produce deposits that sanitary engineers can only despairingly refer to as "gunk".

#### Passage-67

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and Alps will be there when he is not there anymore. Can we really say this? "Dust thou act to dust returned" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies moldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed

in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no". "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers.

331. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
- He ponders over his hubbly-bubbly while they don't.
  - They are known to all while he is known to none.
  - They remain while he will soon become dust.
  - They are not as old as he.
332. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death?
- The soul also dies with the body.
  - The soul continues to live after the body is dead.
  - The soul certainly becomes dust after death.
  - It is dangerous to guess.
333. Which of the following statement is true?
- The rising sun told Tagore who he was.
  - The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was.
  - The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions.
  - The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust.
334. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
- He disappears from the world for ever.
  - He appears in the form of man again.
  - He becomes all pervasive as dust.
  - He often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers.
335. What figure of speech is used in the expression "the brother of sleep"?
- Simile
  - Metaphor
  - Oxymoron
  - Irony

### Passage-68

Once Alexander was camping near a town that was inhabited by only a helpless woman and some children. The menfolk had already been killed in the battle. Feeling hungry, he stopped before a house and knocked at the door. After he had knocked about a dozen times, an old woman supported by a stick came out and enquired what he wanted. In a stern voice Alexander commanded her to get him food.

The old woman who recognized Alexander from his Greek dress went inside and presently came out with a covered plate, and presented it to him. When Alexander removed the cover, he found that it contained gold and jewellery. He became very angry. "You stupid woman," he said angrily, "What have you brought? Can I eat jewellery? I need only food." The old woman coolly said, "You are Alexander the Great, aren't you? I thought that you ate only gold and jewellery. That is why you wander from place to place and mercilessly kill innocent people for it. If ordinary loaves could satisfy your hunger, surely you have enough in your own country."

Alexander was taken aback by the words of the old woman. He realized his foolishness and felt ashamed of himself. The old woman then served him good food with great affection. Alexander learnt his lesson from the old woman.

336. The town had only old woman and some children because the menfolk
- went out to find jobs
  - had to go away from the county
  - had been killed in the battle
  - had to help Alexander
337. Alexander knocked at the old lady's door because
- he was hungry and wanted something to eat.
  - he was angry with the lady in the house.
  - he wanted to check if she walked with a stick.
  - the old lady had asked him to come home.
338. The old lady recognized Alexander from his
- commanding voice
  - Greek dress
  - stern appearance
  - hungry looks
339. The old lady was
- old and lame
  - brave and wise
  - brave and wise
  - rich and lived alone
340. Which of the following is not the meaning of 'stern'?
- harsh
  - severe
  - demanding
  - adjusting

## Passage-69

Jazz had its beginnings in song. Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War. The Negro in those days owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes barrels and brooms. His voice was his principal means of musical expression. Songs of work and play trouble and hope rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside from work gangs on the rail roads from families gathered at the days end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise. These were the voices which the early Negro musicians imitated and transferred to their horns when they taught themselves to play the discarded band instruments that come into hands at the close of the Civil War in the eighteen-sixties. As played by their proud Negro owners the instruments became extensions of the human voice - "singing horns" which opened the way to Jazz. For this reason there has always been a strong singing quality to Jazz.

341. Where do the roots of Jazz lie?
- In the songs sung in the urban Southland of the United States.
  - In the songs sung on railroad gangs.
  - In church hymns.
  - In Negro folk singing.
342. The Negro owned musical instruments.
- only a few
  - many
  - no
  - the main
343. Where and when did Negro folk singing flourish?
- In the urban Southland of the United States after the Civil War.
  - In the United States at the end of the Civil War.
  - In the Southland during the Civil War.
  - In the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War.
344. Who sang the folksongs?
- The religious groups.
  - Voices from everywhere in the South.
  - The early Jazz musicians.
  - The Negro musicians.
345. Where were the folk songs sung?
- Everywhere
  - In the churches only
  - On the railroads in the cotton fields and in the churches
  - Everywhere in the urban Southland

## Passage-70

Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard. He would stare at a person, **scribble** some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next. Being quite interested in what he was doing I asked him what all those notations meant and then came the startling reply. He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together. He was in fact a statistical expert and a budding artist learning the art of graphics.

346. The man was scribbling down
- The figures of co-passengers
  - The details of thousands of squares put together
  - Some mathematical formulae and calculations
  - Some mathematical signs
347. The man caught author's attention because
- He was sitting next to him
  - He was staring at every person in the bus
  - He would stare every person and then scribble down some mathematical notation
  - He was a budding artist learning the art of graphics
348. 'Scribble' stands for
- Write
  - calculate
  - solve
  - question
349. The author found that man's reply quite startling because
- A statistical expert cannot be a budding scientist
  - A budding artist cannot be a statistical expert
  - Graphics is still a rare art form and he was learning it while travelling in a bus
  - The fact that "a man's face can be analysed as thousands of squares" was a strange concept.
350. From the passage, we gather that
- The author is very inquisitive
  - The author tries to poke his nose in other people's
  - The author is interested in mathematical notations
  - The author wants to talk to fellow passengers in the bus

## Solutions

1. (d); According to the passage, 'sciatica' means herniated disc.
2. (c); The forefathers of the writer lives in 'Mundakotukurussi'.
3. (a); Refer to, "Ten years ago, when I recovered from a herniated disc, it was to discover that I had a useless left leg."
4. (b); Refer to, "I stored the unknown road in my head under 'One Day I Will'."
5. (a); Refer to, "There are too many ups and downs." Chalavara was a superior grade of a village as compared to Mundakotukurussi, with a high school, a fine library, ATMs and several shops.
6. (c); Refer to, "Since the initial discovery of three planets was made using the Chile-based Transiting Planets and Planetesimals Small Telescope, the exoplanet system is called TRAPPIST-1."
7. (d); Refer to, "Unlike earlier discoveries of exoplanets, all seven planets could possibly have liquid water – a key to life as we know it on Earth."
8. (c); Refer to, "This is by far the largest collection of Earth-like planets in the habitable 'Goldilocks' zone of a star – neither too close nor too far from a star, which raises the possibility of liquid water being present on the surface."
9. (a); Refer to, "Since the dwarf star is much cooler than the Sun, the dimming of light each time a planet passes or transits before the star could be easily recorded from Earth unlike in cases when planets transit a Sun-like bright star."
10. (c); Refer to, "Only Earth has liquid water in the solar system."
11. (d); Refer to, "I had to cleanse my feed. I know my weaknesses: just last week, Facebook memories reminded me of a pizza party I'd had two years ago and I ended up ordering a chicken dominator, with garlic breadsticks and an jalapeno cheesedip."
12. (c); Refer to, "I challenged myself to go to the gym for 30 classes straight, and I did it. Which reminds me, it's time to start a new challenge."
13. (a); Refer to, "By my calculations, dark chocolate is healthy, so I'm still following Earth Loaf, Pascati and Mason & Co."
14. (b); Refer to, "So much for Day One of Couch to 5K training. I stayed right on that couch. So far I've unfollowed Buzzfeed Tasty, TasteMade (even their adorable Tiny Kitchen) and several people who have the enviable advantage of being able to eat as much as they want and not put on weight."
15. (a); refer to, "I reached a point where I could share videos of myself deadlifting and doing back squats with a barbell across my shoulders. It gave me accountability."
16. (a); Refer to, "Genetic variation is the cornerstone of evolution, without which there can be no natural selection, and so a low genetic diversity decreases the ability of a species to survive and reproduce."
17. (c); Refer to, "Two centuries ago, the black rhinoceros – which roamed much of sub Saharan Africa – had 64 different genetic lineages; but today only 20 of these lineages remain, says the paper."
18. (a); Refer to, "The species is now restricted to five countries, South Africa, Namibia, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Tanzania. Genetically unique populations that once existed in Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique, Malawi and Angola have disappeared."
19. (a); Refer to, "From the second half of the 20th century, however, poaching for horns has dramatically depleted their population and genetic diversity, especially in Kenya and Tanzania."
20. (b); Genetic diversity is proportional to the ability of a species to survive and reproduce.
21. (b); Refer to, "The abandoned, torn kite strings act as an excellent primary supporting platform for the tender climbers, giving easy passage to reach the top of the trees." Apparently, it does so by allying with the creepers in the garden.
22. (b); Refer to, "A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden, located in West Bengal's Howrah district."
23. (a); Refer to, "Lateral branches from the top of the climber and other accessory branches from the ground reaches the top taking support of the first climber, completely covers the treetop, thus inhibiting the penetration of sunlight," says the research paper."

24. (a); Refer to, "A research paper by three scientists of the Acharya Jagdish Chandra Bose Indian Botanic Garden."
25. (d); Manja gives easy passage to 'climbers' to top of the trees.
26. (d); Refer to, "Everyone expected Mary Zophres to win for her retro-revival Technicolor clothes in La La Land – the eventual winner, Colleen Atwood for Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them, seemed surprised too.
27. (b); Refer to, "As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies."
28. (b); Refer to, "Then, Arrival, a film about the inherent benignity of aliens (read immigrants) won for Best Sound Editing.
29. (b); Refer to, "As a majority of voters are actors, there was the tendency to think they'd reward La La Land, a celebration of creation: the heroine wants to make movies, the hero wants to make jazz."
30. (d); Refer to, "Hacksaw Ridge, which is, in a way, an anti-guns movie, won in two categories."
31. (b); The writer is describing her experience of "snorkeling".
32. (b); Refer to, "Breathe through your mouth, not your nose; else the mask will fog up."
33. (a); According to the passage, nemo is a name of an underwater animal.
34. (d); Refer to, "A shoal of canary-yellow fish did a merry dance and another with vibrant blue fish followed it."
35. (d); Refer to, "They were oblivious to the snorkelers who struggled to take in the sight of a world so beautiful, so colourful, and resist opening their mouth wide in amazement; the tube would fall off."
36. (d); Refer to, "Keeping employees happy, motivated, and on the payroll is one of the key concerns to businesses these days because it's an open market for top talent."
37. (b); Refer to, "Employers must come up with irresistible incentives to keep top talent onboard."
38. (a); Refer to, "The results of a recent survey by Fortune Magazine on why people leave their jobs shows that 30 percent leave for better compensation and benefits, 27 percent for a better career opportunity, 27 percent for new experience, 21 percent are dissatisfied with opportunities at current job, and 16 percent desire to change careers or industries."
39. (d); Refer to, "Well it could be anything as long as it can keep the employees motivated. There are perks other than monetary gains or raise in pay package which can make employees feel happy and satisfied and the feel good factor."
40. (c); The suitable title for the passage can be "Giving employees a feel good factor".
41. (a); Refer to, "Touching feet of elders: Indian tradition has rich cultural values. In India, younger show great respect to their elders. They touch the feet of their elders daily after waking up and especially on the festive occasions or before starting an important work."
42. (d); Refer to, "India is a land of unity in diversity where people of different sects, caste and religion live together. India is also called the land of unity in diversity as different groups of people co-operate with each other to live in a single society. Unity in diversity has also become the strength of India."
43. (d); "Culture entails what drawing people draw" is the options which is not true according to the passage.
44. (b); Refer to, "The word secularism means equality, impartiality, etc. towards all religion. India is a secular country, which means, equal treatment of all the religions present in India. Traditions: traditional cultural values Gestures."
45. (b); Refer to, "Because of the population diversity, there is immense variety in Indian culture."
46. (b); Refer to paragraph 2<sup>nd</sup>, "they have to attend eight training sessions – one a week organized by the local authority probation service."
47. (d); Refer to 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, "Designed to demonstrate the damage alcohol can do, the scheme was devised by Senior probation officer John Cook."
48. (d); Refer to 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph, "He said about a quarter of the people who came him had a drink problem, but had not realized how much they were drinking."



49. (a); Refer to 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, "Almost everyone pours out not a single measure but a double at least an example of how easy it is to have more than just one drink and to encourage other people to do the same."
50. (c); Refer to, "The instructors on the course are giving clinical evidence of the effects of alcohol on the body and brain."
51. (c); The author here is sure of himself.
52. (c); Refer to, "I impressed the fact upon George and Harris and told them that they had better leave the whole matter entirely to me."
53. (d); The lesson is about a story about three friends who are getting ready for a trip
54. (d); Refer to, "Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living"
55. (b); Refer to, "They fell into the suggestion with a readiness that had something uncanny about it."
56. (c); Refer to, "Corruption is not a new phenomenon in India. It has been prevalent in society since ancient times."
57. (c); Refer to, "Kautilya, mentions the pressure of forty types of corruption in his contemporary society."
58. (b); "attitude" is the one which is not mention in the passage.
59. (d); Refer to, "Dishonesty, exploitation, malpractices, scams and scandals are various manifestations of corruption."
60. (b); Refer to, "Corruption in India has become so common that people now are averse to thinking of public life with it."
61. (c); Refer to, "Many of the serious health concerns in modern America can be linked to poor diet."
62. (b); Refer to, "What is more, individuals who live in food deserts areas in low-income neighbourhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food."
63. (a); Refer to, "Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there."
64. (d); Refer to, "Furthermore, fast food restaurants are disproportionately concentrated in low-income areas."
65. (c); The best possible title for the passage is Food Deserts: The Problems of Poor Diet.
66. (d); The first two sentences of the passage indicate that a backdraft is dangerous because it is an explosion. The other choices are dangers, but they do not define a backdraft.
67. (b); The third paragraph indicates that there is little or no visible flame with a potential backdraft. The other choices are listed at the end of the second paragraph as warning signs of a potential backdraft.
68. (c); This is stated in the last paragraph. Choice a is not mentioned in the passage. The other choices would be useless or harmful.
69. (a); The passage indicates that hot, smoldering fires have little or no visible flame and insufficient oxygen. It can reasonably be inferred, then, that more oxygen would produce more visible flames.
70. (d); **Aggravation** - the state of becoming worse or more serious; exacerbation. Hence "augmentation" is very similar in meaning.
71. (b); Refer to, "The rural economy is an important segment of the ecosystem and accounts for around 70 percent of employment and 50 percent of GDP with agriculture being the main driver followed by services and manufacturing."
72. (a); Refer to, "The economy is quite complex in so far as the fact that cash dominates in terms of transactions and while there has been some intrusion of the use of credit (kisan) and debit cards and ATMs, dependence on technology driven payments system is limited. This has hence also become a haven for routing black money both in terms of seeking tax exemptions by channeling funds, to convert to legitimate funds."
73. (d); Refer to, "This has happened just when we are in middle of the kharif harvest which involves rice, soybean, cotton, maize, sugarcane, bajra, besides fruits and vegetables which are all year through."
74. (c); Refer to, "The second issue for Indian agriculture is the rabi season which has begun where farmers start sowing their seeds. The issue here is less serious as a large part is backed by credit where the prevalent cash crunch may not matter."
75. (b); "It has a technology driven mandis" is the only option which is not true in regards to rural economy.

76. (d); Refer to, "However a number of countries, including Argentina, Australia, Chile, New Zealand, France and the United Kingdom, have already laid claim to the Antarctic and others will probably follow."
77. (a); Refer to, "The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 and creates the rules for the exploration of the Antarctic."
78. (d); Refer to, "The treaty forbids military activity in the Antarctic, as well as mining. Many countries, however, think that there are valuable materials and minerals locked up under the frozen Antarctic ice. In addition, the treaty bans nuclear testing as well as dumping nuclear waste."
79. (c); Refer to, "Environmentalists fear that exploiting Antarctica for military and economic reasons will damage the environment."
80. (b); Refer to, "At the moment getting at these reserves would be very expensive. In addition, economic experts claim that there are large amounts of coal, nickel and copper under the Antarctic ice."
81. (b); 'antagonism' means active hostility or opposition and conflicting means a serious disagreement or argument, typically a protracted one.
82. (c); Both differs in their spheres of activity and methods because their spheres of activity and their methods differ widely, so much so that they are considered to be irreconcilable.
83. (d); Refer to, "Science relies on experiment, whereas religion is based on experience."
84. (b); Refer to, "Theory has to be corroborated by tangible proof. Science benefits mankind by providing material comforts."
85. (d); "Science and Religion" is the most suitable title for the passage.
86. (b); Refer to, "It is one of those interesting little facts that say something about the amazing ingenuity of humans."
87. (c); Refer to, "In truth, these are coastal peoples who traditionally foraged for driftwood, whalebones, stones and turf to construct their camps, saving snow-houses for hunting excursions or migrations."
88. (b); Refer to, "Chameleons also attract numerous myths. While many of them change colour, this is often less to do with camouflage and more to do with their mood and temperature."
89. (b); Refer to, "A chameleon might, if too cold, turn a darker shade to absorb more heat. Or it might turn a lighter colour to reflect the sun and so cool down."
90. (d); Refer to, "The brighter the colour a mate is able to display, the more dominant."
91. (b); Refer to, "Ironically, Penguin's cowardice in the face of the demands of self-righteous lobbies will only encourage further demands for book bans and directly undermine the commercial foundations of the publishing industry as a whole."
92. (c); Refer to, "Penguin's decision flies in the face of a publisher's duty to stand up for freedom of speech."
93. (c); Refer to, "Not surprisingly, writers have condemned Penguin for being party to an ugly attack on academic freedom. Some, including the two of us, have registered our anger by asking Penguin to cancel our own book contracts."
94. (b); Refer to, "Prompted by Penguin's self-serving defence that it was the Indian Penal Code (IPC) which forced its hand on the Doniger book, many writers have urged the Government of India to amend specific sections of the IPC – especially 153 A and 295 A – which make the promotion of enmity towards, or the deliberate insult of, a religious group a criminal offence."
95. (a); 'flies in the face of' means to challenge someone or something; to go against someone or something.
96. (d); **Obese** means grossly fat or overweight and **emaciated** means abnormally thin or weak, especially because of illness or a lack of food.
97. (b); From the passage we can infer that people living in metro cities are busier as compare to non-metro cities.
98. (b); From the passage we can infer that people living in metro cities are more busy as compare to non-metro cities. Hence option (b) is the correct choice. According to the passage, "metro cities vs. non-metro cities" is the suitable title.
99. (a); Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> last line - Five per cent of the total number of people surveyed said they did not exercise at all.
100. (d); According to the passage, the regularity in life is missing for metro cities people. They couldn't able to get time for particular activity regularly.

101. (c); Refer to, "A dog is very sensitive to atmosphere. He knows when you have lost your temper almost before you do- and if you want to do anything with a dog never lose your temper!"
102. (b); Refer to, "When I married, my little dog-Paragon was his name- nearly wrecked the home with his jealousy. The bottom had fallen out of his life when an intruder came into the management of the house, and he would sit about with his back to us, his back a speaking picture of misery, looking blindly into space. It was years before he would condescend to recognize my wife's existence."
103. (c); Refer to, "Another thing to remember is that a dog is fond of company, specially the company of his own kind."
104. (b); According to the passage, gravitate means to form a group.
105. (d); Refer to, "Dogs loose in streets or in parks will nearly always gravitate into gangs, following each other around looking for mischief or adventure like so many urchins."
106. (c); Refer to, "Man can better himself and aspire to higher world through his own efforts, though in the process he may suffer terrible tribulations, wars, revolutions, tortures of the body and the spirit."
107. (b); Refer to, "Their motto: man can be destroyed but not defeated."
108. (c); "Most social reformers have denounced the Prometheus man" is not true according to the passage.
109. (d); **Throw in the towel** means to signal that one is going to quit.
110. (b); 'disparities' means a great difference while 'parity' means the state or condition of being equal, especially as regards status or pay.
111. (b); First line of paragraph "Great books do not spring from something accidental in the great men who write them".
112. (a); "the word core" means from the heart.
113. (c); translate means to transfer which goes with the 2<sup>nd</sup> line "And literature cannot be said to have served its true purpose until it has been translated into the actual life of him who reads."
114. (c); see the 4<sup>th</sup> line, In a world deprived of literature, the broad, the noble, the generous would tend to disappear and life would be correspondingly degraded
115. (d); See 2<sup>nd</sup> last line: the function of literature is to raise the plain towards the top level of the peaks.
116. (b); Refer to second sentence of the passage, "She was about twelve, slender, dirty, nervous and timid."
117. (d); Refer to these lines, "In the wash, Sir. Hunters had been there?" "It is a snow goose from Canada. But how did it get here?"
118. (c); Refer to first sentence of the passage "One November afternoon, a child came to Rhyader's light house studio"
119. (c); According to the passage, "She had been shot by hunters".
120. (c); Refer to these lines, "The girl's eyes were fixed on the injured bird. She said, "Can you heal it, Sir?" "Yes" said Rhayader."
121. (a); Resplendent means attractive and impressive through being richly colourful or sumptuous.
122. (b); Refer to, "the stage of Cicinnurus magnificus, the magnificent bird of paradise."
123. (b); An 'iridescent-green breast shield' means the bright, colourful feathers of the bird.
124. (a); Refer to, "The bird's loud call, 'Kyeng, kyeng' has been ringing since dawn, announcing the male's imminent performance. But his feathered female spectators have not shown yet."
125. (c); 'optimise' means make the best or most effective use of (a situation or resource). Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
126. (a); Refer to, "But fate was to deem' otherwise. The haste with which the South wanted to break away from the Union with the North, compelled him to move faster than he expected."
127. (d); The incidents in the passage prove that Lincoln was sympathetic and kind-hearted statesman, unreasonably in favour of slaves.
128. (d); The author of the passage seems to be impressed with Lincoln's good qualities.
129. (b); According to the passage, "Lincoln turned down the demand of the prosecution of rebels" is true. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
130. (d); **Accomplice** means a person who helps another commit a crime and **collaborator** means a person who works jointly on an activity or project; an associate.
131. (c); Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of 1st paragraph. It rises in the Himalaya Mountains and flows over 2,500 km through India and Bangladesh into the Bay of Bengal.

132. (b); Refer to 2<sup>nd</sup> line of 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph. There are many causes of Ganges river pollution. About 2 million Hindus bathe in the river every day. During religious ceremonies, up to a hundred million people clean their sins away in the Ganges River.
133. (a); Refer to 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph. This widespread pollution of the Ganges River has also led to major health problems. Many diseases are common, including cholera, hepatitis and diarrhea.
134. (d); Refer to 5<sup>th</sup> line of 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph--In some places they are a thousand times over the allowed limit. Especially India's traditional leather industry needs great amounts of water.
135. (a); refer to last nine. The World Bank has agreed to give India a loan of up to a billion dollars to clean up the Ganges River.
136. (b); Bizarre means very strange or unusual.
137. (d); Refer to, "It was not until the following century that the concept of photography was born starting with some experiments by Nicephore Niepce."
138. (a); Refer to, "He was experimenting with lithography when he found a way of copying etchings onto glass and pewter plates using a chemical that changes when it is exposed to light."
139. (b); According to the passage, "He introduced the method of photography".
140. (c); Refer to, "People called the Daguerreotype a "mirror with a memory". Some portrait artists went out of business when Daguerreotypes came into vogue."
141. (b); Refer to, "The dreaded disease, which mainly affects the brain and the spinal cord,"
142. (c); **Predict** means say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something.
143. (b); Refer to, ". I was told that, unlike the others, I was so fair and brown-haired that I looked more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri. I was also considered to be the healthiest of the brood."
144. (c); The narrator of the passage is a patient of "polio".
145. (c); Refer to, "I was the seventh child in a family of four pairs of brother and sisters, with a huge 23-year gap between the first and the last."
146. (b); Refer to, "A sanctuary may be defined as a place where Man is passive and the rest of Nature active. Till quite recently Nature had her own sanctuaries, where man either did not go at all or only as a tool-using animal in comparatively small numbers."
147. (d); The author's argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except, "these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities."
148. (c); We can easily eliminate option (b) and (d) because it has nothing to do with the passage while comparing option (a) and (c), option (c) is more close to the question asked. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
149. (c); The purpose of the final paragraph is simply "to qualify the author's definition of an important term."
150. (b); **Appreciate** means understand (a situation) fully; grasp the full implications of and **disparage** means
151. (d); Refer to, "India's secularism and democracy serve as a role model to other developing countries. There is great pride in an Indian that easily integrates with a global economy, yet maintains a unique cultural identity" and "this confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift."
152. (a); Refer to, "More than half the country is under 25 years of age and more than a third is under 15 years of age."
153. (b); Refer to, "Brought up in the shadow of the rise of India's service industry boom, this group feels it can be at least as good if not better than anyone else in the world."
154. (b); Refer to, "this confidence has them demonstrating a great propensity to consume, throwing away ageing ideas of asceticism and thrift."
155. (a); Refer to, "India's information technology and business outsourcing industries are engines of job creation"
156. (c); Refer to, "Proper ventilation will make a back-draft less likely. Opening a room or building at the highest point allows heated gases and smoke to be released gradually."
157. (c); Refer to, "Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire."

158. (b); "Flames shooting up from the building" is the only option which is not mentioned as a potential back-draft warning.
159. (d); Refer to, "However, suddenly breaking a window or opening a door is a mistake, because it allows oxygen to rush in, causing an explosion."
160. (a); Refer to, "A back-draft can occur in the hot-smouldering phase of a fire when burning is incomplete and there is not enough oxygen to sustain the fire. Unburned carbon particles and other flammable products, combined with the intense heat, may cause instantaneous combustion if more oxygen reaches the fire."
161. (d); Refer to, "If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist."
162. (b); Refer to, "If you are a poet, you will see clearly that there is a cloud floating in this sheet of paper. Without a cloud there will be no rain; without rain, the trees cannot grow; and without trees, we cannot make paper. The cloud is essential for the paper to exist."
163. (a); Refer to, "we can see the logger who cut the tree and brought it to the mill to be transformed into paper. And we see the wheat. We know that the logger cannot exist without his daily bread, and therefore the wheat that became his bread is also in this sheet of paper."
164. (c); The theme of the comprehension should be "Inter-are and inter-be"
165. (d); Refer to, "Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter-be should be in the dictionary. "To be" is to inter-be. You cannot just be by yourself alone. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is."
166. (a); Refer to, "A lot of modern medicine is concerned with promotion of good health."
167. (a); Refer to, "The healthy man should not be wasting any time talking about health, he should be using health for work, the work he does and the work that good health makes possible."
168. (d); Refer to, "Many patients as well as many physicians pay very little attention to health; but very much attention to health makes some people imagine that they are ill."
169. (c); The passage suggests that "health is only means to an end."
170. (b); The passage tells us "what a healthy man should or should not do"
171. (c); Refer to, "The Wright brothers did not have to look far for ideas when building their airplane, they studied birds."
172. (a); Refer to, "The term 'biomimicry', popularized by American natural-sciences writer Janine Benyus in the late 1990s, refers to innovations that take their inspiration from flora and fauna."
173. (c); Refer to, "Although we often see nature as something we mine for resources, biomimicry views nature as a mentor."
174. (b); Refer to, "Biomimicry advocates argue that with 3.8 billion years of research and development, evolution has already solved many of the challenges humans now encounter."
175. (d); The two instances of biomimicry mentioned in the passage are airplane and Velcro.
176. (b); see 4<sup>th</sup> line , Translation forges bonds of unity amongst people who speak different languages.
177. (c); see 6<sup>th</sup> line , Translation also helps in understanding the rich cultural heritage of a nation.
178. (d); Refer to, "Translation, which has hitherto been neglected and marginalized, has assumed importance with rapid globalization. It is now considered an art which requires mastery and perfection."
179. (d); See 15<sup>th</sup> line. A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated.
180. (c); Refer to, "A good translator is able to do away with superficiality and has a clear understanding of the text to be translated. He should have mastery over the subtle nuances of the language from which he is translating."
181. (d); Refer to, "It was inaccessible by boat, because seams of rock jutted out and currents swirled round them treacherously."
182. (b); Refer to, "But you could walk there if you choose one of the lowest ebb tides that receded a very long way."
183. (d); Refer to, "You could not linger on the expedition, for once the tide was on the turn, it came in rapidly".

184. (d); Refer to ,“The cave looked mysteriously dark, cool and inviting, and he penetrated to the farthest corner where he discovered a wide crack, rather like a chimney.”
185. (c); Refer to, “For this reason very few people cared to explore the little bay fresh and uncluttered, as it was completely covered by the sea at high tide.”
186. (a); see 3<sup>rd</sup> line, Pierre and Marie’s amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.
187. (b); see 5<sup>th</sup> line a casual personality
188. (b); see 6<sup>th</sup> line , She became disgruntled
189. (a); see 7<sup>th</sup> line- she defiantly left Poland in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master’s degree and doctorate in physics.
190. (d); see last word : physics.
191. (d); A poet sees a cloud in a sheet of paper is, refer to “Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter - be should be in the dictionary, “To be” is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.”
192. (b); A cloud ad the paper inter-are means both exit because of the other; they are interrelated.
193. (c); Because without cutting trees he can’t earn money; can’t buy his meals.
194. (c); The theme of the comprehension is Inter-are and inter-be.
195. (d); Refer to, “Everything co-exists with this sheet of paper. This is why I think the word inter - be should be in the dictionary, “To be” is inter-be. You have to inter-be with every other thing. This sheet of paper is, because everything else is.”
196. (a); **Reminiscences** means a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.
197. (c); Refer to first line, “people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking.”
198. (c); Refer to first line, “people who are so self-centered that they cannot listen to anyone else talking.”
199. (a); Reminiscences means a story told about a past event remembered by the narrator.
200. (a); The interesting people are those who make you feel that you are not an outsider
201. (b); Refer to, “These worker ants willingly give up their lives for the society.”
202. (d); Refer to, “They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable. “
203. (c); The lesson we can learn from the ants is that we should live together.
204. (c); Refer to, “The operational unit of ants’ colony is not an individual ant but hundreds of thousands of worker ants.”
205. (d); Refer to, “They enrich most of the world’s soil with organic mass in their subterranean nests. They help in pollination in flowering plants and often disperse seeds of immobile plants to faraway places. They also keep the Earth clean by eating up 90% of the corpses of small animals. Their social organization and work distribution system is remarkable.
206. (d); Refer to, “It is strange to see how these two different groups migrated to these islands so far from the mainland – from India and Myanmar.”
207. (a); Refer to, “The aboriginals are looked after by the Anthropological Department of the Government, who make regular visits to their islands and supply them with food-and other necessities.”
208. (b); Refer to, “These aboriginals still do not know how to use a matchbox and prepare fire by rubbing two pieces of wood; they also do not know the use of cloth. If the people from the Anthropological Department offer them clothes, they use them only as turbans and not to wrap their bodies.”
209. (c); Refer to, “Andaman and Nicobar Islands consist of mainly two groups of islands, with distinctive features of the original residents – Negroid and Mongolese.”
210. (b); Refer to, “Of these the Nicobarese in general, and some of the Onges, have accepted the so-called modern civilization and learned the use of modern tools and facilities.”
211. (c); see 1<sup>st</sup> line, We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;
212. (b); see 3<sup>rd</sup> line especially as displayed in original creation, discovery,
213. (c); see 6<sup>th</sup> line- We generally feel that a man of genius is in some way higher than a man of talent;
214. (b); see 6<sup>th</sup> line. “genius” is an inborn inspiration that drives a man to do a thing with original excellence.

215. (a); see 2<sup>nd</sup> last line, , Isaac Newton in science, Napoleon in war, Beethoven in music, were geniuses; many well-known poets, scientists,
216. (b); "The Pleasure of Owning Books" is the most suitable title.
217. (a); Refer to, "A borrowed book is like a guest in the house; it must be treated with punctiliousness, with certain considerate formality."
218. (d); **Humanities** means the quality of being humane; benevolence.
219. (a); The above passage is all about "books"
220. (c); Refer to, "Everyone should begin collecting a private library in youth."
221. (d); see 1<sup>st</sup> line. It means rather one in which every citizen becomes for the first time eligible for leadership, if he has the power to lead.
222. (c); Refer to, "This is the idea of a classless society. Some will reject it as contrary to their interest, some as utopian and against 'Human nature,' for there are some who deny."
223. (c); see 8<sup>th</sup> line, with strong wills and minds of their own, wishful to lead; some in politics, some in industry, and some in professions and arts of life.
224. (b); Cynical means believing that people are motivated purely by self-interest; distrustful of human sincerity or integrity. Hence option (b) is the correct choice
225. (a); The tone adopted by the author in this passage is "expository" because he intended to explain or describe something.
226. (c); Refer to the third sentence of the passage "I was 27, full of assumptions about myself, quick with a comment on everything, and expected people to pay attention to all that I had said." Hence option (c) is true.
227. (b); Refer to the fourth sentence of the second paragraph "After twenty minutes I was thoroughly bored, and telling myself that it was difficult to sit through such an insipid talk." Hence option (b) is correct choice.
228. (a); Refer to the fifth sentence of the second paragraph "I wanted to share some of my expert comments with my neighbor. But he was completely sold out to the speaker, and looked like it was the greatest day of his life. I was disgusted." So option (a) is correct.
229. (b); Refer to the first sentence of the last paragraph "The one-hour talk took ages to end, and before the thanks were said, I jumped to my feet with a sigh of relief." Hence option (b) is true.
230. (c); Refer to the first sentence of the second paragraph "I listened to the talk for the first five minutes. By the seventh, I was looking around to check if others were listening." Hence option (c) is correct.
231. (c); Refer to the first sentence of the paragraph, "Learning is the knowledge of that which is not generally known to others". Hence option (c) is the correct choice.
232. (d); Refer to the forth sentence of the paragraph, "He is the most learned man who knows the most of what is farthest removed from common life and actual observation". Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
233. (b); Refer to the fifth sentence of the paragraph, "The learned man prides himself in the knowledge of names, and dates, not of men or things". Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
234. (b); Refer to the second last sentence of the paragraph, "He does not know whether his oldest acquaintance is a knave or a fool". Hence option (b) is the correct choice.
235. (d); Refer to the last sentence of the paragraph, "He cannot tell whether an object is black or white, round or square, and yet he is a professed master of the optics and the rules of perspective". Hence option (d) is the correct choice.
236. (b); **Alien** means belonging to a foreign country and **indigenous** means originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native.
237. (d); The Bengal Renaissance was different from the 16th century European Renaissance because unlike the Bengalis, Europeans were not under foreign rule.
238. (c); The spirit" of Renaissance lies in breaking all shackles of backwardness and narrow mindedness.
239. (c); The Bengal Renaissance movement wanted social reform to improve the lot of the weak and the downtrodden.
240. (b); The Bengal Renaissance gathered momentum in the 19th century because there was an abundance of intellectual and creative activities in Bengal then.

241. (a); Refer to, "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters."
242. (c); Refer to, "Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them/that they are in a fair way to become his masters."
243. (b); Refer to, "For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines."
244. (a); In 'if they do not get their meals', 'they' refers to "machines"
245. (b); Refer to, "The answer I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization."
246. (b); see 2<sup>nd</sup> line, . It was named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel,
247. (c); see 1<sup>st</sup> line, The Eiffel Tower is an iron lattice tower located on the Champ de Mars in Paris.
248. (d); see 2<sup>nd</sup> line. Erected in 1889, it was initially criticised by some of France's leading artists and intellectuals for its design,
249. (c); see the 5<sup>th</sup> line, The tower received its 250 millionth visitor in 2010.
250. (a); see 10<sup>th</sup> line, the Eiffel Tower is featured in media including films, video games, and television shows.
251. (c); Refer to, "Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?"
252. (b); Refer to, "The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes."
253. (d); Refer to, "The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place."
254. (a); Refer to, "The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in State to Rome, he met the young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her place. The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen's heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go."
255. (b); Refer to, "But at soon as he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd. "What is this horrible beggar doing here?" cried the Queen. "Whip him out of the palace."
256. (d); Refer to, "Although the PDS is extensive it is one of the largest such systems in the world - it has not reached the rural poor and the remote places."
257. (d); Refer to, "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."
258. (a); Full form of PDS is "Public distribution system"
259. (c); The public distribution system, which provides food at low prices is a subject of vital concern.
260. (b); Refer to, "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."
261. (a); Refer to, "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."
262. (d); All other options are mention in the passage except options (d). Hence options (d) is the correct choice.
263. (b); According to the passage, only option (b) is not implied in the passage. Hence option (b) is the correct choice
264. (d); "They are made to secure die property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
265. (c); The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means usual practices and religious rites.
266. (a); Refer to, "Hindustan Times did a study in Delhi and reported that the number of malaria (and dengue) cases at the time were actually thrice as many as revealed by the city authorities."
267. (d); Refer to, "Wouldn't that be one of the big reasons, why malaria, which is easily cured if properly treated after timely diagnosis, continues to kill so many Indians?"
268. (a); Refer to, "A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team."
269. (d); According to the passage "the habit" means to hide the real figures of malaria cases.



270. (d); Refer to, "A paper in the leading UK medical journal The Lancet, published following nationwide interviews undertaken by an international team."
271. (a); Refer to, "The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of land between the harbor and open sea."
272. (a); Refer to, "The water of the Stream was usually dark blue when you looked out at it when there was no wind."
273. (a); Refer to, "The house was built on the highest part of the narrow tongue of land between the harbor and open sea."
274. (c); Refer to, "It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream."
275. (b); Refer to, "It was shaded by tall coconut palms that were bent by trade wind and on the ocean side you could walk out of the door down the bluff across the white sand and into the Gulf Stream."
276. (c); Refer to, "There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy."
277. (c); Refer to, "Instead it should be woven into the curriculum and the numerous opportunities that present themselves while teaching normal school subjects may be intelligently and imaginatively used by the teacher to promote International Understanding."
278. (a); Refer to, "There is a general consensus that 'International Understanding' need to be taught as a separate subject at the school stage as that would add to the curricular load which is already too heavy."  
And "At the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels, courses of study in subjects like History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, International Law and International Organization have been prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals"
279. (d); **Consensus** means a generally accepted opinion or decision among a group of people.
280. (b); **Narrow** means of small width in relation to length and **broad** means having a distance larger than usual from side to side; wide.
281. (d); Refer to, "According to Stratus and Howe, each generation is comprised or people who possess."
282. (a); Refer to, "They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward."
283. (c); According to the passage the following statements can be inferred, "When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths."
284. (d); Refer to, "Civics grow up "increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening," become "a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults," build institutions as mid lifers, and "emerges as busy mid lifers, attacked by the next spiritual awakening."
285. (b); **Pragmatic** means dealing with things sensibly and realistically in a way that is based on practical rather than theoretical considerations.
286. (a); A suitable title for the above passage may be "A paradise turning into a haunted place"
287. (c); Refer to, "Surrounded by the deep blue sea, the tiny hillock consisting of only 80 acres of land, known as Ross Island, was the paradise from which the Commissioner ruled the 293 big and small islands, 8,249 square kilometers in area."
288. (d); Refer to, "They stamped over many a buried head, of convicts and their executioners, of those who gave orders and those who obeyed them, some good and some evil."
289. (c); Refer to, "Silent trees spread their branches and shoots into the crumbling skeletons of once majestic mansions in a desperate bid to stop them from totally disappearing."
290. (c); Refer to, "A -million leaves murmured against the violent gusts of wind ' to dislodge the fragments of the structures from their recite embrace."
291. (d); Refer to, "It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature."
292. (d); "**greed of man** " is the only options which is expressing the term 'exploiting nature suggests' in the passage.
293. (b); Refer to, "When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant."

294. (d); Gandhi's statement "It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing the towns!" is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
295. (d); Refer to, "For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation."
296. (d); "It is only in our days that the bed has been debased." This means that the bed has been lowered in quality and value today.
297. (c); In order to save space we have done away with comfortable beds.
298. (a); The passage deals with the fact that in today's world the importance attached to sleep is reduced and people are busy in making things less conspicuous.
299. (b); According to the passage, "less conspicuous" means that occupies less space.
300. (a); According to the author, we suffer from insomnia because we sleep on uncomfortable bedding.
301. (d); "..... your back is chilled by the cold looks of somebody" means you feel uneasy because the person next in the queue looks at you restlessly.
302. (c); "All telephone numbers are wrong numbers," because according to the passage he doesn't give much importance to telephone and telephone numbers.
303. (a); Refer to, "because I don't really like the telephone. I find I can still work and play, eat, breathe and sleep without it. Why don't I like the telephone? Because I think it is a pest and a time-waster. It may create unnecessary suspense and anxiety."
304. (b); "Ah well, it will be all the same in hundred years time." According to the passage this sentence means nothing is going to change even if you don't answer the telephone bell.
305. (c); Refer to, "When you do get into the booth, you are half suffocated by stale, unventilated air, flavored with cheap face -powder and chain-smoking; and by the time you have begun your conversation your back is chilled by the cold look of somebody who is moving about restlessly to take your place."
306. (c); Rain stops the desert floras from performing their duty well.
307. (b); Refer to, "The desert floras shame us with their cheerful adaptations to the seasonal limitations.
308. (c); The desert plants face the danger of dwarfism from extreme aridity and extreme altitude because **dwarfism** means unusually or abnormally low stature or small size.
309. (a); Refer to, "It rools up dunes about the stocky stems, encompassing and protective, and above the dunes, which may be, ad with the mesquite, three times as high as a man, the blossoming twigs flourish and bear fruit."
310. (d); The mesquite is a desert floridly necessities.
311. (b); Refer to, "Laws, social norms and common-sense place limits on how far our anger can take us."
312. (b); Refer to, "Anger can be suppressed, and then converted or redirected. This happens when your hold in your anger, stop thinking about it, and focus on something positive."
313. (a); Refer to, "Expressing your angry feeling in an assertive-not aggressive-manner is the healthiest way to express anger."
314. (b); According to the author 'being assertive' means being respectful.
315. (d); Refer to, "The instinctive natural way to express anger is to respond aggressively."
316. (b); Refer to, "Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items."
317. (d); Refer to, "The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their gods to expedite their victory."
318. (b); Marathon was the place where Athenians achieved victory.
319. (d); According to the passage, **intercede** means intervene on behalf of another.
320. (d); It is very clear from the passage that it is about historical record.
321. (a); Refer to, "Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items."
322. (a); Refer to, "A library is organised for use and is maintained by a public body, an institution, a corporation, or a private individual."
323. (d); Library is maintained by the public body, an institution, a corporation or an individual.
324. (d); In the passage, a library has been defined as a place where accessibility is possible.
325. (c); According to the passage a library can be owned by anyone.
326. (a); All the following words mean 'chemicals' except "sands".

327. (b); Refer to, "The pollution entering our waterways comes from many sources, radioactive wastes from factories, laboratories, and hospitals; fallout from nuclear explosions; domestic wastes from cities and towns; chemical wastes from factories". From this we can clearly see that option (b) is the correct choice.
328. (c); "gunk" means an unpleasantly sticky or messy substance. According to the passage option (c) is the correct choice.
329. (b); Water pollution can only be understood by the whole human race
330. (a); Refer to, "Ever since the chemists began to manufacture substances that nature never invented, the problem of water purification has become complex and the danger to users of water has increased."
331. (c); Refer to, "He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and Alps will be there when he is not there anymore."
332. (d); According to the passage, it is dangerous to guess what happens to a person's soul after death.
333. (b); Refer to, "'Who am I?' asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. 'Who am I?' he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer."
334. (d); Refer to, "He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers."
335. (b); **Metaphor** means a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. According to the passage here death is compared as brother of sleep.
336. (c); Refer to, "Once Alexander was camping near a town that was inhabited by only a helpless woman and some children. The menfolk had already been killed in the battle."
337. (a); Refer to, "Feeling hungry, he stopped before a house and knocked at the door. After he had knocked about a dozen times, an old woman supported by a stick came out and enquired what he wanted. In a stern voice Alexander commanded her to get him food."
338. (b); Refer to, "The old woman who recognized Alexander from his Greek dress went inside and presently came out with a covered plate, and presented it to him."
339. (b); The old lady was braves and wise.
340. (d); "stern" means putting someone or something under extreme pressure. Hence 'adjusting' is the word which is opposite in meaning to stern.
341. (d); Refer to, "Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War."
342. (a); Refer to, "The Negro in those days owned only a few crude musical instruments which he made for himself from boxes barrels and brooms."
343. (d); Refer to, "Its roots lie deep in the tradition of Negro folk singing that once flourished throughout the rural Southland of the United States before the Civil War."
344. (b); Refer to, ". Songs of work and play trouble and hope rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South."
345. (c); Refer to, "Songs of work and play trouble and hope rose on rich and rhythmic voices everywhere in the South - from peddlers crying their wares to the countryside from work gangs on the rail roads from families gathered at the days end to sing away their weariness in their unpainted cottages overlooking the cotton fields from the wayside churches singing with the sounds of Sabbath praise."
346. (c); Refer to, "He would stare at a person, scribble some odd mathematical notations on his long notebook and then move on to the next."
347. (a); Refer to, "Once while travelling by the local bus, I got a seat beside a very strange man. He seemed interested in every passenger aboard."
348. (a); 'Scribble' means write or draw (something) carelessly or hurriedly.
349. (d); Refer to, "He saw a man's face not as a single unit but as thousands of squares put together."
350. (a); From the passage, we gather that the author is very inquisitive



## Cloze Test

## Exercise

**Direction: (1-50):** In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. Read the passage carefully and select the correct answer for the given blank out of the four alternatives.

## PASSEGE-1

Potholes and \_\_\_\_\_ placed speed breakers of all shapes and sizes on city streets have become a health \_\_\_\_\_ for two-wheeler riders. From cuts and bruises, wounds, and a visit to the emergency room to serious and \_\_\_\_\_ back and neck-related complications, potholes have become an \_\_\_\_\_ for those on the road. Doctors report an increase in patients with injuries and serious bone-related \_\_\_\_\_ in the monsoon.

- Potholes and \_\_\_\_\_ placed speed breakers  
(a) haphazardly (b) accidentally  
(c) casually (d) randomly
- become a health \_\_\_\_\_ for two-wheeler riders.  
(a) risk (b) threat  
(c) danger (d) hazard
- the emergency room to serious and \_\_\_\_\_ back  
(a) chronic (b) painful  
(c) hurtful (d) terrible
- potholes have become an \_\_\_\_\_ for those on the road.  
(a) health risk (b) dangerous situation  
(c) imminent threat (d) epidemic
- serious bone-related \_\_\_\_\_ in the monsoon.  
(a) confusions (b) complications  
(c) complexities (d) difficulties

## PASSEGE-2

\_\_\_\_\_ to a simple yoga technique in the morning, such as an energising sun-salutation or cat-cow pose, can wake up the whole mind-body element. It thus builds focus for the rest of the day and leaves you feeling \_\_\_\_\_ and ready. It also \_\_\_\_\_ awareness while doing so. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ that works backwards. You tend to sleep earlier as you are mindful of waking up early for the yoga class, so bedtime gets a higher priority in your life. Early morning yoga calms you down for the rest of the day by setting a steady tone. The breathing patterns are carried into the day leaving you \_\_\_\_\_ and relaxed.

- \_\_\_\_\_ to a simple yoga technique in the morning  
(a) Following (b) Adhering  
(c) Going after (d) Superseding
- leaves you feeling \_\_\_\_\_ and ready.  
(a) rejuvenated (b) updated  
(c) refurbished (d) restituted
- It also \_\_\_\_\_ awareness while doing so.  
(a) booms (b) facilitates  
(c) speeds up (d) enhances
- This is a \_\_\_\_\_ that works backwards.  
(a) shortcut (b) hymn  
(c) melody (d) mantra
- the day leaving you \_\_\_\_\_ and relaxed.  
(a) lazy (b) carefree  
(c) feeling at ease (d) spontaneous

## PASSEGE-3

Words give reality to life. Some do better than others, offering \_\_\_\_\_ as in twenty shades of grey. They do not \_\_\_\_\_ describe reality, they create it, giving it colour, depth, and form. \_\_\_\_\_ all, what I am really interested in here is talking about just one word which reveals a great \_\_\_\_\_ about India. The word tells us about its politics, its social self, and its communities. \_\_\_\_\_, that word is not jugaad. It's close, but the word is matlabi. offering \_\_\_\_\_ as in twenty shades of grey.

- Some do better than others, offering \_\_\_\_\_ as in twenty  
(a) distinction (b) nuance  
(c) hint (d) implication
- They do not \_\_\_\_\_ describe reality  
(a) so (b) just  
(c) somewhat (d) whatsoever
- \_\_\_\_\_ all, what I am really interested  
(a) Hence (b) So  
(c) Henceforth (d) But
- great \_\_\_\_\_ about India.  
(a) deal (b) amount  
(c) quantity (d) information
- offering \_\_\_\_\_ as in twenty shades of grey.  
(a) Because (b) But  
(c) No (d) Yes

**PASSEGE-4**

Did you think that colouring books were a \_\_\_\_\_ of your childhood? Here's something that will come as a surprise. Colouring books for adults have been steadily gaining popularity since last year. While some focus on \_\_\_\_\_ and floral designs, others have patterns \_\_\_\_\_ by nature, animals and even angels. The most popular books are those which feature mandalas. Mandalas refer to sacred circles in Sanskrit, which have \_\_\_\_\_ qualities. Deeply \_\_\_\_\_, mandalas have a rich history and are even associated with healing. Several studies say that mandalas increase self-awareness, improve concentration and promote harmony. Colour therapists reckon that different colours have different qualities and therefore, have different effects on the human mind. Did you think that colouring books were a \_\_\_\_\_ of your childhood?

16. Did you think that colouring books were a \_\_\_\_\_ of your childhood?  
 (a) blast from the past (b) remnant  
 (c) fond memory (d) activity
17. While some focus on \_\_\_\_\_ and floral designs  
 (a) deep (b) philosophical  
 (c) ideal (d) abstract
18. others have patterns \_\_\_\_\_ by nature, animals and even angels.  
 (a) inspired (b) roused  
 (c) excited (d) encouraged
19. which have \_\_\_\_\_ qualities.  
 (a) prayerful (b) pensive  
 (c) thoughtful (d) meditative
20. Did you think that colouring books were a \_\_\_\_\_ of your childhood?  
 (a) sacred (b) holy  
 (c) spiritual (d) religiously

**PASSEGE-5**

Once again, a \_\_\_\_\_ monsoon so vital to India's economic fortunes has left some states in shambles. From Assam to Karnataka, heavy rainfall in a \_\_\_\_\_ has created paralysing floods that have taken a \_\_\_\_\_, wiped out crops and destroyed hard-earned assets. When the waters \_\_\_\_\_, a familiar cycle of assessment of damage by Central teams, preparation of loss estimates and expensive \_\_\_\_\_ work such as repairs of river embankments, will follow.

21. Once again, a \_\_\_\_\_ monsoon so vital to India's  
 (a) rapid (b) huge  
 (c) thunder (d) vigorous

22. heavy rainfall in a \_\_\_\_\_ has created  
 (a) short span of time (b) very quickly  
 (c) short moments (d) fraction of a second
23. floods that have taken a \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) many deaths  
 (b) dangerous turn  
 (c) heavy toll of life  
 (d) big cost in terms of life
24. When the waters \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) rush back (b) recede  
 (c) flow away (d) ebb
25. expensive \_\_\_\_\_ work such as repairs of river embankments, will follow.  
 (a) rejuvenation (b) reclamation  
 (c) renovation (d) restoration

**PASSEGE-6**

The \_\_\_\_\_ of gurudakshina is very ancient and it is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Indian culture and tradition. If you are absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ about India, then it's advisable that you first try to understand the meaning of a guru and the \_\_\_\_\_ of his presence in the lives of those around him. This, in turn, will help you to understand what guru dakshina is. In ancient India, a teacher or a guru was a spiritually \_\_\_\_\_ guide.

26. The \_\_\_\_\_ of gurudakshina is very ancient  
 (a) habit (b) approach  
 (c) perception (d) concept
27. it is \_\_\_\_\_ to the Indian culture and tradition.  
 (a) unique (b) rare  
 (c) different (d) particular
28. If you are absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ about India,  
 (a) unknowing (b) unknowledgeable  
 (c) naïve (d) blind to
29. the \_\_\_\_\_ of his presence in the lives of those around him.  
 (a) connotation (b) implication  
 (c) understanding (d) significance
30. a teacher or a guru was a spiritually \_\_\_\_\_ guide.  
 (a) enlarged (b) evolved  
 (c) grown (d) enhanced

**PASSEGE-7**

Instead of finding the root cause of \_\_\_\_\_ of Indians, the British government took to more \_\_\_\_\_ measures. Under the Defense of India Act, it gave more power to the police to arrest persons to stop processions with \_\_\_\_\_ movements

and actions. The Act brought in the Central Legislative Assembly was defeated by one vote. Even then it was to be passed in the form of an ordinance in the "interest of the public." Bhagat Singh who was in hiding all this while, volunteered to throw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly where the meeting to pass the ordinance was being held. It was a carefully laid out \_\_\_\_\_, not to cause death or injury but to \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of the government, that the modes of its suppression could no more be tolerated. It was decided that Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt would court arrest after throwing the bomb.

31. Instead of finding the root cause of \_\_\_\_\_ of Indians,  
 (a) discontent (b) problem  
 (c) sadness (d) protest
32. to more \_\_\_\_\_ measures.  
 (a) drastic (b) angrier  
 (c) repressive (d) damaging
33. processions with \_\_\_\_\_ movements and actions.  
 (a) out of the ordinary (b) suspicious  
 (c) cautious (d) skeptical
34. It was a carefully laid out \_\_\_\_\_, not to cause death  
 (a) scam (b) trick  
 (c) trap (d) plot
35. injury but to \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of the government,  
 (a) draw (b) bring  
 (c) get (d) notice

#### PASSEGE-8

A saint or a satyagrahi is often put on a \_\_\_\_\_, freezing her acts of goodness in time. Goodness acquires an act of fixed quality \_\_\_\_\_ in amber. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ a living creature, a saint or an icon becomes a hoarding, a permanent spectacle or a redundant quotation. Saintliness or heroism becomes a bundle of pictures in a calendar, a statue \_\_\_\_\_ inflexibly. Goodness becomes a stencil fixed \_\_\_\_\_ time.

36. A saint or a satyagrahi is often put on a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) pedestal (b) platform  
 (c) plinth (d) podium
37. Goodness acquires an act of fixed quality \_\_\_\_\_ in amber.  
 (a) ingrained (b) impacted  
 (c) embedded (d) deepseated
38. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ a living creature  
 (a) being (b) having been  
 (c) had been (d) becoming

39. bundle of pictures in a calendar, a statue \_\_\_\_\_ inflexibly.  
 (a) standing (b) stands  
 (c) stood (d) always stands
40. Goodness becomes a stencil fixed \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
 (a) of (b) in  
 (c) with (d) about

#### PASSEGE-9

Sometimes the grand \_\_\_\_\_ of the Left and the Right do not seem to have any relationship with the lived experiences of ordinary Indians. For the past two decades, the Left has tried to expand social welfare programmes \_\_\_\_\_ the poor in the country by highlighting the growing \_\_\_\_\_ between the rich and the poor. The Right, on the other hand, points to the growing \_\_\_\_\_ of politically driven welfare policies and emphasises the need for economic growth to \_\_\_\_\_ poverty and improve the lives of the poor.

41. Sometimes the grand \_\_\_\_\_ of the left and the Right  
 (a) histories (b) plots  
 (c) versions (d) narratives
42. Left has tried to expand social welfare programmes \_\_\_\_\_ the poor  
 (a) for (b) which  
 (c) that (d) of
43. The growing \_\_\_\_\_ between the rich and the poor.  
 (a) dissimilarities (b) discrepancies  
 (c) disparities (d) disillusion
44. Points to the growing \_\_\_\_\_ of politically driven welfare policies  
 (a) issue (b) matter  
 (c) pain (d) burden
45. Need for economic growth to \_\_\_\_\_ poverty and improve the lives of the poor.  
 (a) agitate (b) alleviate  
 (c) aggravate (d) depress

#### PASSEGE-10

Most countries of West Asia have their own security and strategic construct. India \_\_\_\_\_ visualized nor does India see itself as a "net provider of security" in the region and, consequently, India does not figure \_\_\_\_\_ in these countries' security and strategic plans. There are again \_\_\_\_\_ limits to intelligence and counterterrorism cooperation, as \_\_\_\_\_ differences exist between many of these countries and India on \_\_\_\_\_ constitutes terrorism and who can be described as a terrorist.

46. India \_\_\_\_\_ visualized  
 (a) is not (b) was neither  
 (c) did not (d) has not

47. India does not figure \_\_\_\_\_ in these countries' security and strategic plans.  
 (a) equivocally (b) vaguely  
 (c) doubtfully (d) prominently
48. There are again \_\_\_\_\_ limits to  
 (a) certain (b) positive  
 (c) convinced (d) sure
49. As \_\_\_\_\_ differences exist  
 (a) frivolous (b) trivial  
 (c) serious (d) paltry
50. India on \_\_\_\_\_ constitutes terrorism and who can be described as a terrorist.  
 (a) who (b) whom  
 (c) what not (d) what

**PASSEGE-11**

In view of last year's H1N1 attack and prevailing \_\_\_\_\_ weather conditions, the health department officials \_\_\_\_\_ that the virus will turn more active by January end. In-charge, Integrated Disease \_\_\_\_\_ Programme (IDSP), Dr Shah, said, "Virus is still active, but not in a major way. In coming months, it is likely to become more active. Last year too, virus had claimed lives in January and February. Therefore, we are \_\_\_\_\_ as coming months might \_\_\_\_\_ a challenge.

51. In view of last year's H1N1 attack and prevailing \_\_\_\_\_ weather conditions  
 (a) erratic (b) weird  
 (c) dicey (d) unstable
52. the health department officials \_\_\_\_\_ that the virus will turn more active by January end.  
 (a) expect (b) expects  
 (c) were expecting (d) are expecting
53. Integrated Disease \_\_\_\_\_ Programme (IDSP),  
 (a) management (b) control  
 (c) surveillance (d) eradication
54. Therefore, we are \_\_\_\_\_ as coming months  
 (a) vigilant (b) open to  
 (c) on toes (d) impulsive
55. might \_\_\_\_\_ a challenge.  
 (a) show (b) pose  
 (c) throw (d) put up

**PASSEGE-12**

The preacher challenged hundreds of thousands of young people who gathered in a \_\_\_\_\_ Polish meadow to reject being a " \_\_\_\_\_ " who retreats into video games and computer screens and instead engage in social activism and politics to create a more just world. \_\_\_\_\_ his speech with \_\_\_\_\_, the 79- year-old pope, despite a long day of public appearances, addressed his eager

- audience with enthusiasm yesterday on a warm summer night. Pope Francis spoke of a \_\_\_\_\_ that comes from merely seeking convenience, from confusing happiness with a complacent way of life that could end up depriving people of the ability to determine their own fates.
56. The preacher challenged hundreds of thousands of young people who gathered in a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) huge (b) sprawling  
 (c) very big (d) gigantic
57. Polish meadow to reject being a " \_\_\_\_\_ " who retreats  
 (a) couch potato (b) lazy tomato  
 (c) loafer (d) spectator
58. \_\_\_\_\_ his speech  
 (a) Showering (b) Endowing  
 (c) Glorifying (d) Peppering
59. with \_\_\_\_\_, the 79- year-old pope  
 (a) contemporary lingo (b) modern linguistics  
 (c) fashionable jargon (d) common slang
60. Pope Francis spoke of a \_\_\_\_\_ that comes from merely seeking convenience  
 (a) selfishness (b) panic  
 (c) paralysis (d) calamity

**PASSEGE-13**

But what does this enthusiasm for voting actually \_\_\_\_\_? One popular theory \_\_\_\_\_ that poor people \_\_\_\_\_ because they are intimidated into doing so. Intimidation occurs for sure but why then, voters in places where there is no intimidation do so? Another theory is that people vote in return for \_\_\_\_\_. But recent research across India \_\_\_\_\_ that those who spend the most do not always win elections and voters do not feel any obligation to vote for those handing out freebies. In fact, they often accept the goodies from all parties but vote for only one.

61. But what does this enthusiasm for voting actually \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) answer (b) signify  
 (c) ponder (d) suppose
62. One popular theory \_\_\_\_\_ that  
 (a) poses (b) supposes  
 (c) disposes (d) proposes
63. poor people \_\_\_\_\_ because they are intimidated into doing so  
 (a) vote (b) are voting  
 (c) have voted (d) voted
64. Another theory is that people vote in return for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) bribes (b) favours  
 (c) inducements (d) help
65. But recent research across India \_\_\_\_\_ that  
 (a) show (b) has shown  
 (c) had shown (d) showed

**PASSEGE-14**

What does "victim-centric" mean in the criminal justice system? It means restoring the confidence of victims in the system and achieving the \_\_\_\_\_ of justice in whichever sense the idea is conceived. \_\_\_\_\_ this end, the system must confer certain rights on victims to enable them to \_\_\_\_\_ in the proceedings, including the right to be impleaded and to engage an advocate in serious offences, the right to track the progress of \_\_\_\_\_, the right to be heard on critical issues and to assist the court in the \_\_\_\_\_ of truth.

66. the system and achieving the \_\_\_\_\_ of justice  
 (a) purpose (b) agenda  
 (c) plan (d) goal
67. sense the idea is conceived. \_\_\_\_\_ this end  
 (a) Toward (b) For  
 (c) Near (d) Forward
68. them to \_\_\_\_\_ in the proceedings,  
 (a) share (b) participate  
 (c) judge (d) speak
69. the right to track the progress of \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) a case (b) the ruling  
 (c) the proceedings (d) the process
70. to assist the court in the \_\_\_\_\_ of truth.  
 (a) pursuance (b) perusal  
 (c) pursuing (d) pursuit

**PASSEGE-15**

An ideal policeman is a myth. You come \_\_\_\_\_ him only in crime fiction. \_\_\_\_\_ elusive is 'good policing', an idea \_\_\_\_\_ even the best of criminal justice thinkers have found it difficult to define. This is why, in what is a chaotic world, we have to reluctantly \_\_\_\_\_ for an imperfect policeman and \_\_\_\_\_ inadequate system.

71. You come \_\_\_\_\_ him only in crime fiction  
 (a) over (b) cross  
 (c) across (d) to
72. \_\_\_\_\_ elusive is 'good policing',  
 (a) Fairly (b) Justly  
 (c) Equally (d) Uniformly
73. an idea \_\_\_\_\_ even the best of criminal  
 (a) that (b) which  
 (c) whom (d) who
74. we have to reluctantly \_\_\_\_\_ for an imperfect  
 (a) decide (b) pay  
 (c) adjust (d) settle
75. policeman and \_\_\_\_\_ inadequate system.  
 (a) a (b) an  
 (c) this (d) our

**PASSEGE-16**

Targeting inflation comes from a belief that policy should be \_\_\_\_\_ and transparent, so that the private sector can factor this \_\_\_\_\_ their decision-making.

The question that this \_\_\_\_\_ is: are there more "complicated" policies which \_\_\_\_\_ better? I just note that one such policy is called "nominal income targeting".

\_\_\_\_\_ it is more complicated and the private sector is deemed to be intellectually challenged.

76. Targeting inflation comes from a belief that policy should be \_\_\_\_\_ and transparent  
 (a) elaborate (b) detailed  
 (c) easy (d) simple
77. the private sector can factor this \_\_\_\_\_ their decision-making.  
 (a) into (b) in  
 (c) within (d) onto
78. The question that this \_\_\_\_\_ is:  
 (a) shows (b) poses  
 (c) brings along (d) ask
79. more "complicated" policies which \_\_\_\_\_ better  
 (a) have been (b) will be  
 (c) were (d) are
80. \_\_\_\_\_ it is more complicated  
 (a) But (b) Hence  
 (c) So (d) Because

**PASSEGE-17**

In Greek mythology, it is said that Lycurgus, the ruler of Sparta, \_\_\_\_\_ a promise from his \_\_\_\_\_, assuring him of the immutability of his laws till he returned from an \_\_\_\_\_ journey. To make his laws immutable, Lycurgus \_\_\_\_\_. Seven justices of the Indian Supreme Court on a historic day in 1973 christened themselves as modernday Lycurguses, seeking to create, in India's constitutional context, an island of immutability, \_\_\_\_\_ titled the "basic structure".

81. it is said that Lycurgus, the ruler of Sparta,  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) elicited (b) derived  
 (c) evinced (d) attested
82. a promise from his \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) nation (b) society  
 (c) subjects (d) community
83. returned from an \_\_\_\_\_ journey.  
 (a) impending (b) brewing  
 (c) approaching (d) looming



84. To make his laws immutable, Lycurgus \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) did not return (b) never did return  
 (c) never returns (d) never returned
85. \_\_\_\_\_ titled the "basic structure".  
 (a) timely (b) aptly  
 (c) opportunely (d) pertinently

**PASSEGE-18**

\_\_\_\_\_ nearly eight decades, the women's movement \_\_\_\_\_ and debated the desirability and feasibility of a Uniform Civil Code, and has ended up \_\_\_\_\_ a simple question – what is the value of uniformity? Is it for the "integrity of the nation" that uniformity in laws is required, as some judicial pronouncements \_\_\_\_\_? If so, who exactly is the beneficiary? Which sections of people benefit from "integrity of the nation", that abstract entity which is not exactly \_\_\_\_\_ the top of your mind as your husband throws you out on the street?

86. \_\_\_\_\_ nearly eight decades  
 (a) About (b) Of  
 (c) With (d) For
87. the women's movement \_\_\_\_\_ and debated the desirability  
 (a) discussed (b) has discussed  
 (c) had discussed (d) had been discussing
88. and has ended up \_\_\_\_\_ a simple question – what is the value of uniformity?  
 (a) holding (b) positioning  
 (c) posturing (d) posing
89. as some judicial pronouncements \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) have suggested  
 (b) had been suggesting  
 (c) suggests  
 (d) suggested
90. that abstract entity which is not exactly \_\_\_\_\_ the top of your mind  
 (a) in (b) for  
 (c) at (d) of

**PASSEGE-19**

The "Global Nutrition Report 2016" once again \_\_\_\_\_ India's slow overall progress \_\_\_\_\_ addressing chronic malnutrition, manifest in stunting (low weight for age), wasting (low weight for height), micronutrient \_\_\_\_\_ and overweight. Our track \_\_\_\_\_ in reducing the proportion of undernourished children over the past decade has been modest at best, and \_\_\_\_\_ what other countries with comparable socioeconomic indicators have achieved.

91. The "Global Nutrition Report 2016" once again \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) demonstrates (b) demonstrated  
 (c) demonstrated that (d) had demonstrated

92. India's slow overall progress \_\_\_\_\_ addressing chronic malnutrition  
 (a) of (b) for  
 (c) in (d) into
93. micronutrient \_\_\_\_\_ and overweight.  
 (a) scarcities (b) lack  
 (c) absence (d) deficiencies
94. Our track \_\_\_\_\_ in reducing the proportion of undernourished children  
 (a) progress (b) record  
 (c) report (b) result
95. and \_\_\_\_\_ what other countries with comparable socioeconomic indicators  
 (a) leads (b) fails  
 (c) lags (d) falters

**PASSEGE-20**

\_\_\_\_\_ so long ago, virtually everyone seemed \_\_\_\_\_ that a sizeable majority of British voters \_\_\_\_\_ reaffirm their faith and confidence in a united Europe. Unfortunately, what was considered to be a remote possibility has actually become a very \_\_\_\_\_ reality. A small majority of voters \_\_\_\_\_ to take Britain out of the European Union (EU) in the referendum held on June 23.

96. \_\_\_\_\_ so long ago,  
 (a) Not (b) Far  
 (c) So (d) Nor
97. virtually everyone seemed \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) satisfied (b) positive  
 (c) presumptuous (d) confident
98. a sizeable majority of British voters \_\_\_\_\_ reaffirm  
 (a) would (b) will  
 (c) should (b) surely
99. a remote possibility has actually become a very \_\_\_\_\_ reality.  
 (a) ominous (b) grim  
 (c) dire (d) haunting
100. A small majority of voters \_\_\_\_\_ to take Britain out  
 (a) had opted (b) will opt  
 (c) have opted (d) has opted

**PASSEGE-21**

Equally disappointing is the court's \_\_\_\_\_, one-paragraph dismissal of the claim that criminal \_\_\_\_\_ creates a chilling effect upon speech. Such proclamations are easy \_\_\_\_\_ from the high, secure, and insulated bench of the Supreme Court. It is journalists and newspapers, fighting hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ cases in court, \_\_\_\_\_ have to deal with the very real consequences.

101. Equally disappointing is the court's \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) cursory (b) shortened  
 (c) tiny (d) slight
102. criminal \_\_\_\_\_ creates a chilling effect upon speech  
 (a) defamating (b) defamation  
 (c) defamate (d) defamations
103. Such proclamations are easy \_\_\_\_\_ from the high  
 (a) making (b) made  
 (c) for making (d) to make
104. It is journalists and newspapers, fighting hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ cases in court  
 (a) imaginary (b) frivolous  
 (c) unintelligible (d) ordinary
105. \_\_\_\_\_ have to deal with the very real consequences.  
 (a) whom (b) which  
 (c) who (d) those

**PASSEGE-22**

The main failings were of conception and a political willingness to settle \_\_\_\_\_ easy options. \_\_\_\_\_ the expansive declarations of the need "to maintain effective security of all nuclear materials, \_\_\_\_\_ includes nuclear materials used in nuclear weapons", the summits narrowed their \_\_\_\_\_ to civilian holdings \_\_\_\_\_ nonnuclear weapon states.

106. The main failings were of conception and a political willingness to settle \_\_\_\_\_ easy options.  
 (a) to (b) of  
 (c) from (d) for
107. \_\_\_\_\_ the expansive declarations of the need  
 (a) In spite (b) Since  
 (c) Despite (d) Despite of
108. \_\_\_\_\_ includes nuclear materials used in nuclear weapons"  
 (a) which (b) that  
 (c) those (d) who
109. the summits narrowed their \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) view (b) focus  
 (c) attention (d) vision
110. civilian holdings \_\_\_\_\_ non-nuclear weapon states.  
 (a) into (b) for  
 (c) in (d) about

**PASSEGE-23**

To begin \_\_\_\_\_, let us ask \_\_\_\_\_ such an appellation, assuming it has only positive \_\_\_\_\_, was ever deserved in a city like Bengaluru. At the risk \_\_\_\_\_ earning the well-shaped wrath of fellow Bengalureans, let me explain that \_\_\_\_\_ for a "peacefull" past apart, it would be difficult to assert that "Asia's Silicon Valley" had even a history of toleration of difference.

111. To begin \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) for (b) so  
 (c) with (d) thus
112. let us ask \_\_\_\_\_ such an appellation,  
 (a) whether (b) if  
 (c) even if (d) in case
113. assuming it has only positive \_\_\_\_\_, was ever deserved in a city like Bengaluru.  
 (a) nuances (b) hints  
 (c) suggestions (d) connotations
114. At the risk \_\_\_\_\_ earning the well-shaped wrath of fellow Bengalureans,  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) about (d) over
115. let me explain that \_\_\_\_\_ for a "peacefull" past apart, it would be difficult to assert that "Asia's Silicon Valley" had even a history of toleration of difference.  
 (a) nostalgia (b) remorse  
 (c) sentimentality (d) memories

**PASSEGE-24**

\_\_\_\_\_ being an intangible idea, the nation is quite real because it is a shared idea. \_\_\_\_\_ of nationhood are important for this sharing to be reliably reproduced, which is why we have familiar \_\_\_\_\_ to memory like maps, flags, or the figure of Mother India. National symbols are extremely powerful \_\_\_\_\_ they connect to compressed reservoirs of intense \_\_\_\_\_.

116. \_\_\_\_\_ being an intangible idea, the nation is quite real because it is a shared idea.  
 (a) In spite (b) Although  
 (c) Despite of (d) Despite
117. \_\_\_\_\_ of nationhood are important for this sharing to be reliably reproduced,  
 (a) Symbols (b) Badges  
 (c) Emblems (d) Figures
118. which is why we have familiar \_\_\_\_\_ to memory like maps, flags, or the figure of Mother India.  
 (a) assistance (b) aids  
 (c) help (d) support

119. National symbols are extremely powerful \_\_\_\_\_ they connect  
 (a) since (b) because  
 (c) so (d) thereof
120. to compressed reservoirs of intense \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) compassion (b) empathy  
 (c) emotion (d) elation

**PASSEGE-25**

Restorative justice is \_\_\_\_\_ from mediation though it involves meetings and dialogues to fix responsibility for wrongdoing and to find a solution acceptable to \_\_\_\_\_ three parties. More importantly, it directly addresses victim needs and \_\_\_\_\_ emphasises the private dimensions of a public wrong. It is not a substitute \_\_\_\_\_ the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload and to increase the sense of justice in the system as a \_\_\_\_\_.

121. Restorative justice is \_\_\_\_\_ from mediation though it involves meetings and dialogues to fix responsibility  
 (a) clear (b) distinct  
 (c) recognizable (d) specific
122. for wrongdoing and to find a solution acceptable to \_\_\_\_\_ three parties.  
 (a) all (b) entire  
 (c) full (d) complete
123. More importantly, it directly addresses victim needs and \_\_\_\_\_ emphasises the private dimensions of a public wrong.  
 (a) so (b) therefore  
 (c) because it (d) then it
124. It is not a substitute \_\_\_\_\_ the formal criminal justice system, but a good backup to reduce its workload  
 (a) to (b) for  
 (c) of (d) from
125. and to increase the sense of justice in the system as a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) total (b) aggregate  
 (c) whole (d) entirety

**PASSEGE-26**

This is a question that \_\_\_\_\_ beyond rights and democracy. It plunges \_\_\_\_\_ into the basics of what constitutes that which is social. Is not the primordialism and the \_\_\_\_\_ of violence being used to construct a new kind of social? Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ about such events?

126. This is a question that \_\_\_\_\_ beyond rights and democracy.  
 (a) goes (b) went  
 (c) has gone (d) is going

127. It plunges \_\_\_\_\_ into the basics of what constitutes that which is social.  
 (a) far (b) deep  
 (c) wide (d) low
128. Is not the primordialism and the \_\_\_\_\_ of violence being used to construct a new kind of social?  
 (a) tact (b) finesse  
 (c) elegance (d) banality
129. Are the current strategies of law enough to ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) over (b) on  
 (c) upon (d) about
130. and \_\_\_\_\_ about such events?  
 (a) strategise (b) plan  
 (c) philosophise (d) brood

**PASSEGE-27**

Anti-apartheid activist Desmond Tutu is even more hardheaded when he says, "In almost \_\_\_\_\_ language, the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'." Mr. Tutu adds that \_\_\_\_\_ reconciliations can only lead to spurious healing. \_\_\_\_\_ him forgiveness is a wager, an ethical wager on the future of \_\_\_\_\_ relationship. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to \_\_\_\_\_ scrutiny deserve to be treasured.

131. Anti-apartheid activist Desmond Tutu is even more hardheaded when he says, "In almost \_\_\_\_\_ language  
 (a) each (b) all  
 (c) any (d) every
132. the most difficult words are 'I am sorry'." Mr. Tutu adds that \_\_\_\_\_ reconciliations can only lead to spurious healing.  
 (a) artificial (b) phony  
 (c) spurious (d) bogus
133. \_\_\_\_\_ him forgiveness is a wager,  
 (a) For (b) To  
 (c) By (d) About
134. an ethical wager on the future of \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.  
 (a) the (b) a  
 (c) them (d) him
135. This is why the few events of apology which stand up to \_\_\_\_\_ scrutiny deserve to be treasured.  
 (a) critical (b) sarcastic  
 (c) cynical (d) satirical

**PASSEGE-28**

The stomach \_\_\_\_\_ and the mind revolts \_\_\_\_\_ the media report such events. Yet, one realizes that there is little follow \_\_\_\_\_. It is almost as if such events pile up on the assembly line of memory as society seems unbal to \_\_\_\_\_ such events. There is both denial and \_\_\_\_\_ in the way we consume the event.

136. The stomach \_\_\_\_\_ and  
 (a) stirs (b) turns  
 (c) twists (d) churns
137. the mind revolts \_\_\_\_\_ the media report such events.  
 (a) when (b) if  
 (c) as (d) being
138. Yet, one realizes that there is little follow \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) on (b) up  
 (c) about (d) through
139. It is almost as if such events pile up on the assembly line of memory as society seems unbal to \_\_\_\_\_ such events.  
 (a) learn (b) assimilate  
 (c) incorporate (d) strategise
140. There is both denial and \_\_\_\_\_ in the way we consume the event.  
 (a) negation (b) bias  
 (c) indifference (d) refusal

**PASSEGE-29**

It is obviously wrong as the cost of school uniform, books and stationery, and transport, \_\_\_\_\_ all are under the monopoly of the school, are not included. \_\_\_\_\_ private schools want additional money for special occasions like festivals, picnics, \_\_\_\_\_ and projects. And they often recommend tuition for the children. None of this \_\_\_\_\_ in this cost calculation. However, the family \_\_\_\_\_ this burden and these items add significantly to the revenue of private schools.

141. It is obviously wrong as the cost of school uniform, books and stationery, and transport, \_\_\_\_\_ all are under the monopoly of the school, are not included.  
 (a) that (b) those  
 (c) which (d) when
142. \_\_\_\_\_ private schools want additional money for special occasions like festivals,  
 (a) Occasionally (b) Randomly  
 (c) Rarely (d) Mostly
143. picnics, \_\_\_\_\_ and projects.  
 (a) travels (b) tours  
 (c) expeditions (d) excursions

144. And they often recommend tuition for the children. None of this \_\_\_\_\_ in this cost calculation.  
 (a) counts (b) is counted  
 (c) have been counted (d) had been counted
145. However, the family \_\_\_\_\_ this burden and these items add significantly to the revenue of private schools.  
 (a) bore (b) bears  
 (c) had borne (d) is bearing

**PASSEGE-30**

India has already made \_\_\_\_\_ concessions to enable a consensus and successful outcome at Paris. Now it must ensure that it is not caught in a relentless \_\_\_\_\_ process where each concession becomes an argument for making the next one. The post-Paris negotiations will determine more \_\_\_\_\_ the shape of the climate change architecture for the next several decades. We \_\_\_\_\_ ensure that India's vital interests are safeguarded and the principle \_\_\_\_\_ equity and equitable burden-sharing is reflected across this architecture.

146. India has already made \_\_\_\_\_ concessions to enable a consensus and successful outcome at Paris.  
 (a) so much (b) substantial  
 (c) many (d) a lot of
147. Now it must ensure that it is not caught in a relentless \_\_\_\_\_ process where each concession becomes an argument for making the next one.  
 (a) lengthy (b) protracted  
 (c) infinite (d) attrition
148. The post-Paris negotiations will determine more \_\_\_\_\_ the shape of the climate change architecture for the next several decades.  
 (a) precisely (b) exactly  
 (c) refinely (d) sophisticatedly
149. We \_\_\_\_\_ ensure that India's vital interests are safeguarded and  
 (a) would (b) could  
 (c) must (d) have
150. the principle \_\_\_\_\_ equity and equitable burden-sharing is reflected across this architecture.  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) about (d) like

**PASSEGE-31**

Irony. \_\_\_\_\_ word captures our response to the ongoing nationwide drought in more ways than one. We have woken \_\_\_\_\_ the reality of drought a full six months after the end of

monsoon. After waking up, we focus \_\_\_\_\_ the drinking water \_\_\_\_\_ in urban centres and not the multidimensional crisis of life and livelihood in \_\_\_\_\_ hinterland.

151. Irony. \_\_\_\_\_ word captures our response to the ongoing nationwide drought in more ways than one.  
 (a) This one (b) That one  
 (c) One (d) A
152. We have woken \_\_\_\_\_ the reality of drought a full six months after the end of monsoon.  
 (a) up (b) up to  
 (c) to (d) for
153. After waking up, we focus \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) on (b) in  
 (c) into (d) upon
154. the drinking water \_\_\_\_\_ in urban centres and not the multidimensional \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) dilemma (b) trouble  
 (c) impasse (d) crisis
155. crisis of life and livelihood in \_\_\_\_\_ hinterland.  
 (a) rustic (b) village  
 (c) rural (d) urban

**PASSEGE-32**

The battle between attackers and the attacked is becoming still more \_\_\_\_\_. Faced with potentially new cyber \_\_\_\_\_, the danger to India's economic and national security is going \_\_\_\_\_ geometrical progression. To be forearmed, with \_\_\_\_\_ offensive cyber operations and \_\_\_\_\_ cyber security, is essential.

156. The battle between attackers and the attacked is becoming still more \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) stronger (b) asymmetric  
 (c) inclined (d) strange
157. Faced with potentially new cyber \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) onslaughts (b) attack  
 (c) world (d) intrusions
158. the danger to India's economic and national security is going \_\_\_\_\_ geometrical progression.  
 (a) down as (b) down for  
 (c) up on (d) up in
159. To be forearmed, with \_\_\_\_\_ offensive  
 (a) the two (b) both  
 (c) either (d) neither
160. cyber operations and \_\_\_\_\_ cyber security, is essential.  
 (a) more stronger (b) strongest  
 (c) strengthened (d) strengthening

**PASSEGE-33**

To impose costs on one of the parties at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_ litigation is common; it is meant, among other things, to act as a \_\_\_\_\_ against litigants abusing the process and the system of the law. But to seek pre-deposits with a view to prioritising a certain kind of case over another, by \_\_\_\_\_ early dates of hearing to those that are capable of paying huge \_\_\_\_\_ of money, is simply staggering. It reinforces a scheme of classism that ought to have no place in any court of law, let \_\_\_\_\_ the apex court of the land.

161. To impose costs on one of the parties at the end of a \_\_\_\_\_ litigation is common; it is meant, among other things,  
 (a) chronic (b) protracted  
 (c) perpetual (d) infinite
162. to act as a \_\_\_\_\_ against litigants abusing the process and the system of the law.  
 (a) deterrent (b) incentive  
 (c) catalyst (d) stimulus
163. But to seek pre-deposits with a view to prioritising a certain kind of case over another, by \_\_\_\_\_ early dates of hearing  
 (a) conceding (b) rewarding  
 (c) donating (d) granting
164. to those that are capable of paying huge \_\_\_\_\_ of money, is simply staggering.  
 (a) total (b) quantity  
 (c) sums (d) worth
165. It reinforces a scheme of classism that ought to have no place in any court of law, let \_\_\_\_\_ the apex court of the land.  
 (a) only (b) lonely  
 (c) alone (d) sole

**PASSEGE-34**

In the course \_\_\_\_\_ the hearing, the Central government \_\_\_\_\_ to concede that it had not fulfilled many of its statutory \_\_\_\_\_. The National Disaster Policy required under the Disaster Management Act did not exist. The Disaster Mitigation Fund proposed under the same Act \_\_\_\_\_. The National Disaster Response Force did not have \_\_\_\_\_ expertise to deal with the drought. It also admitted that the Centre had delayed releasing assistance to States under the National Disaster Response Fund.

166. In the course \_\_\_\_\_ the hearing  
 (a) of (b) for  
 (c) to (d) with

167. The Central government \_\_\_\_\_ to concede  
 (a) forced (b) was forced  
 (c) was being forced (d) forces
168. It had not fulfilled many of its statutory \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) liabilities (b) contracts  
 (c) rights (d) obligations
169. The Disaster Mitigation Fund proposed under the same Act \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) would not be created  
 (b) was not being created  
 (c) has not been created  
 (d) could not be created
170. The National Disaster Response Force did not have \_\_\_\_\_ expertise to deal with the drought.  
 (a) any (b) some  
 (c) all (d) little

**PASSEGE-35**

All of us have admired some writers, \_\_\_\_\_ their work over that of others for their writing style as much as for the content of their work. \_\_\_\_\_ writer who has, for more than half a century, \_\_\_\_\_ for his searing honesty is George Orwell. He is recondite, but he is never \_\_\_\_\_. He says it as it is and yet says it as it has not been said \_\_\_\_\_.

171. All of us have admired some writers, \_\_\_\_\_ their work over that of others for their writing style as much as for the content of their work.  
 (a) preferring (b) preferred  
 (c) having preferred (d) had preferred
172. \_\_\_\_\_ writer who has, for more than half a century,  
 (a) The (b) This  
 (c) That (d) One
173. \_\_\_\_\_ for his searing honesty is George Orwell.  
 (a) was admired (b) been admired  
 (c) admired (d) was being admired
174. He is recondite, but he is never \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) trite (b) pertinent  
 (c) impressive (d) relevant
175. He says it as it is and yet says it as it has not been said \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) after (b) later  
 (c) before (d) since

**PASSEGE-36**

We now have a peculiar combination \_\_\_\_\_ the economic policy of India: a declared attempt at fiscal consolidation, combined with a \_\_\_\_\_ to do what it takes to raise tax revenues. This unfortunate has meant a squeeze \_\_\_\_\_ Central government expenditures, and particularly those relating to social spending that directly \_\_\_\_\_ most people in the country.

176. We now have a peculiar combination \_\_\_\_\_ the economic policy of India  
 (a) into (b) in  
 (c) of (d) about
177. combined with a \_\_\_\_\_ to do what it takes to raise tax revenues.  
 (a) doubt (b) objection  
 (c) questioning (d) reluctance
178. This unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_ has meant a squeeze  
 (a) juxtaposition (b) nearness  
 (c) contact (d) proximity
179. \_\_\_\_\_ Central government expenditures  
 (a) onto (b) on  
 (c) upon (d) for
180. social spending that directly \_\_\_\_\_ most people in the country.  
 (a) effects (b) affected  
 (c) affects (d) affect

**PASSEGE-37**

The committee \_\_\_\_\_ criminal justice reforms recommended a threefold strategy to arrest the drift and to prevent total disaster. First, the law, substantive and procedural, requires a fresh \_\_\_\_\_ look based on changes in society and economy \_\_\_\_\_ priorities in governance. The guiding \_\_\_\_\_ in the reform process should be decriminalisation wherever \_\_\_\_\_ and diversion, reserving the criminal justice system mainly to deal with real "hard" crimes.

181. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ criminal justice reforms  
 (a) of (b) on  
 (c) for (d) upon
182. requires a fresh \_\_\_\_\_ look based on changes  
 (a) full (b) complete  
 (c) through (d) comprehensive
183. economy \_\_\_\_\_ priorities in governance.  
 (a) as well as (b) and  
 (c) and also (d) plus

184. The guiding \_\_\_\_\_ in the reform  
(a) law (b) rule  
(c) principle (d) path
185. \_\_\_\_\_ process should be decriminalisation wherever \_\_\_\_\_ and diversion  
(a) possible (b) allowed  
(c) imaginable (d) viable

**PASSEGE-38**

The new claim that \_\_\_\_\_ out of misplaced confidence that all that is in education can be \_\_\_\_\_ is that the 'per unit cost of outcome' is lower in private schools. Meaning that even \_\_\_\_\_ the learning outcomes of private schools are not better \_\_\_\_\_ the public schools, the cost \_\_\_\_\_ running private schools is much lower.

186. The new claim that \_\_\_\_\_ out of misplaced  
(a) emerging (b) emerge  
(c) was emerged (d) emerged
187. education can be \_\_\_\_\_ is that the 'per unit cost of outcome' is lower in private schools.  
(a) quantified (b) counted  
(c) totaled (d) scored
188. Meaning that even \_\_\_\_\_ the learning outcomes of private schools  
(a) if (b) when  
(c) whereas (d) as
189. better \_\_\_\_\_ the public schools  
(a) then (b) than  
(c) to (d) as
190. the cost \_\_\_\_\_ running private schools is much lower.  
(a) for (b) about  
(c) of (d) with

**PASSEGE-39**

\_\_\_\_\_ some respects, this is unsurprising. Many of these laws do not have an \_\_\_\_\_ political flavour. The rule against admitting \_\_\_\_\_ evidence, for instance, is a result of simple good sense and a keen awareness of human \_\_\_\_\_, independent of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled. The same \_\_\_\_\_ for the laws of property and contract.

191. \_\_\_\_\_ some respects  
(a) Into (b) About  
(c) In (d) On
192. Many of these laws do not have an \_\_\_\_\_ political flavour.  
(a) overtly (b) adequately  
(c) averagely (d) abundantly

193. The rule against admitting \_\_\_\_\_ evidence  
(a) gossip (b) rumour  
(c) scandal (d) hearsay
194. a keen awareness of human \_\_\_\_\_,  
(a) biology (b) nature  
(c) personality (d) quality
195. The same \_\_\_\_\_ for the laws of property and contract.  
(a) comes (b) goes  
(c) pushes (d) pulls

**PASSEGE-40**

Decisions that profoundly \_\_\_\_\_ not only the present \_\_\_\_\_ succeeding generations, should not be taken in a \_\_\_\_\_, or through onetime referendums. This is basic political common \_\_\_\_\_. But in a voter turnout of 72.2 per cent, 51.9 per cent decided that Britain should exit the European Union (EU). The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Brexit vote are painfully clear.

196. Decisions that profoundly \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) effect (b) affect  
(c) are effecting (d) are affecting
197. not only the present \_\_\_\_\_ succeeding generations,  
(a) even the (b) but even the  
(c) however also (d) but also
198. should not be taken in a \_\_\_\_\_, or through onetime referendums.  
(a) speed (b) rush  
(c) fast (d) race
199. This is basic political common \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) sense (b) feeling  
(c) attitude (d) philosophy
200. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Brexit vote are painfully clear.  
(a) residue (b) corollary  
(c) consequences (d) sequel

**PASSEGE-41**

Once \_\_\_\_\_, it is that time of the year when the examination results season may be just ending and the admissions season is in progress, and marked by a \_\_\_\_\_ of two contradictory voices – often from the same people – that rose to deafening \_\_\_\_\_ from April to May when the results of various school boards \_\_\_\_\_. The first voice \_\_\_\_\_ those who succeeded and did wondrously well.

201. Once \_\_\_\_\_,  
(a) upon a time (b) only  
(c) again (d) more

202. marked by a \_\_\_\_\_ of two contradictory voices  
(a) cacophony (b) high decibel  
(c) whisper (d) silence
203. rose to deafening \_\_\_\_\_ from April to May  
(a) level (b) levels  
(c) height (d) crescendos
204. the results of various school boards \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) are declaring (b) declare  
(c) were being declared (d) were declared
205. The first voice \_\_\_\_\_ those who succeeded and did wondrously well.  
(a) congratulates (b) applaud  
(c) celebrated (d) recommended
211. In its \_\_\_\_\_ phase  
(a) nascent (b) potential  
(c) fresh (d) promising
212. all Internet content \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) stakeholders (b) providers  
(c) manufacturers (d) coders
213. The Internet companies were then the new kids on the \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) slab (b) bar  
(c) block (d) square
214. was the first net neutrality war, and it \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) established (b) establishes  
(c) was establishing (d) were establishing
215. the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet between different types of content or sites.  
(a) suffarage (b) quota  
(c) nonalignment (d) nondiscrimination

**PASSEGE-42**

The very \_\_\_\_\_ of apologizing and forgiveness \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of memory and the vitality of the community as a link between past, present and future. It \_\_\_\_\_ the question of the responsibility \_\_\_\_\_ the past and its injustices. Somehow for many politicians, the past is a different country for \_\_\_\_\_ they have no responsibility.

206. The very \_\_\_\_\_ of apologizing  
(a) act (b) stand  
(c) behavior (d) attitude
207. forgiveness \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of memory and the vitality of the community  
(a) repeats (b) rectifies  
(c) replays (d) reiterates
208. It \_\_\_\_\_ the question  
(a) hikes (b) raises  
(c) ups (d) boosts
209. the responsibility \_\_\_\_\_ the past and its injustices.  
(a) of (b) about  
(c) for (d) to
210. the past is a different country for \_\_\_\_\_ they have no responsibility.  
(a) that (b) those  
(c) which (d) whom

**PASSEGE-43**

In its \_\_\_\_\_ phase, the big telco monopolies tried to levy a "tax" on all Internet content \_\_\_\_\_. The Internet companies were then the new kids on the \_\_\_\_\_. They and the Internet user community fought back such attempts. This was the first net neutrality war, and it \_\_\_\_\_ the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ on the Internet between different types of content or sites.

**PASSEGE-44**

This argument is completely \_\_\_\_\_ and shows very little understanding \_\_\_\_\_ education. The costs quoted for private schools, one, have no reliable source of data and, \_\_\_\_\_, they discount two kinds of hidden costs – to the family and \_\_\_\_\_ the nation. Often the cost of education in private schools is \_\_\_\_\_ with the fee per child.

216. This argument is completely \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) incredible (b) spurious  
(c) amazing (d) inadequate
217. Shows very little understanding \_\_\_\_\_ education.  
(a) of (b) for  
(c) with (d) toward
218. one, have no reliable source of data and, \_\_\_\_\_, they discount two kinds of hidden costs  
(a) twice (b) both  
(c) two (d) secondly
219. to the family and \_\_\_\_\_ the nation.  
(a) to (b) of  
(c) for (d) about
220. Often the cost of education in private schools is \_\_\_\_\_ with the fee per child.  
(a) equation (b) equates  
(c) equating (d) equated

**PASSEGE-45**

There \_\_\_\_\_ three components to the UGC's package governing the faculty. Of these, mostly two have proved to be \_\_\_\_\_ of contention between the two parties. These have to do with the \_\_\_\_\_ workload for teachers and student evaluation of courses, including \_\_\_\_\_ the lecturer herself. But it is the third component that needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ for its suitability.



221. There \_\_\_\_\_ three components to the UGC's package governing the faculty.  
 (a) is (b) have been  
 (c) had been (d) are
222. Of these, Mostly two have proved to be of contention between the two parties.  
 (a) Bones (b) muscles  
 (c) teeth (d) nails
223. \_\_\_\_\_ of contention between the two parties. These have to do with the \_\_\_\_\_ workload for teacher's student evaluation of courses  
 (a) Mandated (b) voluntary  
 (c) charged (d) summoned
224. Including \_\_\_\_\_ the lecturer herself.  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) with (d) about
225. But it is the third component that needs to be \_\_\_\_\_ for its suitability.  
 (a) Pored over (b) scrutinised  
 (c) scanned (d) perused

**PASSEGE-46**

- Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to \_\_\_\_\_ their relevance and value under profoundly changed and \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances. In response \_\_\_\_\_ the challenge, a strong view is forming within the profession that one way to ensure that the activities that \_\_\_\_\_ journalism will continue to matter is to hone, strengthen, and develop its professional capabilities to perform certain \_\_\_\_\_ tasks.
226. Worldwide, journalism and the news industry are struggling, in this digital age, to \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) veto (b) reassert  
 (c) withhold (d) renounce
227. relevance and value under profoundly changed and \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances.  
 (a) stagnant (b) plethora of  
 (c) variety (d) changing
228. In response \_\_\_\_\_ the challenge  
 (a) to (b) of  
 (c) for (d) about
229. activities that \_\_\_\_\_ journalism  
 (a) make (b) manufacture  
 (c) constitute (d) collect
230. develop its professional capabilities to perform certain \_\_\_\_\_ tasks.  
 (a) trivial (b) core  
 (c) trite (d) frivolous

**PASSEGE-47**

- The chasm \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of the people who struggle \_\_\_\_\_ survival, action and inaction by representatives, and lack of remedial justice has compromised representative democracy \_\_\_\_\_ . Defections from one party to another indicate \_\_\_\_\_ of the basic obligations of representatives, even \_\_\_\_\_ their own people starve.
231. The chasm \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of the people  
 (a) between (b) of  
 (c) about (d) in
232. who struggle \_\_\_\_\_ survival, action  
 (a) for (b) with  
 (c) from (d) of
233. lack of remedial justice has compromised representative democracy \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 (a) really (b) superlatively  
 (c) enormously (d) too much
234. Defections from one party to another indicate \_\_\_\_\_ of the basic obligations of representatives  
 (a) renouncing (b) renunciation  
 (c) renunciate (d) the renunciation
235. even \_\_\_\_\_ their own people starve.  
 (a) like (b) so  
 (c) whereas (d) as

**PASSEGE-48**

- We also need to work towards a re-engineering of procedures. It \_\_\_\_\_ that fear of being scrutinised by the office of the Central Vigilance Commissioner has \_\_\_\_\_ loan officers in the public sector into inaction. It is \_\_\_\_\_ no use having a publicly-owned banking \_\_\_\_\_ that does not extend credit to sound projects on grounds of \_\_\_\_\_ scrutiny.
236. It \_\_\_\_\_ that fear of being scrutinised by the office  
 (a) has been suggested  
 (b) were suggested  
 (c) are being suggested  
 (d) is suggesting
237. Central Vigilance Commissioner has \_\_\_\_\_ loan officers in the public sector into inaction.  
 (a) encouraged (b) emboldened  
 (c) petrified (d) energized

238. Central Vigilance Commissioner has \_\_\_\_\_ loan officers in the public sector into inaction.  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) as (d) to
239. \_\_\_\_\_ that does not extend credit  
 (a) system (b) scheme  
 (c) structure (d) ideology
240. sound projects on grounds of \_\_\_\_\_ scrutiny.  
 (a) pensive (b) retrospective  
 (c) reflective (d) contemplative
246. \_\_\_\_\_ must emphasize  
 (a) Someone (b) one  
 (c) Anyone (d) Everyone
247. forgiveness and \_\_\_\_\_ are not sentimental  
 (a) apology (b) sorry  
 (c) humility (d) pride
248. French philosopher Jacques Derrida \_\_\_\_\_ "the grand scenes of repentance and theatricality".  
 (a) says (b) said  
 (c) told (d) called
249. rare moment where the human shaken  
 (a) competition (b) fight  
 (c) journey (d) race
250. \_\_\_\_\_ its own humanity.  
 (a) looks (b) see at  
 (c) examines (d) observe

**PASSEGE-49**

India is a country that loves decentralisation and it covers almost every \_\_\_\_\_. I will focus \_\_\_\_\_ the subject of tyranny. For example, look \_\_\_\_\_ our police stations. We \_\_\_\_\_ a Hobbesian sovereign ruling over us. In political \_\_\_\_\_, one has what is called the concept of sovereignty which is discussed in Hobbesian terms.

241. country that loves decentralisation and it covers almost every \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) area (b) volume  
 (c) range (d) size
242. I will focus \_\_\_\_\_ the subject of tyranny  
 (a) in (b) to  
 (c) on (d) near
243. For example, look \_\_\_\_\_ our police stations  
 (a) into (b) upon  
 (c) at (d) towards
244. We \_\_\_\_\_ a Hobbesian sovereign ruling over us.  
 (a) do not need (b) are not needing  
 (c) shall not need (d) won't be needing
245. In political \_\_\_\_\_, one has what is called the concept of sovereignty which is discussed in Hobbesian terms.  
 (a) aesthetics (b) metaphysics  
 (c) outlook (d) philosophy

**PASSEGE-50**

\_\_\_\_\_ must emphasize that forgiveness and \_\_\_\_\_ are not sentimental acts constructing melodramatic spaces creating what French philosopher Jacques Derrida \_\_\_\_\_ "the grand scenes of repentance and theatricality". Here, as Derrida claimed, is that rare moment where the human \_\_\_\_\_ shaken against itself \_\_\_\_\_ its own humanity.

**PASSEGE-51**

All this does not bode \_\_\_\_\_ for even the loosest definitions of cosmopolitanism. A city by definition is a space, as \_\_\_\_\_ historians and sociologists have already told us, which ideally privileges and \_\_\_\_\_ the unexpected encounter, and calls on its citizens to be able to respond humanely even to those \_\_\_\_\_ are not linked to us in familial, ethnic, nationalist or caste \_\_\_\_\_.

251. All this does not bode \_\_\_\_\_ for even the loosest definitions of cosmopolitanism.  
 (a) well (b) nice  
 (c) good (d) fine
252. A city by definition is a space, as \_\_\_\_\_ historians and sociologists have already told us  
 (a) infinite (b) innumerable  
 (c) incalculable (d) multiple
253. which ideally privileges and \_\_\_\_\_ the unexpected encounter,  
 (a) nurtured (b) nurturing  
 (c) nurtures (d) nurture
254. respond humanely even to those \_\_\_\_\_ are not linked to us in familial  
 (a) who (b) whom  
 (c) whose (d) whoever
255. ethnic, nationalist or caste \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) partnerships (b) alliances  
 (c) clans (d) affiliations

**PASSEGE-52**

Widespread liberalization of the economic \_\_\_\_\_ regime was long overdue in 1991, and has played a positive role since, but its impact has \_\_\_\_\_ its course and the policy has

recognisable \_\_\_\_\_. Liberalization cannot address all aspects of the manmade environment and now climate change \_\_\_\_\_ to change everything forever. We do not have another quarter century to deal \_\_\_\_\_ these imperatives.

256. Widespread liberalization of the economic \_\_\_\_\_ regime

- (a) manifesto (b) statement  
(c) plan (d) policy

257. but its impact has \_\_\_\_\_ its course

- (a) run (b) ran  
(c) been running (d) had ran

258. the policy has recognisable \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) limits (b) constraint  
(c) considerations (d) fault

259. now climate change \_\_\_\_\_ to change everything forever.

- (a) were threatening (b) threatens  
(c) threatened (d) are threatening

260. We do not have another quarter century to deal \_\_\_\_\_ these imperatives.

- (a) about (b) for  
(c) with (d) of

### PASSEGE-53

That is why publicly invoking these symbols has to be an act of responsible citizenship and not self \_\_\_\_\_ demagoguery, but the difference can be hard to \_\_\_\_\_. The problem with emotive symbols is that \_\_\_\_\_ they can multiply the force of arguments, they cannot replace the arguments \_\_\_\_\_. All persuasion harnesses symbols but principled persuasion must also provide arguments that can be \_\_\_\_\_ debated.

261. That is why publicly invoking these symbols has to be an act of responsible citizenship and not self \_\_\_\_\_ demagoguery,

- (a) efficacy (b) serving  
(c) esteem (d) reference

262. but the difference can be hard to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) tell (b) say  
(c) speak (d) mention

263. The problem with emotive symbols is that \_\_\_\_\_ they can multiply the force of arguments,

- (a) tough (b) though  
(c) through (d) Thorough

264. they cannot replace the arguments \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) yourselves (b) yourself  
(c) by themselves (d) themselves

265. All persuasion harnesses symbols but principled persuasion must also provide arguments that can be \_\_\_\_\_ debated.

- (a) absurdly (b) carefully  
(c) rationally (d) friendly

### PASSEGE-54

But representatives have cynically chosen to look the other \_\_\_\_\_ when matters of justice are involved. They seem to have only a will to power; to be part of a new \_\_\_\_\_ elite.

\_\_\_\_\_ they forget that the history of struggle is the future of struggle. Maoism is one extreme \_\_\_\_\_ struggle \_\_\_\_\_ corrupt appropriative and greedy elites; there are others.

266. But representatives have cynically chosen to look the other \_\_\_\_\_ when matters of justice are involved.

- (a) road (b) action  
(c) way (d) method

267. They seem to have only a will to power; to be part of a new \_\_\_\_\_ elite.

- (a) exploitative (b) decent  
(c) ethical (d) fair

268. \_\_\_\_\_ they forget that the history of struggle is the future of struggle.

- (a) Hence (b) So  
(c) In spite of (d) But

269. Maoism is one extreme \_\_\_\_\_ struggle

- (a) size (b) form of  
(c) sample (d) paragon

270. \_\_\_\_\_ corrupt appropriative and greedy elites; there are others.

- (a) against (b) of  
(c) for (d) with

### PASSEGE-55

Cyber security has \_\_\_\_\_ interesting parallel to terrorism. \_\_\_\_\_ are asymmetric. Ensuring security of data, information, and communication is considerably harder than hacking into a system. The attacker has an inherent \_\_\_\_\_ in both conventional terrorism and cyber-attacks. In the case \_\_\_\_\_ statesponsored attacks, the challenges are of a much \_\_\_\_\_ magnitude.

271. Cyber security has \_\_\_\_\_ interesting parallel to terrorism.

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

272. \_\_\_\_\_ are asymmetric.  
 (a) Both (b) Two  
 (c) Twice (d) Together
273. The attacker has an inherent \_\_\_\_\_ in both conventional terrorism and cyber-attacks.  
 (a) advantage (b) resource  
 (c) comfort (d) sanction
274. In the case \_\_\_\_\_ statesponsored attacks,  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) with (d) about
275. the challenges are of a much \_\_\_\_\_ magnitude.  
 (a) heightened (b) heightened  
 (c) high (d) higher

**PASSEGE-56**

The way criminal justice is designed and administered today \_\_\_\_\_ serves any of the purposes for which it is set up: towards securing life and property. It does not \_\_\_\_\_ criminals because of the delay and uncertainties involved in its processes and ridiculously ineffective punishments it imposes \_\_\_\_\_ those few who get convicted. It provides wide discretion to the police and the prosecution, \_\_\_\_\_ the system vulnerable to corruption and manipulation and endangering basic \_\_\_\_\_ of innocent citizens.

276. today \_\_\_\_\_ serves any of the purposes for which it is set up: towards securing life and property.  
 (a) little (b) only  
 (c) hardly (d) scantily
277. It does not \_\_\_\_\_ criminals because of the delay  
 (a) deter (b) divert  
 (c) ban (d) prohibit
278. punishments it imposes \_\_\_\_\_ those few who get convicted.  
 (a) of (b) onto  
 (c) over (d) on
279. It provides wide discretion to the police and the prosecution, \_\_\_\_\_ the system  
 (a) to render (b) rendering  
 (c) rendered (d) render
280. manipulation and endangering basic \_\_\_\_\_ of innocent citizens.  
 (a) powers (b) facilities  
 (c) duties (d) rights

**PASSEGE-57**

Several countries \_\_\_\_\_ the world are now replacing the \_\_\_\_\_ model of criminal justice partly \_\_\_\_\_ wholly with different models of restorative justice, \_\_\_\_\_ promising results in crime control. The process is more collaborative, consensual and inclusive, that is characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ indigenous systems of justice.

281. Several countries \_\_\_\_\_ the world  
 (a) cross (b) across  
 (c) beyond (d) over
282. are now replacing the \_\_\_\_\_ model  
 (a) opposing (b) anti  
 (c) against (d) adversarial
283. criminal justice partly \_\_\_\_\_ wholly with different models of restorative justice  
 (a) or (b) nor  
 (c) and (d) but
284. \_\_\_\_\_ promising results in crime control. The process is more collaborative, consensual and inclusive  
 (a) to yield (b) yielding  
 (c) for yielding (d) yields
285. that is characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ indigenous systems of justice.  
 (a) for (b) as  
 (c) of (d) like

**PASSEGE-58**

Immigration was exploited in the campaign with \_\_\_\_\_ cynicism, \_\_\_\_\_ by populist politicians from the lunar right, but by Labour politicians drawing on their own venerable tradition of promoting and nurturing racism, a symptom \_\_\_\_\_ corruption not at the bottom but at the top. The reason millions of refugees \_\_\_\_\_ the Middle East \_\_\_\_\_ Iraq, now Syria—are the invasions and imperial mayhem of Britain, the United States, France the European Union and NATO.

286. Immigration was exploited in the campaign with \_\_\_\_\_ cynicism  
 (a) whole (b) ripe  
 (c) talented (d) consummate
287. \_\_\_\_\_ by populist politicians from the lunar right,  
 (a) not only (b) although  
 (c) so (d) as

288. a symptom \_\_\_\_\_ corruption  
not at the bottom but at the top.  
(a) of (b) for  
(c) by (d) with
289. The reason \_\_\_\_\_ millions of refugees  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(a) will flee (b) have fled  
(c) fled (d) has fled
290. the Middle East \_\_\_\_\_ Iraq, now  
Syria—are the invasions and imperial mayhem  
of Britain  
(a) one (b) once  
(c) first (d) firstly

**PASSEGE-59**

The spectre of growing cyber threat demands changes in the \_\_\_\_\_ of users of systems, a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to investment in hardening systems, better training \_\_\_\_\_ computer security practices, and careful engineering of things to be connected to networks. Almost certainly it would \_\_\_\_\_ that certain critical computers and controls are unhooked from the network, a \_\_\_\_\_ known as 'air gapping'.

291. The spectre of growing cyber threat demands changes in the \_\_\_\_\_ of users of systems  
(a) attitude (b) look out  
(c) decision (d) feeling
292. a \_\_\_\_\_ approach to investment in hardening systems,  
(a) lazy (b) lethargic  
(c) inactive (d) proactive
293. better training \_\_\_\_\_ computer security practices,  
(a) at (b) for  
(c) in (d) into
294. Almost certainly it would \_\_\_\_\_ that certain critical computers  
(a) produce (b) mean  
(c) represent (d) characterise
295. and controls are unhooked from the network, a \_\_\_\_\_ known as 'air gapping'.  
(a) utility (b) use  
(c) mode (d) practice

**PASSEGE-60**

\_\_\_\_\_ the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), the government had purchased assets of struggling banks with a view \_\_\_\_\_ ensuring that they did not collapse taking \_\_\_\_\_ them the rest of the financial

system. These assets \_\_\_\_\_ later at a profit by the government! The U.S. government had acted smartly, while in the Indian case the banks now find themselves \_\_\_\_\_ with loans made by them to an individual with negative net worth.

296. \_\_\_\_\_ the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP)  
(a) Below (b) Down  
(c) Lower (d) Under
297. the government had purchased assets of struggling banks with a view \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) to (b) of  
(c) for (d) so
298. ensuring that they did not collapse taking \_\_\_\_\_ them the rest of the financial system.  
(a) from (b) all  
(c) along with (d) also with
299. These assets \_\_\_\_\_ later at a profit by the government!  
(a) are disposed of  
(b) were disposed of  
(c) are disposed off  
(d) had been disposed off
300. find themselves \_\_\_\_\_ with loans made by them to an individual with negative net worth.  
(a) saddled (b) baffled  
(c) puzzled (d) caught

**PASSEGE-61**

In a strange \_\_\_\_\_, the production and the consumption of the event become cause for concern. \_\_\_\_\_ wonders whether newer forms of "noncaring" or violence are appearing. Somehow, silence, even \_\_\_\_\_, quietly suppresses a meditation on such events. \_\_\_\_\_ a professor, I can recollect the number of occasions when my students have cried as we discussed such events in class. \_\_\_\_\_, society seems so indifferent.

301. In a strange \_\_\_\_\_,  
(a) way (b) form  
(c) step (d) method
302. \_\_\_\_\_ wonders whether newer forms of "noncaring" or violence are appearing.  
(a) Anyone (b) One  
(c) Someone (d) Somebody
303. Somehow, silence, even \_\_\_\_\_, quietly suppresses a meditation on such events.  
(a) attention (b) bias  
(c) regard (d) indifference

304. \_\_\_\_\_ a professor,  
 (a) Like (b) Alike  
 (c) As (d) Be
305. \_\_\_\_\_, society seems so indifferent.  
 (a) Yet (b) Thus  
 (c) Hence (d) So

**PASSEGE-62**

History rarely produces moments \_\_\_\_\_ epiphany, where politics appears as a creative act of redemption and the future becomes a collective act of healing. \_\_\_\_\_ society carries its wounds like a burden, a \_\_\_\_\_ reminder that justice works fragmentarily. Suddenly out of the crassness, the \_\_\_\_\_ of everyday politics, \_\_\_\_\_ a moment to treasure.

306. History rarely produces moments \_\_\_\_\_ epiphany,  
 (a) for (b) of  
 (c) with (d) about
307. \_\_\_\_\_ society carries its wounds like a burden  
 (a) Each (b) One  
 (c) All (d) A
308. a \_\_\_\_\_ reminder that justice works fragmentarily  
 (a) infinite (b) pleasant  
 (c) long (d) perpetual
309. the \_\_\_\_\_ of everyday politics  
 (a) crudity (b) delicacy  
 (c) beauty (d) wonder
310. \_\_\_\_\_ a moment to treasure.  
 (a) came (b) went  
 (c) comes (d) goes

**PASSEGE-63**

The answer to the third question is \_\_\_\_\_ answered; State leaders \_\_\_\_\_ great willingness to play into the hands of the Central government, presumably for a price. \_\_\_\_\_ the process, representatives have forgotten the history of their own societies. But they fail to \_\_\_\_\_ that history cannot be disremembered, it constantly nudges us to recollect past struggles \_\_\_\_\_ injustice in these States.

311. The answer to the third question is \_\_\_\_\_ answered;  
 (a) easily (b) easy to  
 (c) easy for (d) so easy
312. State leaders \_\_\_\_\_ great willingness  
 (a) is showing (b) have shown  
 (c) to show (d) have showed

313. \_\_\_\_\_ the process, representatives have forgotten the history of their own societies.  
 (a) As (b) So  
 (c) Into (d) In
314. But they fail to \_\_\_\_\_ that history cannot be disremembered  
 (a) forget (b) memorize  
 (c) recall (d) by heart
315. past struggles \_\_\_\_\_ injustice in these States.  
 (a) against (b) for  
 (c) to (d) from

**PASSEGE-64**

\_\_\_\_\_ various signs of economic slowdown such as languishing industrial production and adverse \_\_\_\_\_ of the drought on rural livelihoods and demand, the government is apparently unable \_\_\_\_\_ unwilling to increase public spending to \_\_\_\_\_ people's material distress or to kick-start economic \_\_\_\_\_ to increase employment.

316. \_\_\_\_\_ various signs of economic slowdown  
 (a) As (b) Despite  
 (c) So (d) Because
317. adverse \_\_\_\_\_ of the drought on rural livelihoods and demand,  
 (a) effects (b) effect  
 (c) affects (d) affect
318. the government is apparently unable \_\_\_\_\_ unwilling  
 (a) hence (b) but  
 (c) or (d) nor
319. spending to \_\_\_\_\_ people's material distress  
 (a) cool off (b) cut  
 (c) less (d) mitigate
320. kick-start economic \_\_\_\_\_ to increase employment.  
 (a) activity (b) happening  
 (c) performance (d) acts

**PASSEGE-65**

The scene will now shift to obtaining \_\_\_\_\_ instruments of ratification to bring the agreement into force \_\_\_\_\_ 2020, the first year of its \_\_\_\_\_ implementation. The agreement will enter into force with the ratification of \_\_\_\_\_ 55 countries, whose aggregate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions \_\_\_\_\_ at least 55 per cent of global emissions. The scene will now shift to obtaining \_\_\_\_\_ instruments

321. The scene will now shift to obtaining \_\_\_\_\_ instruments  
 (a) enough (b) full  
 (c) lavish (d) comfortable
322. the agreement into force \_\_\_\_\_ 2020,  
 (a) on (b) before  
 (c) at (d) previous
323. the first year of its \_\_\_\_\_ implementation.  
 (a) proposal (b) proposition  
 (c) supposed (d) proposed
324. the ratification of \_\_\_\_\_ 55 countries,  
 (a) partially (b) at least  
 (c) slightly (d) somewhat
325. The scene will now shift to obtaining \_\_\_\_\_ instruments  
 (a) established (b) constitute  
 (c) enact (d) complement

**PASSEGE-66**

- \_\_\_\_\_ the many existing cyber warfare scenarios, not excluding a coordinated cyber-attack that \_\_\_\_\_ sabotage multiple infrastructure assets, erecting proper defences is \_\_\_\_\_. Anonymity and low cost have meant that \_\_\_\_\_ small disaffected groups – apart from hostile states and official agencies \_\_\_\_\_ could \_\_\_\_\_ to cyber techniques.
326. \_\_\_\_\_ the many existing cyber warfare scenarios  
 (a) Give (b) Given  
 (c) Giving (d) To give
327. Coordinated \_\_\_\_\_ cyber-attack that \_\_\_\_\_ sabotage multiple infrastructure assets  
 (a) would (b) should  
 (c) could (d) will
328. Erecting proper defences is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) vital (b) vitality  
 (c) to vital (d) vitalness
329. Anonymity and low cost have meant that \_\_\_\_\_ small disaffected groups  
 (a) too (b) not only  
 (c) even (d) both
330. Hostile states and official agencies – could \_\_\_\_\_ to cyber techniques.  
 (a) camp (b) lodge  
 (c) park (d) resort

**PASSEGE-67**

Since the justification for the demand of anonymity and confidentiality is \_\_\_\_\_ questioned by reporters, and since the deals \_\_\_\_\_

- routinely between reporter and privileged source to grant confidential \_\_\_\_\_ are rarely monitored and supervised properly within the newsroom, the misuse of sources by journalists, and what is \_\_\_\_\_ damaging, the misuse of journalists and the news media by privileged sources \_\_\_\_\_ epidemic proportions.
331. Confidentiality is \_\_\_\_\_ questioned by reporters.  
 (a) rarely (b) ever  
 (c) once (d) infinitely
332. Since the deals \_\_\_\_\_ routinely between reporter.  
 (a) strikes (b) struck  
 (c) striking (d) struck
333. Privileged source to grant confidential \_\_\_\_\_ are rarely monitored.  
 (a) dignity (b) pride  
 (c) status (d) degree
334. And what is \_\_\_\_\_ damaging.  
 (a) more so (b) more of  
 (c) even more (d) even too
335. The news media by privileged sources \_\_\_\_\_ epidemic proportions.  
 (a) assume (b) have assumed  
 (c) so assume (d) being assumed

**PASSEGE-68**

- Going \_\_\_\_\_ defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments, it is time to ask, \_\_\_\_\_ is the relationship between federalism, States, representative \_\_\_\_\_ and justice? Justice follows only \_\_\_\_\_ the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed, and when these representatives \_\_\_\_\_ that their own status is derivative.
336. Going \_\_\_\_\_ defections, attempts to topple governments and establish governments  
 (a) away (b) beyond  
 (c) far (d) over
337. \_\_\_\_\_ is the relationship between federalism  
 (a) what (b) why  
 (c) where (d) which
338. States, representative \_\_\_\_\_ and justice?  
 (a) autocracy (b) anarchy  
 (c) democracy (d) aristocracy
339. Justice follows only \_\_\_\_\_ the wants of people who have elected representatives are addressed  
 (a) when (b) whether  
 (c) as (d) then

340. And when these representatives \_\_\_\_\_ that their own status is derivative.  
 (a) verify (b) forget  
 (c) diagnose (d) recognize

**PASSEGE-69**

Fraternity, then, was meant to complement civil rights, \_\_\_\_\_ to destroy them. The \_\_\_\_\_ framers did not use this symbolic term for a court to come along 66 years \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ it for the purposes of subordinating individual rights to some mythic notion of community harmony, entirely submerging the individual \_\_\_\_\_ the society.

341. \_\_\_\_\_ to destroy them.  
 (a) neither (b) nor  
 (c) no (d) not
342. The \_\_\_\_\_ framers did not use this symbolic term  
 (a) Constitutions (b) Constitution's  
 (c) Constitutions (d) Constitution
343. a court to come along 66 years \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (a) late (b) lately  
 (c) later (d) latest
344. and \_\_\_\_\_ it for the purposes of subordinating individual rights  
 (a) appropriate (b) appropriately  
 (c) appropriating (d) appropriated
345. entirely submerging the individual \_\_\_\_\_ the society.  
 (a) on (b) onto  
 (c) upon (d) within

**PASSEGE-70**

The ultimate objective is to ensure that each citizen participates \_\_\_\_\_ the multiple transactions of \_\_\_\_\_ society with confidence, and with the assurance that her 'voice' carries \_\_\_\_\_ weight as her

\_\_\_\_\_ . That is, the transition \_\_\_\_\_ subject to agent can only be achieved if people are liberated

from \_\_\_\_\_ poverty and grinding illiteracy, malnutrition, hunger and homelessness.

346. The ultimate objective is to ensure that each citizen participates \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) into (b) at  
 (c) in (d) for

347. With the assurance that her 'voice' carries \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) as much (b) as much as  
 (c) so much (d) much more
348. weight as her \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) neighbour's (b) neighbours'  
 (c) neighbours (d) neighbor
349. the transition \_\_\_\_\_ subject to agent  
 (a) to (b) so  
 (c) with (d) from
350. people are liberated from \_\_\_\_\_ poverty and grinding  
 (a) soothing (b) debilitating  
 (c) encouraging (d) strengthening

**PASSEGE-71**

The second strategy proposed \_\_\_\_\_ the committee was institutional reform of police processes, including investigation of crimes, professionalization and \_\_\_\_\_ of court systems with induction of technology \_\_\_\_\_ limiting appeal procedures to the \_\_\_\_\_ required. It is here the committee \_\_\_\_\_ to bring in a bigger and responsible role to victims of crime in the whole proceedings.

351. The second strategy proposed \_\_\_\_\_ the committee  
 (a) of (b) by  
 (c) for (d) from
352. Professionalization and \_\_\_\_\_ of court systems  
 (a) rationalizing (b) rationalisation  
 (c) rationally (d) rational
353. Induction of technology \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) but (b) because  
 (c) and (d) nor
354. limiting appeal procedures to the \_\_\_\_\_ required.  
 (a) minimum (b) bottom  
 (c) lower (d) negligible
355. It is here the committee \_\_\_\_\_ to bring in a bigger  
 (a) bought (b) brought  
 (c) caught (d) sought

**PASSEGE-72**

\_\_\_\_\_ reader can add to the list and to the possibilities of a new ethical and moral politics \_\_\_\_\_ requires a Gandhian inventiveness of ritual and politics. What I wish to add is a \_\_\_\_\_. The rituals of apology and the question of justice, reconciliation and ethical repair are not easy. They require a rigour and an inventiveness \_\_\_\_\_ ethical thinking which \_\_\_\_\_ new experiments with the idea of truth and healing in India.



356. \_\_\_\_\_ reader can add to the list  
 (a) One (b) Some  
 (c) Each (d) Anyone
357. moral politics \_\_\_\_\_ requires a Gandhian inventiveness of ritual and politics.  
 (a) which (b) why  
 (c) where (d) what
358. What I wish to add is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) fear (b) panic  
 (c) warn (d) caveat
359. They require a rigour and an inventiveness \_\_\_\_\_ ethical thinking  
 (a) with (b) of  
 (c) to (d) against
360. which \_\_\_\_\_ new experiments with the idea of truth and healing in India.  
 (a) necessitate (b) ask  
 (c) take (d) oblige

**PASSEGE-73**

\_\_\_\_\_ it became difficult to empirically prove that children \_\_\_\_\_ better in private schools, the attack \_\_\_\_\_ a new weapon: per unit cost of learning outcomes. Most of the learning outcome researches almost \_\_\_\_\_ fail to understand the entire \_\_\_\_\_ of education in any depth and reduces it to learning of so-called 3Rs for economic purposes.

361. \_\_\_\_\_ it became difficult to empirically prove  
 (a) So (b) Therefore  
 (c) When (d) Then
362. children \_\_\_\_\_ better in private schools  
 (a) learn (b) study  
 (c) educate (d) train
363. the attack \_\_\_\_\_ a new weapon  
 (a) invents (b) had invented  
 (c) is inventing (d) invented
364. Most of the learning outcome researches almost \_\_\_\_\_ fail to understand  
 (a) sometimes (b) always  
 (c) often (d) rarely
365. the entire \_\_\_\_\_ of education in any depth  
 (a) purpose (b) target  
 (c) scheme (d) ambition

**PASSEGE-74**

The scenario \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically today. We have the \_\_\_\_\_ of powerful Internet monopolies that are much bigger \_\_\_\_\_ the telcos. Not surprisingly, these companies now see the \_\_\_\_\_ of

- monopoly. They would like to combine with telcos to create monopolies for their platforms, ensuring that they control the future of the Internet and freeze their competition \_\_\_\_\_.
366. The scenario \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically today.  
 (a) change (b) had changed  
 (c) has changed (d) changing
367. We have the \_\_\_\_\_ of powerful Internet  
 (a) emerging (b) emerge  
 (c) emergence (d) emergency
368. monopolies that are much bigger \_\_\_\_\_ the telcos  
 (a) then (b) than  
 (c) to (d) of
369. Not surprisingly, these companies now see the \_\_\_\_\_ of monopoly.  
 (a) virtues (b) respectability  
 (c) trust (d) innocence
370. future of the Internet and freeze their competition \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) off (b) about  
 (c) in (d) out

**PASSEGE-75**

The \_\_\_\_\_ of lectures could be enhanced by introducing the lecture with a brief review of the work \_\_\_\_\_. It should also be indicated how the day's lecture \_\_\_\_\_ into the course pattern. A lecture should \_\_\_\_\_ be presented in one unbroken discourse. Unless exceptionally interesting, a long lecture strains the \_\_\_\_\_ of a concentrated listening, causing intermittent wandering of attention and loss of continuity in thought.

371. The \_\_\_\_\_ of lectures could be enhanced by introducing the lecture  
 (a) condition (b) effectiveness  
 (c) efficiency (d) interest
372. with a brief review of the work \_\_\_\_\_, it should also be indicated  
 (a) ascending (b) preceding  
 (c) reciting (d) succeeding
373. how the day's lecture \_\_\_\_\_ into the course pattern.  
 (a) adds (b) fits  
 (c) gets (d) lets
374. A lecture should \_\_\_\_\_ be presented in one unbroken discourse.  
 (a) continuously (b) often  
 (c) randomly (d) seldom

375. a long lecture strains the \_\_\_\_\_ of a concentrated listening, causing intermittent wandering of attention and loss of continuity in thought.  
 (a) authority (b) capacity  
 (c) comfortability (d) reasonability

**PASSEGE-76**

Agricultural production, industrial production, communication, medicine, education etc, have seen \_\_\_\_\_ growth. We can safely assume that the future is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as once appeared to be. We are not by a vision of hungry hordes overwhelming world food resources. Although it is \_\_\_\_\_ that many people, especially in the developing countries, are hungry, illiterate and \_\_\_\_\_ to diseases.

376. The world has seen a \_\_\_\_\_ growth in several spheres.  
 (a) tremendous (b) mere  
 (c) hardly (d) slow
377. Agricultural production, industrial production, communication, medicine, education etc, have seen \_\_\_\_\_ growth.  
 (a) equal (b) unprecedented  
 (c) negligible (d) negative
378. We can safely assume that the future is not as \_\_\_\_\_ as once appeared to be.  
 (a) good (b) strong  
 (c) bleak (d) high
379. Although it is \_\_\_\_\_ that many people, especially in the developing countries,  
 (a) unclear (b) false  
 (c) incorrect (d) true
380. are hungry, illiterate and \_\_\_\_\_ to diseases.  
 (a) prone (b) averse  
 (c) liable (d) engross

**PASSEGE-77**

Job performance is \_\_\_\_\_ by a number of factors. Motivation alone does not lead to increased performance. Ability and technology moderates the relationship between motivation and performance. The higher the levels of ability and motivation the \_\_\_\_\_ the level of performance will be. However, increasing motivation beyond an \_\_\_\_\_ level tends to \_\_\_\_\_ a dysfunctional result because it is \_\_\_\_\_ by an increased level of anxiety.

381. Job performance is \_\_\_\_\_ by a number of factors. Motivation alone  
 (a) affected (b) effected  
 (c) influenced (d) measured

382. motivation and performance. The higher the levels of ability and motivation the \_\_\_\_\_ the level of performance will be.  
 (a) higher (b) larger  
 (c) lower (d) smaller
383. However, increasing motivation beyond an \_\_\_\_\_ level  
 (a) certain (b) desired  
 (c) increased (d) optimal
384. tends to \_\_\_\_\_ a dysfunctional result  
 (a) deduce (b) introduce  
 (c) produce (d) reduce
385. because it is \_\_\_\_\_ by an increased level of anxiety.  
 (a) abandoned (b) accompanied  
 (c) affiliated (d) amalgamated

**PASSEGE-78**

The \_\_\_\_\_ of energy in India are met from both commercial and non-commercial sources. The most \_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy today are coal and natural gas, hydroelectricity and nuclear power. On the other hand, firewood, cow-dung cakes and vegetable waste etc. \_\_\_\_\_ noncommercial forms of energy. While noncommercial forms of energy \_\_\_\_\_ demand, coal is the \_\_\_\_\_ source of commercial energy in India.

386. The \_\_\_\_\_ of energy in India are met from both commercial  
 (a) requirements (b) sources  
 (c) availability (d) lessen
387. and noncommercial sources. The most \_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy today are coal and natural gas  
 (a) vital (b) insignificant  
 (c) important (d) expensive
388. On the other hand, firewood, cow-dung cakes and vegetable waste etc. \_\_\_\_\_ non commercial forms of energy.  
 (a) constitutes (b) combines  
 (c) mixes (d) collaborates
389. While non commercial forms of energy \_\_\_\_\_ demand,  
 (a) need (b) meet  
 (c) shed (d) rests
390. coal is the \_\_\_\_\_ source of commercial energy in India.  
 (a) smallest (b) hardest  
 (c) largest (d) heaviest

**PASSEGE-79**

Literature is a \_\_\_\_\_ through which a person conveys his ideas towards or protest \_\_\_\_\_ different norms of society. The words that deal with a \_\_\_\_\_ issue are of particular importance in literature. They are \_\_\_\_\_ with a particular purpose in \_\_\_\_\_.

391. Literature is a \_\_\_\_\_ through which a person  
 (a) base (b) medium  
 (c) source (d) subject
392. conveys his ideas towards or protest \_\_\_\_\_ dif-  
 ferent norms  
 (a) against (b) for  
 (c) in (d) off
393. of society. The words that deal with a \_\_\_\_\_ issue  
 (a) broad (b) insensitive  
 (c) moral (d) economical
394. are of particular importance in literature. They  
 are \_\_\_\_\_ with  
 (a) brought (b) founded  
 (c) represented (d) written
395. a particular purpose in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) all (b) hand  
 (c) mind (d) total

**PASSEGE-80**

Democracy should \_\_\_\_\_ dignity of the individual. It should also aim at the \_\_\_\_\_ good of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_. The opposition party should \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong plans, policies and decisions of the government in power. The government should cater to the \_\_\_\_\_ needs of the people to make its position solid.

396. Democracy should \_\_\_\_\_ dignity of the individu-  
 al.  
 (a) built (b) ensure  
 (c) keep (d) support
397. It should also aim at the \_\_\_\_\_ good  
 (a) greatest (b) smallest  
 (c) largest (d) heaviest
398. of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_. The opposition party  
 (a) people (b) digit  
 (c) number (d) individual
399. should \_\_\_\_\_ the wrong plans, policies and deci-  
 sions of the government in power.  
 (a) rely on (b) against  
 (c) support (d) oppose
400. The government should cater to the \_\_\_\_\_ needs  
 of the people to make its position solid.  
 (a) genuine (b) mere  
 (c) emotional (d) luxurious

**PASSEGE-81**

Language, they say, is the \_\_\_\_\_ through which human beings perceive the world. If so, English is perhaps the most \_\_\_\_\_ lens through which to see animals. It has \_\_\_\_\_ a cross eyed view of birds, beasts, fish and fowl. The very word "animal" can \_\_\_\_\_ the brutish and the sensual. Animal \_\_\_\_\_ imply baseness and vulgarity.

401. Language, they say, is the \_\_\_\_\_ through which  
 human beings perceive the world.  
 (a) lens (b) resource  
 (c) source (d) telescope
402. If so, English is perhaps the most \_\_\_\_\_ lens  
 through which to see animals.  
 (a) distorting (b) disturbing  
 (c) popular (d) useful
403. It has \_\_\_\_\_ a cross eyed view of birds, beasts,  
 fish and fowl.  
 (a) accompanied (b) exercised  
 (c) perpetuated (d) undeterred
404. The very word "animal" can \_\_\_\_\_ the brutish  
 and the sensual.  
 (a) connote (b) rectify  
 (c) trouble (d) understand
405. Animal \_\_\_\_\_ imply baseness and vulgarity.  
 (a) breeding (b) gestures  
 (c) instincts (d) species

**PASSEGE-82**

An independent, able and upright judiciary is the hallmark of a free \_\_\_\_\_ country therefore, the process of judicial appointment is of \_\_\_\_\_ importance. At present on account of the Supreme Court's last advisory opinion, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the executive and its interference in the appointment of judges is \_\_\_\_\_ which in light of previous is most \_\_\_\_\_.

406. An independent, able and upright judiciary is  
 the hallmark of a free \_\_\_\_\_ country  
 (a) autocratic (b) democratic  
 (c) liberal (d) participative
407. therefore, the process of judicial appointment is  
 of \_\_\_\_\_ importance.  
 (a) mere (b) mourn  
 (c) social (d) vital
408. At present on account of the Supreme Court's  
 last advisory opinion, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the executive  
 (a) career (b) future  
 (c) role (d) plight
409. and its interference in the appointment of judges  
 is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) maximum (b) minimal  
 (c) negotiable (d) reasonable
410. which in light of previous is most \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) adhered (b) neglected  
 (c) rejected (d) welcomed

**PASSEGE-83**

Morality is \_\_\_\_\_ with ethics and symbolises the doctrine of actions right or wrong. Politics is the \_\_\_\_\_ of expediency and need not always be \_\_\_\_\_. If something is wrong and \_\_\_\_\_ expedient, it cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.

411. Morality is \_\_\_\_\_ with ethics and symbolises the doctrine of actions right or wrong.  
 (a) discussed (b) identified  
 (c) recognized (d) rectified
412. Politics is the \_\_\_\_\_ of expediency  
 (a) source (b) collection  
 (c) requirement (d) notion
413. \_\_\_\_\_ and need not always be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) wrong (b) right  
 (c) neutral (d) different
414. If something is wrong and \_\_\_\_\_ expedient,  
 (a) merely (b) essentially  
 (c) surely (d) hardly
415. it cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) justifiable (b) relevant  
 (c) acquired (d) immoral

**PASSEGE-84**

The modes of action are \_\_\_\_\_ in science and religion. Science relies on experiment, whereas religion is based on experience. Any religious \_\_\_\_\_ whether it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal and \_\_\_\_\_. Science, on the other hand is marked by objectivity. Theory has to be corroborated by \_\_\_\_\_ proof providing material comforts. The frontiers of science do not end in knowledge but are \_\_\_\_\_ to the formation of appliances for actual use.

416. The modes of action are \_\_\_\_\_ in science and religion.  
 (a) similar (b) different  
 (c) equal (d) relevant
417. \_\_\_\_\_ whereas religion is based on experience. Any religious \_\_\_\_\_ whether  
 (a) experience (b) thought  
 (c) festival (d) activity
418. it is Christ's or Ramakrishna's is personal and \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) significant (b) irrelevant  
 (c) subjective (d) objective
419. Theory has to be corroborated by \_\_\_\_\_ proof providing material comforts.  
 (a) intangible (b) transparent  
 (c) tangible (d) unique
420. The frontiers of science do not end in knowledge but are \_\_\_\_\_ to the formation of appliances for actual use.  
 (a) implied (b) associated  
 (c) designated (d) extended

**PASSEGE-85**

Corruption is a \_\_\_\_\_ which has been spread in the mind of wrong people of the society, community and \_\_\_\_\_. It is the mistreatment of public resources just for getting some \_\_\_\_\_ advantage to fulfil little

wish. It is concerned with the unnecessary and wrong use of both power and \_\_\_\_\_ by anyone whether the government or non government organisation. It affects the growth and development of the nation in all aspects like socially, \_\_\_\_\_ and politically.

421. Corruption is a \_\_\_\_\_ which has been spread in the mind of wrong people  
 (a) havoc (b) poison  
 (c) pollutant (d) grassroot
422. \_\_\_\_\_ of the society, community and \_\_\_\_\_. It is the mistreatment  
 (a) country (b) world  
 (c) universe (d) company
423. \_\_\_\_\_ public resources just for getting some \_\_\_\_\_ advantage to fulfil little wish.  
 (a) fruitful (b) wishful  
 (c) favourite (d) unfair
424. \_\_\_\_\_ wrong use of both power and \_\_\_\_\_ by anyone whether  
 (a) position (b) growth  
 (c) status (d) symbol
425. \_\_\_\_\_ nation in all aspects like socially, \_\_\_\_\_ and politically.  
 (a) emotionally (b) scientifically  
 (c) manually (d) economically

**PASSEGE-86**

It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to ignore all allegations of booth capturing and rigging as murmurs of \_\_\_\_\_ losers. \_\_\_\_\_ have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities to make them vote for a particular candidate or party. At times election officials have been \_\_\_\_\_ by unscrupulous politicians into turning a blind eye to \_\_\_\_\_ practices.

426. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to ignore all allegations of booth capturing  
 (a) realistic (b) reliable  
 (c) required (d) essential
427. \_\_\_\_\_ and rigging as murmurs of \_\_\_\_\_ losers.  
 (a) rational (b) disgruntled  
 (c) huge (d) idealist
428. \_\_\_\_\_ have come to light of intimidation of whole villages and communities  
 (a) instances (b) sources  
 (c) reasons (d) Ideas
429. At times election officials have been \_\_\_\_\_ by unscrupulous politicians  
 (a) decided (b) safeguarded  
 (c) rejuvenated (d) threatened
430. \_\_\_\_\_ into turning a blind eye to \_\_\_\_\_ practices.  
 (a) significant (b) rare  
 (c) unjust (d) usual

**PASSEGE-87**

Education is for life, not merely for a livelihood. As long as we are unmindful of this \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ of our educational curriculum as well as that of our \_\_\_\_\_ and students is likely to remain \_\_\_\_\_. It is not enough for a society to have experts. It needs human beings who can think, feel and act generously, the kind of people who cannot be replaced by computers and \_\_\_\_\_.

431. As long as we are unmindful of this \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) measure (b) resource  
 (c) story (d) truth
432. The \_\_\_\_\_ of our educational curriculum as well as  
 as  
 (a) efficiency (b) effectiveness  
 (c) quality (d) quantity
433. That of our \_\_\_\_\_ and students  
 (a) friends (b) ideals  
 (c) parents (d) teachers
434. Is likely to remain \_\_\_\_\_. It is not enough for a  
 society to have experts.  
 (a) inadequate (b) indifferent  
 (c) represented (d) unmeasurable
435. The kind of people who cannot be replaced by  
 computers and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) mechanics (b) monitors  
 (c) robots (d) televisions

**PASSEGE-88**

Life priorities and \_\_\_\_\_ are never going to reduce. But among all of them, make some time for \_\_\_\_\_ the well being of the environment you live in. To save our environment, \_\_\_\_\_ life changing movement, is required. If anything is required, that is will power, honest \_\_\_\_\_ and some small initiatives. Save our environment by being a responsible citizen. Teach your child and others to save water. Do not waste water. It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ element of our environment.

436. Life priorities and \_\_\_\_\_ are never going  
 (a) dreams (b) ambitions  
 (c) passions (d) necessities
437. make some time for \_\_\_\_\_ the well being of the  
 environment  
 (a) ensuring (b) resulting  
 (c) developing (d) enlarging
438. save our environment, \_\_\_\_\_ life changing  
 movement  
 (a) some (b) huge  
 (c) no (d) sufficient

439. that is will power honest \_\_\_\_\_ and some small  
 initiatives  
 (a) assurance (b) factor  
 (c) working (d) inclination
440. It's a very \_\_\_\_\_ element of our environment.  
 (a) contradictory (b) precious  
 (c) healthy (d) bulky

**PASSEGE-89**

Children need to be taught the importance of hygiene early on so that it becomes a \_\_\_\_\_. Children are the most \_\_\_\_\_ to hygiene-related disorders like skin issues, rashes, infections, wounds, etc. Teach them early on about what to \_\_\_\_\_. Teach them that taking a few \_\_\_\_\_ measures to prevent infections and diseases is \_\_\_\_\_.

441. Importance of hygiene early on so that it becomes  
 a \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) kind (b) habit  
 (c) regular (d) need
442. Children are the most \_\_\_\_\_ to hygiene-related  
 disorders like skin issues, rashes,  
 (a) innocent (b) responsible  
 (c) pliable (d) susceptible
443. Teach them early on about what to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) avoid (b) read  
 (c) right (d) learn
444. Teach them that taking a few \_\_\_\_\_ measures  
 (a) scientific (b) precautionary  
 (c) unimportant (d) insignificant
445. To prevent infections and diseases is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) optional (b) secondary  
 (c) voluntary (d) imperative

**PASSEGE-90**

Management is a set of \_\_\_\_\_ that can keep a complicated system of people and technology running \_\_\_\_\_. The most \_\_\_\_\_ aspects of management include planning, budgeting, organizing, staffing, controlling and problem solving. Leadership is a set of process that creates organization in the first place or adapts, them to \_\_\_\_\_ changing circumstances. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that \_\_\_\_\_ and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles.

446. Management is a set of \_\_\_\_\_ that can keep a  
 complicated system  
 (a) instructions (b) resources  
 (c) processes (d) proposals
447. of people and technology running \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) fastly (b) reliably  
 (c) smoothly (d) sharply

448. The most \_\_\_\_ aspects of management include planning budgeting, organizing, staffing, controlling and problem solving.  
 (a) dangerous (b) difficult  
 (c) important (d) terrible
449. that creates organization in the first place or adapts, them to \_\_\_\_ changing circumstances.  
 (a) normally (b) run  
 (c) show (d) significantly
450. Leadership defines what the future should look like, aligns people with that \_\_\_\_ and inspires them to make it happen despite the obstacles.  
 (a) look (b) role  
 (c) source (d) vision

**PASSEGE-91**

India's motto has been Vasudeva Kutumbakam or that the whole world is \_\_\_\_ community. There are a \_\_\_\_ of pillars upon which India's policy of living in peace with and \_\_\_\_ peace among nations of the world rests. Policies of non-alignment, peaceful co-existence, economic and cultural cooperation disarmament and peaceful \_\_\_\_ of nuclear energy, \_\_\_\_ of International disputes through negotiations and peaceful means are some of the salient features that give credence to India's commitment to world peace.

451. India's motto has been Vasudeva Kutumbakam or that the whole world is \_\_\_\_ community.  
 (a) one (b) distinct  
 (c) essential (d) significant
452. There are a \_\_\_\_ of pillars upon which India's policy  
 (a) numerous (b) number  
 (c) many (d) loop
453. of living in peace with and \_\_\_\_ peace among nations of the world rests.  
 (a) disturbing (b) allowing  
 (c) generating (c) promoting
454. economic and cultural cooperation disarmament and peaceful \_\_\_\_ of nuclear energy  
 (a) uses (b) disruption  
 (c) sources (d) negotiation
455. \_\_\_\_ of International disputes through negotiations and peaceful means are some of the salient features  
 (a) urge (b) requirement  
 (c) settlement (d) enactment

**PASSEGE-92**

National integration means \_\_\_\_ all the people of the nation into a single whole. It is a \_\_\_\_ that binds together all people in one \_\_\_\_ bond no matter what the irreligion, caste, language or history may be. It is

- a \_\_\_\_ cementing force whereby all kinds of people live \_\_\_\_ peacefully and can identify themselves as a part and parcel of a nation.
456. National integration means \_\_\_\_ all the people of the nation into a single whole.  
 (a) segregating (b) combining  
 (c) residing (d) complying
457. It is a \_\_\_\_ that binds together  
 (a) sentiment (b) resources  
 (c) essentials (d) finances
458. All people in one \_\_\_\_ bond no matter what their religion, caste, language or history  
 (a) real (b) common  
 (c) nominal (d) similar
459. It is a \_\_\_\_ cementing force whereby all kinds of people  
 (a) weakening (b) natural  
 (c) strong (d) settled
460. Live \_\_\_\_ peacefully and can identify themselves as a part and parcel of a nation.  
 (a) separately (b) jointly  
 (c) happily (d) together

**PASSEGE-93**

Organization are institutions in which members compete for status and \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_ for the resources of the organization, for example, \_\_\_\_ to expand their own departments, for \_\_\_\_ advancement and for power to \_\_\_\_ the activities of others.

461. Organization are institutions in which members compete for status and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) growth (b) money  
 (c) power (d) success
462. They \_\_\_\_ for the resources  
 (a) compete (b) expand  
 (c) rely (d) run
463. of the organization, for example, \_\_\_\_ to expand  
 (a) finance (b) infrastructure  
 (c) resources (d) source
464. their own departments, for \_\_\_\_ advancement and  
 (a) career (b) financial  
 (c) regional (d) technological
465. for power to \_\_\_\_ the activities of others.  
 (a) affect (b) control  
 (c) curb (d) pursue

**PASSEGE-94**

Modern man is imprisoned by his time-table and his routine. His life is all care and \_\_\_\_\_. He does not have \_\_\_\_ for anything but his duties and occupation for \_\_\_\_ money. Men, in all \_\_\_\_ may have been prone to this disease and; indeed, we in India may not have been \_\_\_\_ by it to the extent that people in western countries have been.

466. His life is all care and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) wisdom (b) success  
 (c) worry (d) anxiety
467. He does not have \_\_\_\_\_ for anything  
 (a) resources (b) time  
 (c) material (d) money
468. But his duties and occupation for \_\_\_\_\_ money.  
 (a) making (b) minting  
 (c) collecting (d) spending
469. Men, in all \_\_\_\_\_ may have been prone to this disease and; indeed,  
 (a) spheres (b) streams  
 (c) areas (d) ages
470. We in India may not have been \_\_\_\_\_ by it to the extent that people in western countries have been.  
 (a) infected (b) inflicted  
 (c) accompanied (d) associate

**PASSEGE-95**

The Trikonasana, or triangle pose, stimulates the function of the entire body and \_\_\_\_\_ a lateral (side) stretch to the spine. It helps reduce blood pressure, stress, and anxiety. Practise this asana every day and you'll \_\_\_\_\_ strength in the ankles, thighs, knees, hips, calves and hamstrings. All standing poses \_\_\_\_\_ the cardiovascular system, so the more you do it, the \_\_\_\_\_ your stamina will become. The aim is never to overdo it, but to engage regularly, \_\_\_\_\_ that you get stronger and more stable over time.

471. Function of the entire body and \_\_\_\_\_ a lateral (side) stretch  
 (a) given (b) gave  
 (c) to give (d) gives
472. You'll \_\_\_\_\_ strength in the ankles, thighs, knees, hips  
 (a) gaining (b) gain  
 (c) gained (d) to gain
473. All standing poses \_\_\_\_\_ the cardiovascular system  
 (a) built (b) build  
 (c) building (d) to build
474. So the more you do it, the \_\_\_\_\_ your stamina.  
 (a) best (b) better  
 (c) good (d) too good
475. To engage regularly, \_\_\_\_\_ that you get stronger and more stable  
 (a) if (b) of  
 (c) so (d) to

**PASSEGE-96**

And then, a few glorious minutes \_\_\_\_\_, it was time to reluctantly head ashore. \_\_\_\_\_ time, the strokes were more fluid, the movements more relaxed. I turned back one last time \_\_\_\_\_ hello to a clown fish, the reason why I came to the Andamans. As I watched, it played hide-and-seek \_\_\_\_\_ a sea anemone, before frisking away. Suddenly, I realised a kinship with the blue waters \_\_\_\_\_ the Bay of Bengal.

476. A few glorious minutes \_\_\_\_\_, it was time to reluctantly head ashore.  
 (a) late (b) later  
 (c) lately (d) latest
477. \_\_\_\_\_ time, the strokes were more fluid  
 (a) These (b) Those  
 (c) At (d) This
478. I turned back one last time \_\_\_\_\_ hello to a clown fish, the reason  
 (a) to say (b) said  
 (c) saying (d) says
479. Hide-and-seek \_\_\_\_\_ a sea anemone, before frisking away.  
 (a) to (b) for  
 (c) from (d) with
480. Kinship with the blue waters \_\_\_\_\_ the Bay of Bengal.  
 (a) for (b) from  
 (c) to (d) of

**PASSEGE-97**

"Jim Crow" shuns the mountains for reasons satisfactory to himself; not so the magpie, the raven, and \_\_\_\_\_ mischief-maker, Clark's nutcracker. All of which keeps the bird-lover from the East in an ecstasy of surprises until he has \_\_\_\_\_ accustomed to his changed environment. One cannot help \_\_\_\_\_ into the speculative mood in view of the sharp contrasts \_\_\_\_\_ the birds of the East and \_\_\_\_\_ of the West.

481. magpie, the raven, and \_\_\_\_\_ mischief-maker, Clark's nutcracker.  
 (a) what (b) it  
 (c) that (d) there
482. until he has \_\_\_\_\_ accustomed to his changed environment.  
 (a) became (b) becomes  
 (c) to be (d) become
483. One cannot help \_\_\_\_\_ into the speculative mood  
 (a) to fall (b) fallen  
 (c) falling (d) fell

484. in view of the sharp contrasts \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) beside (b) beneath  
 (c) between (d) below
485. the birds of the East and \_\_\_\_\_ of the West.  
 (a) whose (b) this  
 (c) those (d) whom

**PASSEGE-98**

Most \_\_\_\_\_ of all to the rambler on avian lore intent is the fact that there are many species and genera that are peculiar to the West, and \_\_\_\_\_ new to him, keeping him constantly on the 'qui vive'. \_\_\_\_\_ Colorado you will look in vain for the common blue jay, so abundant in all parts of the East; but you will be more \_\_\_\_\_ compensated by the presence of seven other species \_\_\_\_\_ the jay household.

486. Most \_\_\_\_\_ of all to the rambler  
 (a) interesting (b) interest  
 (c) interested (d) interests
487. West, and \_\_\_\_\_ new to him, keeping him constantly on the 'qui vive'.  
 (a) therefore (b) because  
 (c) if (d) for
488. \_\_\_\_\_ Colorado you will look in vain for the common blue jay  
 (a) On (b) In  
 (c) Into (d) Onto
489. but you will be more \_\_\_\_\_ compensated by the  
 (a) then (b) that  
 (c) than (d) this
490. presence of seven other species \_\_\_\_\_ the jay household.  
 (a) for (b) to  
 (c) of (d) off

**PASSEGE-99**

As one of the most misunderstood practices, yoga has often borne the brunt of being \_\_\_\_\_ in extremes: of yogis in pretzel-like contortions at \_\_\_\_\_ end of the spectrum, and young Instagram-led, erstwhile-overweight beach posers \_\_\_\_\_ the other. The truth is that yoga is what you want it to be – the ultimate customisable exercise form. For a runner, it may mean lengthening muscles to gain \_\_\_\_\_, while for someone who is hyper-flexible, it could be a way of \_\_\_\_\_ core strength.

491. yoga has often borne the brunt of being \_\_\_\_\_ in extremes  
 (a) see (b) seen  
 (c) saw (d) to see
492. yogis in pretzel-like contortions at \_\_\_\_\_ end of the spectrum  
 (a) first (b) one  
 (c) once (d) that
493. erstwhile-overweight beach posers \_\_\_\_\_ the other.  
 (a) in (b) on  
 (c) of (d) at
494. may mean lengthening muscles to gain \_\_\_\_\_, while for someone  
 (a) flexible (b) flexibleness  
 (c) flexibilities (d) flexibility
495. it could be a way of \_\_\_\_\_ core strength.  
 (a) enhance (b) enhancing  
 (c) enhances (d) to enhance

**PASSEGE-100**

The woodpeckers of the West (with one exception) are different \_\_\_\_\_ those of the East, and so are the flycatchers, the grosbeaks, the orioles, the tanagers, the humming-birds, \_\_\_\_\_ many of the sparrows. \_\_\_\_\_ of the purple and bronzed grackles (the latter are \_\_\_\_\_ seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common), the Rockies boast of Brewer's blackbird, \_\_\_\_\_ habits are not as prosaic as his name would indicate.

496. West (with one exception) are different \_\_\_\_\_ those of the East  
 (a) for (b) from  
 (c) of (d) to
497. The humming-birds, \_\_\_\_\_ many of the sparrows.  
 (a) and (b) because  
 (c) but (d) if
498. \_\_\_\_\_ of the purple and bronzed grackles  
 (a) Beside (b) Next  
 (c) Instead (d) Near
499. (the latter are \_\_\_\_\_ seen on the plains of Colorado, but are not common)  
 (a) sometime (b) sometimes  
 (c) at time (d) any time
500. Brewer's blackbird, \_\_\_\_\_ habits are not as prosaic  
 (a) whose (b) who  
 (c) whom (d) whoever



## Solutions

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (a)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (d)	20. (c)
21. (d)	22. (a)	23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (a)	28. (c)	29. (d)	30. (b)
31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (b)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (a)	37. (c)	38. (d)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (c)	44. (d)	45. (b)	46. (a)	47. (d)	48. (a)	49. (c)	50. (d)
51. (a)	52. (d)	53. (c)	54. (a)	55. (b)	56. (b)	57. (a)	58. (d)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (b)	62. (d)	63. (a)	64. (c)	65. (b)	66. (d)	67. (a)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (c)
71. (c)	72. (c)	73. (a)	74. (d)	75. (b)	76. (d)	77. (a)	78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (a)
81. (a)	82. (c)	83. (a)	84. (d)	85. (b)	86. (d)	87. (c)	88. (d)	89. (a)	90. (c)
91. (a)	92. (c)	93. (d)	94. (b)	95. (c)	96. (a)	97. (d)	98. (c)	99. (a)	100. (b)
101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (d)	104. (b)	105. (c)	106. (d)	107. (c)	108. (a)	109. (b)	110. (c)
111. (c)	112. (a)	113. (d)	114. (b)	115. (a)	116. (d)	117. (a)	118. (b)	119. (b)	120. (c)
121. (b)	122. (a)	123. (b)	124. (a)	125. (c)	126. (a)	127. (b)	128. (d)	129. (a)	130. (c)
131. (d)	132. (c)	133. (a)	134. (b)	135. (a)	136. (d)	137. (a)	138. (b)	139. (b)	140. (c)
141. (c)	142. (a)	143. (d)	144. (b)	145. (b)	146. (b)	147. (d)	148. (a)	149. (c)	150. (b)
151. (a)	152. (b)	153. (a)	154. (d)	155. (c)	156. (b)	157. (a)	158. (d)	159. (b)	160. (c)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (d)	164. (c)	165. (c)	166. (a)	167. (b)	168. (d)	169. (c)	170. (a)
171. (b)	172. (d)	173. (b)	174. (a)	175. (c)	176. (b)	177. (d)	178. (a)	179. (b)	180. (c)
181. (b)	182. (d)	183. (a)	184. (c)	185. (a)	186. (d)	187. (a)	188. (a)	189. (b)	190. (c)
191. (c)	192. (a)	193. (d)	194. (b)	195. (b)	196. (b)	197. (d)	198. (b)	199. (a)	200. (c)
201. (c)	202. (a)	203. (a)	204. (d)	205. (c)	206. (a)	207. (d)	208. (b)	209. (c)	210. (c)
211. (a)	212. (b)	213. (c)	214. (a)	215. (d)	216. (b)	217. (a)	218. (c)	219. (a)	220. (d)
221. (d)	222. (a)	223. (a)	224. (b)	225. (b)	226. (b)	227. (d)	228. (a)	229. (c)	230. (b)
231. (a)	232. (a)	233. (c)	234. (b)	235. (d)	236. (a)	237. (c)	238. (b)	239. (a)	240. (b)
241. (a)	242. (c)	243. (c)	244. (a)	245. (d)	246. (b)	247. (a)	248. (d)	249. (d)	250. (c)
251. (a)	252. (b)	253. (c)	254. (a)	255. (d)	256. (d)	257. (a)	258. (a)	259. (b)	260. (c)
261. (b)	262. (a)	263. (b)	264. (d)	265. (c)	266. (c)	267. (a)	268. (d)	269. (b)	270. (a)
271. (b)	272. (a)	273. (a)	274. (b)	275. (d)	276. (c)	277. (a)	278. (d)	279. (b)	280. (d)
281. (b)	282. (d)	283. (a)	284. (b)	285. (c)	286. (d)	287. (a)	288. (a)	289. (b)	290. (c)
291. (a)	292. (d)	293. (c)	294. (b)	295. (d)	296. (d)	297. (a)	298. (c)	299. (b)	300. (a)
301. (a)	302. (b)	303. (d)	304. (c)	305. (a)	306. (b)	307. (a)	308. (d)	309. (a)	310. (c)
311. (a)	312. (b)	313. (d)	314. (c)	315. (a)	316. (a)	317. (a)	318. (c)	319. (d)	320. (a)
321. (a)	322. (b)	323. (d)	324. (b)	325. (b)	326. (b)	327. (c)	328. (a)	329. (c)	330. (d)
331. (a)	332. (d)	333. (c)	334. (c)	335. (b)	336. (b)	337. (a)	338. (c)	339. (a)	340. (d)
341. (d)	342. (b)	343. (c)	344. (a)	345. (d)	346. (c)	347. (a)	348. (a)	349. (d)	350. (b)
351. (b)	352. (b)	353. (c)	354. (a)	355. (d)	356. (c)	357. (a)	358. (d)	359. (b)	360. (a)
361. (c)	362. (a)	363. (d)	364. (b)	365. (a)	366. (c)	367. (c)	368. (b)	369. (a)	370. (d)
371. (b)	372. (b)	373. (b)	374. (d)	375. (b)	376. (a)	377. (b)	378. (c)	379. (d)	380. (a)

381. (a)	382. (a)	383. (d)	384. (c)	385. (d)	386. (a)	387. (c)	388. (a)	389. (b)	390. (c)
391. (b)	392. (a)	393. (c)	394. (d)	395. (c)	396. (b)	397. (a)	398. (c)	399. (d)	400. (a)
401. (a)	402. (a)	403. (c)	404. (a)	405. (c)	406. (b)	407. (d)	408. (c)	409. (b)	410. (d)
411. (b)	412. (d)	413. (b)	414. (a)	415. (d)	416. (b)	417. (a)	418. (c)	419. (c)	420. (d)
421. (b)	422. (a)	423. (d)	424. (a)	425. (d)	426. (a)	427. (b)	428. (a)	429. (d)	430. (c)
431. (d)	432. (c)	433. (d)	434. (a)	435. (c)	436. (d)	437. (a)	438. (c)	439. (d)	440. (b)
441. (b)	442. (d)	443. (a)	444. (b)	445. (d)	446. (c)	447. (c)	448. (c)	449. (d)	450. (d)
451. (a)	452. (b)	453. (c)	454. (a)	455. (c)	456. (b)	457. (a)	458. (b)	459. (c)	460. (d)
461. (c)	462. (a)	463. (a)	464. (a)	465. (b)	466. (c)	467. (b)	468. (a)	469. (d)	470. (a)
471. (d)	472. (b)	473. (b)	474. (b)	475. (c)	476. (b)	477. (d)	478. (a)	479. (d)	480. (d)
481. (c)	482. (d)	483. (c)	484. (c)	485. (c)	486. (a)	487. (a)	488. (b)	489. (c)	490. (c)
491. (b)	492. (b)	493. (d)	494. (d)	495. (b)	496. (b)	497. (a)	498. (c)	499. (b)	500. (a)



# Parajumbles

## Exercise

- Direction (1-250):** Rearrange the parts of the sentence in correct order.
- Do not be anxious about  
P-thanksgiving, present your requests to God  
Q-and petition, with  
R-anything, but in every situation, by prayer  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QRP (d) RQP
  - The truth about these  
P-communities is that  
Q-they deserve to die  
R-dysfunctional, downscale  
(a) PQR (b) QPR  
(c) RPQ (d) RQP
  - You fail to  
P what someone is born,  
Q recognize that it matters not  
R but what they grow to be!  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
  - The wide world is all  
P-cannot forever fence it out  
Q-about you: you can fence  
R-yourself in, but you  
(a) PRQ (b) QRP  
(c) RQP (d) RPQ
  - Today, however, when one in four rural Indians  
P-in identifying the poor are far greater  
Q-is poor, our chances of being wrong  
R-and one in six urban Indians  
(a) PRQ (b) RQP  
(c) QRP (d) QPR
  - In that case,  
P-put together the best gender-just  
Q-practices from all Personal Laws  
R-a Uniform Civil Code would simply  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) RQP (d) PQR
  - Williamson shoveled scorn on  
P-the low-income white Republican voters who,  
Q-were most responsible for the rise of Trump  
R-as he saw it,  
(a) PRQ (b) RQP  
(c) QPR (d) QRP
  - Amartya Sen lays claim  
P-to a history of writing  
Q-some of the finest research papers  
R-that have been published  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RQP (d) QPR
  - His exact date of birth is not known  
P-but it is believed that he was born in  
Q- late May and later on he decided to celebrate  
May 29 as his birthday,  
R- as this was the date he climbed Everest  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QRP (d) RPQ
  - Today, less privileged white  
P- Americans are considered to be  
Q- and pathologists predominates  
R- in crisis, and the language of sociologists  
(a) PRQ (b) QRP  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
  - The white American underclass is in thrall  
P-and used heroin needles  
Q-to a vicious, selfish culture  
R-whose main products are misery  
(a) PQR (b) QRP  
(c) RPQ (d) RQP
  - But the most important thing is,  
P-I'll always be  
Q-even if we're apart  
R-with you  
(a) QPR (b) RPQ  
(c) PQR (d) RQP

13. In punishment for the uprising,  
P-called tributes, to participate  
Q-each of the twelve districts must provide  
R-one girl and one boy,  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) RQP (d) QRP
14. The twenty-four tributes  
P-that could hold anything from a  
Q-will be imprisoned in a vast outdoor arena  
R-burning desert to a frozen wasteland  
(a) PQR (b) PRQ  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
15. The arbitration  
P-dented China's interests  
Q-in multiple ways  
R-award has, nevertheless,  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QPR
16. Senior officials  
P-to negotiate a solution  
Q-readiness  
R-have signalled China's  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
17. This alone  
P. should alert us to what  
Q. is actually about  
R. the demand for a Uniform Civil Code  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
18. Ironically, in spite of a decline in poverty,  
P. the proportion of  
Q. the population receiving welfare  
R. benefits has risen sharply  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
19. Unelected Governors  
P. relating to State administration  
Q. were never envisaged  
R. as wielding significant powers  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) RQP (d) QRP
20. India must  
P. to a competitive advantage, and nutrition and health  
Q. convert its young population  
R. are foundational to that outcome  
(a) PQR (b) PRQ  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
21. It is a truth universally  
P-acknowledged that a single  
Q-man in possession of a good  
R-fortune must be in want of a wife  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
22. Your absence has  
P-gone through me  
Q-through a needle  
R-like thread  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
23. Tenzing Norgay created history  
P-to conquer Mount Everest  
Q-became the first men  
R-on May 29, 1953, when he and Sir Edmund Hillary  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
24. All tyrants realize that,  
P-victims, there is sure to be one who  
Q-rises against them and strikes back!  
R-one day, amongst their many  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
25. The Finance Minister, under  
P-whose supervision this  
Q-has not made any definite statement  
R-has taken place,  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
26. This too, is a classic  
P-"stock versus flow" problem, where  
Q-focusing only on the latter  
R-completely distorts the picture  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
27. We need not  
P-order to nurture true cosmopolitanism  
Q-burden of loving each other in  
R-place on ourselves the unbearable  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
28. They are even poorer  
P-failure will deprive  
Q-them of jobs altogether  
R-than farmers; and crop  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QPR

29. Thus,  
P-a developing economy also needs  
Q-to have some notion of external balance  
R-at the very least,  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QPR
30. Gone are the days  
P-about foreign trade and payments  
Q-and not really worried  
R-when we could think of ourselves as a closed economy  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
31. A saint or a satyagrahi  
P-freezing her acts of goodness  
Q-is often put on a pedestal  
R-in time  
(a) PQR (b) PRQ  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
32. Gandhi often  
P-was unnecessary violence  
Q-withdrew from an act of Satyagraha if he  
R-felt there  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) RQP (d) QRP
33. The first clue  
P-to the nature of this agenda  
Q-lies in the origin of  
R-the smart city idea itself  
(a) RPQ (b) QPR  
(c) QRP (d) PQR
34. One year after its official launch,  
P-while Expectations  
Q-has largely escaped political scrutiny  
R-have been scaled down, the rhetoric  
(a) QPR (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
35. An engineer building a bridge  
P-find easy to comprehend  
Q-picks the best plan  
R-and not the one that motorists  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
36. To begin with,  
P-is not that they are 'unsmart'  
Q-the problem with Indian cities  
R-but that they are dysfunctional  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
37. There was a second part  
P-are ambivalent about  
Q-many people  
R-of her decision which  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
38. He would often  
P-Brahmacharya if his protests were not functioning the way  
Q-he expected  
R-critique his own life of  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
39. Aggregate levels of under nutrition in India  
P-remain shockingly high, despite the impressive  
Q-stunting in the last decade  
R-reduction in  
(a) PRQ (b) QPR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
40. Imagine the government  
P-were an investor,  
Q-trying to maximize India's long-run  
R-economic growth  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QRP (d) RPQ
41. We have seen that, when  
P-think of it as losing its parts and shrivelling to a point  
Q-occupy any portion of space, we need not  
R-we deny that a mental image can  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
42. Another major difference  
P-seven planets around the star  
Q-system is the tight packing of the  
R-in comparison with the solar  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) QRP (d) QPR
43. He does not mean  
P-when he denies that it is causal  
Q-to indicate that the relation  
R-is any the less uniform or dependable  
(a) QPR (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
44. Not only people have buying  
P-environment and health  
Q-capacity in the city, people here are  
R-also quite concerned about  
(a) QPR (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR

45. The burning sun  
P-our very  
Q-seemed to be sucking  
R-blood out of us  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) RQP (d) QPR
46. I hear the sound  
P-his tool raised  
Q-of the blow while I see  
R-above his head  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
47. Children are sensitive  
P-to what happens around them and are  
Q-enthusiastic about working on  
R-plays that reflect their lives  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
48. But this does not mean  
P-phenomena to the body  
Q-is a meaningless expression  
R-that the reference of mental  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
49. The space in front of the large  
P-hut was empty, but  
Q-placed several stools  
R-before it were  
(a) PQR (b) PRQ  
(c) RQP (d) RPQ
50. From our common experience  
P-of the relation of the  
Q-mental he starts out  
R-physical and the  
(a) PQR (b) PRQ  
(c) RQP (d) RPQ
51. As for ourselves, we  
P-combing our hair  
Q-a good wash and  
R-were contented with  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
52. If there is a  
P-corresponding sensation  
Q-kind, there has to be a  
R-change in brain activity of a certain  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) QRP (d) QPR
53. "Phew," said I, grabbing  
P-cheerfully round my head  
Q-at the halo of flies  
R-which buzzed  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
54. The investigations of the  
P-peculiar place in the economy of the body  
Q-physiologist and the psychologist  
R-have revealed that the brain holds a  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) PQR (d) QRP
55. It was a somewhat  
P-carried it off as  
Q-trying ordeal, but we  
R-best as we could  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) PQR (d) RQP
56. The considerations which  
P-are set forth in our  
Q-lead us to refer ideas to the brain  
R-physiologies and psychologies  
(a) QPR (b) QRP  
(c) PQR (d) RQP
57. We entered, and  
P-had been assigned  
Q-to each of us  
R-found that a hut  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) RPQ (d) PRQ
58. The resulting brain change is  
P-concomitant of  
Q-the sensation  
R-regarded as the true  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RPQ
59. Then the gigantic figure  
P-alarming spectacle  
Q-slipped off the tree and stood  
R-up before us, a truly  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
60. We admit as much  
P-that it is related to the body  
Q-when we say that the mind  
R-is immaterial, and yet hold  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) QRP (d) PQR

61. Three times this was  
P-only be compared to the deepest notes of thunder  
Q-shook with the noise, that can  
R-repeated, and each time the earth  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) RQP (d) QPR
62. The causes and their  
P-in the same series  
Q-one order, they stand  
R-effects belong to the  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
63. They had been thrown  
P-upon their own exertions at an  
Q-battle to fight with poverty and ignorance  
R-early age, and had a hard  
(a) PRQ (b) QPR  
(c) RQP (d) PQR
64. The unstated assumption is  
P-conceding spatial autonomy  
Q-that the grant of a different time  
R-zone is only the first temporal step towards  
(a) RPQ (b) PRQ  
(c) QPR (d) QRP
65. The room which yielded so  
P-the fourth floor of a  
Q-boarding-house in Bleecker Street  
R-much satisfaction to the two boys was on  
(a) PRQ (b) QPR  
(c) RPQ (d) RQP
66. By the time government  
P-offices or educational institutions  
Q-open, many daylight  
R-hours are already lost  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
67. They had seen enough of the  
P-them to come a step farther  
Q-desert already, and no number  
R-of knives would have tempted  
(a) QPR (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
68. Such are the strata which we  
P-species as those now living in the Mediterranean  
Q-meet with in the south of Sicily, filled  
R-with shells for the most part of the same  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) PQR (d) QRP
69. At length, about an hour later, we  
P-spied a little pile of boulders rising  
Q-this we dragged ourselves  
R-out of the plain, and to  
(a) PQR (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) RPQ
70. Secondly, it is consistent  
P-with human experience that  
Q-places and be depressed in others  
R-land should rise gradually in some  
(a) PQR (b) RQP  
(c) RPQ (d) PRQ
71. There was no need to  
P-set a watch, for we had nothing  
Q-to fear from anybody or  
R-anything in that vast untenanted plain  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) QRP (d) PQR
72. This idea, however startling it may at  
P-first appear, is quite in accordance, as  
Q-before stated, with the analogy of changes  
R-now going on in certain regions of the globe  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
73. Our only enemies were  
P-heat, thirst, and flies, but far  
Q-from man or beast than that awful trinity  
R-rather would I have faced any danger  
(a) PQR (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) RPQ
74. Thus, I stand on a  
P-hill and watch a labourer  
Q-upon the distant railway  
R-striking with his sledge  
(a) PQR (b) PRQ  
(d) RQP (d) RPQ
75. Then there came faint rays of primrose  
P-light that changed presently to golden  
Q-bars, through which the dawn  
R-glided out across the desert  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
76. It seemed to them far easier to conceive  
P-that the water had gone down, than  
Q-that solid land had risen  
R-upward into its present position  
(a) PQR (b) RQP  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP

77. We drank a little and flung  
P-soon were all asleep  
Q-sand, thoroughly tired out, and  
R-ourselves down on the  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) RQP
78. Queous rocks of equal  
P-exhibit in like manner a stratification nearly  
undisturbed  
Q-over the lake-district of North America, and  
R-antiquity extend for hundreds of miles  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) QRP (d) QPR
79. Now I just have to keep my  
P-place and not let that scrawny  
Q-guy with gelled  
R-hair edge in front of me  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) PRQ
80. The idea of a standard time  
P-lives that we often take it for  
Q-zone has become so integral to our  
R-granted and assume it to be a part of natural  
phenomena  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) QRP (d) QPR
81. Evidently it was too  
P-of a deadly-looking cobra or  
Q-two we saw no reptiles  
R-dry for game, and with the exception  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RPQ
82. Some of these  
P-height of more than  
Q-2000 feet above the sea  
R-rocks rise to the  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
83. It was three o'clock in the afternoon  
P-find our bearers  
Q-before we woke, to  
R-preparing to return  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) PQR (d) RQP
84. Now the first and most  
P-strata of marine origin occur above the  
Q-simple appearance is where  
R-level of the sea in horizontal position  
(a) PRQ (b) QPR  
(c) PQR (d) RQP
85. I've taken out my  
P-and stay poised and vigilant  
Q-ear buds so I can  
R-listen for announcements  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
86. In the Northeast, the sun  
P-sets by four in the evening  
Q-morning and in winter it  
R-rises as early as four in the  
(a) PQR (b) QRP  
(c) RQP (d) RPQ
87. Their judgment can be  
P-easily swayed by false  
Q-propaganda, as is being done  
R-right now across the country  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
88. Although no convincing  
P-arguments were made against  
Q-was commotion in the House  
R-the amendment, there  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
89. It is a good sign  
P-that the ratio remains the same despite  
Q-the revenue base coming down because  
R-of increased devolution to States  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
90. India is extremely short  
P-of water, and there will be even less  
Q-is taken out  
R-of it as groundwater  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
91. Technology for  
P-tracking droughts has  
Q-grown in leaps and bounds  
R-forecasting and  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
92. The NSG  
P-of nuclear trade, spelt out in its guidelines and  
trigger-lists  
Q-covering every aspect  
R-has already made its rules,  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP



93. He spent a third  
P-was of any consequence  
Q-made sure that none of them  
R-of the time describing his tax proposals, but  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
94. The yatra focussed  
P-for poor and  
Q-marginalised communities  
R-on access to development and dignity  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
95. Statistics show  
P-figures over the last three decades  
Q-in several parts of India  
R-a steady rise in the turnout  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QPR
96. A dissent in a court  
P-the intelligence of a future day  
Q-to the brooding spirit of law, to  
R-of last resort is an appeal  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
97. t is not uncommon  
P-to push for public expenditure  
Q-at a time  
R-when private investment sentiment is weak  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
98. District - judges  
P-in far-flung districts  
Q-and gag orders  
R-have been authorizing mass blocking of online content  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
99. A significant number  
P-in the rural nonfarm sector  
Q-to be created  
R-of these jobs will have  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
100. By doing so, it  
P-brought it closer  
Q-to cultural and social life  
R-has redefined politics and  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QPR
101. There is never  
P-behind the persistence of such problems; it always has  
Q-a single factor  
R-to be nexus of forces  
(a) QPR (b) PRQ  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
102. If society considers this  
P-to wonder if society itself is normal  
Q-to be normal or treats it with  
R-indifference, one has  
(a) PRQ (b) QRP  
(c) RQP (d) RPQ
103. Taken together, this  
P-gives a total global  
Q-stockpile of almost 1,900 tons of  
R-nuclear weapons-usable material  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
104. The loss of these  
P-young, and often  
Q-make us ponder  
R-bright, people must  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
105. Earlier its forays  
P-were concentrated on ancient  
Q-and medieval India  
R-in history  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QPR
106. Guardians of  
P-the tyranny of the state  
Q-four square against  
R-intellectual liberty must stand  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
107. The pesticides  
P-are more harmful than  
Q-those used in many other parts of the world  
R-used in India  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
108. The last issue  
P-can bend policy by virtue of its control over its users  
Q-how a powerful monopoly  
R-we need to examine is  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP

109. To write in plain vigorous language  
P-one has to think fearlessly, and if  
Q-one thinks fearlessly  
R-one cannot be politically orthodox  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
110. Elections are likely to be held  
P-in 2017 once law and order  
Q-time frame has been set  
R-is restored though no  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
111. The essay is about  
P-namely,  
Q-what its title says,  
R-the enemies of intellectual liberty  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
112. It was never meant  
P-upon fundamental rights  
Q-to become a tool  
R-to broaden the scope of restrictions  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
113. Therefore, perhaps  
P-on ensuring learning standards  
Q-there is a case  
R-to introduce some clauses  
(a) RQP (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
114. Public interest litigation,  
P-presently serves a role distinctly opposed  
Q-therefore  
R-to the rationale behind its fashioning  
(a) QPR (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
115. It is becoming  
P-increasingly clear that anyone  
Q-of freedom, justice and equality is seen as a threat  
R-who dares to raise issues  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
116. Further negotiations  
P-are necessary  
Q-to reach a common understanding  
R-to enable implementation  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
117. The atmosphere  
P-is against them, but there appears  
Q-in their administrations  
R-to be fight left  
(a) QPR (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
118. The idea was  
P-to spend as little money  
Q-while avoiding loss of lives  
R-as possible  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QRP (d) PQR
119. In some seats, the  
P-winning margin, thereby  
Q-votes for NOTA have been larger than the  
R-determining the result  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
120. They not only  
P-tech activists on to the streets  
Q-ran an innovative and creative campaign, but  
R-were also able to bring  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
121. It is high time  
P-about the cost and  
Q-the government started thinking  
R-quality of power supply  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
122. For India, therefore,  
P-a priority along with nuclear safety  
Q-nuclear security is not a new objective,  
R-but has always been  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
123. This means that for  
P-making a significant dent  
Q-have to grow at a faster rate  
R-in poverty, rural incomes  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
124. To have succumbed to their  
P-blackmail was not an instance of  
Q-making pragmatic political  
R-concessions; it was one of capitulation  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR

125. Whether the emergence  
P-will change the ugly dynamic  
Q-of these popular protests  
R-in Brazil is to be seen  
(a) QPR (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
126. After walking around  
P-to quench their thirst  
Q-a bit, the women searched  
R-for a hand pump  
(a) RQP (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
127. It is hard to  
P-of some  
Q-miss the political significance  
R-of these beneficiaries  
(a) PQR (b) RQP  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
128. But while the defeat made  
P-as it was no longer in currency.  
Q-news, the issue on which  
R-it was based failed to resonate  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QRP
129. A truly free nation will  
P-will fail in the marketplace of ideas  
Q-destruction as a bad idea that  
R-confidently view even its advocated  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
130. I am not demanding  
P-a set of ethical scripts whose  
Q-political possibilities could be played out  
R-a census of atrocity but  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
131. However, the major drawback  
P-of this process is that  
Q-there is no legally binding  
R-outcome at the end of six years  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
132. No democracy  
P-can survive without the  
Q-philosophical imagination  
R-roots of such an ethical and  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
133. Despite this high level political  
P-have achieved little  
Q-these summits  
R-attention, and fanfare,  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
134. They also need help  
P-rains have failed, and  
Q-agricultural production will fall drastically  
R-just now, because  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QRP
135. This may sound like  
P-the actual problem  
Q-at the scale of  
R-a lot, until one looks  
(a) QRP (b) RQP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
136. He must actually announce  
P-how he intends to bring  
Q-the businessman to book  
R-a plan of action detailing  
(a) RPQ (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) QRP
137. There must be more oversight  
P-which this is done  
Q-and much more accountability  
R-in the manner in  
(a) RQP (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
138. This is where clear,  
P-well-publicized editorial guidelines are  
Q-precisely formulated, and  
R-badly needed in Indian newsrooms  
(a) QPR (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
139. I am raising these questions  
P-are early warning signs  
Q-of a deeper crisis  
R-because such events  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
140. Even the knowledge  
P-far less disastrous policies  
Q-the Census would make  
R-of elementary facts from  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP

141. Even more astonishingly,  
P-he cast as "beautiful"  
Q-he went on to  
R-describe the vote  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
142. Hit hard by austerity measures  
P-government, they lead  
Q-of the Conservative  
R-lives embedded in anxiety  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
143. They are sophisticated enough  
P-to know that Free Basics  
Q-the things they really want to access  
R-would not offer them any of  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
144. Of these,  
P-mostly two have proved  
Q-to be bones of contention  
R-between the two parties  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
145. It is the right to privacy  
P-inside out on a whim.  
Q-that prevents the police  
R-from turning our homes  
(a) RQP (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
146. Recent reports say  
P-economy in terms of  
Q-India has become the world's fastest-growing  
R-GDP growth, overtaking China  
(a) QPR (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
147. Imagine what this can do  
P-the news industry in our part of the world  
Q-for trust in, and engagement  
R-with, professional journalism and  
(a) RQP (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
148. Truth was  
P-to lead to a breach of peace as a false one  
Q-no defence since  
R-a true defamatory statement was as likely  
(a) QPR (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
149. India should not be in a hurry  
P-to ratify the Agreement  
Q-until there is clarity  
R-on the U.S. position  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RQP (d) QPR
150. The party has not just  
P-vacated space for other  
Q-being steadily hollowed out ideologically  
R-political parties, but it is also  
(a) PRQ (b) RQP  
(c) QPR (d) QRP
151. If per capita income is taken  
P-as the measure then we are  
Q-away from 'great power' status  
R-still some distance  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
152. India has already made  
P-substantial concessions  
Q-to enable a consensus  
R-for the Paris pact  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
153. One will need to watch what  
P-happens in the United States  
Q-presidential elections  
R-after the forthcoming  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR
154. Three examples will  
P-suffice as evidence  
Q-of her backsliding  
R-on longheld positions  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
155. It is a pity that  
P-such violence hardly  
Q-comes within the  
R-purview of the law  
(a) QRP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
156. The more technologically  
P-advanced and wired a  
Q-vulnerable it is to a cyber attack  
R-nation is, the more  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) QPR

157. The architecture  
 P-was designed to promote  
 Q-of the Internet  
 R-connectivity, not security  
 (a) QPR (b) RQP  
 (c) PQR (d) PRQ
158. It secured support from  
 P-government, a significant development in itself  
 Q-other sections of the  
 R-Opposition, and defeated the  
 (a) RQP (b) QRP  
 (c) PRQ (d) PQR
159. Every government wants  
 P-all, they have so many votes  
 Q-to shower favours on  
 R-farmers; after  
 (a) RQP (b) RPQ  
 (c) PRQ (d) QRP
160. Due to poor organic matter  
 P-in soil is below the required  
 Q-incorporation, organic carbon  
 R-level in most parts of India  
 (a) RPQ (b) QRP  
 (c) QPR (d) PRQ
161. Out-of-the-box statecraft  
 P-economic growth  
 Q-would bring dividends  
 R-in peace of mind, savings and  
 (a) RQP (b) QRP  
 (c) PRQ (d) PQR
162. Is out national identity  
 P-needs to be shrouded in a  
 Q-of such a loose character that it  
 R-cloak of anodyne conformity?  
 (a) QPR (b) RQP  
 (c) PQR (d) PRQ
163. This is what comes  
 P-who sits below the Finance Minister  
 Q-and not consulting the economist  
 R-out of not knowing economics  
 (a) QRP (b) RQP  
 (c) PRQ (d) PQR
164. The pith helmets  
 P-gone, but the blood  
 Q-has never dried  
 R-may have long  
 (a) RPQ (b) RQP  
 (c) PQR (d) QPR
165. It is for the government,  
 P-especially one with such a  
 Q-significant majority, to have the  
 R-intelligence and leadership to think long term  
 (a) QRP (b) PQR  
 (c) RPQ (d) QPR
166. There is a deeper  
 P-fissure here that goes  
 Q-from western theory  
 R-beyond explanations  
 (a) PRQ (b) PQR  
 (c) QPR (d) RPQ
167. At one level,  
 P-the law in understanding  
 Q-such cases of violence  
 R-one senses the limits of  
 (a) RQP (b) PQR  
 (c) RPQ (d) QRP
168. It is the right to  
 P-who see us at our most vulnerable  
 Q-the indiscretions of doctors  
 R-privacy that protects us from  
 (a) QRP (b) QPR  
 (c) PRQ (d) RQP
169. The fundamental cause of  
 P-modern world the stupid are cocksure  
 Q-the trouble is that in the  
 R-while the intelligent are full of doubt  
 (a) RPQ (b) QRP  
 (c) QPR (d) PRQ
170. It ignores the real victim,  
 P-of getting justice  
 Q-often compelling him/her  
 R-to find extralegal methods  
 (a) RQP (b) RPQ  
 (c) PRQ (d) QRP
171. It is a crisis which  
 P-unless policymakers  
 Q-exercise some intelligence  
 R-will get even worse  
 (a) RPQ (b) RQP  
 (c) PQR (d) QPR
172. In Tamil Nadu,  
 P-cows and bulls are worshipped and celebrated  
 Q-on Maattu Pongal,  
 R-and the finale is Jallikattu  
 (a) QRP (b) QPR  
 (c) PRQ (d) RPQ

173. They have now  
P-by a paternalistic state  
Q-of goods mandated  
R-been turned into consumers  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
174. Elections globally  
P-dominated by numbers, percentages  
Q-and tallies  
R-can be dry affairs  
(a) RQP (b) PRQ  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
175. We should learn our lesson  
P-from this history and stay away  
Q-of our neighbours  
R-from interfering in the messy domestic politics  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
176. Public goods are  
P-important as they  
Q-mitigate the impact of  
R-income poverty and inequality  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR
177. This may be essential at  
P-where the market fails to deliver  
Q-swath of an economy  
R-times, but there is a wide  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
178. We must urgently  
P-ethics that respects, and responds  
Q-humanely to, the strangers in our cities  
R-and consciously develop a new  
(a) RQP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
179. It may not be a simple  
P-someone does stand to gain  
Q-by keeping farmers divided  
R-case of "divide and rule", but  
(a) QPR (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QRP
180. Rewarding an encroacher on public  
P-reward to a pickpocket  
Q-site is like giving a  
R-land with free alternative  
(a) QRP (b) QPR  
(c) PRQ (d) RQP
181. The question  
P-are on the right path  
Q-is whether we  
R-to the goal  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
182. Ensuring security  
P-harder than hacking into a system  
Q-of data, information, and  
R-communication is considerably  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
183. Do people take  
P-rejection of every candidate?  
Q-the trouble to go and  
R-vote only to register their  
(a) RQP (b) RPQ  
(c) PRQ (d) QRP
184. The reference  
P-is simultaneously a matter  
Q-to the size of a vulnerable community  
R-of legal as well as political and ethical  
perspective  
(a) RPQ (b) QRP  
(c) QPR (d) PRQ
185. A certified, verifiable,  
P-would be a valuable  
Q-all-purpose identity card  
R-document for many people  
(a) QPR (b) RQP  
(c) PQR (d) PRQ
186. As for the tasks  
P-three important ones  
Q-ahead, there appear  
R-to be at least  
(a) RQP (b) QRP  
(c) PRQ (d) PQR
187. Only a country not yet rid  
P-of its colonial hangover  
Q-and controls, labels dissent as seditious  
R-of a government that commands  
(a) PRQ (b) PQR  
(c) QPR (d) RPQ
188. Developing countries  
P-should question the rationale  
Q-for such a registry ahead  
R-of a negotiated outcome on this issue.  
(a) QRP (b) PQR  
(c) RPQ (d) QPR

189. Accepting that one form  
 P-of price discrimination is okay opens  
 Q-the door to all other forms  
 R-of discrimination as well  
 (a) QRP (b) RPQ  
 (c) PRQ (d) PQR
190. Seven decades ago,  
 P-Orwell wrote a clutch  
 Q-for the post-World War II British journal  
 Polemic  
 R-of essays  
 (a) RPQ (b) QRP  
 (c) PRQ (d) QPR
191. There is also  
 P-drought, the  
 Q-the hope that after two years of  
 R-monsoon will be good in the coming fiscal  
 (a) QPR (b) RQP  
 (c) PQR (d) PRQ
192. The party faithful, who  
 P-expectations, are now disillusioned  
 Q-had greeted his political arrival in 2004  
 R-with great enthusiasm, and  
 (a) RQP (b) QRP  
 (c) PRQ (d) PQR
193. We are told that its  
 P-Public Distribution System  
 Q-creating a functional  
 R-sole purpose is the noble goal of  
 (a) QRP (b) RQP  
 (c) PRQ (d) PQR
194. So, increasingly,  
 P-paying to provide revenues  
 Q-for the Central government  
 R-the poor have been  
 (a) RPQ (b) RQP  
 (c) PQR (d) QPR
195. P-people blame others for their misdeeds  
 Q-of the present day world arise  
 R-most of the troubles  
 S-from the fact that instead of doing their duty  
 (a) RQPS (b) SRQP  
 (c) PQSR (d) RQSP
196. P-reasons for this failure  
 Q-one of the principal  
 R-dare not take risks  
 S-is that many people  
 (a) PRQS (b) QSPR  
 (c) QPSR (d) RQPS
197. P-to understand  
 Q-to many people  
 R-threatening and even impossible  
 S-grammar appears  
 (a) PSQR (b) RPQS  
 (c) QSRP (d) SPRQ
198. P-whole of last year  
 Q-twice  
 R-during the  
 S-I only went fishing  
 (a) RPSQ (b) QPSR  
 (c) SRPQ (d) PRQS
199. P-has only spread to other parts of the world  
 recently  
 Q-mango has been commercially cultivated  
 R-for many years, although its cultivation  
 S-in the Indo-Burma Malayan region of Southeast  
 Asia  
 (a) SPRQ (b) QPSR  
 (c) PSQR (d) QSRP
200. P-choice of goals that are not  
 Q-wisdom is equally needed  
 R-only beneficent but also attainable  
 S-in private life in the  
 (a) PSRQ (b) QSPR  
 (c) PQRS (d) RQSP
201. P-It had been umpteen years since we had seen  
 each other.  
 Q-One dull dark day in autumn, I was travelling  
 on horseback through a dreary stretch of country  
 side.  
 R-This was the house of Roderick Usher, who  
 had been my childhood pal.  
 S-At night fall, I came in sight of the house of  
 Usher.  
 (a) PQSR (b) PSQR  
 (c) QSRP (d) QRSP
202. P-According to various estimates, between  
 1942 and 1944 there were approximately 400  
 victims of this practice daily in Warsaw alone,  
 with numbers on some days reaching several  
 thousands.  
 Q-A common German practice in occupied  
 Poland was to round up random civilians on the  
 streets of Polish cities.  
 R-For example, on 19th September 1942 close  
 to 3000 men and women were transported by  
 train to Germany - they had been caught in the  
 massive round-ups all over Warsaw the previous  
 two days.

- S-The term, "lapanka" carried a sardonic connotation from the word's earlier use for the children's game known in English as "tag".  
 (a) SQRP (b) SRPQ  
 (c) QSPR (d) QPRS
203. P-In other countries which are populated by 'haves', frustration is among them also because they do "haves".  
 Q-In some countries, frustration exists because these countries are populated by "have-nots".  
 R-Frustration is a global cancer.  
 S-It has spared no country.  
 (a) RSQP (b) SQRP  
 (c) PSRQ (d) QRPS
204. P-The real purpose underlying this maxim lies in its utility in the worldly sense.  
 Q-He has within him a spirit which is ever exhorting him to cut down his needs and learn to be happy with what he has.  
 R-Man is something much greater than an intelligent being using his intellect to make newer inventions from time to time.  
 S-It tells us to be up and doing, not to be passive in our attitude to life.  
 (a) PRQS (b) QPSR  
 (c) RQPS (d) SRPQ
205. P-But he did not know how to find one at that hour.  
 Q-It was his first visit to the city and he didn't know where to go.  
 R-Mohanlal's train was late and it reached Kolkata a little after midnight.  
 S-He thought he would go to a choultry where he would not have to pay rent.  
 (a) PSQR (b) QRSP  
 (c) RQSP (d) RSQP
206. P-And slowly, you reach the pinnacle of self-awareness, experiencing a unity with all life.  
 Q-If you transform your energy positively, it naturally becomes compassion and love.  
 R-Once you experientially are a part of everything then nobody needs to teach you morality.  
 S-Then you can do something to improve the situation, but without anger.  
 (a) PQRS (b) QPRS  
 (c) RQPS (d) RSPQ
207. P-He raised his voice against idol-worship.  
 Q-People are generally very open and accept social changes with a positive attitude.  
 R-Swami Dayanand Saraswati is remembered with reverence and affection among the social reformers of the nineteenth century.  
 S-India is a country which respects spiritualism much more than materialism.  
 (a) QRSP (b) PRSQ  
 (c) RSPQ (d) SQRP
208. P-For that we need people who possess not only high skills but high values as well.  
 Q-So the need of the hour is not only skill-based education but also value-inspired and value-based education.  
 R-When we talk of investing in education, a question arises as to what kind of education needs to be given to the youngster.  
 S-Our aim is to evolve not only an affluent society, but an egalitarian, just, humane and compassionate society.  
 (a) SPRQ (b) PRQS  
 (c) RQSP (d) RSPQ
209. P-Granted, political defection is increasingly less an act of ideological defiance than one of pure opportunism.  
 Q-Yet, for all its flaws, the current law recognizes and respects one fundamental principle: The right to dissent.  
 R-A blanket ban on defection will weaken rather than strengthen democracy, in whose name it is being sought to be imposed.  
 S-Granted also that it is illogical to allow a third of the party to split but not in a lesser number.  
 (a) RPSQ (b) PSRQ  
 (c) RSPQ (d) PRSQ
210. P-As difficult as it may be to recognize what it is inside us that is making us respond with negativity, that is the path towards forgiveness.  
 Q-This will automatically change your relationship with the other person and you will feel much better.  
 R-We need to recognize our reaction to the other person as a mirror of something in ourselves.  
 S-Whatever, the issues might be, once you have discovered them, you can work on forgiving yourself.  
 (a) SQRP (b) SRQP  
 (c) RQPS (d) RPSQ



211. P-The aim must be to ensure that our country does not experience either paucity or a-surfeit of trained manpower in any specific segment of our economy.  
 Q- When we set about the task of higher education, we should be absolutely clear in our perception of the goals of education in the specific context of our nation's development.  
 R-No doubt, one of the important aims of education would be to create the required range and nature of trained manpower assessed to be needed by different sectors of national growth.  
 S-The entire educational apparatus must be geared progressively to fulfill the requirements of different phases of our growth in every sector primary, secondary and tertiary.  
 (a) SQPR (b) QRSP  
 (c) SRQP (d) PSQR
212. P-Bureaucratic cultures can smother those who want to respond to shifting conditions.  
 Q-Arrogant managers can overevaluate their current performance and competitive position listen poorly and learn slowly.  
 R-And the lack of leadership leaves no force inside these organizations to break out of the morass.  
 S-Inwardly focused employees can have difficulty seeing the very forces that present threats and opportunities.  
 (a) PRQS (b) SPQR  
 (c) RQPS (d) QSPR
213. P-However, our environment also need some help from all of us to get maintained as usual to nourish our lives forever and to never ruin our lives.  
 Q-It gives us all things which we need to live our life on this planet.  
 R-It provides us better medium to grow and develop.  
 S-An environment includes all the natural resources which surround us to help in number of ways.  
 (a) PQRS (b) QPSR  
 (c) SRQP (d) QSPR
214. P-The starting point can be the experience of a minority within society generally or even the experience of a group of people within a progressive social movement which does not live up to its progressive agenda in every respect.  
 Q-Within (or after) postmodernism a grand unifying theory no longer seems possible. This does not exclude the possibility or the necessity of dialogue.  
 R-The starting points of social criticism can be very different and the different forms of socialism never has a monopoly on Social Criticism.  
 S-Nevertheless most social critics still consider the Critique of capitalism to be central.  
 (a) PRQS (b) RPQS  
 (c) RQPS (d) PSRQ
15. P- To those who have known comfort, discomfort is a real torture.  
 Q-Comfort is now one of the causes of its own spread.  
 R-The more comfort is brought into the world, the more it is likely to be valued.  
 S-It has now become a physical habit, a fashion, an ideal to be pursued for its own sake.  
 (a) QRSP (b) QPRS  
 (c) QPSR (d) QSRP
216. P-In that frame of mind, we have little sense of identity, safety or security.  
 Q-Courage is required to explore our secret life because we must first withdraw from the social mirror, where we are fed positive and negative feedback continuously.  
 R-And we may opt to avoid self examination and idle away our time in a vacuum of reverie and rationalization.  
 S-As we get used to this social feedback, it becomes a comfort zone.  
 (a) QSRP (b) QRSP  
 (c) SQRP (d) SRQP
217. P-He was a funny looking man with a high, bald, dome shaped head, a face very small in comparison and a long wavy beard.  
 Q-He didn't work at his trade-a stonemason, more than what was necessary to keep his wife and three boys alive.  
 R-His unusual features were standing a joke among his friends.  
 S-He was a poor man-an idler.  
 (a) PRQS (b) QPSR  
 (c) RQPS (d) SRPQ
218. P-When all the credit worthy people were given loans to a logical limit, they ceased to be a part of the market.  
 Q-Even this would have been understandable if it could work as an eye opener.  
 R-Owing to the materialistic culture elsewhere, it was possible to keep selling newer products to the consumers despite having existing ones which served equally well.

- S-They were lured through advertising and marketing techniques of 'dustbinisation' of the customer; and then finally, once they became ready customers, they were given loans and credits to help them buy more and more.
- (a) PRQS (b) RSPQ  
(c) QSPR (d) RPQS
219. P-And the victims are likely to be the poorest of the poor as well as the very sources of water-rivers, wetlands and aquifers.  
Q-In India, water conflicts are likely to worsen before they begin to be resolved.  
R-Till then they pose a significant threat to economic growth, security and health of the ecosystem.  
S-Water is radically altering and affecting political boundaries all over world, between as well as within countries.  
(a) SQPR (b) PRQS  
(c) QRPS (d) PSQR
220. P-For one, very few entrepreneurs are willing to take on a new outsource, unless it comes with a guarantee of a certain level of sales.  
Q-This invariably acts as an incentive for outsources to be lax in developing the business.  
R-Despite being the dominant partner in the relationship, the outsourcer doesn't always have all the advantages.  
S-The trade refers to it as the minimum guarantee clause, which means that if a outsourcee is unable to reach an anticipated sales level, he will be compensated for the balance amount.  
(a) PRQS (b) SPQR  
(c) QSPR (d) RPSQ
221. P-It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature.  
Q-Law of nature are not commands but statements of facts.  
R-This would do away with elementary fallacy that a law implies.  
S-The use of the word law in this context is rather unfortunate.  
(a) QSRP (b) SQRP  
(c) QSPR (d) SQPR
222. P-When the game of life is finally over there is no second chance to correct our errors.  
Q-Time is the greater equalizer of all mankind.  
R-Time offers opportunity but demands a sense of regard.  
S- It has taken away the best and the worst of us without regard of either.  
(a) QSRP (b) RSQP  
(c) PQRS (d) RSPQ
223. P-It has been the handmaid of the ruling class.  
Q-Therefore, ever since the dawn of civilization, persons in power have always tried to supervise or control education.  
R-Education is an instrument which imparts knowledge and therefore, indirectly controls power.  
S-It is an old saying that knowledge is power.  
(a) SQPR (b) PRQS  
(c) SRQP (d) PSQR
224. P-This is despite the fact that there is a rampant migration of rural families to urban centres.  
Q-Generally the gains of being a unit of the urban population are less than the disadvantages and risks that are inbuilt in the urban life.  
R-Rural population still dominates the urban population as far as the number is considered.  
S-India is a country of villages.  
(a) QRSP (b) RPQS  
(c) SRQP (d) QPRS
225. P-And if I think about something which didn't happen I start thinking about all the other things which didn't happen.  
Q-But there is only ever one thing which happened at a particular time and a particular place.  
R-And there are an infinite number of things which didn't happen at that time and that place.  
S-A lie is when you say something happened which didn't happen.  
(a) QSRP (b) SQPR  
(c) SRQP (d) SQRP
226. P-The magnitude of the interdependence depends on the technique of production causing the shifts in the food supply curve.  
Q-Interdependence of food and labour market is important for the development process.  
R-Similarly, an upward shift in the food supply curve shifts up the food demand curve.  
S-An upward shift in the food supply curve would simultaneously result in an upward shift in the labour demand curve.  
(a) QSPR (b) QPRS  
(c) PSRQ (d) SPQR
227. P-They never desert us even when all fair weather friends have deserted us.  
Q-Books are never failing friends.  
R-They dispel the dark clouds of gloom from our minds and increase our happiness if we are already happy.  
S-Through the ages, the scriptures and other great books have provided, immeasurable solace to the wounded and strife torn humanity.  
(a) QRSP (b) PRSQ  
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS

228. P-When the robber was near her bed, she stood up suddenly, 'brandishing the knife.  
Q-One night the robber did enter her room but Lakshmi did not make any sound.  
R-She just kept a tight hold of the knife and pretended to be sound asleep.  
S-The robber was taken aback and with a loud cry, he ran out.  
(a) SQRP (b) PRQS  
(c) QRPS (d) PSQR
229. P-It isn't bragging about how great you are.  
Q-It's not about thinking you're perfect because nobody is but knowing that you're worthy of being love and accepted.  
R-Self esteem is how much you value yourself and how important you think you are.  
S-It's how you see yourself and feel about your achievements.  
(a) SQRP (b) RQSP  
(c) RSPQ (d) SRQP
230. P-Most of them are combinations of hydrogen and carbon in varying proportions.  
Q-Crude mineral oil comes out of the earth as a thick brown or black liquid with a strong smell.  
R-It is a complex mixture of many different substances, each with it's own individual qualities.  
S-Such hydrocarbons are also found in other forms such as bitumen, asphalt and natural gas.  
(a) QPRS (b) PQRS  
(c) PQSR (d) QRPS
231. P-On the earth, liquid forms and solid forms (ice/snow) predominate.  
Q-The water cycle has two distinct branches the atmospheric branch and the terrestrial branch.  
R-Water plays a versatile role in the functioning of the biosphere.  
S-In the atmospheric, water exists mainly in gaseous form.  
(a) RSPQ (b) RQSP  
(c) RPSQ (d) RQPS
232. P- For however elusively, it still knew of harbours and anchors, of homes to which to return, and of barns in which to store the harvest.  
Q-The works of the early Renaissance and the poetry of Shakespeare vibrate with the compassion for live experience in danger of dying from exposure and neglect.  
R-Yes, it was a genius of courage, not of desperate audacity.  
S-In this compassion was the creative genius of the age.  
(a) SQRP (b) PRSQ  
(c) QSRP (d) RSPQ
233. P-While the Soviet Government bought grain and other foreign consumer goods to be sold in domestic markets at heavily subsidized rates, Russia rejected socialism.  
Q-The oil industry was the prime target of a sweeping privatization drive launched after the break-up of the Soviet Union.  
R-The Russian government has failed to do for its people even a fraction of what the Soviet Union, with twice the population, did with the revenue generated from oil.  
S-However, not all Russian have been rolling in oil wealth.  
(a) QSRP (b) PRQS  
(c) RQSP (d) RSPQ
234. P-The recent reduction in interest rates in the US and the injection of liquidity have resulted in investors seeking new avenues such as commodity markets, in view of the turbulence in financial markets and the low returns in treasuries.  
Q-The relatively easy liquidity and low interest rates, by themselves, make holding of inventories attractive and thus induce volatility in commodity markets.  
R-The financialisation of commodity trade and current extraordinary conditions in global financial markets could have influenced the spurt in prices.  
S-The weakening of the US dollar is also advanced as a reason for the recent volatility in commodity markets, including food items.  
(a) PRQS (b) SPQR  
(c) QSPR (d) RPQS
235. P-Yet making loans to poor people is hardly a Poverty cure.  
Q-Segmenting the industry, might be worth while if it allows more of the poor to get access to credit.  
R-Multinational corporations could take the top microfinance institutions to the next level, and the remainder could take the responsibility of development groups and regional banks.  
S-Property rights and the role of law matter too.  
(a) PRQS (b) QRPS  
(c) SPQR (d) RSPQ
236. P-But the scenario has quite changed now-a-days by allocating a special budget of funds for security.  
Q-In the last ten years, budget towards the development of military forces is higher when compared to others.

- R-India earlier days gave more importance to the development of industry and less importance to other departments.  
S-This is because of the frightening increase in terrorism all around the world especially emerging after the 9/11 terror attack in U.S.  
(a) PRQS (b) SPQR  
(c) QSPR (d) RPSQ
237. P-A sensitive mind easily absorbs the vibrations emanating from the thought of the people it associates with.  
Q-We often say that a person is known by the company he keeps.  
R-The violent can be made calm by exuding thought of love and compassion.  
S-Visits to holy places are considered good because the good thoughts of the holy people gathered there and the ensuing vibrations definitely affect one in a positive fashion.  
(a) RQPS (b) QRSP  
(c) PQRS (d) SRQP
238. P-Epistemological idealists (such as Kant) might insist that the only things which can be directly known for certain are ideas.  
Q-The approach to idealism by Western philosophers has been different to that of Eastern thinkers.  
R-In much of Western thought (though not in such major Western thinkers as Plato and Hegel) the ideal relates to direct knowledge of subjective mental ideas, or images.  
S-It is then usually juxtaposed with realism in which the real is said to have absolute existence prior to and independent of our knowledge.  
(a) RQPS (b) PQSR  
(c) PRQS (d) QRSP
239. P-If all the requirements of the villages are satisfied there by itself, then the peasants will usefully utilize their spare time.  
Q-Let us consider the village artisans.  
R-This will also provide employment to all the educated people of the villages.  
S-Having discussed the problems and requirements of rural life.  
(a) SQPR (b) PRQS  
(c) QRPS (d) PSQR
240. P-Practical farming includes knowledge of fruit and vegetable farming.  
Q-These schools need not necessarily have their own farms because the village itself will provide ample field work facilities.  
R-Agriculture should be made compulsory in higher secondary schools; alternatively, the urban students can be taught town-planning, industrial planning etc.  
S-Therefore, at this stage, only theoretical education for the village students would suffice.  
(a) QRSP (b) RPQS  
(c) RSPQ (d) QPRS
241. P-the independence of the nation  
Q-brought about  
R-united effort  
S-under one leader  
(a) QRPS (b) QPRS  
(c) RQPS (d) RSQP
242. P-but eventually the sound of your feet  
Q-it can take a while  
R-on the pavement or on a trail  
S-starts to sound like music  
(a) PQRS (b) QPRS  
(c) SRPQ (d) PRQS
243. P-the grounds on which  
Q-the chairman has terminated  
R-we have to find out  
S-his service  
(a) QRPS (b) RPQS  
(c) QSRP (d) RPSQ
244. P-animals need some friends  
Q-with the forests disappearing and  
R-poaching still persisting today,  
S-to protect them and their future  
(a) QPRS (b) QSPR  
(c) RQPS (d) QRPS
245. P-for creativity  
Q-to make mistakes  
R-the freedom  
S-provides the best environment  
(a) RQSP (b) QPSR  
(c) PQSR (d) SRPQ
246. P-explained angrily  
Q-the bricklayer  
R-leaving the site  
S-his reasons for  
(a) QPSR (b) SRPQ  
(c) RQPS (d) PSRQ
247. P-which had some  
Q-had no use  
R-I found a firm  
S-components for which they  
(a) SPRQ (b) RPSQ  
(c) QSPR (d) RQSP'

248. P-the most suitable material  
 Q-because that is  
 R-it of wood  
 S-we made  
 (a) RPSQ (b) PRQS  
 (c) SRQP (d) QPSR
249. P-get some peace  
 Q-he left home  
 R-his parents could  
 S-in order that  
 (a) QSRP (b) RQSP  
 (c) SRPQ (d) PSRQ
250. P-coal as a fuel  
 Q-in place of wood  
 R-during this period  
 S-people were beginning to use  
 (a) RSPQ (b) SRPQ  
 (c) QSPR (d) PRSQ

## Solutions

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (b)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (a)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (d)	20. (c)
21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (d)	24. (c)	25. (c)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (a)	30. (b)
31. (c)	32. (d)	33. (d)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (c)	37. (d)	38. (c)	39. (a)	40. (b)
41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (d)	46. (c)	47. (b)	48. (b)	49. (b)	50. (b)
51. (d)	52. (b)	53. (a)	54. (d)	55. (a)	56. (a)	57. (c)	58. (d)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (c)	62. (d)	63. (a)	64. (d)	65. (c)	66. (c)	67. (b)	68. (d)	69. (c)	70. (d)
71. (d)	72. (b)	73. (c)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (a)	77. (d)	78. (a)	79. (b)	80. (d)
81. (d)	82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (b)	85. (b)	86. (c)	87. (d)	88. (c)	89. (d)	90. (c)
91. (c)	92. (d)	93. (d)	94. (c)	95. (a)	96. (b)	97. (b)	98. (a)	99. (b)	100. (a)
101. (a)	102. (b)	103. (b)	104. (a)	105. (a)	106. (b)	107. (c)	108. (d)	109. (b)	110. (a)
111. (c)	112. (d)	113. (b)	114. (a)	115. (c)	116. (d)	117. (c)	118. (d)	119. (c)	120. (d)
121. (c)	122. (d)	123. (a)	124. (b)	125. (a)	126. (b)	127. (c)	128. (d)	129. (d)	130. (c)
131. (d)	132. (c)	133. (b)	134. (a)	135. (b)	136. (a)	137. (b)	138. (a)	139. (c)	140. (d)
141. (d)	142. (c)	143. (c)	144. (d)	145. (b)	146. (a)	147. (b)	148. (a)	149. (b)	150. (a)
151. (a)	152. (b)	153. (c)	154. (d)	155. (d)	156. (c)	157. (a)	158. (b)	159. (d)	160. (c)
161. (b)	162. (a)	163. (b)	164. (a)	165. (b)	166. (a)	167. (c)	168. (d)	169. (c)	170. (d)
171. (a)	172. (b)	173. (d)	174. (c)	175. (a)	176. (b)	177. (d)	178. (c)	179. (c)	180. (d)
181. (c)	182. (d)	183. (d)	184. (c)	185. (a)	186. (b)	187. (a)	188. (b)	189. (d)	190. (c)
191. (a)	192. (b)	193. (b)	194. (a)	195. (d)	196. (c)	197. (c)	198. (a)	199. (d)	200. (b)
201. (c)	202. (c)	203. (a)	204. (c)	205. (c)	206. (b)	207. (d)	208. (d)	209. (a)	210. (a)
211. (b)	212. (d)	213. (c)	214. (b)	215. (d)	216. (a)	217. (a)	218. (b)	219. (a)	220. (d)
221. (c)	222. (a)	223. (c)	224. (c)	225. (d)	226. (a)	227. (d)	228. (c)	229. (c)	230. (d)
231. (b)	232. (c)	233. (a)	234. (d)	235. (b)	236. (d)	237. (a)	238. (d)	239. (a)	240. (b)
241. (d)	242. (b)	243. (b)	244. (d)	245. (a)	246. (a)	247. (b)	248. (c)	249. (a)	250. (a)



# Active Passive (Voice)

## Exercise

**Directions (1-74):** In the following question, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.

1. Mrs. Vaijanthi teaches us literature.
  - (a) We have been taught literature by Mrs. Vaijanthi.
  - (b) Literature is being taught by Mrs. Vaijanthi to us.
  - (c) Literature is being taught to us by Mrs. Vaijanthi.
  - (d) Literature is taught by Mrs. Vaijanthi to us.
2. I saw the master conducting the orchestra.
  - (a) I saw that the orchestra was being conducted by the master.
  - (b) I saw the orchestra being conducted by the master.
  - (c) The master was seen conducting the orchestra.
  - (d) The master was conducting the orchestra and I saw that.
3. Dark clouds have overcast the evening sky.
  - (a) By the dark clouds the evening sky was overcast.
  - (b) The evening sky has been overcast by the dark clouds.
  - (c) Dark clouds over castted the evening sky.
  - (d) The sky of the evening was over casted by dark clouds.
4. The Marathas surrendered their fort to the Mughals after the war.
  - (a) After the war, the Marathas had to surrender their fort to the Mughals.
  - (b) The Mughals after the war took the fort surrendered by the Marathas.
  - (c) Their fort was surrendered by the Marathas to the Mughals after the war.
  - (d) The Marathas after the war surrendered their fort to the Mughals.
5. Do you intimidate your younger brothers?
  - (a) Were your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
  - (b) Are your younger brothers intimidated by you?
  - (c) Have your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
  - (d) Are your younger brothers being intimidated by you?
6. Someone gave the old man a push.
  - (a) The old man got a push from someone.
  - (b) Somebody had given a push to the old man.
  - (c) The old man was being pushed by someone.
  - (d) A push was given to the old man.
7. Have the car stolen!
  - (a) Steal the car.
  - (b) You should have the stolen car.
  - (c) Get someone to steal the car.
  - (d) They have stolen the car.
8. Sunny was driving the car so fast that it slipped at the turn.
  - (a) Sunny slipped at the turn as he was driving the car so fast.
  - (b) So fast was Sunny driving the car that it slipped at the turn.
  - (c) The car was being driven by Sunny so fast that it slipped at the turn.
  - (d) The car slipped at the turn as Sunny was driving it so fast.
9. Mother filled dark filtered coffee in the cup.
  - (a) The cup was filled with dark filtered coffee by mother.
  - (b) Mother filled in the cup coffee which was dark and filtered.
  - (c) The cup was being filled by mother with dark filtered coffee.
  - (d) The filtered coffee which was dark was filled into the cup by mother.

10. Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
- Gold medal was won by Abhinav Bindra at the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
  - In 2008 at the Beijing Olympics games Abhinav Bindra had won the gold medal.
  - At the 2008 Beijing Olympics Games Abhinav Bindra won the gold medal.
  - Abhinav Bindra must have won at the Beijing Olympics Games which were conducted in 2008.
11. Mariam was writing a note to her boss.
- A note was written to her boss by Mariam.
  - A note was wrote by Mariam to her boss.
  - A note was being written by Mariam to her boss.
  - A note was written by Mariam to her boss.
12. The manager's bank account has been hacked.
- They have hacked the manager's bank account.
  - Hacking has been done to the manager's bank account.
  - Bank's account hacking has been done of the manager.
  - Someone has hacked the manager's bank account.
13. The storm destroyed several huts in the village.
- The storm in the village had destroyed several huts.
  - Several huts in the village have been destroyed by the storm.
  - The storm was destructive for the several huts in the village.
  - Several huts in the village were destroyed by the storm.
14. Our Institute has launched a new scholarship scheme for the weaker sections of the society.
- A new scholarship scheme has been launched by our Institute for the weaker sections of the society.
  - A new scholarship scheme was launched for our Institute for sections of the society which are weak.
  - For the weaker sections of the society a new scholarship scheme had been launched by our Institute.
  - For the weaker sections of the society our Institute had launched a new scholarship scheme.
15. When did Rohit return my bike?
- When was my bike returned by Rohit?
  - When was it that Rohit returned my bike?
  - Rohit returned my bike when?
  - When did my bike come back from Rohit?
16. The painting had not been painted by the famous painter.
- The painting had never been painted by the painter who was famous.
  - The painter who was famous not had painted the painting.
  - The famous painter had not painted the painting.
  - The famous painter could not have painted the painting.
17. The payment was collected by the hardworking salesman.
- The hardworking salesman collected the payment.
  - The salesman who worked hard was able to collect the payment.
  - To collect the payment the salesman had to work hard.
  - The hardworking salesman was able to collect the payment.
18. My father is going to build a six bedroom bungalow.
- A six bedroom bungalow was going to be built by my father.
  - My father will have built a bungalow which will have six bedrooms.
  - A bungalow of six bedrooms will have been built by my father.
  - A six bedroom bungalow is going to be built by my father.
19. I shall have written the full thesis by December.
- By December I shall have wrote the full thesis.
  - The full thesis will have been written by me by December.
  - The full Thesis will be wrote by me by December.
  - By December the full thesis must have been wrote by me.
20. I had to stop all my work to complete this project.
- All other work had to be stopped to complete this project by me.
  - For completing this project all other work must be stopped.

- (c) For completing this project I had to stop all my work.
- (d) To complete this project all other work had been stopped by me.
21. I read the story in one night.
- (a) The story had been read by me in one night.
- (b) The story has been read by me in one night.
- (c) In one night the story has been read by me.
- (d) The story was read by me in one night.
22. The cricket ball struck me on the head.
- (a) Struck me on the head the cricket ball .
- (b) I was struck on the head by the cricket ball.
- (c) I had been struck on the head by the cricket ball.
- (d) I am striked on the head by the cricket ball.
23. The workers expected to finish the job.
- (a) The job was expecting to being finished by the workers.
- (b) It was expected that the workers would be finishing the job.
- (c) The job was expected to been finished by the workers.
- (d) It was expected by the workers that they would finish the job.
24. Ravi had committed a mistake.
- (a) A mistake has been committed by Ravi.
- (b) A mistake had been committed by Ravi.
- (c) A mistake was committed by Ravi.
- (d) A mistake is committed by Ravi.
25. The most useful gift of my wedding was given to me by my aunt.
- (a) My aunt gave me the most useful gift of my wedding.
- (b) My aunt had given me the most useful gift of my wedding.
- (c) The gift which has been most useful has been given to me by my aunt.
- (d) My aunt has given me the most useful gift of my wedding.
26. Can we send this container by ship?
- (a) Can this container be sent by ship?
- (b) Could this container be sent by ship by us?
- (c) Could have we sent this container by ship?
- (d) This container can be sent by ship. Can we?
27. It is impossible to do this job.
- (a) This job is impossible to be done.
- (b) This job cannot be done with.
- (c) No one can do this job.
- (d) This job cannot be done by anyone.
28. My father promised me a gift.
- (a) A gift was promised to me.
- (b) My father promised a gift by my father.
- (c) I had been promised a gift by my father.
- (d) I was promised a gift by my father.
29. One must keep one's promises.
- (a) One's promises must be kept
- (b) One's promises had to be kept.
- (c) One's Promises must be kept by one.
- (d) Promises have to be kept by one.
30. The painters painted the entire building.
- (a) The entire building had been painted by the painters.
- (b) The painters had an entire building painted.
- (c) The entire building was painted by the painters.
- (d) The entire building has been painted by the painters.
31. The online shopping site lowered the prices.
- (a) Lowering of the prices was done by the online shopping site.
- (b) The prices were lowered by the online shopping site.
- (c) The prices had been lowered by the online shopping site.
- (d) The prices have been lowered by the online shopping site.
32. They are going to watch a drama tomorrow.
- (a) A drama is going to be watched by them tomorrow.
- (b) A drama will be watched by them tomorrow.
- (c) A drama was going to be watched by them tomorrow.
- (d) Tomorrow the drama is going to be watched by them.
33. Why did he break the vase?
- (a) Why is the vase broken by him?
- (b) Why was the vase broken by him?
- (c) Why had been the vase broken by him?
- (d) Why has been the vase broken by him?
34. The dog is being fed by us.
- (a) We fed the dog
- (b) We have had been feeding the dog
- (c) We are feeding the dog
- (d) We had been feeding the dog



35. We must take care of the old.  
(a) Those who are old need to be taken care of by us.  
(b) The old must be taken care of by us.  
(c) Those who are old need care by us.  
(d) The old should be taken care of by us.
36. The weather disrupted the final match.  
(a) The final match has been disrupted by the weather.  
(b) The final match had been disrupted by the weather.  
(c) The final match was disrupted by the weather.  
(d) The final match was being disrupted by the weather.
37. They have published the names of all the successful candidates.  
(a) The candidates who have succeeded their names they had published.  
(b) The names of all the successful candidates have been published by them.  
(c) The candidates who have succeeded their names have been published by them.  
(d) The names of all the successful candidates were published by them.
38. Preeti ran the race in record time.  
(a) In record time Preeti ran the race.  
(b) The race was run by Preeti in record time.  
(c) The race was being run by Preeti in record time.  
(d) The race had been ran by Preeti in record time.
39. The flood destroyed the whole town.  
(a) The whole town was destroyed by the flood.  
(b) The whole town had been destroyed by the flood.  
(c) The whole town has been destroyed by the flood.  
(d) The whole town has had been destroyed by the flood.
40. No one responded to Rahul's query.  
(a) Rahul's query was not responded to by anyone.  
(b) Rahul's query is not being responded to by anyone.  
(c) Rahul's query has not been responded to by anyone.  
(d) Rahul's query had not been responded to by anyone.
41. Saima mailed her application for a new job.  
(a) The application for a new job had been mailed by Saima.  
(b) The application for a new job has been mailed by Saima.  
(c) The application for her new job has been mailed by Saima.  
(d) The application for a new job was mailed by Saima.
42. Who taught you to drive a truck?  
(a) To drive a truck by whom were you taught?  
(b) Driving a truck by whom were you taught?  
(c) Driving a truck by who were you being taught?  
(d) By whom were you taught to drive a truck?
43. The professor always answers my questions.  
(a) My questions were always answered by the professor.  
(b) My questions are always answered by the professor.  
(c) My questions were always being answered by the professor.  
(d) My questions had always been answered by the professor.
44. My father decorated the entire house.  
(a) The entire house was decorated by my father.  
(b) The entire house was being decorated by my father.  
(c) The entire house has been decorated by my father.  
(d) The entire house had been decorated by my father.
45. The office boy vacuums and dusts the office every morning.  
(a) Every morning the office was vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.  
(b) Every morning the office had been vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.  
(c) Every morning the office is vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.  
(d) Every morning the office has been vacuumed and dusted by the office boy.
46. The baby really enjoys that music.  
(a) That music was really enjoyed by the baby.  
(b) That music was really being enjoyed by the baby.  
(c) That music is really enjoyed by the baby.  
(d) This music was really enjoyed by the baby.

47. I will wash the car every Sunday.  
(a) The car would be washed by me every Sunday.  
(b) The car will be washed by me every Sunday.  
(c) Every Sunday the car would be washed by me.  
(d) The car will have been washed by me every Sunday.
48. The two Prime Ministers are signing the accord.  
(a) The accord was being signed by the two Prime Ministers.  
(b) The accord is being signed by the two Prime Ministers.  
(c) The accord has been signed by the two Prime Ministers.  
(d) The accord had been signed by the two Prime Ministers.
49. My father generously donated money to the church.  
(a) Money is generously being donated to the church by my father.  
(b) Money has been generously donated to the church by my father.  
(c) Money had been generously donated to the church by my father.  
(d) Money was generously donated to the church by my father.
50. My daughter wrote a beautiful poem.  
(a) A beautiful poem was written by my daughter.  
(b) A beautiful poem has been written by my daughter.  
(c) A beautiful poem had been written by my daughter.  
(d) A poem which was beautiful had been written by my daughter.
51. The manager must look into this problem.  
(a) This problem shall be looked into by the manager.  
(b) Into this problem must take a look the manager.  
(c) This problem must be looked into by the manager.  
(d) This problem could be looked at by the manager.
52. The management committee is required to publish a report every year.  
(a) A report would be published by the management committee every year.  
(b) A report would have been published by the management committee every year.  
(c) A report requires to be published by the management committee every year.  
(d) Every year the report would be published by the management committee.
53. My sister will bake a dozen cakes for the fair.  
(a) For the fair, a dozen cakes would be baked by my sister.  
(b) For the fair, a dozen cakes would have been baked by my sister.  
(c) For the fair, a dozen cakes will be baked by my sister.  
(d) For the fair, a dozen cakes will have been baked by my sister.
54. The kangaroo carried her baby in her pouch.  
(a) The baby is carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.  
(b) The baby is being carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.  
(c) The baby had been carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.  
(d) The baby was carried by the kangaroo in her pouch.
55. Jay posted the video on YouTube.  
(a) The video has been posted on YouTube by Jay.  
(b) The video was posted on YouTube by Jay.  
(c) The video had been posted on YouTube by Jay.  
(d) The video is posted on YouTube by Jay.
56. The teacher will give you instructions.  
(a) Instructions would be given to you by the teacher.  
(b) Instructions will have been given to you by the teacher.  
(c) Instructions will be given to you by the teacher.  
(d) Instructions were given to you by the teacher.
57. The partners will celebrate their triumph tomorrow.  
(a) The triumph would be celebrated by the partners a day after.  
(b) The triumph will be celebrated by the partners tomorrow.  
(c) The triumph would have been celebrated by the partners a day after.  
(d) The triumph will have been celebrated by the partners tomorrow.

58. Some farmers raise sugarcane in Kerala.
- (a) Sugar cane is raised by some farmers in Kerala
  - (b) Sugar cane was raised by some farmers in Kerala
  - (c) Sugar cane was being raised by some farmers in Kerala
  - (d) Sugar cane has been raised by some farmers in Kerala
59. Who ate the last pastry?
- (a) The last pastry was eaten by whom?
  - (b) The last pastry was eaten by who?
  - (c) The last pastry had been eaten by who?
  - (d) The last pastry has been eaten by whom?
60. The owners remodelled the car to help it sell.
- (a) The car was remodelled by the owners to help it sell.
  - (b) The car is being remodelled by the owners to help it sell.
  - (c) The car was remodelled by the owners to help it being sold.
  - (d) The car is being remodelled by the owners to help it being sold.
61. The event manager is making all the reservations.
- (a) All the reservations would be made by the event manager.
  - (b) All the reservations are being made by the event manager.
  - (c) All the reservations would have been made by the event manager.
  - (d) All the reservations will have been made by the event manager.
62. The investigation team viewed the CCTV video clip.
- (a) The CCTV video clip is being viewed by the investigation team.
  - (b) The CCTV video clip was being viewed by the investigation team.
  - (c) The CCTV video clip had been viewed by the investigation team.
  - (d) The CCTV video clip was viewed by the investigation team.
63. The seawater eventually corroded the pillars of the bridge.
- (a) Eventually the pillars of the bridge are being corroded by the seawater.
  - (b) Eventually the pillars of the bridge have been corroded by the seawater.
  - (c) The pillars of the bridge were eventually corroded by the seawater.
  - (d) The pillars of the bridge have been eventually corroded by the seawater.
64. Lakhs of tourists view the Taj Mahal every year.
- (a) The Taj Mahal is being viewed by lakhs of tourists every year.
  - (b) Every year the Taj Mahal is being viewed by lakhs of tourists.
  - (c) Every year the Taj Mahal was being viewed by lakhs of tourists.
  - (d) The Taj Mahal is viewed by lakhs of tourists every year.
65. They will advise me about the price of the accessories.
- (a) I will have been advised about the price of the accessories.
  - (b) I would have been advised about the price of the accessories.
  - (c) I shall be advised about the price of the accessories.
  - (d) I would have had been advised about the price of the accessories.
66. I took the grinder yesterday.
- (a) The grinder was took by me yesterday.
  - (b) The grinder was took by me the day before.
  - (c) The grinder had been took by me the day before.
  - (d) The grinder was taken by me yesterday.
67. We will send you your laboratory reports as soon as they are ready.
- (a) You would be sent your laboratory reports as soon as they will be ready.
  - (b) Your laboratory reports will be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
  - (c) You would be send your laboratory reports as soon as they will be ready.
  - (d) Your laboratory reports should be sent to you as soon as they are ready.
68. They lock the door every night.
- (a) The door was being locked every night by them.
  - (b) The door has been locked every night by them.
  - (c) The door had been locked every night by them.
  - (d) The door is locked every night by them.
69. Jayesh has sent the email.
- (a) The email has had been sent by Jayesh.

- (b) The email has been sent by Jayesh.  
 (c) The email was sent by Jayesh.  
 (d) The email was sent by Jayesh.
70. Priya bought the car last year.  
 (a) The car was being bought by Priya last year.  
 (b) The car has been bought by Priya last year.  
 (c) The car was bought by Priya last year.  
 (d) The car had been bought by Priya
71. We have finished the assignment.  
 (a) The assignment has been finished by us.  
 (b) The assignment were finished by us.  
 (c) The assignment had been finished by us.  
 (d) The assignment has had been finished by us.
72. The candidates are writing an essay.  
 (a) An essay was wrote by the candidates.  
 (b) An essay is being written by the candidates.  
 (c) An essay has had been written by the candidates.  
 (d) An essay had been written by the candidates.
73. Has anyone from our team answered your question?  
 (a) Did someone from our team answer to your question?  
 (b) Is your question been answered by someone from our team?  
 (c) Has your question been answered by anyone from our team?  
 (d) Have your question been answered by anyone from our team?
74. We shall invite Suresh.  
 (a) Suresh would be invited by us.  
 (b) Suresh would have been invited by us.  
 (c) Suresh will be invited by us.  
 (d) Suresh will have been invited by us.
75. An elephant may be helped even by an ant.  
 (a) An ant can even help a elephant.  
 (b) An ant may even help a elephant.  
 (c) Even an ant may help an elephant.  
 (d) Even an ant ought to help an elephant.
76. Why do you waste money?  
 (a) Why is money been wasted by you?  
 (b) Why has money been wasted by you?  
 (c) Why is money wasted by you?  
 (d) Why is money being wasted by you?
77. The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell.  
 (a) The house was remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell.  
 (b) The house is remodeled by the homeowners to help it sell.  
 (c) So that it is helped to sell the house was remodeled by the homeowners.  
 (d) So that it is helped to sell the house is remodeled by the homeowners.
78. The director will give you instructions.  
 (a) Instructions shall be given to you by the director.  
 (b) You will get instructions from the director.  
 (c) You shall get instructions from the director.  
 (d) Instructions will be given to you through the director.
79. Ram was singing a beautiful song for his mother.  
 (a) A beautiful song was being sung by Ram for his mother.  
 (b) A beautiful song was sang by Ram for his mother.  
 (c) A beautiful song was sung by Ram for his mother.  
 (d) A beautiful song was sung for his mother by Ram.
80. Please guide me.  
 (a) You are requested to guide me.  
 (b) You have been requested to guide me.  
 (c) You were requested to guide me.  
 (d) You are being requested to guide me.
81. After driving Dr. Bose to the hospital he dropped him at his guest house.  
 (a) After being driven to the hospital Dr. Bose was dropped at his guest house.  
 (b) After he had driven Dr. Bose to the hospital he had dropped him at his guest house.  
 (c) After he was driving Dr. Bose to the hospital he was dropping him at his guest house.  
 (d) Dr. Bose was being driven to the hospital first and then he was being dropped at his guest house.
82. She teaches us English.  
 (a) English is being taught to us by her.  
 (b) We are taught English by her.  
 (c) English have been taught to us by her.  
 (d) We had been taught English by her.

83. Rohan was not told about the e-mail.  
(a) Nobody told Rohan about the e-mail.  
(b) Somebody did not tell Rohan about the e-mail  
(c) The e-mail was not told about to Rohan.  
(d) There was nobody who could tell Rohan about the e-mail.
84. The kids were laughing at the old lady.  
(a) The old lady is laughing at the kids.  
(b) The old lady was being laughed at by the kids.  
(c) The old lady was being laughed by the kids.  
(d) The old lady was laughed at by the kids.
85. The majestic Asiatic Lions roam the sanctuary.  
(a) The Asiatic lions which are majestic roamed the sanctuary.  
(b) The sanctuary is the place where the majestic Asiatic lions roam.  
(c) The sanctuary is roamed by majestic Asiatic lions.  
(d) The majestic Asiatic Lions have been roaming the sanctuary.
86. John was arrested on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he was released.  
(a) The police arrested John on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence released him.  
(b) John was arrested on a charge of murder but was released for lack of evidence.  
(c) The police arrested John on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he was released.  
(d) John had been arrested on a charge of murder, but for lack of evidence he had been released.
87. Somebody told me that there had been a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.  
(a) I was informed that there was a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.  
(b) I was told by somebody that there had been a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.  
(c) I was told by somebody about a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.  
(d) I was told about a robbery in the jewellery exhibition.
88. He saw him conducting the seminar on personality development.  
(a) He was seen by me to conduct the seminar on personality development.  
(b) He was seen conduct the seminar on personality development.  
(c) He saw the seminar on personality development being conducted by him.  
(d) He saw the seminar on personality development to be conducted by him.
89. The residents celebrated Diwali.  
(a) Celebration of Diwali was done by the residents.  
(b) Diwali has been celebrated by the residents.  
(c) Diwali was celebrated by the residents.  
(d) Diwali is celebrated by the residents.
90. Who teaches you Mathematics?  
(a) By whom are you taught Mathematics?  
(b) By whom were you taught Mathematics?  
(c) By whom will you be taught Mathematics?  
(d) Mathematics is taught by whom?
91. I will write an essay.  
(a) An essay will have been written by me.  
(b) An essay will be written by me.  
(c) An essay has been written by me.  
(d) An essay had been written by me.
92. He shall have bought a car.  
(a) A car was being bought by him.  
(b) A car was bought by him.  
(c) A car will have been bought by him.  
(d) A car would have been bought by him.
93. She has taught him.  
(a) He has taught by her  
(b) He had been taught by her  
(c) He has been taught by her  
(d) He has been teach by her
94. Sunita has written a story which fascinates everyone.  
(a) A story has been written by Sunita which fascinates every one.  
(b) Everyone is fascinated by the story which has been written by Sunita.  
(c) Every one fascinates the story which is written by Sunita.  
(d) Story written by Sunita fascinates everyone.
95. I hope that I shall win this dance competition.  
(a) It is hoped that the dance competition will be won by me.  
(b) Winning the dance competition is hoped by me.  
(c) Dance competition winning is my hope.  
(d) The dance competition is hoped to be won.
96. One should keep one's word.  
(a) A word should been kept.  
(b) A word should be keeping.  
(c) One's word has to be kept.  
(d) One's word should be kept by us.

97. Karnataka grows coffee  
 (a) Coffee is being grown in Karnataka.  
 (b) Coffee grown in Karnataka.  
 (c) Coffee is grown in Karnataka.  
 (d) Let the coffee be grown in Karnataka.
98. I saw him leaving the movie theatre.  
 (a) He was seen leaving the movie theatre by me.  
 (b) Leaving the movie theatre he was seen by me.  
 (c) He was seen to be leaving the movie theatre.  
 (d) He had been seen leaving the movie theatre.
99. The tutor always answers the students' questions.  
 (a) The students' questions is always answered by the tutor.  
 (b) Questions answered by the tutor are by the students.  
 (c) The students' questions are always answered by the tutor.  
 (d) Questions answered by the tutor is by the students.
100. The travel agent is making all the reservations.  
 (a) All the reservations is made by the travel agent.  
 (b) All the reserving will be made by the travel agent.  
 (c) All the reservations are being made by the travel agent.  
 (d) All the reserving is made by the travel agent.
101. The maid vacuums and dusts the house every day.  
 (a) Every day the house is vacuumed and dusted by the maid.  
 (b) Every day the house were vacuumed and dusted by the maid.  
 (c) Dusting and Vacuuming of the house every day is being done by the maid.  
 (d) Dusting and Vacuuming of the house every day was being done by the maid.
102. The fire destroyed the whole neighbourhood.  
 (a) The whole neighbourhood is destroyed by the fire.  
 (b) The whole neighbourhood was destroyed by the fire.  
 (c) The whole neighbourhood was being destroyed by the fire.  
 (d) The whole neighbourhood is being destroyed by the fire.
103. The choir really enjoys that piece.  
 (a) That piece are really enjoyed by the choir.  
 (b) That piece is really enjoyed by the choir.  
 (c) Enjoyment of that piece is done by the choir.  
 (d) Enjoying of that piece is done by the choir.
104. Omkar generously donated money to the orphanage.  
 (a) Money was generously donated to the orphanage by Omkar.  
 (b) Money is generously donated to the orphanage by Omkar.  
 (c) Donating of the money generously was done by Omkar.  
 (d) Donating of the money generously is done by Omkar.
105. Who taught you to ride?  
 (a) By whom is you taught to ride?  
 (b) By whom were you taught to ride?  
 (c) Riding by you was taught by who?  
 (d) Riding by you was taught by whom?
106. My daughter read the entire novel in one day.  
 (a) The entire novel is read by my daughter in one day.  
 (b) In one day my daughter read the entire novel.  
 (c) The entire novel was read by my daughter in one day.  
 (d) In one day my daughter has read the entire novel.
107. No one responded to my online ad.  
 (a) My online ad was not responded to by anyone.  
 (b) My online ad is not responded to by anyone.  
 (c) Response by no one was given to my online ad.  
 (d) Response by no one is given to my online ad.
108. Sunita will bake two dozen cookies for the bake sale.  
 (a) For the bake sale, two dozen cookies will be baked by Sunita.  
 (b) For the bake sale, two dozen cookies is baked by Sunita.  
 (c) Baking of two dozen cookies by Sunita will be done for the bake sale.  
 (d) Baking of two dozen cookies by Sunita is done for the bake sale.

109. My friends are going to watch a movie tonight.  
(a) A movie is going to be watched by my friends tonight.  
(b) My friends will have watch a movie by tonight.  
(c) A movie was going to be watched by my friends tonight.  
(d) My friends will have to watch a movie by tonight.
110. Sarla changed the curtains.  
(a) Sarla changes the curtains.  
(b) The curtains were changed by Sarla.  
(c) The curtain was changed by Sarla.  
(d) Sarla was the one by whom the curtains were changed.
111. The movie critic wrote a sarcastic review.  
(a) A sarcastic review is written by the movie critic.  
(b) A review which is sarcastic was written by the movie critic.  
(c) A review which is sarcastic is written by the movie critic.  
(d) A sarcastic review was written by the movie critic.
112. The labourers paved the entire stretch of the road.  
(a) The entire stretch of the road is paved by the labourers.  
(b) Paving of the entire stretch of the road was done by the labourers.  
(c) The entire stretch of the road was paved by the labourers.  
(d) Paving of the entire stretch of the road is done by the labourers.
113. He mailed his application for a new job.  
(a) The application for a new job is mailed by him.  
(b) The application for a new job was mailed by him.  
(c) He is the mailer of the application for a new job.  
(d) He was the mailer of the application for a new job.
114. The painter painted the entire bungalow.  
(a) The entire bungalow is painted by the painter.  
(b) Painting of the entire bungalow was done by the painter.  
(c) The entire bungalow was painted by the painter.  
(d) Painting of the entire bungalow is done by the painter.
115. Gopal ran the marathon in record time.  
(a) The marathon was run by Gopal in record time.  
(b) The marathon is run by Gopal in record time.  
(c) Gopal in record time run the marathon  
(d) Gopal in record time is running the marathon.
116. The class is required to watch a video tutorial every day.  
(a) A video tutorial is required to be watched by the class everyday.  
(b) A video tutorial is watched by the class every day.  
(c) Every day the class watches a required video tutorial.  
(d) Every day the class is watching a required video tutorial.
117. Varun ate six rotis at dinner.  
(a) At dinner, six rotis was ate by Varun.  
(b) At dinner, six rotis were eaten by Varun.  
(c) At dinner, Varun had eaten six rotis.  
(d) At dinner, had Varun eaten six rotis.
118. I will wash the car every Sunday.  
(a) The car is washed by me every Sunday.  
(b) Every Sunday by me the car is to be washed.  
(c) Every Sunday by myself the car is to be washed.  
(d) The car will be washed by me every Sunday.
119. He completed the story on time.  
(a) The story was being completed by him on time.  
(b) The story completed by him on time.  
(c) The story had completed by him on time.  
(d) The story was completed by him on time.
120. Christina painted the house green.  
(a) The house will be painted green by Christina .  
(b) The house is painted green by Christina .  
(c) The house has been painted green by Christina  
(d) The house was painted green by Christina
121. An American scientist has won the Nobel Prize for Physics.  
(a) The Nobel Prize has been won by an American scientist.  
(b) The Nobel Prize for Physics is won by an American scientist.

- (c) The Nobel Prize for Physics has been won by an American scientist.
- (d) The Nobel Physics Prize has been won by an American scientist.
122. By now the winners will have been felicitated.
- (a) They have felicitated the winners by now.
- (b) They will have been felicitated the winners by now.
- (c) They will have felicitated the winners by now.
- (d) They will felicitate the winners now.
123. Why were you punished by him?
- (a) Why did he punish you?
- (b) For what purpose did he Finnish you?
- (c) Why have you been punished by him?
- (d) What is the cause he punished you?
124. The family chose a kitten as a pet.
- (a) A kitten was chosen by the family to have as a pet.
- (b) A kitten will be chosen as a pet by the family.
- (c) A kitten is chosen to have as a pet by the family.
- (d) A kitten was chosen by the family as a pet.
125. Our army has been defeated.
- (a) The enemy has been defeated by our army.
- (b) The enemy has defeated our army.
- (c) The enemy have been defeated by our army.
- (d) The enemy have defeated our army.
126. A new hospital has been built near the airport.
- (a) They build a new hospital near the airport.
- (b) They have built a new hospital near the airport.
- (c) They are building a new hospital near the airport.
- (d) They built a new hospital near the airport.
127. We are living a hard life.
- (a) We are lived by a hard life.
- (b) A hard life was being lived by us.
- (c) A hard life is being lived by us.
- (d) The hard life was lived by us.
128. The girl was singing a song.
- (a) A song had been sung by the girl.
- (b) A song has been sung by the girt
- (c) A song was sung by the girl.
- (d) A song was being sung by the girl.
129. The waiter filled the glasses with water.
- (a) The glasses filled with water by the waiter.
- (b) The glasses were filled with water by the waiter.
- (c) The waiter was filled the glasses with water.
- (d) The water were filled in the glasses by waiter.
130. She took the dog for a walk
- (a) The dog was taken for a walk by her.
- (b) The dog took her for a walk.
- (c) The dog was took for a walk.
- (d) The dog took a walk by her.
131. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (a) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (b) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (c) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
- (d) The car has been driven by him so fast that if skidded on the snowy road.
132. They will laught at you.
- (a) You can be laughed at by them.
- (b) You may be laughed at by them.
- (c) You will be laughed at by them.
- (d) You will have been laughed at by them.
133. Trespassers shall be prosecuted.
- (a) The authorities can prosecute trespassers.
- (b) The authorities shall prosecute trespassers.
- (c) The authorities may prosecute trespassers.
- (d) The authorities might prosecute trespassers.
134. Then her face was bowed.
- (a) Then she was being bowed her face
- (b) Her face was bowed by then
- (c) Then she bowed her face
- (d) Then her face has been bowed
135. The walls had not been decorated by us.
- (a) We have not been decorating the walls.
- (b) We had not been decorating the walls.
- (c) We have not decorated the walls.
- (d) We had not decorated the walls.
136. I shall have written the letter.
- (a) The letter will be written by me.
- (b) The letter has been written by me.
- (c) The letter is being written by me.
- (d) The letter will have been written by me.



137. We must endure what we cannot cure.  
(a) What we cure must be endured.  
(b) What cannot be cured must be endured.  
(c) What cannot cured must endured.  
(d) What could be cure must be endured.
138. A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.  
(a) The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.  
(b) The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.  
(c) The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.  
(d) The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
139. We prohibit smoking.  
(a) Smoking is being prohibited.  
(b) Smoking has been prohibited.  
(c) Smoking is prohibited.  
(d) Smoking will be prohibited.
140. 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) The paper could not be completed by Rajesh because he had a headache.  
(c) Rajesh's paper could not be completed because he had a headache.  
(d) Rajesh's paper would not be completed because he had a headache.
141. That too many cooks spoil the broth is known to all.  
(a) All knows that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.  
(b) All knew that too many cooks spoilt the broth.  
(c) All know that the broth is spoilt by too many cooks.  
(d) All know that too many cooks spoil the broth.
142. It is time to water the plants.  
(a) It is time for the plants to be watered.  
(b) It is time the plants be watered.  
(c) The plants should be watered.  
(d) It is time when plants are watered.
143. The judge ordered the murderer to be hanged.  
(a) It was ordered by the judge to hang the murderer  
(b) The murderer was to be hanged according to the order of the judge.  
(c) The order was given by the judge to hang the murderer.  
(d) The murderer was ordered by the judge to be hanged.
144. Someone wrote this letter in the nineteenth century.  
(a) In the nineteenth century someone wrote this letter.  
(b) This letter was written by someone in the nineteenth century.  
(c) This letter had been written by someone in the nineteenth century.  
(d) In the nineteenth century by someone this letter was write.
145. The ball had been thrown by him.  
(a) He has thrown the ball.  
(b) He threw the ball.  
(c) He had thrown the ball.  
(d) He throws the ball.
146. Who did the homework?  
(a) Who had done the homework?  
(b) The homework was done by whom?  
(c) Whose homework was done?  
(d) By whom was the homework done?
147. Who will answer this question?  
(a) This question will be answered by whom?  
(b) By whom will this question be answered?  
(c) This question will have been answered by whom?  
(d) By whom this question would be answered?
148. This little kitten was frightened by the sound of the firecrackers.  
(a) The sound of the fire-crackers frightened the little kitten.  
(b) Hearing the fire-crackers, the little kitten was frightened.  
(c) The little kitten heard the fire-crackers and was frightened.  
(d) The fire-crackers frightened the little kitten.
149. These cubs can be played with quite safely.  
(a) You have to play with these cubs quite safely.  
(b) You can play with these cubs quite safely.  
(c) You are to play with these cubs quite safely.  
(d) You must play with these cubs quite safely.
150. The old woman was knocked down by the cart.  
(a) The cart has knocked the old woman down.  
(b) By the cart, the old woman was knocked down.

- (c) The cart knocked down the old woman.  
(d) None of the above
151. People think that he is a wise man.  
(a) People thought that he was a wise man.  
(b) He is thought to be a wise man.  
(c) People are thinking him to be a wise man.  
(d) He is thought to be an intelligent man.
152. When we arrived all the food had been eaten by them.  
(a) When we arrived they had eaten all the food.  
(b) They had ate all the food at our arrival.  
(c) When we arrived all the food was being eaten.  
(d) They had eaten all the food at our arrival.
153. The Civil Engineer is constructing the villa.  
(a) The villa are being constructed by the Civil Engineer.  
(b) The villa is being constructed by the Civil Engineer.  
(c) The villa has been constructed by the Civil Engineer.  
(d) The villa is constructed by the Civil Engineer.
154. Who broke the glass?  
(a) By whom had the glass broken?  
(b) By whom was the glass broken?  
(c) By whom is the glass broken?  
(d) By whom has the glass been broken?
155. Someone has stolen my purse.  
(a) My purse has been stolen (by someone).  
(b) My purse had been stolen.  
(c) My purse is stolen.  
(d) My purse was stolen.
156. The roof was repaired by John.  
(a) John was repairing the roof.  
(b) John repaired the roof.  
(c) John repairs the roof.  
(d) John is repairing the roof.
157. Two boys were helping a blind man.  
(a) A blind man has been helped by two boys.  
(b) A blind man was helped by two boys.  
(c) A blind man is being helped by two boys.  
(d) A blind man was being helped by two boys.
158. He has raised an important question.  
(a) An important question is raised by him.  
(b) An important question has raised by him.  
(c) An important question has been raised by him.  
(d) An important question was raised by him.
159. He was congratulated by his teacher on his brilliant success in the recent examination.  
(a) His teacher congratulated him on his brilliant success in the recent examination.  
(b) His teacher congratulated him for his brilliant success in the recent examination.  
(c) His teacher congratulated him on his success.  
(d) His teacher congratulated him.
160. People speak English all over the world.  
(a) English is spoken all over the world.  
(b) English was spoken all over the world.  
(c) English was spoken by people.  
(d) English is spoken by people.
161. 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 ?
162. 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.
163. Before festivals the shops are thronged with men, women and children making various purchases.  
(a) During festivals people throng the shops.  
(b) Men, women and children throng 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.

164. Someone has lit the fire.  
(a) The fire was lit by someone  
(b) You are requested to light the fire by someone.  
(c) The fire has been lit by someone  
(d) The fire had been lit by someone.
165. You surprise me.  
(a) I am to be surprised  
(b) You are surprised  
(c) I am surprised  
(d) Me is surprised
166. The boys killed the snake with a stick.  
(a) The snake was killed by the boys with a stick.  
(b) A stick killed by the boys with a snake.  
(c) A snake with a stock was killed by the boys.  
(d) A snake is killed by the boys with a stick.
167. Let me do this.  
(a) Let us do this.  
(b) This be done by me.  
(c) Let this be done by me.  
(d) Let I do this.
168. 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.
169. Open the almirah.  
(a) The almirah must be opened  
(b) The almirah will be opened  
(c) The almirah is opened.  
(d) Let the almirah be opened.
170. The dining set has been imported  
(a) We have imported the dining set  
(b) We imported the dining set  
(c) We have been imported the dining set.  
(d) We import the dining set
171. Did he remember the anniversary date ?  
(a) Are the anniversary date remembered by him?  
(b) Was he remembering the anniversary date ?  
(c) Was the anniversary date remembered by him?  
(d) Did the anniversary date be remembered by him?
172. I should have helped him yesterday.  
(a) He should have helped by me yesterday  
(b) He should be helped me yesterday  
(c) He should have been helped by me yesterday  
(d) He should had been helped by me yesterday
173. We must now deal with these naughty children.  
(a) These naughty children must now be dealt with by us.  
(b) These naughty children must now be dealing with by us.  
(c) Those naughty children must now be dealt with by us.  
(d) These naughty children must now be dealt by us.
174. They drew a circle in the morning.  
(a) A circle was being drawn by them in the morning.  
(b) A circle was drawn by them in the morning.  
(c) In the morning a circle have been drawn by them.  
(d) A circle has been drawing since morning.
175. People say that she is a liar.  
(a) She is said to be a liar.  
(b) To be a liar is said by people.  
(c) She is said a liar by some people.  
(d) It is said by people that she is a liar.
176. I remember my mother taking me to hospital.  
(a) I remember being taken to hospital by my mother.  
(b) My mother was taking me to hospital was remembered by me.  
(c) Being taken to hospital was remembered by me.  
(d) I remember my mother being taken to hospital.
177. 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?
178. Our task had been completed before sunset.  
(a) We completed our task before sunset.  
(b) We have completed our task before sunset.  
(c) We complete our task before sunset.  
(d) We had completed our task before sunset.

179. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.
- A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
  - A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
  - A serious forest fire had been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
  - A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many nearby houses were damaged.
180. Today I accomplished my task successfully.
- Today my task is accomplished successfully.
  - Today my task has been accomplished successfully.
  - Today my task accomplished successfully.
  - Today my task was accomplished successfully.
181. Look! They have painted the door.
- Look! The door's being painted.
  - Look! The door had been painted.
  - Look! The door has been painted
  - Look! The door was painted.
182. She was advised 15 days rest after her surgery.
- The doctor was advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
  - The doctor has advised her 15 days rest after her surgery.
  - The doctor advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
  - The doctor had advised her 15 days' rest after her surgery.
183. When did he return my books?
- When were my books returned by him?
  - When will my books be returned by him?
  - When has he returned my books?
  - When are my books returned by him?
184. He wanted me to check the papers
- He wanted the papers to checked by me
  - He wanted the papers to be checked by me
  - He wanted the papers to be check by me
  - He was wanted the papers to be checked by me
185. Get lost
- You are requested to get lost
  - You are asked to get lost
  - You are asked to got lost
  - You are asked to be got lost
186. I haven't seen this movie
- The movie hasn't seen by me.
  - The movie hadn't been seen by me.
  - The movie hasn't been saw by me.
  - The movie hasn't been seen by me.
187. No film maker shall possess the right to hurt religious sentiments.
- The right to hurt religious sentiments shall not be possessed by any film maker.
  - The right to hurt religious sentiments shall not be possess by any film maker
  - The right to hurt religious sentiments shall not been possessed by any film maker
  - The right to hurt religious sentiments would not be possessed by any film maker
188. We expect you to cut short your lecture.
- You are expected to cut short your lecture
  - You are expected to be cut short your lecture
  - You are being expected to cut short your lecture
  - You are expect to cut short your lecture
189. He was obliged to resign
- I obliged him to resign
  - Circumstances obliged him to resign
  - Circumstances obliged to resign him
  - Circumstances obliged him to be resigned.
190. I cannot tolerate liars
- Liars cannot tolerated by me
  - Liars cannot be tolerate by me
  - Liars cannot be tolerated by me
  - Liars could not be tolerated by me
191. Shall I ever forgive such shameless, thankless person?
- Shall such shameless, thankless person be ever forgiven by me?
  - Will such shameless, thankless person be ever forgive by me?
  - Will such shameless, thankless person been ever forgiven by me ?
  - Will such shameless, thankless person be ever forgave by me ?
192. I didn't see Three Idiots.
- Three idiots was not seen by me
  - Three idiots were not seen by me
  - Three idiots is not seen by me
  - Three idiots has not been seen by me

193. Help the poor.  
 (a) The poor should be helped.  
 (b) The poor should helped  
 (c) The poor be helped  
 (d) The poor helped.
194. Honey is made by bees.  
 (a) Bees made honey  
 (b) Bees are making honey  
 (c) Bees make honey  
 (d) Bees makes honey
195. She often praises me.  
 (a) I was often praised by her  
 (b) I have been often praised by her  
 (c) I am often praises by her  
 (d) I am often praised by her
196. Starven gave me a pen.  
 (a) I was given a pen by Starven  
 (b) I am given a pen by Starven  
 (c) I had given a pen by Starven  
 (d) A pen is given to me by Starven
197. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.  
 (a) Shakespeare had written Hamlet  
 (b) Shakespeare wrote Hamlet  
 (c) Shakespeare writes Hamlet  
 (d) Shakespeare has wrote Hamlet
198. Mr. Sharma teaches us English.  
 (a) English was taught us by Mr. Sharma  
 (b) We were taught English by Mr. Sharma  
 (c) We have taught English by Mr. Sharma  
 (d) We are taught English by Mr. Sharma
199. It is high time to play cricket.  
 (a) It was high time that cricket was played.  
 (b) It is time high for cricket to be played.  
 (c) It is time high that tea should be taken.  
 (d) It is time high that tea had been taken.
200. The customers should adhere to all the term and conditions.  
 (a) All the terms and conditions adhered to the customers.  
 (b) All the terms and conditions should be adhered to by all the customers.  
 (c) All the terms and conditions should be adhered to by the customers.  
 (d) All should adhere to the terms and conditions of the customers.

### Answer Sheet

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (a)  
 11. (c) 12. (d) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (a)  
 21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (c)  
 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (a)  
 41. (d) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (a)  
 51. (c) 52. (c) 53. (c) 54. (d) 55. (b) 56. (c) 57. (b) 58. (a) 59. (a) 60. (a)  
 61. (b) 62. (d) 63. (c) 64. (d) 65. (c) 66. (d) 67. (b) 68. (d) 69. (b) 70. (c)  
 71. (a) 72. (b) 73. (c) 74. (c) 75. (c) 76. (c) 77. (a) 78. (a) 79. (a) 80. (a)  
 81. (a) 82. (b) 83. (a) 84. (b) 85. (c) 86. (a) 87. (b) 88. (c) 89. (c) 90. (a)  
 91. (b) 92. (c) 93. (c) 94. (a) 95. (a) 96. (d) 97. (c) 98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (c)  
 101. (a) 102. (b) 103. (b) 104. (a) 105. (b) 106. (c) 107. (a) 108. (a) 109. (a) 110. (b)  
 111. (d) 112. (c) 113. (b) 114. (c) 115. (a) 116. (a) 117. (b) 118. (d) 119. (d) 120. (d)  
 121. (c) 122. (c) 123. (a) 124. (d) 125. (d) 126. (b) 127. (c) 128. (d) 129. (b) 130. (a)  
 131. (b) 132. (c) 133. (b) 134. (c) 135. (d) 136. (d) 137. (b) 138. (b) 139. (c) 140. (b)  
 141. (d) 142. (a) 143. (d) 144. (b) 145. (c) 146. (d) 147. (b) 148. (a) 149. (b) 150. (c)  
 151. (b) 152. (a) 153. (b) 154. (b) 155. (a) 156. (b) 157. (d) 158. (c) 159. (a) 160. (a)  
 161. (a) 162. (b) 163. (b) 164. (c) 165. (c) 166. (a) 167. (c) 168. (b) 169. (d) 170. (a)  
 171. (c) 172. (c) 173. (a) 174. (b) 175. (d) 176. (a) 177. (b) 178. (d) 179. (d) 180. (d)  
 181. (c) 182. (c) 183. (a) 184. (b) 185. (b) 186. (d) 187. (a) 188. (a) 189. (b) 190. (c)  
 191. (a) 192. (b) 193. (a) 194. (c) 195. (d) 196. (a) 197. (b) 198. (d) 199. (b) 200. (c)

# Direct Indirect (Narration)

## Exercise

**Direction (1-200):** In the following question, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.

1. "Please don't hit me" Rita said to the attacker.
  - (a) Rita begged the attacker to not to hit her.
  - (b) Rita told the attacker to not hit her.
  - (c) Rita begged the attacker not to hit her.
  - (d) Rita pleaded with the attacker to not to hit her.
2. The holy prophet said, " God helps those who help others."
  - (a) The holy prophet said that God helped those who helped others.
  - (b) The holy prophet said that God helps those who help others.
  - (c) The holy prophet said that God helps people who help others.
  - (d) The holy prophet said that God helps those people who help others.
3. The preacher said, "May God grant peace to the departed!"
  - (a) The preacher prays that God will grant peace to the departed.
  - (b) The preacher prayed that God would grant peace to the departed.
  - (c) The preacher said that God may grant peace to the departed.
  - (d) The preacher said, God may grant peace to the departed.
4. Sahil said, "Where will I be this time next year!"
  - (a) Sahil asked where he should be that time the following year.
  - (b) Sahil worried where he would be that time the next year.
  - (c) Sahil wondered where he would be that time the following year.
  - (d) Sahil said where he would be that time the next year.
5. Vicky said, "I clean my teeth daily."
  - (a) Vicky said that he cleans his teeth daily.
  - (b) Vicky says he cleans his teeth daily.
  - (c) Vicky said that he cleaned his teeth daily.
  - (d) Vicky said that he used to clean his teeth daily.
6. Geetal said, " I bought a Honda City yesterday."
  - (a) Geetal said that I have bought a Honda City yesterday.
  - (b) Geetal told me that she had bought a Honda City yesterday.
  - (c) Geetal said she had bought a Honda City the previous day.
  - (d) Geetal said that she had bought a Honda City the previous day.
7. The teacher said to the students, "Don't make noise."
  - (a) The teacher asked the students not to make noise.
  - (b) The teacher scolded the students, they should not make noise.
  - (c) The teacher warned the students not to make noise.
  - (d) The teacher told the students that don't make noise.
8. I said, "My grandfather snored throughout the night."
  - (a) I said my grandfather had snored throughout the night.
  - (b) I said that my grandfather snored throughout the night.
  - (c) I said that my grandfather had snored throughout the night.
  - (d) I said that my grandfather had been snoring throughout the night.

9. He said, "I bought an iPhone 6 yesterday."  
 (a) He said that he had bought an iPhone 6 the previous day.  
 (b) He said he bought an iPhone 6 the previous day.  
 (c) He said that he has bought an iPhone 6 yesterday.  
 (d) He exclaimed, an iPhone 6 has been bought by him yesterday.
10. The Director said, "Can you dancer?" and she said, "No".  
 (a) The Director asked her if she could dance and she said that she couldn't.  
 (b) The Director asked her if she could do the dance and she said that she can't.  
 (c) The Director inquired her if she can dance and she said that she can't.  
 (d) The Director asked her if she can dance and she said that she can't.
11. Abhay said to Veena, " Are you coming to the Reception?"  
 (a) Abhay told Veena if she was coming to the Reception.  
 (b) Abhay asked Veena if she will be coming to the Reception.  
 (c) Abhay asked Veena if she was coming to the Reception.  
 (d) Abhay asked Veena whether she were coming to the Reception.
12. Vinod said to me, "Has your brother returned from Dubai?"  
 (a) Vinod said to me if my brother has returned from Dubai.  
 (b) Vinod asked me if my brother had returned from Dubai.  
 (c) Vinod enquire to me if my brother had returned from Dubai.  
 (d) Vinod asks me whether my brother had returned from Dubai.
13. Veer said, "I was playing football".  
 (a) Veer said he had been playing football.  
 (b) Veer said he was playing football.  
 (c) Veer said that, that he was playing football.  
 (d) Veer said that he had been playing football.
14. Kabir said to me, "I was waiting for you for a long time."  
 (a) Kabir told me that he had been waiting for me for a long time.  
 (b) Kabir had told that me had been waiting for me for a long time.  
 (c) Kabir told me he had been waiting for me for a long time.  
 (d) Kabir told that me he was waiting for me for a long time.
15. The coach said, "Bravo! Puneet, you have done well."  
 (a) The coach applauded Puneet saying that he had done well.  
 (b) The coach said to Puneet Bravo, he had done well.  
 (c) The coach congratulated Puneet, saying he did well.  
 (d) The coach said to Puneet, that he did well.
16. Pinky said, "What a beautiful vase!"  
 (a) Pinky exclaimed that it is a very beautiful vase.  
 (b) Pinky said that it is a very beautiful vase indeed.  
 (c) Pinky exclaimed that it was a very beautiful vase.  
 (d) Pinky reported that it was an indeed a beautiful vase.
17. The client said to the ticketseller, "At what time do the counters close?"  
 (a) The client asked the ticketseller at what time the counters closed.  
 (b) The client asked the ticketseller at what time did the counters always close.  
 (c) The client said to the ticketseller at what time the counters close.  
 (d) The client inquired to the ticketseller at what time the counters usually close.
18. I said to her, "I will do it now or never."  
 (a) I informed her that I would do it that moment or never.  
 (b) I told her I would do it then or never.  
 (c) I told her that I would not do it then or ever.  
 (d) I told her that I would do it then or never.
19. The policeman said, "I saw a knife here."  
 (a) The policeman exclaimed that he had seen a knife here.  
 (b) The policeman said that he had seen a knife there.  
 (c) The policeman said he had seen a knife here.  
 (d) The policeman told he had seen a knife there.
20. The girl in the red dress said to me, "Where is the film studio?"  
 (a) The girl in the red dress inquired me, where the film studio is.

- (b) The girl in the red dress asked me, where is the film studio.
- (c) The girl in the red dress asked me, where the film studio is.
- (d) The girl in the red dress asked me, where the film studio was.
21. "I'm off to the games. Where are you going?"
- (a) He said he would be off to the games and wanted to know where I was going.
- (b) He said he was going off to the games and wanted to know where I was planning to go.
- (c) He said he is going off to the games and asked me where I was planning to go.
- (d) He said that he was off to the games and wanted to know where I was going.
22. 'Have you come from Japan?' said the shopkeeper to the tourist.
- (a) The shopkeeper asked the tourist whether she had come from Japan.
- (b) The shopkeeper asked the tourist that if she had come from Japan.
- (c) The shopkeeper asked the tourist that whether she had come from Japan.
- (d) The shopkeeper asked the tourist if she came from Japan.
23. Sara answered, "The photographs are under the drawer".
- (a) Sarah answered the photographs are under the drawer.
- (b) Sarah answered that, that the photographs are under the drawer.
- (c) Sarah answered the photographs were under the drawer.
- (d) Sarah answered that the photographs were under the drawer.
24. 'Do you have anything to tell me, little princess?' asked the king.
- (a) The king ask the little princess if she have anything to tell him.
- (b) The king asked the little princess that if she had anything to tell him.
- (c) The king said to the little princess if she had anything to say to him.
- (d) The king asked the little princess whether she had anything to tell him.
25. Father said to Rahul, "Are you in such a hurry to cross the road?"
- (a) Father asked Rahul if he was in such a hurry to cross the road.
- (b) Father asked Rahul whether he was in a big hurry to cross the road.
- (c) Father asked Rahul that if he was in such a hurry to cross the road.
- (d) Father ask Rahul whether he was in such a hurry to cross the road.
26. "How often do you go to the gym?" said Deepak to Juned.
- (a) Deepak asked Juned that how often he goes to the gym.
- (b) Deepak asked Juned that how often he has been going to the gym.
- (c) Deepak asked Juned how often he went to the gym.
- (d) Deepak asked Juned that how often he went to the gym.
27. Jyoti said to her sister, "The RBI is India's central bank".
- (a) Jyoti told her sister the RBI was India's central bank.
- (b) Jyoti told her sister that the RBI was India's central bank.
- (c) Jyoti told her sister that the RBI is India's central bank.
- (d) Jyoti told her sister the RBI is India's central bank.
28. Smita says, "I like chocolates"
- (a) Smita said she like chocolates.
- (b) Smita says that she likes chocolates.
- (c) Smita says she likes chocolates.
- (d) Smita says that, that she likes chocolates.
29. The professor told the class, "Ice floats on water".
- (a) The professor told the class that, that ice floats on water.
- (b) The professor told the class ice floats on water.
- (c) The professor told the class that ice floats on water.
- (d) The professor told the class how ice floats on water.
30. Mother said, "Oh! It's a scorpion. Don't go near it, children."
- (a) Mother exclaimed with disgust that, that was a scorpion and told the children not to go near it.
- (b) Mother exclaimed disgustingly that, it was a scorpion and told the children not to go near it.
- (c) Mother exclaimed with disgust that it was a scorpion and told the children not to go near it.



- (d) Mother exclaimed with disgust that, that was a scorpion and told the children not to go near that.
31. The emperor was impressed with the singer and asked, 'What can I do for you?'
- (a) The emperor impressed with the singer and asked that what he could do for him.
- (b) The emperor was impressed with the singer and asked what he could do for him.
- (c) The emperor impressed with the singer asked what could be done for him.
- (d) The emperor was impressed with the singer and asked what could be done for him.
32. Abhay said, "I will go to Surat tomorrow".
- (a) Abhay said that he would go to Surat the next day.
- (b) Abhay said he would go to Surat tomorrow.
- (c) Abhay said he will be going to Surat the next day.
- (d) Abhay said that he would go to Surat tomorrow.
33. "Bring me a cup of coffee" said Nita to her mother.
- (a) Nita asked her mother that would she bring her a cup of coffee.
- (b) Nita asked her mother that if she could bring her a cup of coffee.
- (c) Nita asked her mother that could she bring her a cup of coffee.
- (d) Nita asked her mother to bring her a cup of coffee.
34. The professor said to the students, 'Work hard if you want to pass the test.'
- (a) The professor said to the work hard if they wanted to pass the test.
- (b) The professor said to the students work hard if you want to pass the test
- (c) The professor advised the students to work hard if they wanted to pass the test
- (d) The professor informed the students to work hard if you want to pass the test
35. Dia said to Pari, "Do you like oranges?"
- (a) Dia asked Pari that did she like oranges.
- (b) Dia asked Pari if she likes oranges.
- (c) Dia asked Pari that whether she liked oranges.
- (d) Dia asked Pari if she liked oranges.
36. "O, what a beautiful lake that is!" said she.
- (a) She exclaimed joyfully that that was a very beautiful lake.
- (b) She exclaimed joyfully it was a very beautiful lake.
- (c) She exclaimed joyfully that was a very beautiful lake.
- (d) She exclaimed joyfully that it was a very beautiful lake.
37. They said, "We are starting now."
- (a) They said that we were starting then.
- (b) They said that they were starting now.
- (c) They said that they would be starting now.
- (d) They said that they were starting then.
38. Puneet said, "I have been reading a story book".
- (a) Puneet said he has been reading a story book.
- (b) Puneet said that he had been reading a story book.
- (c) Puneet said that he has been reading a story book.
- (d) Puneet said that he had read a story book.
39. Rupa said to the driver, "Can you take me to the doctor now?"
- (a) Rupa asked the driver if he could take her to the doctor then.
- (b) Rupa asked the driver that if he could take her to the doctor than.
- (c) Rupa asked the driver that if he would take her to the doctor at once.
- (d) Rupa asked the driver that if he can take her to the doctor than at once.
40. The princess asked, 'What is it that makes you stronger and braver than other men?'
- (a) The princess asked him what was it that made him stronger and braver than other men.
- (b) The princess asked him that, what was it that made him stronger and braver than other men.
- (c) The princess asked him that, what was making him stronger and braver than other men.
- (d) The princess asked him, what has made him stronger and braver than other men.
41. "I don't know the way. Do you?" Vipul asked.
- (a) Vipul said he didn't know the way and asked her if she did.
- (b) Vipul said he didn't knew the way and asked her if she did.
- (c) Vipul said he didn't knew the way and asked her whether she did.
- (d) Vipul said that he didn't know the way and asked her if she did.

42. Amit said to the gardener, "Did you find the ring anywhere?"
- Amit asked the gardener that whether he had found the ring anywhere.
  - Amit asked the gardener that if he did find the ring anywhere.
  - Amit asked the gardener that if he did find the ring somewhere.
  - Amit asked the gardener if he had found the ring anywhere.
43. Anita said, "I bought a phone yesterday".
- Anita said she had bought a phone the day before.
  - Anita said that she had bought a phone the day before.
  - Anita said she has bought a phone the day before.
  - Anita said she has bought a phone yesterday.
44. "Please give me something to eat. I am hungry" the beggar said to them.
- The beggar requested them to give him something to eat and said that he is hungry.
  - The beggar requested them to give him something to eat and said he was hungry.
  - The beggar while requesting them to give him something to eat and says he was hungry.
  - The beggar while requesting them to give him something to eat and says he is hungry.
45. "You can do this job" said Nikki to Jyoti.
- Nikki told Jyoti she could do that job.
  - Nikki told she could do this job.
  - Nikki told jyoti she could have done that job.
  - Nikki told jyoti that, that she could do this job.
46. Rohit said, "Leela, when is the next bus?"
- Rohit asked Leela when the next bus was supposed to come.
  - Rohit asked Leela when was the next bus coming.
  - Rohit asked Leela when the next bus was.
  - Rohit asked Leela when the next bus was coming.
47. The professor said to Suraj, "Who were you waiting for?"
- The professor asked Suraj who he was waiting for.
  - The professor asked Suraj who he had been waiting for.
  - The professor inquired with Suraj who he was waiting for.
  - The professor asked Suraj who he has been waiting for.
48. "Won't you help me to carry this suitcase?" said I to my wife.
- I asked my wife that if she would not help me in carrying that suitcase.
  - I asked my wife if she would not help me to carry that suitcase.
  - I asked my wife that whether she would not help me to carry this suitcase.
  - I asked my wife that if she would be helping me to carry this suitcase.
49. I said to Arun, "What do you want?"
- I asked that Arun what he wanted.
  - I asked that Arun what he wants.
  - I asked that Arun what he is wanting.
  - I asked Arun what he wanted.
50. The professor said to the student, 'Post this letter at once.'
- The professor ordered the student to post that letter at once.
  - The professor ordered the student to post this letter at once.
  - The professor asked the student to post this letter as soon as possible.
  - The professor asked the student to post that letter as soon as possible.
51. 'Don't you know the way to the station?' father said to Anjali.
- Father asked Anjali if she did not knew the way to the station.
  - Father asked Anjali that if she did not knew the way to the station.
  - Father asked Anjali whether she did not know the way to the station.
  - Father asked to Anjali if she did not know the way to the station.
52. "Is anyone there?" Reema asked.
- Reema asked if someone were there.
  - Reema asked whether anyone was being there.
  - Reema asked if anyone was there.
  - Reema asked if anyone was here.
53. Manish said, "Where is she going?"
- Manish asked that where she was going.
  - Manish asked that where she is going.
  - Manish asked where she was going.
  - Manish asked that where she has been going.

54. Ajit said to the policeman, 'What have I done to deserve so severe a punishment?'
- Ajit asked the policeman that, what he has done to be deserving so severe a punishment.
  - Ajit asked the policeman that, what he has done to deserve so severe a punishment.
  - Ajit asked the policeman that, what he had done to deserve so severe a punishment.
  - Ajit asked the policeman what he had done to deserve so severe a punishment.
55. 'What do you want?' Sheila asked Rohan.
- Sheila asked Rohan what do you want.
  - Sheila asked Rohan what he wanted.
  - Sheila asked Rohan what does he want.
  - Sheila asked Rohan what he wants.
56. Vicky said, "Please say nothing about this."
- Vicky asked her to not to say anything about this.
  - Vicky asked her that she should not to say anything about that.
  - Vicky asked her to say nothing about that.
  - Vicky asked her that she say nothing about that.
57. I said to my sister, "where were you this evening?"
- I asked my sister where she was that evening.
  - I asked my sister where she had been that evening.
  - I asked my sister where she was this evening.
  - I asked my sister where she has been that evening.
58. The intern said to the manager, 'Can I go?'
- The intern asked the manger if he could go
  - The intern asked the manger whether he can go
  - The intern asked the manger whether he can be going
  - The intern asked the manger whether if he could go
59. The professor said to the students, 'Do not make a noise'.
- The professor forbade the students from making a noise
  - The professor told the students not to make a noise
  - The professor forbade the students saying they should not be making a noise
  - The professor tells the students not to make a noise
60. Manoj said, "I must go now."
- Manoj said that he must go then.
  - Manoj said that he must go than.
  - Manoj said he has to go then.
  - Manoj said that he should be going than.
61. 'Do you have anything to say on behalf of the accused?' said the judge finally.
- The judge finally asked if he had anything to say on behalf of the accused.
  - The judge finally ask that whether he had anything to say on behalf of the accused.
  - The judge finally asked that if he has anything to say on behalf of the accused.
  - The judge finally asked that if he has had anything to say on behalf of the accused.
62. Sita said to her mother, "Do you always get up early?"
- Sita asked her mother that, whether she always get up early.
  - Sita asked her mother that, whether she has been always getting up early.
  - Sita asked her mother that, if she has been always getting up early.
  - Sita asked her mother if she always got up early.
63. Mother said, "Lie down, Arjun."
- Mother told lie down Arjun.
  - Mother told Arjun for lying down.
  - Mother asked Arjun to lie down.
  - Mother asked Arjun to be lied down.
64. "Alas! I have broken my grandfather's watch" said Amit.
- Amit was sorrowful that he broke his grandfather's watch.
  - Amit exclaimed sorrowfully that he has broken his grandfather's watch.
  - Amit was sorrowful that he had broken his grandfather's watch.
  - Amit exclaimed sorrowfully that he had broken his grandfather's watch.
65. The coach said, "Don't move, boys."
- The coach told to the boys don't move.
  - The coach said to the boys not to be moving.
  - The coach asked the boys not to move.
  - The coach told to them, don't move boys.
66. Kunal said, "Tanu is coming this week."
- Kunal says that Tanu was coming that week.
  - Kunal says that Tanu was coming this week.

- (c) Kunal said that Tanu was going to be come this week.
- (d) Kunal said that Tanu was coming that week.
67. 'Are you coming with us?' Isha asked Nisha.
- (a) Isha asked Nisha whether she would be going with them.
- (b) Isha asked Nisha if she was going with them.
- (c) Isha asked Nisha whether she would go with them.
- (d) Isha asked Nisha whether she would come with us.
68. Teacher said to children, "Have you prepared well for the finals?"
- (a) Teacher asked the children whether they have prepared well for the finals.
- (b) Teacher asked the children whether they have been preparing well for the finals.
- (c) Teacher asked the children if they did prepare well for the finals.
- (d) Teacher asked the children if they had prepared well for the finals.
69. Anil says, "I am glad to be here this morning"
- (a) Anil says he is glad to be there that morning.
- (b) Anil says that he is glad to be there that morning.
- (c) Anil was saying that he was glad to be there this morning.
- (d) Anil says that he was glad to be here this morning.
70. Jay says, "I eat a guava".
- (a) Jay said that he ate a guava.
- (b) Jay said that he has been eating guavas.
- (c) Jay says that he eats a guava.
- (d) Jay said he ate a guava.
71. Mother said to you, "When will you start from Pune?"
- (a) Mother asked you when you would start from Pune.
- (b) Mother asked you when you will start from Pune.
- (c) Mother asked you when you will be starting from Pune.
- (d) Mother asked you when you will have started from Pune.
72. Bunty said, "I have done my class work".
- (a) Bunty said, he had done his class work.
- (b) Bunty said that he had done his class work.
- (c) Bunty was saying, he has done his class work.
- (d) Bunty said that he did his class work.
73. The injured old man exclaimed, 'Will none of you help me?'
- (a) The injured old man exclaimed whether none of them would help him.
- (b) The injured old man exclaimed if none of they would help him.
- (c) The injured old man said that could anyone of them help him.
- (d) The injured old man cried if none of them would help him.
74. Gokul said to Sumit, "Why did not you attend the meeting yesterday?"
- (a) Gokul asked Sumit why he did not attend the meeting the day before.
- (b) Gokul asked Sumit why he had not attended that meeting yesterday.
- (c) Gokul asked Sumit why he had not attended the meeting the day before.
- (d) Gokul asked Sumit why he did not attend that meeting yesterday.
75. "Please don't cry" he said.
- (a) He begged that I should not cry.
- (b) He begged me not to cry.
- (c) He said to please him and not cry.
- (d) He told me to not to cry.
76. The doctor said, "well, what can I do for you?"
- (a) The doctor wanted to know what he could do for her.
- (b) The doctor said that he couldn't do anything for her.
- (c) The doctor asked what he couldn't do for her.
- (d) The doctor wondered what he could do for her.
77. She asked Ravi, "What is worrying you?"
- (a) She asked Ravi what is worrying him.
- (b) She asks Ravi what was worrying him.
- (c) She asks Ravi what is worrying him.
- (d) She asked Ravi what was worrying him.
78. "What makes you so sad?" she asked Manoj.
- (a) She asked Manoj what makes him so sad.
- (b) She asks Manoj what made him so sad.
- (c) She asked Manoj what made him so sad.
- (d) She asks Manoj what makes him so sad.

79. Priya advised me not to go to school the next day.  
(a) "Don't go to school next day" Priya said to me.  
(b) "Don't go to school tomorrow" Priya said to me.  
(c) Priya said, "Will you not go to school tomorrow?"  
(d) Priya told me that, "Don't go to school tomorrow."
80. The teacher said, "The Earth revolves around the sun."  
(a) The teacher said that the Earth is being revolving around the sun.  
(b) The teacher said that the Earth revolves around the sun.  
(c) The teacher said that the Earth revolved around the sun.  
(d) The teacher said that the Earth had been revolving around the sun.
81. I said to my friends, "let us go to a picnic for a change".  
(a) I asked my friends if they would go to a picnic for a change.  
(b) I asked my friends to go to a picnic for a change.  
(c) I permitted my friends to go to a picnic for a change.  
(d) I suggested to my friends that we should go to a picnic for a change.
82. Nisha said to Swati, "Will you help me in my project just now?"  
(a) Nisha told Swati whether she will help her in her project just now.  
(b) Nisha asked Swati if she would help her in her project just then.  
(c) Nisha questioned to Swati that will you help me in my project just now.  
(d) Nisha asked to Swati that will she help her in her work just now.
83. Ram said to Rohan, "Don't run so fast."  
(a) Ram advised Rohan don't run so fast.  
(b) Ram asked Rohan why is he running so fast.  
(c) Ram requested Rohan not to run so fast.  
(d) Ram told Rohan not to run so fast.
84. He said, "I saw a snake here."  
(a) He said that he had seen a snake there.  
(b) He said that he saw a snake here.  
(c) He said that he saw a snake there.  
(d) He said that he had seen a snake.
85. Rohan said, "Where shall I be this time next month"  
(a) Rohan contemplated where shall he be that time the following month.  
(b) Rohan asked that where should be that time next month.  
(c) Rohan wondered where he should be that time the next month.  
(d) Rohan wondered where he would be that time the following month.
86. Rashmi said to me, "Where is the telephone exchange?"  
(a) Rashmi asked me that where the telephone exchange was.  
(b) Rashmi asked me where the telephone exchange was.  
(c) Rashmi asked me where was the telephone exchange.  
(d) Rashmi wanted to know where the telephone exchange was.
87. The foreman said to his workers "I cannot pay you higher wages."  
(a) The foreman warned his workers that he cannot pay them higher wages.  
(b) The foreman told his workers that he could not pay them higher wages.  
(c) The foreman told his workers that they could not be paid higher wages.  
(d) The foreman forbid his workers to pay higher wages.
88. "I don't know the answer. Do you"? She asked.  
(a) She asked me if I knew the answer which she didn't.  
(b) She said that she didn't know the answer and did I know it.  
(c) She said that she didn't know the answer and asked me if I did.  
(d) She told that she was not knowing the answer but wondered if I know.
89. Neha said, "Need I write a letter?"  
(a) Neha asked if she have to write a letter.  
(b) Neha asked if she had been writing a letter.  
(c) Neha asked of writing a letter.  
(d) Neha asked if she had to write a letter.
90. The teacher said to the student, "Have you brought your lunch?"  
(a) The student was asked by the teacher about bringing his lunch.  
(b) The teacher asked the student if he would be bringing his lunch.

- (c) The teacher asked the student if he had brought his lunch.
- (d) The teacher asked the student if he has brought his lunch.
91. Rajesh ordered his driver to do as he was told.
- (a) Rajesh ordered his driver "Do as you are told".
- (b) Rajesh said to his driver "Do as I told you".
- (c) Rajesh said to his driver "Do as you are told".
- (d) Rajesh said to his driver "Do as you were told".
92. He said, "Let it rain I have to go."
- (a) He persisted that he did not care for the rain and he had to go.
- (b) He said that rain can't stop him to go out.
- (c) He exclaimed that let it rain but he will go.
- (d) He said that he can't go just because it is raining.
93. The old man said, "Thanks I shall never forget this kindness, Ankit."
- (a) The old man applauded Ankit for his kindness and he shall never forget Ankit.
- (b) The old man thanked Ankit and assured him that he would never forget his kindness.
- (c) Ankit was being thanked by the old man for his kindness towards an old man.
- (d) The old man said thank you to Ankit for his kindness.
94. Gopal's mother reminded him to take his wallet.
- (a) "Are you going to take your wallet or not?" said Gopal to his mother.
- (b) "Don't forget to take your wallet, Gopal" said his mother.
- (c) Gopal's mother said, "Remember your wallet, Gopal?"
- (d) "Here is your wallet Gopal" said his mother.
95. The principal said, "Be quiet, girls."
- (a) The principal called the girls and ordered them to be quiet.
- (b) The principal commanded the girls that they be quiet.
- (c) The principal urged the girls to be quiet.
- (d) The principal said that the girls should be quiet.
96. Mother said, "Will you tell me what it means, Pritam?"
- (a) Mother asked Pritam if he will tell her what it meant.
- (b) Mother asked Pritam that he would tell her what it meant.
- (c) Mother asked Pritam if he would tell her what it meant.
- (d) Mother asked Pritam that he will tell her what it meant.
97. He said to the dentist, "I have a toothache."
- (a) He told the dentist that I have a toothache.
- (b) He told the dentist that he had gotten a toothache.
- (c) He told the dentist that he had a toothache.
- (d) He told the dentist that I have a gotten toothache.
98. The spectators said, "Bravo! Good hit, Jay!"
- (a) The spectators applauded Jay for his good hit.
- (b) The spectators applauded Jay saying, bravo, good hit Jay.
- (c) The spectators applaud Jay for his good hit.
- (d) The spectators applaud Jay saying, bravo, good hit Jay.
99. The accused said to the judge, "Let me meet my children before I die, sir."
- (a) The accused requests the judge to let him meet his children before he died.
- (b) The accused requested the judge to let him meet his children before he died.
- (c) The accused begs the judge to allow him to meet his children before he dies.
- (d) The accused begged the judge to let him meet his children before he dies.
100. Akash said, "Mahesh has gone home."
- (a) Akash said that Mahesh has gone home.
- (b) Akash said then Mahesh had gone home.
- (c) Akash said then Mahesh has gone home.
- (d) Akash said that Mahesh had gone home.
101. My grandfather said to the visitor, "Who are you? Where do you come from?"
- (a) My grandfather enquired the visitor who are you, where do you come from.
- (b) My grandfather enquires the visitor who he was and where he came from.
- (c) My grandfather enquired of the visitor who he was and where he came from.
- (d) My grandfather enquires the visitor who are you, where do you come from.

102. Ajay said to my sister, "It's wonderful!"  
(a) Ajay tells my sister that it's wonderful.  
(b) Ajay tells to my sister that it was wonderful.  
(c) Ajay told my sister that it was wonderful.  
(d) Ajay told to my sister that it's being wonderful.
103. My mother said to my father, "I am very busy now."  
(a) My mother told my father that I am very busy now.  
(b) My mother told my father that she is very busy then.  
(c) My mother told my father that she was very busy then.  
(d) My mother told my father that I was very busy now.
104. "What time does the flight arrive?" she asked the receptionist.  
(a) She asked the receptionist what time the flight arrived.  
(b) She asked the receptionist what time the flight arrive.  
(c) She asked the receptionist when does the flight arrive.  
(d) She asked the receptionist what was going to be the time for the flights arrival.
105. My father said to the stranger, "Where do you live?"  
(a) My father asked the stranger where he lives.  
(b) My father asked the stranger where he has been living.  
(c) My father asked where he lives to the stranger.  
(d) My father asked the stranger where he lived.
106. The trainee asked his boss, "Shall I email this letter again, Sir?"  
(a) The trainee asked his boss politely if he shall email that letter again.  
(b) The trainee asked his boss politely if he should email that letter again, sir.  
(c) The trainee asked his boss politely if he shall email that letter again, sir.  
(d) The trainee asked his boss politely if he should email that letter again.
107. The visitor said, "Is your mother at home?"  
(a) The visitor asked me is my mother at home.  
(b) The visitor asked me whether my mother was at home.  
(c) The visitor asked to me is my mother at home.  
(d) The visitor asked me whether my mother was at home.
108. "Ooh! what a dirty child!" said my aunt.  
(a) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly what a dirty child.  
(b) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly that the child is very dirty.  
(c) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly that the child was very dirty.  
(d) My aunt exclaimed disgustedly what a dirty child it is.
109. The teacher said, "Nobody can solve the problem."  
(a) The teacher said that nobody can solve the problem.  
(b) The teacher said that nobody should solve the problem.  
(c) The teacher said that somebody can solve the problem.  
(d) The teacher said that nobody could solve the problem.
110. Father says, "Kashmir is the heaven on earth."  
(a) Father said that Kashmir has been the heaven on earth.  
(b) Father is saying that Kashmir is the heaven on earth.  
(c) Father says that Kashmir is the heaven on earth.  
(d) Father says that Kashmir was the heaven on earth.
111. My father says, "Prices are shooting up alarmingly."  
(a) My father says that prices are shooting up alarmingly.  
(b) My father says that the price was shooting up alarmingly.  
(c) My father says that prices shot up alarmingly.  
(d) My father said that the prices were shooting up alarmingly.
112. "What is your name?" she asked him.  
(a) She asked him what his name is.  
(b) She asked him what his name has been.  
(c) She asked him what is his name.  
(d) She asked him what his name was.
113. The watchman said, "Thief! Thief! Catch him!"  
(a) The watchman shouted to the crowd to catch the thief.  
(b) The watchman shouted to the crowd, thief, thief, catch him.

- (c) The watchman shouted to the crowd, catch the thief.
- (d) The watchman shouted to the crowd, thief, catch him.
114. The coach said to the child, "Don't make the water dirty."
- (a) The coach commanded the child don't make the water dirty.
- (b) The coach commanded to the child not to make the water dirty.
- (c) The coach commanded the child not to make the water dirty.
- (d) The coach commanded to the child don't make the water dirty.
115. "How old is your grandmother?", Navneet asked her.
- (a) Navneet asked her how old her grandmother is.
- (b) Navneet asked her how old her grandmother has been.
- (c) Navneet asked her how old her grandmother was.
- (d) Navneet asked her how old is her grandmother.
116. "Do you want some more chocolates?" asked my cousin.
- (a) My cousin asked me if I want some more chocolates.
- (b) My cousin said to me if I wanted some more chocolates.
- (c) My cousin asked me that I wanted some more chocolates.
- (d) My cousin asked me whether I wanted some more chocolates.
117. Sheetal said to me, "How have you solved this problem?"
- (a) Sheetal asked me how I had solved that problem.
- (b) Sheetal asked me how I have solved that problem.
- (c) Sheetal asked me how I had solved this problem.
- (d) Sheetal asked me how I have solved this problem.
118. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs. Singh to her husband.
- (a) Mrs. Singh told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.
- (b) Mrs. Singh told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
- (c) Mrs. Singh told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
- (d) Mrs. Singh told her husband to not be so angry.
119. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
- (a) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (b) The teacher told us don't 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 asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
120. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
- (a) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I'm here to join the office."
- (b) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I have come to join the office."
- (c) He said, "Good morning sir! I want to join the office."
- (d) He said to me, "Good morning Sir! I'll join the office today."
121. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
- (a) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (b) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (c) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (d) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
122. "Oh! How foolish I have been in money matters!"
- (a) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
- (b) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
- (c) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.
- (d) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
123. Everybody says, "How well she sings!"
- (a) Everybody tells that she sang very well.
- (b) Everybody says that she sang well.
- (c) Everybody says how well she sings.
- (d) Everybody comments that she sings well.
124. "Come home early", said Mr. Kapoor to his clerk.
- (a) Mr. Kapoor requested his clerk to come home a little early.
- (b) Mr. Kapoor ordered his clerk to come home early.



- (c) Mr. Kapoor asked his clerk to be home early.
- (d) Mr. Kapoor told his clerk to come home as early as possible.
125. Tania said to her friend, "Can you lend me an umbrella?"
- (a) Will you lend me your umbrella, Tania asked her friend.
- (b) Tania requested her friend to lend her an umbrella.
- (c) Tania asked her friend to give her an umbrella.
- (d) Please give me an umbrella Tania requested her friend.
126. She asked me if I was going to college.
- (a) She asked me, "Will you go to college?"
- (b) She asked to me, "Was I going to college?"
- (c) She said, "Am I going to college?"
- (d) She said to me, "Are you going to college?"
127. Daman says, "Neha is working in Ahmedabad."
- (a) Daman said that Neha works in Ahmedabad.
- (b) Daman say that Neha was working in Ahmedabad.
- (c) Daman says that Neha is working in Ahmedabad.
- (d) Daman said that Neha was working in Ahmedabad.
128. I said, "Water is essential for life."
- (a) I told that water was essential for life.
- (b) I said that water is essential for life.
- (c) Water is essential for life was said by me.
- (d) I exclaimed that water was essential for life.
129. I said to him, "Will you go to Delhi?"
- (a) I asked him will he go to Delhi.
- (b) I said to him would you go to Delhi.
- (c) I said to him would he go to Delhi.
- (d) I asked him if he would go to Delhi.
130. He says that he is very sorry.
- (a) He says, "I am very sorry."
- (b) He told me, "I felt sorry."
- (c) He said, "He is very sorry."
- (d) He said, "He was very sorry."
131. Pabhat said, "I may go there."
- (a) Pabhat said that he might go there.
- (b) Pabhat says that he is going there.
- (c) Pabhat says that he may go there.
- (d) Pabhat said that he will go there.
132. He said that he intended to leave for Bhopal that night.
- (a) "I intend to leave for Bhopal that night", he said.
- (b) "I intend to left for Bhopal that night", he said.
- (c) "I intended to leave for Bhopal tonight", he said.
- (d) "I intended to leave to Bhopal tonight", he said.
133. Isha asked me, "Did you see the cricket match on television last night."
- (a) Isha asked me whether I saw the cricket match on television the earlier night
- (b) Isha asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television the previous night
- (c) Isha asked me did I see the cricket match on television last night
- (d) Isha asked me whether I had seen the cricket match on television last night
134. Abhishek said to Pooja, "Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow."
- (a) Abhishek told Pooja that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow
- (b) Abhishek told Pooja that Mona left for her native place the next day
- (c) Abhishek told to Pooja that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow
- (d) Abhishek told Pooja that Mona would leave for her native place the next day
135. 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
136. He said, "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
137. 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 tailor 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

138. He said to me, "I expect you to attend the function."  
(a) He told me that he had expected to me 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
139. 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
140. Aman asked, "Are you going to the party tomorrow, Mansi?"  
(a) Aman asked whether Mansi was going to the party the next day  
(b) Aman asked Mansi whether you are going to the party the next day  
(c) Aman asked Mansi whether she was going to the party the next day  
(d) Aman asked Mansi whether she was going to the party the tomorrow
141. 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 it 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 asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa
142. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.  
(a) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole  
(b) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole  
(c) Ashok asked Anil what did he seat the South Pole  
(d) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole
143. Nita said to the teacher, "Could you please repeat the question?"  
(a) Nita requested the teacher to repeat the question.  
(b) Nita asked the teacher if please she could repeat the question.  
(c) Nita requested the teacher whether she could repeat the question.  
(d) Nita asked the teacher whether if he could repeat the question.
144. My uncle said, "I will be here again tomorrow."  
(a) My uncle said that he would be here again the next day.  
(b) My uncle said that I will be here again tomorrow.  
(c) My uncle said that he would be here again tomorrow.  
(d) My uncle said that he would be there again the next day.
145. Mohan's father asked him, "Have you passed the examination?"  
(a) His father asked Mohan had he passed the examination.  
(b) Mohan's father asked did he pass the examination.  
(c) Mohan's father asked him whether he had passed the examination.  
(d) Mohan was asked by his father about passing the examination.
146. The boys said, "We were walking 10 kms each day to reach the camp site."  
(a) The boys said that they would be walking 10 kms each day to reach the camp site.  
(b) The boys said that they were walking to kms each day to reach the camp site.  
(c) The boys said that they had walked 10 kms each day to reach the camp site.  
(d) The boys said that they had been walking 10 kms each day to reach the camp site.
147. Mohan said, "I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow."  
(a) Mohan said he wanted to visit his uncle tomorrow.  
(b) Mohan said that he might visit his uncle the next day.  
(c) Mohan said that he was going to visit his uncle the next day.  
(d) Mohan said he would visit his uncle tomorrow.

148. Rakesh said to his boss, "Please allow me to do the presentation."  
(a) Rakesh requested his boss to let him to do the presentation.  
(b) Rakesh said to his boss to please allow him to do the presentation.  
(c) Rakesh requested his boss to allow him to do the presentation.  
(d) Rakesh requested his boss to please allow him to do the presentation.
149. He said to me, "Will you mind lending me your book today?"  
(a) He told me whether he would mind to lend him his book that day.  
(b) He asked me whether I will mind to lend him my book today.  
(c) He asked me whether I would mind lending him my book that day.  
(d) He said me whether I would mind to lend me his book yesterday.
150. Ashok said, "Subhash had already gone to the bank."  
(a) Ashok said that Subhash went already to the bank.  
(b) Ashok said that Subhash had been going already to the bank.  
(c) Ashok said that Subhash has already went to the bank.  
(d) Ashok said that Subhash had already gone to the bank.
151. She told me, "Please send my bills."  
(a) She requested me, please send her bills.  
(b) She requested me to send her bills.  
(c) She requested me that send her bills.  
(d) She requested to send my bills.
152. Bala's mother said: "Will you lock the door Bala?"  
(a) Bala's mother asked Bala if he would lock the door.  
(b) Bala's mother asked Bala if he had locked the door.  
(c) Bala's mother said lock the door.  
(d) Bala's mother told Bala that he need not lock the door.
153. "Are you ready Raju?" Mother asked.  
(a) Mother told Raju if he was ready.  
(b) Mother asked Raju if he was ready.  
(c) Mother wanted to know from Raju if he was ready.  
(d) Mother asked Raju if he would be ready.
154. Ann told my brother, "I will meet you in your class."  
(a) Ann told my brother that I would meet you in your class.  
(b) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in his class.  
(c) Ann told my brother that she would meet him in her class.  
(d) Ann told my brother that he will meet her in her class.
155. "Who now," they had asked, "will listen to our troubles and protect us from the crocodiles?"  
(a) They had wanted to know who would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.  
(b) They had wanted to know who then would listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.  
(c) They had wanted to know who will now listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.  
(d) They wanted to know who will listen to their troubles and protect them from the crocodiles.
156. The notice reads, "Trespassers will be prosecuted."  
(a) The notice read that trespassers would be prosecuted.  
(b) The notice reads that trespassers would be prosecuted.  
(c) The notice reads that trespassers will be prosecuted.  
(d) The notice read that trespassers will be prosecuted.
157. The mother urged the child to come on the footpath.  
(a) The mother said, "Come, child come. Come on the footpath."  
(b) The mother said, "Please come on the footpath, child."  
(c) The mother said to the child, "You should come on the footpath."  
(d) The mother said to the child, "Come on the footpath."
158. Sushma said, "We shall celebrate the festival of Janmashtami tomorrow."  
(a) Sushma said that we shall celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.  
(b) Sushma said that they should celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.

- (c) Sushma said that they would celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.
- (d) Sushma said that we should celebrate the festival of Janmashtami the next day.
159. "I'm so tiny that I can't reach your branches," said the little boy to the tree.
- (a) The little boy said that he was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
- (b) The little boy told to the tree that he was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
- (c) The little boy told the tree that he was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
- (d) The little boy said that the tree was so tiny that he couldn't reach its branches.
160. "I'm sorry I cannot stay," said the swallow. "I'm waited for in Egypt."
- (a) The swallow said he was sorry he couldn't stay and added that someone was waiting for him in Egypt.
- (b) The swallow regretted he couldn't stay as he was waited for in Egypt.
- (c) The swallow regretted that he was waited for in Egypt and couldn't stay.
- (d) The swallow told that he is sorry he cannot stay and added that he is waited for in Egypt.
161. He proposed to his companions that we should not miss that chance to see the last show.
- (a) He said to his companions, "Let us not to miss the chance to see the last show."
- (b) He said to his companions, "Let us not miss that chance to see the last show."
- (c) He said to his companions, "We should not miss that chance to see the last show."
- (d) He said to his companions, "Let us not miss the chance to see the last show."
162. He swore in the name of God that he was ignorant of the matter.
- (a) He said, "I'm ignorant by God."
- (b) He declared, "God knows I was ignorant of the matter."
- (c) He said, "By God! I'm ignorant of the matter."
- (d) He said, "he was ignorant of God."
163. "How much will you pay for this cow?" Jack asked the strange man.
- (a) Jack asked the strange man how much he would pay for that cow.
- (b) Jack asked the strange man how much would he pay for that cow.
- (c) Jack asked the strange man how much would he pay for this cow.
- (d) Jack asked the strange man how much he will pay for that cow.
164. The teacher said, "Water boils at 100°C."
- (a) The teacher told water boiled at 100°C.
- (b) The teacher said that water boiled at 100°C.
- (c) The teacher said that water boils at 100°C.
- (d) The teacher told that water boiled at 100°C.
165. "Bring me an elephant with one golden tusk," the witch told her minion
- (a) The witch requested her minion to bring her an elephant with one golden tusk.
- (b) The witch told her minion to bring her the elephant with one golden tusk.
- (c) The witch ordered her minion to bring her an elephant with one golden tusk.
- (d) The witch advised her minion to bring her an elephant with one golden tusk.
166. Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor.
- (a) Ashmita asked me, "Will you go and see a doctor?"
- (b) Ashmita told me, "Go and see the doctor."
- (c) "Shouldn't you go and see a doctor?" asked Ashmita.
- (d) "You should go and see a doctor," said Ashmita.
167. Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match on television the previous night.
- (a) Suresh asked Prasad, "Have you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
- (b) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television last night?"
- (c) Suresh said to Prasad, "Did you watched the cricket match on television last night?"
- (d) Suresh asked Prasad, "Did you watch the cricket match on television previous night?"
168. The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
- (a) The mother said, "You solved the puzzle very quickly!"
- (b) "How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly!", said the mother.
- (c) "You are a clever. That's why you solved the puzzle quickly", said the mother.
- (d) The mother said, "How cleverly you solved the puzzle".

169. He complimented that she had done very well.
- (a) He said to her, "How should you do so well?"
  - (b) He said to her, "Very good, you have done very well!"
  - (c) He said to her, "Alas! You did very well."
  - (d) He said to her, "Very good, she has done very well."
170. 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 must be put to death soon.
  - (d) The officer called them cowards and said that they would soon be put to death.
171. The boy thanked the Principal for granting him a fee-concession."
- (a) The boy said to the Principal, "Thank you madam, for granting me a fee-concession."
  - (b) The boy told the Principal, "You are kind enough to grant me a fee-concession."
  - (c) The boy said to the Principal, "I am thankful to you for a fee-concession."
  - (d) The boy said to the Principal, "I express my thanks that you have granted me a fee-concession."
172. 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 did he have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
  - (b) The teacher asked his student whether he did have any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
  - (c) The teacher asked his student whether he has any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
  - (d) The teacher asked his student whether he had any excuse for coming late to the school that day.
173. He said to his father, "Shall I go to market now?"
- (a) He asked his father if he shall go to market now.
  - (b) He asked his father if he will go to market then.
  - (c) He asked his father if he would go to market now.
  - (d) He asked his father if he should go to market then.
174. 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 that she warm that milk and not to boil it.
  - (c) I requested my mother to warm that milk and asked her not to boil it.
  - (d) I asked my mother that she may warm that milk but not boil it.
175. The guide said to the swimmer, "Don't swim out too far."
- (a) The guide suggested the swimmer that don't swim out too far.
  - (b) The guide forbade the swimmer to swim out too far.
  - (c) The guide asked the swimmer not swim out too far.
  - (d) The guide told the swimmer to not swim out too far.
176. I'll say to my friends, "I have started learning computer."
- (a) I'll tell my friends that I have started learning computer
  - (b) I'll tell my friends that I am learning computer.
  - (c) I'll tell my friends that I learn computer.
  - (d) I'll tell my friends that I had started learning computer.
177. He asked me if I would like to have lunch with him that day.
- (a) He said to me, "You can if you like to have lunch with me today."
  - (b) He said to me, "Do you like to have lunch with me today?"
  - (c) He said to me, "Can you have lunch with me today?"
  - (d) He said to me, "Would you like to have lunch with me today?"
178. They said, "We were living in Paris."
- (a) They said they would have lived in Paris.
  - (b) They told me they had lived in Paris.
  - (c) They said they might have been living in Paris.
  - (d) They told me that they had been living in Paris.
179. Rajiv said to me, "He plays with right hand."
- (a) Rajiv told me that he plays with right hand.
  - (b) Rajiv said that he played with right hand.

- (c) Rajiv asked if he could play with right hand.  
 (d) Rajiv told me that he could play with right hand.
180. I said, "Good-bye, my beloved friends."  
 (a) I wished my beloved friends good-bye.  
 (b) I bided good-bye to my beloved friends.  
 (c) I said good-bye to my beloved friends.  
 (d) I bade my beloved friends good-byes.
181. He said to me, "Where are you going?"  
 (a) He said to me that where I was going.  
 (b) He asked me where I was going.  
 (c) He said me to where I was going.  
 (d) He asked that where I was going.
182. "What an excellent piece of art!" she said.  
 (a) She exclaimed with surprise was it an excellent piece of art.  
 (b) She exclaimed what an excellent piece of art was it.  
 (c) She exclaimed with appreciation that it was an excellent piece of art.  
 (d) She had exclaimed that it was an excellent piece of art.
183. 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 said that I will bring credit to his school.  
 (c) The teacher hoped that I would bring credit to his school.  
 (d) The teacher desired that I bring credit to his school.
184. Dr. Freeman said to the patient, "Take light food and do not go out in the Sun."  
 (a) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and do not go out in the Sun.  
 (b) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and not to go out in the Sun.  
 (c) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and to do not go out in the Sun.  
 (d) Dr. Freeman advised the patient to take light food and not go out in the Sun.
185. The teacher said to him, "Do not go out."  
 (a) The teacher commanded him that he should not go out.  
 (b) The teacher told him do not go out.  
 (c) The teacher advised him not to go out.  
 (d) The teacher ordered him not to go out.
186. "They are late," she has already told us.  
 (a) She has already been telling us that they are late.  
 (b) She told us that they are already late.  
 (c) She has already told us (that) they are late.  
 (d) She told us that they are late already.
187. Ramaiya said, "Yes I am mistaken."  
 (a) Ramaiya admitted that I was mistaken.  
 (b) Ramaiya said that he was on mistake.  
 (c) Ramaiya said that he is mistaken.  
 (d) Ramaiya admitted that he was mistaken.
188. Vladimir said, "Alas! How thoughtless I have been!"  
 (a) Vladimir confessed with regret that he had been thoughtless.  
 (b) Vladimir admitted that he had been thoughtless.  
 (c) Vladimir regretted upon my thoughtlessness.  
 (d) Vladimir exclaimed how thoughtless I have been.
189. 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 asked me if I would sit and study at least then.  
 (c) My father enquired me if I would sit and study at least then.  
 (d) My father asked me if I will sit and study at least then.
190. The commander said, "Let the gates be left open."  
 (a) The commander wanted that the gates be left open.  
 (b) The commander ordered that the gates will be left open.  
 (c) The commander ordered for the gates to be left open.  
 (d) The commander ordered that let the gates be left open.
191. "Sam, will you help me carry my bags?" asked the old women.  
 (a) The old woman said to Sam to help her carried her bags.  
 (b) The old women asked to Sam to help her carry her bags.

- (c) The old woman asked Sam whether he would help her carry her bags.
- (d) The old women told Sam to helped her carry her bags.
192. "Oh! How foolish I have been in money matters!"
- (a) He confessed regretfully that he had been very foolish in money matters.
- (b) He confessed to himself that he is being very foolish in money matters.
- (c) He expressed with regret that he could be so foolish in money matters.
- (d) He exclaimed regretfully that he was very foolish in money matters.
193. I said to my friend, "Can I borrow your dictionary for one day only?"
- (a) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (b) I asked my friend if I might borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (c) I told my friend I could borrow his dictionary for one day only.
- (d) I requested my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day only.
194. He wished me respectfully and told that he had come to join the office.
- (a) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I'm here to join the office."
- (b) He said to me, "Good Morning, Sir! I have come to join the office."
- (c) He said, "Good morning sir! I want to join the office."
- (d) He said to me, "Good morning Sir! I'll join the office today."
195. The teacher said, "Don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday."
- (a) The teacher told us not to come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
- (b) The teacher told us don't 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 asked us don't come to school on Monday because it is a holiday.
196. "There is no need for you to be so angry!" said Mrs. Salmond to her husband.
- (a) Mrs. Salmond told her husband that there was no need for him to be so angry.
- (b) Mrs. Salmond told her husband that no need was there to be so in anger.
- (c) Mrs. Salmond told to her husband that there was no need for his anger.
- (d) Mrs. Salmond told her husband to not be so angry.
197. He said, "The government is writing letters."
- (a) He said that the government is writing letters.
- (b) He said that the government was writing letters.
- (c) He said that the government will write letters.
- (d) He said that the government wrote letters.
198. He said, "I have passed the examination."
- (a) He said that he had passed the examination.
- (b) He announced that he has passed the examination.
- (c) He said that he had to pass the examination.
- (d) He said that he has passed the examination.
199. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"
- (a) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
- (b) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
- (c) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
- (d) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.
200. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.
- (a) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
- (b) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
- (c) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
- (d) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.

## Answer Sheet

- |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (c)   | 2. (b)   | 3. (b)   | 4. (c)   | 5. (a)   | 6. (d)   | 7. (c)   | 8. (c)   | 9. (a)   | 10. (a)  |
| 11. (c)  | 12. (b)  | 13. (d)  | 14. (a)  | 15. (a)  | 16. (c)  | 17. (a)  | 18. (d)  | 19. (b)  | 20. (d)  |
| 21. (d)  | 22. (a)  | 23. (d)  | 24. (d)  | 25. (a)  | 26. (c)  | 27. (c)  | 28. (b)  | 29. (c)  | 30. (c)  |
| 31. (b)  | 32. (a)  | 33. (d)  | 34. (c)  | 35. (d)  | 36. (a)  | 37. (b)  | 38. (b)  | 39. (a)  | 40. (b)  |
| 41. (d)  | 42. (d)  | 43. (b)  | 44. (b)  | 45. (a)  | 46. (c)  | 47. (b)  | 48. (b)  | 49. (d)  | 50. (a)  |
| 51. (c)  | 52. (c)  | 53. (c)  | 54. (d)  | 55. (b)  | 56. (c)  | 57. (b)  | 58. (a)  | 59. (a)  | 60. (a)  |
| 61. (a)  | 62. (d)  | 63. (c)  | 64. (d)  | 65. (c)  | 66. (d)  | 67. (b)  | 68. (d)  | 69. (b)  | 70. (c)  |
| 71. (a)  | 72. (b)  | 73. (a)  | 74. (c)  | 75. (b)  | 76. (a)  | 77. (d)  | 78. (c)  | 79. (b)  | 80. (b)  |
| 81. (d)  | 82. (b)  | 83. (d)  | 84. (a)  | 85. (d)  | 86. (b)  | 87. (b)  | 88. (c)  | 89. (d)  | 90. (c)  |
| 91. (c)  | 92. (a)  | 93. (b)  | 94. (b)  | 95. (c)  | 96. (c)  | 97. (c)  | 98. (a)  | 99. (b)  | 100. (d) |
| 101. (c) | 102. (c) | 103. (c) | 104. (a) | 105. (d) | 106. (d) | 107. (b) | 108. (c) | 109. (d) | 110. (c) |
| 111. (a) | 112. (d) | 113. (a) | 114. (c) | 115. (c) | 116. (d) | 117. (a) | 118. (a) | 119. (a) | 120. (b) |
| 121. (a) | 122. (a) | 123. (d) | 124. (b) | 125. (b) | 126. (d) | 127. (c) | 128. (b) | 129. (d) | 130. (a) |
| 131. (a) | 132. (c) | 133. (b) | 134. (d) | 135. (a) | 136. (d) | 137. (c) | 138. (d) | 139. (a) | 140. (c) |
| 141. (c) | 142. (b) | 143. (c) | 144. (d) | 145. (c) | 146. (d) | 147. (c) | 148. (c) | 149. (c) | 150. (d) |
| 151. (b) | 152. (a) | 153. (b) | 154. (b) | 155. (b) | 156. (c) | 157. (a) | 158. (c) | 159. (c) | 160. (b) |
| 161. (b) | 162. (c) | 163. (a) | 164. (c) | 165. (c) | 166. (d) | 167. (b) | 168. (b) | 169. (b) | 170. (d) |
| 171. (a) | 172. (d) | 173. (d) | 174. (c) | 175. (b) | 176. (a) | 177. (d) | 178. (d) | 179. (a) | 180. (d) |
| 181. (b) | 182. (c) | 183. (c) | 184. (b) | 185. (d) | 186. (c) | 187. (d) | 188. (a) | 189. (b) | 190. (c) |
| 191. (c) | 192. (a) | 193. (a) | 194. (b) | 195. (a) | 196. (a) | 197. (b) | 198. (a) | 199. (a) | 200. (a) |

