Objective English, sixth edition, has been established as a bestseller for more than a decade. In last five editions, it has evolved to cater the ever-progressing demands of competitive examinations, yet retaining its intense focus as a preparation resource for many formats and syllabi of several English related tests. The aim of this title is to help students to learn, perform, and excel thus, to maximize their score.

English language testing has always been challenging for Indian students. The success of this book lies in the fact that it has an easy-to-read and easy-to-solve model. It has been designed around the ‘Assessment for Learning’ approach so that one continues to learn conceptually the different modes of English language and gets equipped for different types of English Language Testing (ELT) scenarios. Overall, the book has been designed to stimulate, activate, and accelerate the learning process.

**Highlights**

- Modular structure with examples, "Check Your Understanding" and "Mock Test" in every chapter
- Huge repository of Vocabulary; Word-stock, Synonyms, Antonyms, One Word Substitution, Idioms, Phrases, etc.
- New chapters on Active and Passive Voices; and Direct—Indirect Speech
- Online support
  - A MCQ bin of 2400+ questions for examination preparation
  - Separate Periodic Tests as per various examination patterns

- Useful for: IBPS-CWE & SBI BANKING EXAMS (Prelims and Main), SSC (CGL, Tier-I & II), DEFENCE & SECURITY EXAMS (NDA, CDS, A/Cs in CAPFs, LCB,CDP, State Police recruitment), MBA ENTRANCE, CIVIL SERVICES (CSE, UPSC, State PSCs), LAW ENTRANCE (CLAT & AILET), RAILWAYS (GCR & other Tech. & Non-Tech. recruitment’s), IMPORTANT OTHERS (NTSE, Hotel Management, TISS, NIFT/NID, UGC Paper-I, AAOs & ADOs in LIC/ESIC/GIC/OIC, etc.)

- A MCQ bin of 2400+ questions included online for additional practice
- 20 periodic tests covering major examinations as an Online Resource
- Thoroughly revised and updated as per latest examination pattern

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- EDGAR THORPE
- SHOWICK THORPE

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Objective English
for Competitive Examinations

Sixth Edition

EDGAR THORPE
SHOWICK THORPE

Pearson
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Preface to the Sixth Edition

*Objective English for Competitive Examinations* has been recommended by the Indian test-prep aspirants for more than a decade. During this period and over five editions, it has evolved to cater to the ever-progressing demands of various competitive examinations, yet retaining its intense focus as a preparation resource for several formats and syllabi of tests. As with earlier editions, the current edition is robustly structured for methodical and modular learning for an individual. The aim of this title is to help students learn and perform intelligently and, thus, to maximize the score in competitive examinations. English language testing has always been challenging for Indian students. It has been designed around the ‘Assessment for Learning’ approach so that one continues to learn conceptually the different modes of English language and gets equipped for different types of English Language Testing (ELT) scenarios. The structure, which focuses as *learning of concepts* and *concept application*, has assisted students from all backgrounds and with different levels of aptitude. Overall, the book has been designed to stimulate, activate, and accelerate students learning process. It retains the key features of the previous edition, with every topic beginning with a discussion on the format of questions and their variants. A chapter on building blocks provides various rules of English grammar. Word lists have been expanded and many other specialized lists have been added under vocabulary section.

Chapter-end exercises are structured to reinforce the concepts discussed. Time based Mock Test exercises, included to help students attempt questions within a time limit and enable them to check their accuracy and speed. This edition also features a section devoted exclusively to different types of tests—Vocabulary, English Usage, and Reading Comprehension.

**New to This Edition**

Test papers of several competitive examinations have been included at the end of relevant chapters. Students will find test papers grouped in five sub-sections—Banking Examinations, SSC Examinations, UPSC Examinations, MBA Entrance Examinations, and Other Important Examinations. The objective is to present the subject in an organized manner, to familiarize with the current trends and types of competitive examinations. Although we encourage users to look into the changing formats and different variants of these examinations, we are sure that this section will help them develop the requisite skills for success in examinations. The MCQ Bin section has hundreds of MCQs generally found in English sections of important competitive examinations, for intensive practice. In addition to this, two new chapter on Active and Passive voice, and Direct and Indirect Speech have been included to this new edition.

**Free Online Supplements**

With *Objective English*, 6/e, 2400 MCQs on 15 vocabulary topics have been developed and provided as an online practice material. Students can download this section as pdf files for more practice and enhancement. This online support is available at www.pearsoned.co.in/thorpe. A completely new, periodic tests have also been included as online supplement, with the changing pattern of various competitive examination. There will be 20 periodic texts for each major examination, available at pearson online platform. Procedure to access the periodic tests are mentioned on inside title cover.

The materials at both these nodes are dynamically upgraded with new material being uploaded at regular intervals. As always, this series strives to provide the learners with a unique study-aid that has been hard to find in this domain thus far. I hope the readers will appreciate this book as they have in the past. Any comments or suggestions for the further development of the book would be most welcome and may be mailed to showick@thorpeseducation.com.

Showick Thorpe
Preface

Objective English for Competitive Examinations constitutes a major portion of almost all competitive examinations and this edition of Objective English deals exclusively with the preparation for the test of English. A thorough coverage of the subject, with adequate practice tests, will fully equip the students to ace in today’s competitive examinations and choose a career of their choice. It has been especially designed to cover the English section of various examinations, including those for:

- UPSC
- Combined Defence Services (CDS) and National Defence Academy (NDA)
- Railway Recruitment Boards (RRB) and Special Class Railway Apprentices (SCRA)
- Income Tax and Police Services
- State Bank of India Probationary Officers (SBIPO)
- LIC, GIC, AAOs, RBI Grades ‘A’ and ‘B’, and other Administrative Officers examinations
- MBA, BBA, MCA, BCA entrance tests

The study of objective English requires at least three processes—learning, that is, acquiring knowledge, then understanding this knowledge, and retaining the knowledge thus acquired to memory. The best way of achieving these learning process is thorough and careful reading and to solve practice tests as many as possible.

Test papers of examinations conducted by various central and state bodies over the last 10–12 years were scrutinized before compiling this book with an objective to present the subject in a structured and useful manner, and to familiarize candidates with the current trends and types of questions. The pattern that emerged as a result of this study has been presented in this book to equip candidates with the basic knowledge of the nature of questions that could be expected. The book is replete with practice tests, which if taken assiduously, shall help the candidate crack competitive tests with ease.

I hope the readers will appreciate this book. Any comments or suggestions for the further improvement of this book are welcome.

SHOWICK THORPE
In every competitive examination conducted by the UPSC, SSC, Railway Recruitment Board, Banking Services Recruitment Boards and other agencies for admission to various management or professional institutes, there is usually a paper called Test of English Language or Test of Communication Skills. This guide has been written to help the student crack these tests effortlessly. It was designed after a thorough scrutiny of previous years’ test papers and the syllabi covered in the following competitive examinations:

1. UPSC Civil Services Preliminary Examination
2. State Civil Services Examination
3. NDA and CDS Examination
4. Railway Recruitment Examination
5. Engineering Services Examination
6. SSC Examinations
7. Banking Examinations—IBPS-CWE (PO, Clerical, Special Officers), SBI, Other Banks
8. MBA Examinations—CAT, MAT, SNAP, IIFT, JMET, OPENMAT, AIMS and CMAT
9. LIC AAO (Assistant Administrative Officer) Examination
10. Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners Examination
11. EPFO Social Security Assistant Examination
12. Hotel Management Entrance Examination
13. NID (National Institute of Design) Examination
14. NIFT (National Institute of Fashion Technology) Examination
15. CTET (Central Teacher’s Eligibility Test)
16. MCA Entrance Examination
17. New India Assurance Examination
18. Law Entrance Examinations
19. Assistant Station Masters Recruitment Examination
20. Post-graduate Diploma in Tourism Management (PGDTM)
21. Section Officer (Audit) Examination
22. DMRC Customer Relation Assistant
23. ESIC Maharashtra English

Besides covering the format of the above-mentioned examinations thoroughly, the book presents to the latest trends of questions seems in the English section of entrance examinations such as:

1. Master of Business Management/Administration (MBA/PGDBM/PGDBA) Entrance Examinations (CAT/MAT/XAT/SNAP/ATMA/NMAT/IRMA/IIFT/FMS, etc.)
2. Hotel Management Entrance Examination
3. National Institute of Design (NID)/National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) Entrance Examinations
4. LLB Entrance Examination
5. National Talent Search Examination (NTSE)
The Test

The Test of English Language, for the aforementioned examinations, is not designed to evaluate the candidate’s knowledge of English literature. It usually covers ‘General English’ of the 10+2 standard. The questions are mostly multiple-choice and objective-type, but in some examinations descriptive type questions are also asked.

The candidate’s comprehension of the English language is tested through objective-type questions on grammar, vocabulary, sentence correction, synonyms, antonyms, idioms and phrases, and comprehension passages. The candidate is not required to be familiar with complicated grammatical jargon, but should have basic knowledge of word usages, matching of subject and verbs, correct usage of tenses, and the ability to frame grammatically correct sentences acceptable in standard written communication.

However, there are certain examinations, especially MBA Entrance Examinations, which have separate sections like ‘Test of English language’ or ‘Verbal Ability Section’ and ‘Test of Comprehension Ability’ or ‘Reading Comprehension’ (RC).

The Book

This book, based on the current examination format (generally appearing in the above-mentioned competitive examinations), covers the entire syllabi in six parts. It helps students to strengthen the language skill and vocabulary besides giving them an edge over others by equipping them to successfully tackle new types or formats appearing in the English section of competitive examinations.

The book is divided into 22 chapters that are grouped under six sections. An overview of this scientifically structured book is given below.

Section 1: Correct English Usage Tests

This section targets the questions based on correct grammar usage. It is divided into three chapters. Chapter 1 is the foundation of this section as it provides the building blocks of correct grammar usage and also lists some common pitfalls encountered in attempting questions based on grammar usage. Readers may refer to this chapter frequently, especially while attempting practice tests. For instance, examinations may give 10–12 sentences in which errors should be detected or improvements suggested. For this purpose, basic rules of correct grammatical usage of words are of immense help. Each rule is explained here through illustrations, which makes understanding the concept interactive.

Chapters 2 and 3 deal with questions that are primarily based on the fundamental rules listed in Chapter 1. Chapter 2 covers ‘Spotting the Errors’ or ‘Error Identification Questions’, while Chapter 3 deals with ‘Sentence Improvement’.

Each chapter opens with different formats of questions, taken from previous years’ papers, along with explanations and references to the background material to improve the reader’s knowledge of basic English language.

After introducing various formats of such questions, there are Check Your Understanding which provide abundant practice material aimed at increasing accuracy levels as the aspirants moves ahead.

At the end of the chapter there are Mock Tests which comprise timed drills targeted to help in increasing the speed of answering particular types of questions. On this edition “Previous Years’ Question” section has been added at the end of the relevant chapter. This section aims to introduce different formats and types of questions from that particular chapter. All these features in the sixth edition of this book emphasize the need for speed and accuracy to attain an edge over the competition.
Based on a similar format, as for Section 2, we have four more Sections (4 to 7), the contacts of which are listed below:

**Section 2: Vocabulary Tests**

Chapter 4: Word Stock  
Chapter 5: Test of Synonyms  
Chapter 6: Test of Antonyms  
Chapter 7: Test of Analogy

**Section 3: English Proficiency Tests**

Chapter 8: One word Substitution  
Chapter 9: Idioms and Phrases  
Chapter 10: Idiomatic Use of Verbs  
Chapter 11: Dealing with Homonyms  
Chapter 12: Test of Spellings

**Section 4: Logic-based English Language Tests**

Chapter 13: Rearrangement of Jumbled Words in a Sentence  
Chapter 14: Rearrangement of Sentences in a Paragraph  
Chapter 15: Word Pairs in English  
Chapter 16: Sentence Completion  
Chapter 17: Word Utilization Problems  
Chapter 18: Dictionary Reference

**Section 5: Voice and Narration Ability Tests**

Chapter 19: Active and Passive Voice  
Chapter 20: Direct—Indirect Narrations

**Section 6: Comprehension Ability Test**

Chapter 21, on ‘Reading Comprehension’ and Chapter 22, on ‘Cloze Test’.

The clubbing of Reading Comprehension and Cloze Test in this section is purposeful. As per recent trends, the degree of difficulty in terms of closeness of options available in Cloze Test questions have become very high. It is not enough to merely fill in the blanks to complete the passage; comprehending the meaning of the passage and direction of the flow of the subject discussed in it is important. As per the comprehension section, the number of passages for practice have been increased and sorted in increasing length for students to build up speed and sharpen their skill in comprehending different types of passages.
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Introduction to the Written Examinations

THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION

In competitive examinations, the written examination mainly comprises of four sections which are as follows:
1. Test of English Language
2. Test of Reasoning and Intelligence
3. Test of Numerical Ability or Quantitative Aptitude
4. Test of General Knowledge and Current Events

However, you may find some variations in which one or more sections are divided to make new sections. Some such divisions frequently encountered are:
(a) Test of English—Generally it is a composite test, which includes various types of verbal ability questions as well as one or two passages for comprehension ability. However, in some of the tests, it may be divided into two separate sections, one on Verbal Ability, and the other on Reading comprehension.
(b) Test of Reasoning—Here too, as in most examinations there is one full section based on reasoning. Otherwise, there may be separate sections on Reasoning Ability Tests and Data Interpretation and Data Sufficiency (DI and DS). (However, the DI section is sometimes perceived to be carved out of the Quantitative Aptitude section).

Similarly, all questions may also be laid out plainly over the full length of the test without earmarking any section. In such cases, the sequence of the questions may be haphazard, just to alter the conventional set-up and make the test a bit complex. Or sometimes, English language questions are found in Reasoning Tests. For example, many tests consider ‘Test of Analogy’ questions to fall in the ambit of reasoning tests rather than in English language tests.

Understanding the Format of Your Tests

In each section of the test, divided in four to five sections or otherwise, there is a general tendency to have an equal number of questions containing equal marks. So, in a regular written examination we may have 50 questions in each section to be answered in a composite time of two hours or in some cases one hour and 30 minutes (90 minutes) only, and since all the 200 questions are to be answered in the composite time allocated, it means the candidate gets less than 30 seconds to answer each question. However, in recent times, it is observed that not only do various sections within the test carry unequal number of questions, but also have unequal marks weightage. Therefore, it is advisable to understand the format of the target examinations and plan preparations accordingly to avoid any unpleasant surprises on the day of the test.

Composite Time

The composite time (time allotted for all the four sections) has to be budgeted in order to be able to attempt each section of the test paper. You may attempt the tests/questions in any order. However, it is advisable not to spend too much time on any one test. To qualify in a written examination, each test should be passed separately and it is important to obtain a sufficiently high rank in the order of merit.
However, it may be noted that in case there is no clear time limit allotted to a section, you are advised to adhere to self-discipline. Because, there are chances that too much of time is spent on tricky or lengthy questions at the cost of easier ones. It is also advisable to spend more time on subjects you are more comfortable with as your area of strength is bound to fetch better scores.

**Time to be Given to Each Test**

As each question generally carries one mark, it is advisable to apportion the total composite time depending upon the number of questions in each section of the test. Suppose the Test of English language consists of 50 questions, it is advisable that one strictly adheres to the time allotted for this section. If 30 minutes are allowed for this section and there are 50 questions (generally there are 50 questions in each section) and in 30 minutes you have been able to answer only 40 or 45 questions, it is better to leave those 10 or 5 questions and start the next section of the test paper.

However, to help you realise how quickly can you answer particular type of questions, this book provides drills called Speed Maximizing Sectors (SMS). Practising on SMS drills will help in budgeting your time during the actual test and thus enable you to attempt more questions than what you could have done without budgeting.

**HOW TO PREPARE FOR YOUR TARGET WRITTEN EXAMINATIONS**

**What to Prepare**

The examination booklet, which is sent to you along with your roll number, helps you understand the format of the written examination. Competitive examinations usually comprise sections such as (i) Test of English, (ii) Test of Numerical Ability or Quantitative Aptitude, (iii) General Intelligence or Mental Ability and/or (iv) General Knowledge/General Studies/General Awareness and Current Events. The instructions or syllabi listed and the format discussed in the sample papers will define the type of questions each section will contain. It is necessary to learn and practise similar question types in order to score high. For example if in the test of English section of your target exam, the length of paragraph in the RC set is 80–100 words, it is advisable to practice on paragraphs upto 150–200 words. Avoid practising RC paragraphs which have 800–1000 words for such exams. Similarly, if any test gives preference to a special type of question, make sure you have ample practice in such questions so that there is a greater chance of attempting such questions accurately and quickly in the actual test.

**How to Prepare**

Take one section at a time. Go through the descriptive and introductory portion of each test and learn the basic rules given therein. Once the concepts are clear, attempt the practice tests. Compare the answers carefully with those given at the end of each practice test paper. If required, go through the explanations (if provided) or refer to the relevant descriptive material.

**How to Tackle Previous Years’ Original Papers (Based on Memory)**

Towards the end of this book there are several previous years’ original question papers, which are full-length test papers. These have been presented, keeping in view the need to introduce the general syllabi for various competitive examinations and types/formats of questions that have appeared in the past. Once you have covered all the sections of this book, including the Practice Tests given after each section, attempt these papers. Adhere to the following scheme: (i) Time yourself to complete one full test paper within the allotted time (attempt a 50-questions test and finish it in less than 25–30 minutes; that is, try to answer each question in less than 30 seconds); (ii) Attempt each test paper in one sitting only; (iii) It is advisable to attempt one or a maximum of two model test papers per day and attempt the whole paper at one go and not in parts. There are ample specimen papers from previous years’ tests conducted for
various recruitments. Attempt these papers as suggested above and you will then be fully prepared to take your final test successfully.

THE SYLLABI OF VARIOUS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

For almost all competitive examinations, the syllabi is more or less same and is similar to the 10+2 syllabi, which graduate level students should be familiar with. The format of questions may differ from examination to examination, but the content is more or less same for all competitions.

The data provided below is based on either the syllabi mentioned by the respective test-conducting authorities, or based on memory and self-analysis of the author. The purpose of providing this information is to give the students an insight into the formats of different examinations held in recent years. However, the intention of this analysis is to show how different types of questions have different significance in different examinations. These formats are not fixed and there may be changes within sections or in the overall format of papers. Some of the current syllabi of such examinations are given below in order to help in preparing for competitive examinations.

1. SSC Assistants’ Grade (Prelim) Examination

Paper of Language Comprehension: (a) General English—In addition to testing the candidate’s understanding of the English language and its correct usage, his writing ability would also be tested.

(b) Communicative or writing skills—In addition to testing the candidate’s ability to understand English, his comprehension and writing ability would also be tested, along with vocabulary and correct usage of words and sentences.

2. Examination for Staff Selection Commission (SSC)/Divisional Accountants/Auditors/Upper Division Clerks, etc.

Paper on Comprehension and Writing Ability of English: Questions will be designed to test the candidate’s understanding and knowledge of the English language, vocabulary, grammar, sentence structure, synonyms and antonyms etc. There will also be questions on comprehension of passages.

3. Probationary Officers/Dev. Officers Examinations

Various banks have started conducting their own tests to recruit probationary officers. However, there is a marked similarity in the format of the question papers in recent times. For example, similar formats are followed for tests for Development Officers of NABARD (Grade A) or RBI (Grade B) Officers.

Test of English Language: In the case of tests conducted for the recruitment of Probationary Officers, the syllabus for the English language test generally comprises grammar, vocabulary, sentence completion, synonyms, antonyms, comprehension of a passage etc. The format for testing these parameters differ from examination to examination, but in most cases it covers only these topics. Though a majority of the papers have only 50 questions, a candidate may be surprised with a 75 or 100 questions section in a Test of English.

4. National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination (NDA/NA)

The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) holds competitive examination for admission to the Army, Navy and Air Force wings of the NDA.

Test of English Language: This paper is designed to test the candidate’s understanding of English and workman-like use of words. The syllabus covers various aspects, like grammar and its usage, vocabulary, comprehension and cohesion in the extended text to test the candidate’s proficiency in English. All questions will be multiple-choice, objective-type and the candidate is required to choose appropriate responses from the given alternatives.
5. Combined Defence Services Examinations (CDS)

The Combined Defence Services Examination (CDS) is conducted by the UPSC.

Test of English Ability: Knowledge of degree level English is required for this paper. The test contains 120 MCQs on comprehension, sentence completion/improvement, vocabulary, antonyms, synonyms, one-word substitutes, idioms/phrases, and error detection etc.

6. Police Sub-Inspectors Examinations

This examination is conducted by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for recruitment of: (a) Sub-Inspectors (Executive); (b) Sub-Inspectors of Police in CBI; (c) Sub-Inspectors of Indo-Tibetan Border Police; (d) Sub-Inspectors or Platoon Commanders in BSF; (e) Sub-Inspectors in Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF); (f) Sub-Inspectors in Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). The Test of English Language for this examination is divided in two parts, each containing 100 questions.

Part A is Language Comprehension (Objective-type)—This paper is designed to test the candidate’s understanding and knowledge of the English language, its comprehension, vocabulary (synonyms and antonyms), spellings and grammar etc.

Part B is the Writing Ability Test—Questions will be designed to test knowledge and understanding of the English language, its vocabulary, grammar, sentence completion, sentence structure, synonyms, antonyms, phrases and idiomatic use of words etc. There may be questions on paragraph writing and or precis writing.

This book covers all the topics of both the sections, and the format of questions is given to familiarize the candidates with the type of questions he/she is likely to face in the examination.

7. Clerical Grade Examinations

The Banking Service Recruitment Board conducts competitive examinations for the recruitment of clerical cadre in branches/offices of public sector banks for various states. The standard and format of all these tests are more or less similar for all state BSRB examinations.

Test of English Language/English Ability: The Test of English language paper consists of following types of questions: (i) Spotting the Errors; (ii) Antonyms and Synonyms; (iii) Filling in the blanks; (iv) Use of prepositions, idioms/phrases; (v) Test of spellings; (vi) Rearranging jumbled up sentences; (vii) Comprehension of passage and answering questions based on the passage.

8. Master of Business Administration (MBA)

In addition to the four Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and the All India Management Association (AIMA), which conduct the Common Admission Tests (CAT) and Management Aptitude Tests (MAT), certain universities and management institutes also conduct entrance examinations for admission. Popular management entrance exams include SNAP, NMAT, JMET, XAT, FMS, IIFT, ATMA, IRMA etc. In all these tests there is a ‘Test of English Language’ or ‘Communication skills’. Reading Comprehension Tests hold a significant position in such examinations and there could be a separate RC section whose difficulty level has become a benchmark for certain examinations. Also, there could be variations; for example, RC passages in CAT are very difficult while in XAT they may be lengthy.

The syllabi for all these tests can collectively be summarized as:

**English Language Section:** This is generally known as the Verbal Ability test and comprises:

(a) Sentence improvement/sentence completion
(b) Vocabulary tests: synonyms, antonyms, one-word substitutes, idioms/phrases, words confused and misused
(c) Error detection and word usages
(d) Spellings and word meanings
(e) Word analogies

**Comprehension Ability Section:** This is generally known as the RC Section and comprises comprehension passages and questions based on the given passages. Generally, the time allocated
per question for this section is more than in other sections. This is because ample time is provided to read and comprehend the passages before attempting the questions. Needless to say, two things are important to score high in this section: (i) reading the passage quickly; (ii) comprehending the message/issue discussed there clearly.

9. Other Important Examinations

In addition to the above-mentioned examinations, there are many more examinations which have Test of English as a core section. We have provided a table in which many such examinations and their respective formats as per recent papers are detailed. Some of these are:

- United India Insurance AAO
- LIC AAO (Assistant Administrative Officer) Examination
- Assistant Provident Fund Commissioners Examination
- EPFO Social Security Assistant Examination
- JEE (Hotel Management Entrance) Examination
- NID (National Institute of Design) Examination
- NIFT (National Institute of Fashion Technology) Examination
- CTET (Central Teacher’s Eligibility Test)
- MCA Entrance Examination
- New India Assurance Examination
- Law Entrance Examination
- Assistant Station Masters Recruitment Examination
- Post-graduate Diploma in Tourism Management (PGDTM)
- Section Officer (Audit) Examination
- DMRC Customer Relition Assistant
- ESIC Maharashtra English
- Delhi University LLB
- CLAT 2012 UG

Original papers (memory based) in a variety of examinations have also been given, to practise writing such important exams. In Section 8 of the book, you will find a useful analysis of many important tests that would give you a good view of type of questions and variety of formats being used these days for English section. I believe you will find them helpful in preparing for the target examinations.
Answer Sheet Evaluation

METHODS OF SHOWING ANSWERS IN OBJECTIVE TYPE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Specimen Answer Sheet

Answer booklets are provided at all examinations. Particulars like the candidate’s roll number, centre code etc., are to be filled in first using a ball-point pen. This has to be done on Side-1 of the answer booklet in accordance with the instructions given for filling in the candidate’s bio-data in respective columns.

On Side-2 of the answer booklet 300 serial numbers (or more, depending on the number of questions set in the test) are provided. In front of each serial number there will be five ovals or circles (O) as shown in the specimen answer sheet.

How to Task Answers

Each question is followed by answers that are serially numbered (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) or (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), which is illustrated on the specimen answer booklet given on Pages 13 and 14. Using an HB pencil (not ball-point pen or an ink pen), blacken the oval bearing the correct answer against the serial number of the question. Please note that the oval should be dark enough and should be filled in completely.

For example, if the answer to Question no. (2) is Answer (5), it is to be shown as follows:

Q. 2

How to Change Answers

If you wish to change your answer, erase completely the already darkened oval by using a good quality eraser and then blacken the new oval bearing your revised answer number. Therefore, you have to carry at least two HB pencils sharpened on both ends, along with a good pencil eraser. While changing the answer, erasing the earlier answer completely is extremely essential. If it is not erased clearly and completely, smudges will be left on the erased oval, as shown below and the question will be read as having two answers and will be ignored, even if one of them is absolutely correct.

(smudges left in oval no. (5) is due to bad eraser and the fresh answer in oval no. (4) will be read as two answers (5) and (4) and, therefore, no credit will be given even if the answer no. (4) happens to be the correct answer).

Very Important Please note that H, 2H, HH, 3H pencils should not be used. The marks made by such hard pencils will be too light, as shown below, and will not be read by the computerised machine which evaluates answer sheets.

Q. 15

If very soft pencils (drawing pencils) like B, BB, 3B etc., are used, marking will be too dark. In such cases, when changing answers by erasing the first one, there may be smudges or dark marks in place of the erased answer and around it, as shown below:

Q. 15

Therefore, use only HB pencils. Do not mark your answers or fill up information by using different methods of marking, as illustrated below:
Answer Sheet Evaluation

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Some Examples of Wrong Methods of Marking Answers

You have to ensure that you mark your answers only as mentioned above. DO NOT mark your answers or fill in information in your answer-sheet by using other methods, some of which are illustrated below.

1. Do not use the tick mark  ✓  1  2  3  4  5
2. Do not use the cross mark    ×  1  2  3  4  5
3. Do not use the dot mark    •  1  2  3  4  5
4. Do not use the line mark / 1  2  3  4  5
5. Do not mark outside the oval  •  1  2  3  4  5
6. Do not leave the oval half-filled ♦  1  2  3  4  5

If any of the above methods are used, the answer-sheet will not be evaluated even if all questions have been attempted correctly.

HOW YOUR ANSWER BOOKS ARE EVALUATED

In competitive exams there are no pass marks as in any university or degree examinations, which determine the candidates’ division or grade. In a competitive exam, it is merit which determines a candidate’s selection and the merit is governed by the correct responses and the number of questions that have been attempted within the prescribed time.

In most cases, your answer booklet will be evaluated by a computer, which only reads correct answers, i.e., the ovals or circles (O) which have been blackened with a pencil (as already discussed earlier). This machine is not equipped to judge the depth of your knowledge. It gives the same credit for a difficult question or an easy one. It gives the same credit for a guessed answer (where there is no negative marking) as it gives for a well thought-out answer. The machine will only read the ovals or circles (O) that have been blackened and each black oval or spot will be given one full mark, and no partial credit like 0.5 or 0.3 marks will be given. Therefore:

Remember, your merit in this test is determined by the number of questions you are able to answer and not on the depth of your knowledge. So your entire effort must be aimed at maximising the total number of correct answers, without regard to any special question and without regard to the amount of thought which went into finding the answer. Therefore, try to pile up as many correct answers as you can, and as fast as you can, making sure that you cover all the sections of your test booklet.
Tips for Sure Success in Test in English

BEFORE STARTING YOUR TEST

Tip 1
*Have an Overview of the Test Booklet:* Take a few seconds to preview the test booklet instead of beginning to answer the question straightaway. This will give you an idea about what you are required to answer and on finding certain familiar questions you will gain confidence and fear is eliminated.

Tip 2
*Budget Your Composite Time:* For all competitive examinations there is a prescribed time limit or duration in which you have to attempt all the sections of the test paper. Therefore, budget your time by earmarking fixed time periods for each section. Time is a very crucial factor for your success and it is very important that you budget your time carefully so that you are able to cover all the sections of your test paper.

AFTER STARTING YOUR TEST

Tip 3
*When You are Sure about the Answer:* In objective type questions, if you recognise one of the choices immediately as the correct choice, don’t spend any time looking at other choices. Mark the answer sheet with the choice that first ‘hit’ you. There is no need, in this case, to waste your time considering the other choices that are necessarily incorrect.

Tip 4
*Attempt Easy Questions First:* Attempt all the easy questions first of all the sections. As already said, all questions carry equal marks and attempting any difficult or hard questions does not give you extra credit or extra mark. It does not pay to spend even a fraction of a second extra for answering a hard question when there may be some easy questions left for you to answer. In other words, to increase your score don’t leave any easy questions at the cost of wasting your time on a difficult or hard question.

Tip 5
*When You Come Across a Tough Question:* If you come across a hard question, skip it straightaway and do not spend any time on it, but save that time for the next questions. Skipping hard questions, helps you in two ways, viz.: First, you will not leave any easy question unattempted at the cost of solving a difficult one. Second, while attempting the next question, your sub-conscious mind may still be working on the hard question which you have skipped and there may be chances of your finding a correct answer in the mean time. Return to the hard question later—you will probably have the time to do so.
Tip 6

**Speed is an Important Factor:** Speed is an important factor in taking competitive examinations. Although accuracy is of prime importance, it is advisable to use time economically. If you cannot finish all the questions of a particular section of the test paper in the time you have earmarked for that section, do not panic. No one is expected to do all the questions correctly. It is wise to work as rapidly as possible without wasting any time on one particular question as all questions carry equal marks.

Tip 7

**When You Skip a Hard Question:** If you skip any hard question, be sure to skip that serial number on the answer sheet also. Be sure that each answer marked is in the space numbered for the particular question you are answering in your test paper.

Tip 8

**What about Intelligent Guessing?** No doubt it is true that answers should be as accurate as possible, but true answers also count the same as absolutely sure answers. In both cases, you will get one mark. If you are not sure of the correct answer but have some knowledge of the question and are able to eliminate one or more of the answer choices as wrong, your chances of guessing the right answer are improved and it will be to your advantage to answer each question. Intelligent guessing sometimes pays as the answer evaluating machine (in case answers are checked by a computer) or the examiner (if answers are checked manually), reads only the ovals you blacken without regard to whether you were sure or not of an answer.

**Caution:** This is, however, not recommended in case negative marking has been specifically mentioned in the test.

**Some Guessing Tricks:** These are not specifically recommended, but may prove helpful in some cases, especially if there is no negative marking:

- It has been observed that mostly the correct answer choices are marked (c), (d) or (e) and/or (3), (4) and (5) and in very rare cases it is (a) or (b) and/or (1) or (2). Therefore, if you are making a guess and there is no negative marking, it is advantageous to choose any of the last choices as your guessed answer.
- If the answer you are guessing is in between two questions which have identical responses as correct, do not choose the same number of response for your guessed answer. In other words, if the answer choices of the questions before and after the one you are going to guess is the same, avoid choosing the same number. For example, if the answer choices of a question before and after the one you are guessing is (b), avoid marking (b) again as your guessed answer for the question in between the two questions as long as it is a ‘not absolutely sure and may be correct’ choice.
- Do not cost leave the questions about which you are probably sure and are able to eliminate one or more choices.

Tip 9

**Save Fractions of Seconds:** By attempting easy questions first, which may require less time to answer, you will be able to save fractions of seconds on each question. Make use of the saved fractions of seconds to tackle and review the hard questions which you have left unattempted.

Tip 10

**Cover all Sections of the Test:** As already mentioned, the test will have a minimum of four sections, each covering a different discipline. It is essential to tackle all the given sections. It will not pay if you answer all the questions of the first two or three sections and leave one or two sections totally unattempted. If you find that you are able to answer only 60–65 per cent questions of a particular section within the time you have earmarked from your total composite time for the entire test paper, go to the next section. It is much better to answer only 60–65 per cent questions of each section rather than leaving one section blank or unattempted. Hence, once you have attempted all the easy questions of one section, go to the next section without reviewing the hard or skipped questions of the first section for the time being you can come back to the had questions after attempting the easy questions of all sections.
TOWARDS THE END OF THE TEST

If there is some time before the supervisor announces the end of the test, spend the few remaining seconds or minutes as follows:

**Tip 11**

*Check Unanswered Questions:* Be sure that you have answered every question that you could. Make quick guesses now to answer the ‘probably true’ or ‘may be correct’ questions.

**Tip 12**

*Check any Double Answers:* Make sure that your answer sheet has only one response to each question. If at any place, through an oversight, two answer choices are marked, you will receive no credit, even though one of them may be absolutely correct. Carefully erase the double answers.

**Tip 13**

*Check the Ovals:* Ensure that the ovals or circles (O) in your answer sheet are fully blackened as explained earlier. If need be, blacken them again if you find extra time at your disposal.

**Tip 14**

*Check Your Roll Number/Code Numbers:* Make sure that you have marked your roll number and code number correctly. It is always advisable to check it again before handing over the answer booklet to the supervisor.
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Correct English Usage Tests

Chapter 1  Building Blocks
Chapter 2  Spotting the Errors
Chapter 3  Sentence Improvement
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Building Blocks

RULES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Rule 1 Make a verb agree in number with its subject; make a pronoun agree in number with its antecedent.

The list of spare parts was long. (Singular)
The lists of spare parts were long. (Plural)

Singular subjects take singular verbs (list→was), and plural subjects take plural verbs (lists→were).

Even an animal has its own territory. (Singular)
Even animals have their own territory. (Plural)

Singular antecedents are referred to by singular pronouns (animal→its) and plural antecedents are referents of plural pronouns (animals→their).

Exception A plural verb is always required after you even when it is used in singular, referring to one person, e.g.:

You were very helpful during my stay with you.

Note: ‘s’ added to a noun indicates the plural form but ‘s’ added to a verb indicates the third person singular.

She favours the move.
They favour the expansion of the school.

Rule 2 Ensure the verb agrees with the true subject and not with an intervening plural object of a preposition or any other intervening plural.

The box of Nestle’s chocolates is missing.

(Here the true subject is box and not Nestle’s chocolates. Chocolates is the object of preposition of.)

His experience as a teacher to his students gives him conviction.
The prices of the new model vary from town to town.

Rule 3 Subjects joined by and are usually plural and take plural verbs.

His typewriter and my radio were stolen. Both his laptop and my mobile were stolen.

Sony and Sanjay are going to Chennai today.
1.4 Objective English

**Exceptions**

(a) If a subject consisting of two singular nouns connected by *and* refers to the same person or thing, a singular verb is used.

My best friend and advisor has changed his mind again.
Here the subject is treated as singular because both qualities are found in one person.
Cornflakes and milk is our Sunday breakfast.

(b) When two subjects connected by *and* are preceded by *each, every or many a*, a singular verb is used.

Each man and boy is expected to meet his obligation.
Every shirt, tie and coat is marked for reduction sale.

**Rule 4** Words like *with, together with, along with, besides, as well as, including, in addition to, etc.* do not affect the number of the verb. If the subject is singular, a singular verb is required; if plural, a plural verb.

The television, along with the cabinet, is to be sold.
Mrs Paul, with her son and daughter, is going to the theatre this evening.
Our chief competitor, as well as ourselves, is obliged to increase prices.
The decoration of the room, including the carpets and furniture, is most pleasing.

**Rule 5** If the subject is made up of both singular and plural words connected by *or, nor, either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also*, the verb agrees with the nearer part of the subject.

Neither the quality nor the prices have changed.
Neither the prices nor the quality has changed.
Not only the headmaster but also the teachers are in favour of the expansion of the school.
Not only the teachers but also the headmaster is in favour of the expansion of the school.
Neither the salesmen nor the buyer is in favour of the system.
Neither the buyer nor the salesmen are in favour of the system.

**Rule 6** If the subject consists of two singular words connected by *or, neither ... nor, or either ... or*, the subject is singular and requires a singular verb.

Neither our Accounts Department nor our Head Office has a record of the transaction.
Sunita or Neetu has the swimming suit.
Either October or November is a good vacation month.
Neither the radio nor the television was in working order.

**Rule 7** Nouns that are plural in form but singular in meaning, such as *news, measles, mumps, physics, electronics, tactics, economics* and so on, usually take singular verbs.

News is travelling faster than ever before.
Physics has fascinated my hostelmate for months.
Some nouns ending in *-ics* (such as *athletics, statistics* and *politics*) are considered singular, when referring to an organised body of knowledge and plural when referring to individual facts, qualities or activities.
Athletics provide good recreation. (i.e. various games)
Athletics is required of every student. (i.e. participation in games)

**Rule 8** A linking verb usually agrees with its subject, not with its complement.

Excessive absences were the reason for his failure.
The reason of his failure was excessive absences.

**Rule 9** Plural verbs are required for many nouns that have no singular form, such as *proceeds, goods, ashes, remains, credentials, premises, etc.*

The proceeds of the magic show are to be given to the fund for soldiers’ welfare.
The goods are being despatched today by goods train.
Collective Nouns: A collective noun is a word that represents a group of persons, animals or things, e.g., audience, committee, company, council, army, police, society, board, department, cabinet, etc. The following rules govern the form of verb to be used with a collective noun:

**Rule 10** When the group acts as a unit, the verb should be singular.
- The committee has agreed to submit its report on Friday.
- The Board of Directors meets once in a month.
- The firm is one of the most reputed in the country.
- The majority has made its decision.

**Rule 11** When the members of the group are thought of as acting separately, but the verb should be plural.
- The Police were on the hunt for the murderers. (Individual members in the Police are on the hunt)
- The Jury were on the verge of delivering the judgement.
- The committee were not in agreement on the action to be taken.
- The audience were cheering and laughing; even crying.

**Rule 12** Company names may be either singular or plural, according to their meaning. The plural form emphasizes the individual personnel making up the company.
- Mudra and Corporation have retained the goodwill of their customers.
- The Oil Corporation is located at Nariman Point, Mumbai.

**Rule 13** When nouns expressing periods of time, amounts of money, or quantities are considered as a single unit, singular verbs are used.
- Hundred rupees seems too much for the job.
- Three months is too long a time to wait.
- The number of board members is very small.
- Yes, 5 metres is ample for a suit.

**Rule 14** After such expressions as one-half of, two-thirds of, a part of, a majority of,

(a) use a singular verb if a singular noun follows the of.
- A part of the office is closed.
- Two-thirds of the mailing list has been typed.
- A majority of 3500 indicates his popularity in the constituency.

(b) use a plural verb when a plural noun follows the of.
- Part of the walls are to be painted.
- Two-thirds of our workers live in the suburbs.
- The majority of our staff members live in villages.

**Rule 15** The expression the number has a singular meaning and requires a singular verb, whereas the expression a number has a plural meaning and takes a plural verb.
- The number of board members is very small.
- A number of board members were absent.
- The number of orders still to be executed is estimated at nearly a hundred.
- A number of our staff are going on leave.

**Rule 16** In sentences containing the words one of, the verb is chosen as follows:

(a) In simple form one of or one of the, a singular verb is used.
- One of the reasons for his demotion is his carelessness.
- One of the pens is missing from my desk.

(b) The sentences containing phrases one of those who or one of the things that, a plural verb is required.
- He is one of those managers who favour increasing the staff.
Here, *favour* agrees with *those*. In the phrase *one of those* who, *those* is the plural object of the preposition *of*. In the subordinate clause *who favour*, the relative pronoun *who* is the subject and must agree with its antecedent *those*.

Mr Verma is one of our *officers* who *are* accompanying me.
He is one of our *employees* who *are* always alert.
However, when *only* precedes *one of those*, a singular verb is used.
Ramesh is the *only one* of our employees who is always alert.
Mr Verma is the *only one* of our officers who is accompanying me.

**Rule 17** Certain collective nouns, though singular in form, are always used in the plural sense and take a plural verb. For example, *gentry, cattle, poultry, alphabet, offspring*, etc.

These poultry *are* ready for sale.
There *are* twenty-six alphabets in English.
The cattle *are* grazing near the canal.

**Rule 18** Certain nouns are always used in singular and followed by singular verbs. These are not used in the plural sense and do not take on plural verbs. For example *hair, issue, advice, information, scenery, luggage, mischief, bread, abuse, furniture, land, business, machinery, poetry*, etc.

Her *hair* has turned grey now.
The scenery of Kasauli *is* beautiful.
*Is* there any *information* in this regard?
All the machinery *is* old.
I have sold all the *furniture* that *was* useless.
My *luggage* is lying at the bus stand.

*Note:* A plural sense is often expressed by using some other suitable word before the above nouns. For example:

He gave me *many* pieces of advice. (not *advices*)
I have brought *many* items of furniture. (not *furnitures*)
They have purchased *many* plots of land. (not *lands*)

**Rule 19** The words *each, every, either* and *neither*, used as pronouns or as adjectives, are always singular and require singular verbs.

*Each* of them *does* have political ambitions.
*Each* employee is responsible for clearing his desk in the evening.
*Neither* of the boys *is* eligible for taking the examination.
*Neither* boy *is* eligible for selection.

*Exception:* If a parenthetical *each* follows a plural noun or pronoun, the verb should be plural.

The members *each* feel *their* responsibility.
They *each* have *their* own problems.
Ten *each* of these books *are* required.

**Rule 20** *All, any, more, most, some* may be singular or plural depending on the meaning, and take verbs accordingly.

*Some* of the books *seem* too old.
*Some* of the food *is* not good.
All the typing *has* been finished.
All the reports *have* been typed.
*Most* of the goods *have* been sold.
*Most* of the stock *has* been sold, but more of these shirts *are* due.
Rule 21  The titles of books or magazines are considered singular and take singular verbs.

The Hindustan Times still has wide circulation.
‘The Two Faces of Indira Gandhi’ is a best seller.

Rule 22  The following words and their compounds are always singular and require a singular verb.

body (anybody, everybody, nobody, somebody)
thing (anything, everything, nothing, something)
one (anyone, everyone, someone, no one)

Something is wrong with him these days.
Everybody in the office has tickets.
Everyone is required to clear their dues.
Nobody knows the trouble I have seen.
No one is entitled to have his debts cancelled.

Rule 23  A relative pronoun (who, which, that) used as a subject takes a singular or plural verb to accord with its antecedent.

Measles is among the diseases that are curable.
This is only one of the local papers that prints a weekly horoscope.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

RULE 1–23  SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT

Directions: In the following sentences, certain parts marked as 1, 2 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. His watch (1)/and (2)/my digital camera (3)/was stolen. (4)/No error (5)
2. Our friend, (1)/as well as our group, (2)/are planning to (3)/enroll in this course. (4)/No error (5)
3. Electronics (1)/are the (2)/most (3)/difficult subject in this semester. (4)/No error (5)
4. Neither our coach (1)/nor the captain (2)/have ever (3)/played in this ground. (4)/No error (5)
5. This group of directors (1)/are the most (2)/talented bunch in (3)/our film industry. (4)/No error (5)
6. The majority of (1)/the tourists (2)/stay in (3)/loges. (4)/No error (5)
7. One of the (1)/clowns were (2)/wearing (3)/a long black hat. (4)/No error (5)
8. The politician (1)/gave us many (2)/bytes of (3)/interviews today. (4)/No error (5)
9. They each has (1)/their (2)/own methods of (3)/solving this problem. (4)/No error (5)
10. This is the only (1)/application that successfully (2)/run on all (3)/makes of mobile phones. (4)/No error (5)
11. Neither of (1)/the girls are (2)/willing to participate (3)/in the completion. (4)/No error (5)
12. All the work (1)/have been (2)/completed (3)/by the workers. (4)/No error (5)
13. I am replacing my (1)/furniture (2)/as it (3)/has become very old. (4)/No error (5)
14. The reports of his homecoming (1)/was (2)/brought (3)/by his friend. (4)/No error (5)
15. 500 kilometers are (1)/quite (2)/a long (3)/distance (4)/No error (5)
16. One of the factors (1)/responsible (2)/for poverty (3)/are unemployment. (4)/No error (5)
17. Everyone (1)/is (2)/eager to (3)/show their talent. (4)/No error (5)
18. Physics are (1)/opted by most of the students (2)/wishing to pursue (3)/their career in astronomy. (4)/No error (5)
19. The members of the (1)/committee is (2)/not going to (3)/accept his proposal. (4)/No error (5)
20. The collection of (1)/religious books (2)/were (3)/very large. (4)/No error (5)
21. Ram, along with (1)/his friends (2)/are (3)/going on a long drive. (4)/No error (5)
22. The ashes of Nehru (1)/was (2)/submerged (3)/in the Ganga. (4)/No error (5)
23. The length (1) of railway tracks (2) are (3) enormous in India. (4) No error (5)

24. Are (1) there any news (2) about your (3) lost child? (4) No error (5)

25. Most of the (1) building (2) in the city (3) is very well planned. (4) No error (5)

Explanations

1. His watch and my digital camera were stolen. [Rule 3]
2. Our friend, as well as our group, is planning to enroll in this course. [Rule 4]
3. Electronics is the most difficult subject is this semester. [Rule 7]
4. Neither our coach nor the captain has ever played in this ground. [Rule 6]
5. This group of directors is the most talented bunch in our film industry. [Rule 10]
6. No error (Beware of pitfall: ‘stays’ would have been incorrect). [Rule 14-b]
7. One of the clowns was wearing a long black hat. [Rule 16-b]
8. The politician give us many bytes of interview today. [Rule 18]
9. They each have their own methods of solving this problem. [Rule 19 (exception)]
10. This is the only application that successfully runs on all makes of mobile phones. [Rule 23]
11. Neither of the girls is willing to participate in the competition. [Rule 19]
12. All the work has been completed by the workers. [Rule 20]
13. I am replacing my furniture as it has become very old. [No error]
14. The reports of his home coming were brought by his friend. [Rule 2]
15. 500 kilometers is quite a long distance. [Rule 13]
16. One of the factors responsible for poverty is unemployment. [Rule 16]
17. Everyone is eager to show his talent. [Rule 22]
18. Physics is opted by most of the students wishing to pursue their career in astronomy. [Rule 7]
19. The members of the committee are not going to accept his proposal. [Rule 10]
20. The collection of religious books was very large. [Rule 1]
21. Ram, along with his friends is going on a long drive. [Rule 4]
22. The ashes of Nehru were submerged in the Ganga. [Rule 9]
23. The length of railway tracks is enormous in India. [Rule 15]
24. Is there any news about your lost child? [Rule 7]
25. Most of the buildings in the town are very well planned. [Rule 20]

PRONOUNS AND ITS USES

Pronouns are words used in the place of a noun. Hence, a pronoun should not be used to begin a sentence; a noun must first be used and then a pronoun should be used in place of it.

Rule 24  Use of who, which and that

(a) Who and that are used when referring to persons, who being used when the individual person or the individuality of a group is implied and that when a class, type or species is implied.
   He is the boy who understands Punjabi.
   She is the kind of student that we want.

(b) After adjectives of superlative degree that is used.
   He is the wisest man that ever lived.
   This is the best that we can do.

(c) After two antecedents, one of which is the name of a person, and the other the name of some animal or thing, use that in place of who or which.
   The lady and her pet dog that came yesterday have come again today.

(d) After such words as all, any, none, only, alone, nothing use that in place of which or who.
   Man is the only animal that can think.
   All that glitters is not gold.

(e) Which is used when referring to places, objects and animals.
   Our Annual Report, which is long, is now ready for distribution.
**Rule 25** The self- or selves-ending pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves) should be used as follows:

(a) To emphasise a noun or pronoun already expressed.
   - The Principal himself distributed the sweets.
   - I will write myself.
   - The doctor himself examined the patient.

(b) To reflect the action expressed by the verb back on to the subject.
   - We have satisfied ourselves as to the wisdom of the action.
   - He found himself the only one in favour of the move.

(c) With words such as absent, apply, enjoy, present, drink, avail, exert, etc.
   - He presented himself before the manager.
   - He absented himself from the office today.

(d) But not in place of simple personal nouns.
   - Raman and I can distribute the sweets. (not myself)
   - The tickets are for Mr Gupta and me. (not myself)

**Rule 26** When the indefinite pronouns (i.e. pronouns used for persons and objects in a general way), one is the subject in a sentence, it must be followed by one or one’s and not his, her or him.

One should keep one’s promise.
One should do one’s duty.

However, if anyone, anybody, each one, everyone, someone are used, do not use one but his or her.

Everyone should take care of his health.
Everyone should take care of her dress.

**Rule 27** Same is not a pronoun and as such it should not be used in place of a noun.

When you have read this book, please return it to me. (not return the same to me)
Take these books and return them to the library. (not return the same to library)

**Rule 28** Use of each other and one another:

(a) Each other is used in reference to two persons.
   - The two brothers disliked each other. (not one another)
   - The two children quarrelled with each other. (not one another)

(b) One another is used in reference to more than two.
   - Good boys do not quarrel with one another. (not each other)

**Rule 29** Use of either, neither, none, any, any one:

Use either or neither when referring to one out of two persons or things. When one out of more than two is referred any, none, no one, are used.

Either of the two girls can pay for it.
Neither of the two brothers has been selected.
Any one of the employees can claim it.
None of the students of this class has scored more than 90%.

**RULE 24—29**

**PRONOUNS AND ITS USES**

*Directions:* In the following sentences, certain parts marked as 1, 2 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’).
1. This is the worst which we can expect. [Rule 24-b]
2. I will do my laundry myself. [Rule 25-a]
3. We have reached to the conclusion that he is not guilty. [Rule 25-b]
4. Sachin and myself can score the required runs to win the match. [Rule 25-d]
5. Either of you all can buy the shares. [Rule 29]
6. Roshan and I will complete the job. [Rule 25-d]
7. Neither of you can participate in the function. [Rule 29]
8. The two sisters helped each other wherever in need. [Rule 28-a]
9. The Major himself supervised the whole proceedings. [R/O error]
10. One must stick to one’s stand. [Rule 26]
11. One should keep one’s words. [No error]
12. Parrot is the only bird that can talk. [Rule 24-d]
13. If you have watched the movie, lend the same to me. [No error]
14. None of the students form our college has qualified. [Rule 24-a]
15. He is the man who knows five languages. [Rule 24-a]
16. He realized his mistake, so he gave himself appropriate punishment. [Rule 25-c]
17. The man and his dog that had won the race did not come to collect his trophy. [Rule 24-c]
18. Everyone should understand their duties. [Rule 26]
19. Wise men do not indulge in leg pulling with one another. [Rule 28-b]
20. Your result which has been declared, can be accessed on our website. [Rule 24-e]
21. None of the students has done his homework. [Rule 29]
22. All the students tried to ask questions to one another. [Rule 28]

Explanations
1. This is the worst that we can expect. [Rule 24-b]
2. No error. [Rule 25-a]. (Beware of pitfall: though’ doing the laundry is the correct usage, but there can be exceptions to this usage. However, students must understand that as a rule they shall look at the error in the underlined portion of the sentence. If there is any exception or error in sentence which is not underlines or marked as (a), (b), (c) or (d), it must be ignored.)
3. We have reached ourselves to the conclusion that he is not guilty. [Rule 25-b]
4. Sachin and I can score the required runs to win the match. [Rule 25-d]
5. Either of you two can buy the shares. [Rule 29]
6. Roshan and I will complete the job. [Rule 25-d]
7. Neither of you two can participate in the function. [Rule 29]
8. The two sisters helped each other wherever in need. [Rule 28-a]
9. The Major himself supervised the whole proceedings. [R/O error]
10. One must stick to one’s stand. [Rule 26]
11. One should keep one’s words. [No error]
12. Parrot is the only bird that can talk. [Rule 24-d]
13. If you have watched the movie, lend the same to me. [No error]
14. None of the students form our college has qualified. [Rule 24-a]
15. He is the man who knows five languages. [Rule 24-a]
16. He realized his mistake, so he gave himself appropriate punishment. [Rule 25-c]
17. The man and his dog that had won the race did not come to collect this trophy. [Rule 24-c]
18. Everyone should understand their duties. [Rule 26]
19. Wise men do not indulge in leg pulling with one another. [Rule 28-b]
20. Your result which has been declared, can be accessed on our website. [Rule 24-e]
21. None of the students has done his homework. [Rule 29]
22. All the students tried to ask questions to one another. [Rule 28]
23. He kept himself away from the troubles. [Rule 25-a]
24. Take this money and spend it in two days. [Rule 27]
25. One should not disobey one's teacher. [No error]

AUXILIARY VERBS AND ITS USES

Rule 30 Use were to express a condition that is contrary-to-fact, an uncertainty or a wish.
I wish I were a king. (a wish)
If Mr Anil were here, he would know. (contrary-to-fact)
We saw a streak in the material, as if the goods were faded. (uncertainty)

Rule 31 Use of shall and will
(a) To indicate mere future action, use
I or we shall ...
You will ...
He, she, it or they will ...
I (or we) shall be glad to hear from you.
You will meet him at the railway station.
They (or he or she) will not find the journey too tiring.
Always say I shall unless you really mean I am willing or I am determined.
We shall appreciate an early reply.
If you use will here, it would mean we are determined to appreciate.

(b) To indicate determination, promise, desire, choice or threat use:
I or we will . . .
You shall . . .
He, she, it or they shall . . .
I will clear the dues by the end of the week. (promise)
In spite of the risk, I will go to Punjab. (determination)
You shall obey me. (threat)
We (or I) will report you to the police. (threat)
He (or they) shall not work in my department any more. (determination)

(c) In questions
(i) Always use shall with I and we.
   Shall I meet you at the railway station?
   Shall I pay for it?
(ii) With you, he, she, it and they, use the word that is expected in the answer:
    Shall he be punished? (expected answer: ‘He shall’)
    Will you get the report typed today? (‘Yes, I will’)

(d) To emphasise willingness, use will in all cases.
   Yes, I will meet you in the evening.
   Yes, he will meet you in the office.

Rule 32 Use of should and would
Should and would are past tenses of shall and will and in general express the same ideas as do shall and will, except that should sometimes means ought.
You should not speak in that way.
We should respect our parents.
You should visit them now.
You would not enjoy that experience either.
I would not allow such an agitation.
Every day I would go jogging in the morning.

Note: In first person, always use should with the words glad, pleased, like, etc.
**RULE 30—32**

**AUXILIARY VERBS AND ITS USES**

**Directions:** In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. If (1)/Sohan was (2)/here, were would have (3) got this deal. (4)/No error (5)
2. We were (1)/appreciate a quick (2)/response (3)/from your desk. (4)/No error (5)
3. They have (1)/not played (2)/in my (3)/team anymore. (4)/No error (5)
4. Have (1)/you (2)/get the complaint lodged (3)/today. (4)/No error (5)
5. You have (1)/not get paid (2)/for the (3)/article either. (4)/No error (5)
6. I wish (1)/I (2) was (3)/able to fly like a bird. (4)/No error (5)
7. I was (1)/meet (2)/him tomorrow (3)/in the school. (4)/No error (5)
8. Of course, (1)/I shall (2)/take (3)/the exam. (4)/No error (5)
9. When I (1)/was at Delhi, (2)/I should go (3)/for a walk. (4)/No error (5)
10. Will I (1)/write (2)/a story (3)/for you. (4)/No error (5)
11. You (1)/would (2)/not ask (3)/such questions. (4)/No error (5)
12. You will (1)/be fired (2)/if you (3)/come late. (4)/No error (5)
13. I (1)/promise that (2)/you shall (3)/have sweets. (4)/No error (5)
14. I will (1)/make (2)/all the (3)/payments by tomorrow. (4)/No error (5)
15. If (1)/you break (2)/rules, we shall (3)/report to the principal. (4)/No error (5)

**Explanations**

1. If Shohan were here, we would have got this deal. [Rule 30]
2. We Shall appreciate a quick response from your desk. [Rule 31-a]
3. They will not play in my team anymore. [Rule 31-b]
4. Will you get the complaint lodged today. [Rule 31-d]
5. You will not payed for the article either.
6. I wish I were able to fly like a bird. [Rule 30]
7. I shall meet him tomorrow in the school. [Rule 31-a]
8. Of course, I will take the exam. [Rule 31-a]
9. When I was at Delhi, I would go for a walk.
10. Shall I write a story for you. [Rule 32]
11. You should not ask such questions. [Rule 32]
12. You shall be fired if you come late. [Rule 31-c]
13. I promise that you shall have sweets. [No error]
14. I shall make all the payments by tomorrow. [Rule 316]
15. If you break rules, we will report to the principal. [Rule 31-b]

**ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS**

Adjectives and adverbs function as modifiers; that is, they qualify or restrict the meaning of other words. Adjectives modify nouns and pronouns. Adverbs modify mainly verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

**Rule 33** When referring to two persons, places or things use the comparative form; when referring to more than two, the superlative form.

Rakesh is the taller of the two. (not tallest)

Of the two positions open, you have chosen the more promising one. (not most)
That is the more efficient of the two methods. (not most)
That is the most efficient method that could be devised. (not more)
Today is the warmest day of the year. (not warmer)
Was Monday or Tuesday warmer? (not warmest)

**Rule 34** Some adjectives and adverbs, from their very meaning, allow no comparison; for example round, unique, square, perfect, completely, universally, correct, always, never, dead, etc. Such words may be modified in meaning, however, by such adverbs as hardly, nearly or almost, in order to suggest an approach to the superlative.

It is almost a square table. (not most or more)
That design is very nearly unique.
This plate is almost round.

**Rule 35** When comparing one person or thing with a group of which it is a part, use the comparative degree and the words any other to exclude the thing compared from other objects of the same class or kind. In other words, in a comparative construction we must be sure that if \(A\) and \(B\) are compared, \(A\) is not included as part of \(B\).

This coffee has a better flavour than any other coffee in the market.
Ludhiana is more populated than any other city in Punjab.
Gold is more costly than any other metal.

**Rule 36** When comparing two qualities of the same person or thing, use more and not -er to form the comparative.

Sujata is more clever than wise. (not cleverer)
Rajesh is more brave than wise. (not braver)

**Rule 37** Guard against using double comparatives and superlatives.

She is the cleverest girl of her class. (not most cleverest)
Bhatnagar is one of the richest men of the town. (not most richest)

**Rule 38** Fewer/less
Fewer refers to numbers and less refers to quantity and size or amount.

No fewer than fifty passengers were killed in the accident. (not less than)
Less effort was put forth by the members and thus fewer people attended the meeting.
Women now spend fewer hours in the kitchen.
Women now spend less time in the kitchen.

**Rule 39** As many as/as much as
As many as expresses the number whereas as much as expresses quantity.

You have to collect as many stamps as possible. (not as much as)
Of the thirty students, as many as ten have failed. (not as much as)

**Rule 40** Elder and eldest/older and oldest
Elder and eldest are used for the members of the same family. Also elder is followed by to and not than. Older and oldest can be used with reference to persons.

I am the eldest member of my family. (not oldest)
Mr Gupta is older than his assistant. (not elder)
Sheela is eldest of the three sisters. (not oldest)
Ranjan is elder to Munish. (here both elder or older can be used because they may be brothers or may be not)
Rule 41  Avoid double negatives.  
Words like hardly, scarcely, etc. are adverbs that are negative in meaning. Therefore, no other negative should be used with them.  
You could hardly expect that to happen (not couldn’t hardly)  
He scarcely recognised me. (not didn’t scarcely)  

RULE 33—41  
ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS  

Directions: In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. Sanjeev is (1)/fastest of (2)/the (3)/two. (4)/No error (5)  
2. Was (1)/the month (2)/of February or (3)/March longest? (4)/No error (5)  
3. This one (1)/is almost (2)/a perfect (3)/round table. (4)/No error (5)  
4. This brand (1)/of chocolate is costliest (2)/than any other (3)/brand of chocolate in the market. (4)/No error (5)  
5. Students (1)/now spend (2)/fewer (3)/time in the library. (4)/No error (5)  
6. He could not hardly (1)/believe (2)/that his name (3)/had appeared in the list of successful candidates. (4)/No error (5)  
7. I must gather (1)/as many (2)/information (3)/as possible. (4)/No error (5)  
8. As much (1)/as fifty policemen (2)/were deployed (3)/at the function. (4)/No error (5)  
9. Ram and sham are good friends (1)/and Ram is the (2)/wisest (3)/of the two. (4)/No error (5)  
10. Yesterday was (1)/the longer (2)/day of (3)/the year. (4)/No error (5)  
11. Which mountain peak (1)/of the two (2)/is the (3)/highest? (4)/No error (5)  
12. Of all (1)/my friends, (2)/Sohan is (3)/the most intelligent. (4)/No error (5)  
13. Rahul is (1)/smarter (2)/than (3)/intelligent. (4)/No error (5)  
14. Akram is the (1)/most fast (2)/bowler (3)/in the world. (4)/No error (5)  
15. Gopal is (1)/the busiest (2)/boy of our (3)/class. (4)/No error (5)  
16. Not less (1)/than fifty (2)/students failed (3)/in the test. (4)/No error (5)  
17. My grandfather (1)/is the (2)/oldest (3)/member of our family. (4)/No error (5)  
18. I am (1)/elder (2)/than (3)/my brother. (4)/No error (5)  
19. Children (1)/now spend (2)/lesser (3)/time in playing ground. (4)/No error (5)  
20. Chandigarh is (1)/more beautiful (2)/than any other (3)/city of North India. (4)/No error (5)  

Explanations  
1. Sanjeev is faster of the two. [Rule 33]  
2. Was the month of February of March longer? [Rule 34]  
3. No error. [Rule 34]  
4. This brand of chocolate is costlier than any other brand of chocolate in the market [Rule 35]  
5. Students now spend less time in the library. [Rule 38]  
6. He could hardly believe that his name had appeared in the list of successful candidates [Rule 41]  
7. I must gather as much information as possible. [Rule 39]  
8. As many as fifty policemen were deployed at the function. [Rule 39]  
9. Ram and sham are good friends and Ram is the wiser of the two. [Rule 33]  
10. Yesterday was the longest day of the year. [Rule 33]  
11. Which mountain peak of the two is the higher? [Rule 33]  
12. Of all my friends, Sohan is the most intelligent. [No error]  
13. Rahul is more smarter than intelligent. [Rule 36]  
14. Akram is the fastest bowler in the world. [Rule 37]  
15. Gopal is the busiest boy of our class. [Rule 37]  
16. Not fewer than fifty students failed in the test. [Rule 38]
17. My grand father is the eldest member of our family. [Rule 40]
18. I am older than my brother. [Rule 40]
19. Chandigarh is more beautiful than any other city of North India. [No error]

PREPOSITIONS

Prepositions are a part of speech used to show the relation of a noun or noun equivalent (the object of the preposition) to some other word in the sentence.

**Rule 42**  
*All, of*

Do not use *of* after *all*, unless the next word is a pronoun.

- All the men belong to the Rotary Club.
- All of us belong to the Rotary Club.
- All of us boys belong to the Lake View Hostel.

**Rule 43**  
*Among, between*

*Among* always implies more than two; *between* literally implies two. *Between*, however, is now often used for three or more items, when each is regarded individually.

- The teachers distributed the pens among the students. (more than two)
- Distribute these clothes among the workers. (more than two)
- The commission is divided evenly between the two partners. (only two persons)
- What is the difference between a thief and a robber? (only two attributes)

However, *between* may be used for more than two persons or things in order to bring each person or thing into the relation expressed.

- The difference between the three girls was so slight that they might have been triplets.
- While packing glass tumblers, be sure to place paper between them.
- The three children had but ₹10 between them.

**Rule 44**  
*At, in*

Both *at* and *in* are used in reference to places. Mostly *in* is used for larger places and *at* for smaller places.

- He lives at Gill Chowk in Moradabad.
- She lives in Ghaziabad and works at Ingriham Institute.

**Rule 45**  
*In, into, in to*

*In* implies the position within and *into* implies motion without to within. *In to* is a two-word phrase in which *in* is an adverb.

- The correspondence is in the file.
- He walked into my office.
- Mr Sharma came in to see me.

**Rule 46**  
*Beside, besides*

*Besides* means in addition to; *beside* means by the side of.

- Besides, we need your support in this venture.
- Besides being fined, he was also jailed.
- I sat beside my teacher in the class.
- I live beside the Post Office.

**Rule 47**  
*On, upon, up on*

Both *on* and *upon* are interchangeable, although *upon* is a little more formal and emphatic. In the two-word phrase *up on*, *on* is an adverb.

- Please place the book on the table.
- His statements were based upon the scientific data.
- It will be necessary to step up on the school.
**Rule 48** Some words like senior, junior, prefer, prior, superior, inferior, preferable, etc. are followed by to and not than.

- He is senior to me in service.
- Health is more preferable to wealth.
- This cloth is inferior to that cloth.

**Rule 49** Certain words are used in gerund (first form of a verb followed by -ing) along with prepositions. For example: abstain, confident, fond, insist, keen, persist, prohibit, refrain, succeed, etc.

- I prohibited him from parking his car near the entrance. (not to park)
- She is confident of speaking English within six months. (not to speak)
- I abstain from drinking on Tuesday. (not to drink)
- He worked hard and succeeded in securing good marks. (not to secure)

**Rule 50** Certain words are used in gerund without a preposition if followed by the first form of a verb. For example, avoid, enjoy, help, dislike, help, stop, remember, etc.

- He enjoys playing cards. (not to play)
- Stop writing as the time is over. (not to stop)
- I dislike playing with Rajan. (not to play)
- Many people avoid drinking before their superiors. (not to drink)

**Rule 51** Certain words are followed by different prepositions in different contexts. For example:

- I agree with Mr Saxena.
- I agree to your proposal.

In the above example, the word agree is used with two different prepositions, with and to. Agree with is used for agreement with a person, whereas agree to is used for agreement to a plan or proposal.

To change the preposition is to convey a different meaning from the one that the speaker intended or to convey no meaning at all. A partial list of such words with their appropriate prepositions in different contexts is given below:

| accompanied with anything having no life | correspond to a thing, denoting similarity |
| accompanied by anything having life | correspond with meaning to write to |
| agree with a person | confide in meaning to put faith in |
| agree to a proposal or plan | confide to meaning to commit to one’s keeping |
| agree upon a point | dependent on a person |
| agree on a course | employed at a certain place or salary |
| adapted to a thing | employed for a purpose |
| adapted for a course, because of one’s nature | employed in an organisation |
| adapted from an author | employed by a certain person |
| angry at a thing | liable for debts |
| angry with a person | liable to authority |
| apply for a position or for something | proceed to a place |
| apply to a person | proceed with a matter begun |
| compare with to bring out similar qualities | wait at a place |
| compare to without analysing | wait for a person |
| confer on meaning to give to | wait on a customer |
| confer with meaning to talk to | |
IMPORTANT WORDS FOLLOWED BY SUITABLE PREPOSITIONS

For selection of the preposition to be used with different words, carefully study the following list of important words and the suitable prepositions to be used with them. This list will help you solve questions regarding

(a) filling in the correct preposition in the blanks.
(b) detection of wrong prepositions used in sentences given in, ‘Spotting Errors’.
(c) sentence completion questions.

Note: Prepositions are italicised

A
abstain from food
abide by a statement
abound with living things
accede to a request
acceptance of a favour
arbitrate between two parties
annoyed at a thing
annoyed with a person
account for a fact
accuse of a crime
acquit of blame
acquiesce in decision
adapt to circumstances
adhere to a plan
agree to a proposal
agree with a person
aim at a thing
alight from a carriage
answer to a person
answer for conduct
appeal to a person for a thing
appeal against an order
approve of an action
ascribe to a cause
ask for a thing
ask from a person
aspire after worldly greatness
assert to a proposal
assure a person of safety
avail oneself of a chance
admit to or into a secret
beset with danger
bestow a thing on or upon a person
betray to the enemy
betray into his hands
beware of some danger
blame of an offence
blame a person for something
blind to the danger
blush at the sight
blush for one’s conduct
boast of one’s skill
borrow of or from a person
bring a thing to light
bring a thing under notice
brood over past things
burden someone with a load
burst into rage
buy a thing from a shop
concur in an opinion
condole with a person
conduce to health
confer favour on a person
confer with a person
confer about a thing
confess to a fault
confide in a person
conform to a rule or norm
conform with one’s views
congratulate a man on success
convive at others’ faults
consent to some proposal
consign to destruction
consist of material
consist in causes and results
consult with a person
consult on or about something
contribute to a fund
copy from a book
coverage to a point
convict a person of a crime
cope with a person
correspond with a person (to write)
correspond to something
correspond about a subject
count on a thing (depend)
count for nothing
crave for or after happiness
credit with good intentions
cure a man of a disease

B
bear with a person
begin with the fact
believe in one’s truthfulness
belong to a person
bent on going
bequeath a thing to a person
charge a person with
cheat a person of his due
coincide with something else
combat with difficulties
commit to memory
committed against the law
common to man and woman
comply with a request
compare something with another
compensate a person for his loss
call upon or on a person
call at the office
call for punishment
catch at an opportunity
cautions a person against
cease from quarrelling
compete with a person
compose of metal
conceal from a person
concur with others
concur with a person
dash against a wall
drawn on a person
debate from an action
defy to a man’s wishes
delight in poetry
deliver from a danger
demur to a statement
depend on help
depive a man of a thing
desist from an attempt
despair of success
deter a man from action
die of a disease
die from some cause
differ with a person
differ on a subject
differ from anything
differ to opinions
digress from the topic
dilate on a subject
dip into a river
disagree with a person
disapprove of anything
dispense with a man’s service
dispose off property or something
discharge from service
dissent from an opinion
distinguish one thing from another
distinguish between two things
divide between two, among many
divert a person from a path
divest someone of fear
draw money on banks
dominate over a subordinate
drive at some point
drop off a tree
dwell on some matter

expel from college
expostulate with a person
extricate from danger

fail in one’s purpose
fail of success
fall among rogues
fall in love with someone
fall into difficulties
fall in with a suggestion
fall from the height
fall on the rival
feed on milk
feed with milk
feel for the troubled
fight against or with a person
fight out the reason
finish with a programme
frown upon a person
fill with something
fish for words
flirt with a person
fly into rage
furnish a person with a thing
furnish a thing to a person

gain on someone in competition
get at the truth
get on with a master
get out of debt
get to a journey’s end
glance at a sight
glance over some writing
grasp at a shadow
grapple with difficulties
grieve at or for an event
grumble at the change
guard against or from danger
guess at something

hanker after worldly pleasure
happen at a time
happen in a place
happen to a person
healed of a disease

hear of a news
hesitate at bribing
hint at the solution
hover over the rest
hush up a matter

impress an idea on a person
impress a person with an idea
increase in learning
indict a person for a crime
indulge in intoxicants
indulge himself with wine
inform a man of an event
inform a person about a thing
initiate a man into bribery
insinuate into one’s favour
insist upon going
inspire with patriotism
introduce with someone
introduce someone to someone
introduce into a place
intrude into your garden
invent in a factory
invest with power
invite to a party
involve a man in a crime
issue from the office

jest of sorrows
jeer at a person
join in work
join with a man
join to a thing
judge a person by his word
jump at an offer (readily accept)
jump to a conclusion

keep from meeting
keep to a position
know of a secret

lament for the dead
laugh at something
lay facts before someone
lay a person under obligation
level charges against someone
listen to complaints
live by labour
live on small wages
live for the family
live within one’s means
look after one’s health
lust after gold
make away with a thing
make out the meaning
marvel at one’s beauty
menace with punishment
merge into something larger
mourn for the dead
murmur at one’s fate
offend against traditions
operate on a patient
originate in a place or thing
overwhelm with goodness
part with a person
partake of some food
participate with the team
participate in the match
persist in the denial
pertain to the answer
point at an object
point to some result
possess oneself of the goodwill
prefer one thing to another
present him with a purse
preside at a meeting
preside over a function
prevent from falling
pride oneself on something
prohibit from drinking wine
protect from loss
purge the mind of superstitions
question on the subject
quake with fear
reconcile to misfortune
reconcile with an enemy
refrain from an action
rejoice at the success of another
remonstrate against a person
replete with wealth
result from a cause
result in consequence
search for something lost
search into a matter (to examine)
slur over a matter
smell of a fragrance
smile at a challenge
smile on a person
span of time
snap at a person
strip a person of his possession
subsist on a small income
succumb to hardship
sweep the dust off the surface
sympathize with a person
sympathize in his troubles
tamper with the figure
testify to a fact
trade in things
trade with a company
trespass against rules
trespass on a man’s time
trespass in a man’s premises
trifle with a man’s feeling
triumph over difficulties
trust in a person
trust to his honesty
wait at a table
wait on a person (attend)
yield to pressure
yearn for beauty

RULE 42—51

Directions: In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. All of (1) they (2) are (3) supporters of Indian cricket team. (4)/No error (5)
2. The top leadership (1) divides (2) the spoils amongst (3) themselves. (4)/No error (5)
3. Some of (1) the unpaid (2) invoices (3) are at this drawer. (4)/No error (5)
4. ‘I don’t want (1) to go to a restaurant; (2) besides, (3) we can’t afford it’. (4)/No error (5)
5. The contract was (1) rendered (2) void upon (3) his death. (4)/No error (5)
6. He refrained (1) of (2) hitting (3) him back. (4)/No error (5)
7. The child persisted on (1) and kept (2) asking (3) questions. (4)/No error (5)
8. Stop to (1) teasing (2) your little (3) brother. (4)/No error (5)
9. Subjects (1) and verbs must (2) always (3) agree with English. (4)/No error (5)
10. Sumita agreed (1) with (2) all my (3) conditions. (4)/No error (5)
11. The money was (1) distributed (2) equally (3) between Ravi Kishan and Kajol. (4)/No error (5)
12. The court divided the land equally among the two farmers. (4)/No error (5)
13. There is only one moon among countless stars. (4)/No error (5)
14. Rakesh ran into his house on seeing a dog outside. (4)/No error (5)
15. The bag is lying into the left almirah. (4)/No error (5)
16. The peon did not dare to sit besides his officer. (4)/No error (5)
17. Beside winning a trophy, he also won a scholarship. (4)/No error (5)
18. There was a huge mango tree beside my house. (4)/No error (5)
19. He agreed with whatever conditions were put before him. (4)/No error (5)
20. I completely agreed to my teacher. (4)/No error (5)
21. All of us were interested in skipping the class. (4)/No error (5)
22. The institute is situated at Gurgaon in Haryana. (4)/No error (5)
23. With the expiry of the allotted time, the examinees stopped to write. (4)/No error (5)
24. I hate complaining over trivial things. (4)/No error (5)
25. He is junior to me. (4)/No error (5)
26. There is some difference between the meanings of all the questions. (4)/No error (5)
27. I do not agree with your statement. (4)/No error (5)
28. He was very angry at their attitude. (4)/No error (5)
29. He is applying for a job. (4)/No error (5)
30. He was annoyed at having to answer so many questions. (4)/No error (5)

Explanations

1. All of them are supporters of Indian cricket team. [Rule 42]
2. The top leadership divides the spoils among themselves. [Rule 43]
3. Some of the unpaid invoices are in this drawer. [Rule 45]
4. ‘I don’t want to go to a restaurant; besides, we can’t afford it’. [Rule 46]
5. The contract was rendered void upon his death. [Rule 47]
6. He refrained from hitting him back [Rule 49]
7. The child persisted and kept asking questions. [Rule 49]
8. Stop teasing your little brother. [Rule 50]
9. Subjects and verbs must always agree in English. [Rule 51]
10. Sumita agreed to all my conditions.
11. To money was distributed equally among Ravi, Kishan and Kajal. [Rule 43]
12. The court divided the land equally between the two farmers [Rule 43]
13. There is only one moon among countless stars [Rule 43]
14. Rakesh ran into his house on seeing a dog outside. [Rule 45]
15. The bag is lying in the left almirah. [Rule 45]
16. The peon did not dare to sit beside his officer [Rule 46]
17. Besides winning a trophy, he also won a scholarship. [Rule 46]
18. There was a huge mango tree beside my house. [No error]
19. He agreed to whatever conditions were put before him. [Rule 51]
20. I completely agreed with my teacher. [Rule 51]
21. All of us were interested in skipping the class. [Rule 42]
22. The institute is situated at Gurgaon in Haryana. [Rule 44]
23. With the expiry of the allotted time, the examinees stopped writing. [Rule 50]
24. I hate complaining. Over trivial things. [Rule 50]
25. He is junior to me. [Rule 48]
26. There is some difference between the meanings of all the questions. [Rule 42]
27. I do not agree to your statements. [Rule 51]
28. He was very angry at their attitude. [Rule 51]
29. He is applying for a job. [Rule 51]
30. He was annoyed at having to answer so many questions. [Rule 51]
ARTICLES

Rule 52  As a general rule the indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with nouns in singular number only; the definite article *the* is used with any number.

Whenever, a singular noun begins with the sound of vowels (a, e, i, o and u) the indefinite article *an* is used and if the word begins with a consonantal sound the indefinite article *a* is used; as an industry, an office, an idea, an article but a book, a copy, a table, a cupboard, a cycle if the word begins with a consonant sounding like a vowel, the indefinite article *an* is used. an NRI, an heir However, if the word begins with a vowel sounding like a consonant the indefinite article *a* is used; as a university, a European country

Rule 53  The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used before a singular noun which is countable as well as with a noun complement such as

A terrorist has been killed in an encounter.
A water pump is a must in houses in Rajasthan.
A cup of tea is refreshing after the day’s work.
Lala Lajpat Rai was a great freedom fighter.

Rule 54  An indefinite article *a* or *an* is necessary in expressions referring to numbers, speed, price and frequency such as

A kilogram of sugar
A dozen oranges
60 kilometre an hour
Three times a day

Rule 55  Sometimes the use of the indefinite article ‘*a*’ before certain adjectives changes the meaning of the word with which it is used. For example, the use of *a* before the adjectives ‘few’, ‘little’, ‘slight’, etc. changes the very meaning expressed by these words. Few means nearly nothing but *a* few means some. Note the following illustrations:

He has little time to spare. (means no time)
He has a little time to spare. (means sometime can be spared)
Few persons attended the lecture. (in negative sense means no person)
A few persons attended the lecture. (indicates that at least some persons)

Rule 56  Nouns that are countable and singular usually take an article. On the other hand, nouns that are not countable do not take any article.

Water is essential for life. (article not used)
The water in the jug is not clean. (article *the* is used)
Gold is a precious metal. (article not used)
The gold in this ring is of poor quality. (article *the* is used)
Man is a social animal. (article not used)
He is the man who cheated me. (article *the* is used)
Apples are good for health. (article not used)
The apples in our orchard are not yet ripe. (article *the* is used)

Rule 57  The definite article *the* is used with things that are one of their kind. For example,
the moon, the earth, the sky, the North Pole
the Prime Minister, the President
In other words, nouns that single out one individual or thing.
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**Rule 58**

Definite article **the** is used before superlatives as also before **only** when it is used as an adjective.

- This is **the best** book on the subject.
- This is **the only** reason.
- This is **the biggest** blunder you have made.
- This is **the only** purpose of my visit.

**Rule 59**

**The** is used before names of periodicals and newspapers, names of important buildings, before names of rare or unique objects, names of rivers, oceans, bays, mountains, religious groups, communities, institutions, etc.

- I have read this news in **the** Tribune. (newspaper)
- The earth revolves round **the** sun. (heavenly bodies)
- **The** Taj Mahal is located at Agra in Uttar Pradesh. (important/rare building)
- **The** Ganges is **the** largest river in India. (river)

Similarly, the definite article **the** is used before the names of books (if they do not have the name of persons):

- **The** Bible, **The** Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi
- **The** Two Faces of Indira Gandhi, **The** Kuran
- but:
  - Julius Caesar, Macbeth, Mahatma Gandhi’s Autobiography

**Rule 60**

The definite article **the** is used before words pointing out a **class or kind** of a thing. It is sometimes done by using it before an adjective to represent a whole class.

- **The** crow is a clever bird. (means all the crows)
- **The** young will have to shoulder the responsibility. (means all the young)
- **The** brave deserve the recognition.

**Rule 61**

**The** is used before a proper, a material or an abstract noun when used as a common noun.

- Shakespeare is **the** Kalidasa of English literature.
- **The** gold of Argentina is now freely sold.

### RULE 52—61

**ARTICLES**

**Directions:** In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. The Democratic (1)/Party is a (2)/umbrella for many (3)/liberal groups. (4)/No error (5)
2. This university (1)/is a unincorporated (2)/census-designated place in (3)/outskirts of the City. (4)/No error (5)
3. We live (1)/an hour (2)/from (3)/the airport. (4)/No error (5)
4. An university (1)/is an institution of (2)/of education and research, (3)/which grants degrees in a variety of subjects. (4)/No error (5)
5. Few participants (1)/turned up for (2)/the even though (3)/it was not advertised will. (4)/No error (5)
6. He is (1)/player (2)/who (3)/won the match for us. (4)/No error (5)
7. Mr. Barack H. Obama (1)/is 44th (2)/President (3)/of the United States. (4)/No error (5)
8. Egyptian prosecutors (1)/Summoned (2)/former President (3)/Hosni Mubarak for questioning. (4)/No error (5)
9. This is (1)/clearly one of biggest (2)/reasons why accidents (3)/occur so frequently. (4)/No error (5)
10. Bible known as (1)/the Holy Bible, (2)/is collection of sacred scripture (3)/related to Judaism and Christianity. (4)/No error (5)
11. It will (1) take nearly (2) an hour (3) to reach the destination. (4) No error (5)
12. The water (1) is important (2) for the (3) survival of life. (4) No error (5)
13. Samudragupta is considered (1) as (2) a Napoleon (3) of India. (4) No error (5)
14. He studies (1) in (2) an European (3) University (4) No error (5)
15. Akbar was (1) the great (2) emperor (3) of India (4) No error (5)
16. The Ganga (1) is revered (2) as (3) a holy river. (4) No error (5)
17. The rate (1) of onion (2) has reached (3) rupees 70 a kilogram. (4) No error (5)
18. Gateway of India (1) is a (2) popular (3) destination in Mumbai. (4) No error (5)
19. Cow is (1) considered (2) a sacred animal (3) in India. (4) No error (5)
20. The old (1) must give (2) proper guidance (3) to the youth. (4) No error (5)
21. He is a honest (1) person and has received (2) a commendation letter from his boss for his honest ways. (4) No error (5)
22. He is very tired (1) because of hot day’s work. (2) He needs (3) the glass of water. (4) No error (5)
23. He has no money left (1) with him to purchase (2) his essential things. He has spent (3) a little money he had. (4) No error (5)
24. All the planets (1) in our solar (2) system revolve around (3) the sun. (4) No error (5)
25. He is the boy (1) who helped (2) me in crossing (3) the road. (4) No error (5)

Explanations
1. The Democratic Party is an umbrella for many liberal groups. [Rule 52]
2. This university is an unincorporated census-designated place in outskirts of the City. [Rule 52]
3. No error. [Rule 54]
4. A university is an institution of education and research, which grants degrees in a variety of subjects. [Rule 52]
5. A few participants turned up for the even though it was not advertised well. [Rule 55]
6. He is the player who won the match for us. [Rule 56]
7. Mr. Barack H. Obama is the 44th President the United States. [Rule 57]
8. Egyptian prosecutors summoned former President Hosni Mubarak for questioning. [Rule 57]
9. This is clearly one of the biggest reasons why accidents occur so frequently.
10. The Bible known as the Holy Bible, is collection of sacred scripture related to Judaism and Christianity. [Rule 59]
11. It will take nearly an hour to reach the destination. [Rule 52]
12. Water is important for the survival of life. [Rule 56]
13. Samudragupta is considered as the Napoleon of India. [Rule 61]
14. He studies in a European University. [Rule 52]
15. Akbar was a great emperor of India. [Rule 53]
16. The Ganga is revered as a holy river. [No error]
17. The rate of onion has reached rupees 70 a kilogram. [Rule 54]
18. The Gateway of India is a popular tourist destination in Mumbai. [Rule 59]
19. The cow is considered a sacred animal in India. [Rule 60]
20. The old must give proper guidance to youth. [No error]
21. He is an honest person and has received a commendation letter from his boss for his honest ways. [Rule 52]
22. He is very tired because of hot day’s work. He needs a glass of water. [Rule 53]
23. He has no money left with him to purchase his essential things. He has spent the little money he had. [Rule 55]
24. All the planets in our solar system revolve around the sun. [Rule 57]
25. He is the boy who helped me in crossing the road. [Rule 56].

TENSES
Rule 62 Ensure that correct tense is used.
(a) Simple present tense is used to convey general or universal truth and habitual sentences.
(b) Present continuous tense is used to convey the continuity of the action.
(c) Present perfect tense is used to convey the completion of an action that has some bearing on the present.
For example

The earth revolves round the sun. (a universal truth)
I always brush my teeth after the meals. (habitual)
It has been raining for many hours. (an activity that has continued for quite some time)

**Rule 63** The past tense in the principal clause must be followed by a past tense in the subordinate or dependent clauses.

I felt that she was a little worried. (not is)
I forgot that they were coming today. (not are)
I saw that the machine had stopped. (not has)
I found that he was guilty. (not is)
I thought that she was absent. (not is)

**Exceptions**

(a) When a universal truth is expressed in the subordinate clause, its tense is not changed.

He said that the earth revolves round the sun. (not revolved)
I told him that honesty is the best policy. (not was)
Newton knew that the earth rotates.
He forgot that the earth rotates.

(b) When the subordinate clause begins with than or as, any tense form can be used in the subordinate clause, even though principal clause is in past tense.

I met her more frequently than I meet you.
I saw her oftener than I see you.
She loved you more than she loves me.
He cared for you more than he cares for his brother.

**Rule 62—63**

**TENSES**

**Directions:** In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. She is (1)weeping (2)/for (3)/many hours. (4)/No error (5)
2. I observed (1)/he has (2)/a difficulty in (3)/answering my questions. (4)/No error (5)
3. I found (1)/he has done (2)/nothing (3)/deserving death. (4)/No error (5)
4. I told him (1)/to stop (2)/to hang (3)/with the bad boys. (4)/No error (5)
5. I played with (1)/him more than (2)/anybody else he played (3)/with did. (4)/No error (5)
6. He always (1)/is reaching (2)/the school (3)/in time. (4)/No error (5)
7. All the plants (1)/are revolving (2)/around (3)/the sun. (4)/No error (5)
8. What is (1)/Ram doing? (2)/He prepares for (3)/his exam. (4)/No error (5)
9. He is working (1)/very hard (2)/for the last (3)/five years. (4)/No error (5)
10. We have been living (1)/in (2)/the houses (3)/for since 1984. (4)/No error (5)
11. The teacher (1)/told (2)/us that the sun (3)/rose in the East. (4)/No error (5)
12. He regretted (1)/that (2)/he could (3)/not pass the exam. (4)/No error (5)
13. He thought (1)/that (2)/God will (3)/help him. (4)/No error (5)
14. I realized (1)/that (2)/the train (3)/has stopped. (4)/No error (5)
15. He found (1)/that they level (2)/water (3)/was not very low. (4)/No error (5)
16. I guided (1)/him (2)/more (3)/intensely than I guided you. (4)/No error (5)
17. I liked (1)/your house (2)/more than (3)/I liked my own. (4)/No error (5)
18. He read (1)/story books more often (2)/than (3)/he read poetry books. (4)/No error (5)
19. He respected (1) his teachers (2) more than (3) he respected his parents. (4) No error (5)
20. I met (1) my male friends more (2) frequently (3) than I meet my female friends. (4) No error (5)

Explanations
1. She has been weeping for many hours. [Rule 62]
2. I observed that he had a difficulty in answering my questions. [Rule 63]
3. I found that he had done nothing deserving death. [Rule 63]
4. I told him to stop hanging with the bad boys [Rule 63 exception]
5. I played with him more than anybody else he plays with did. [Rule 63 exception]
6. He always reaches school in time [Rule 62]
7. All the planets revolve around the sun [Rule 62]
8. What is Ram doing? He is preparing for his exam. [Rule 62]
9. He has been working very hard for the last five years [Rule 62]
10. We have been living in this house since 1984. [No error]
11. The teacher told us that the sun rises in the East [Rule 63]
12. He regretted that he could not pass the exam. [No error]
13. He thought that God would help him [Rule 63]
14. I realized that the train had stopped [Rule 63]
15. He found that the level of water was very low. [No error]
16. I guided him more intensely than I guide you. [Rule 63-b]
17. I liked your house more than I like my own [Rule 63-b]
18. He read story books more often than he reads poetry books. [Rule 63-b]
19. He respected his teachers more than he respects his parents [Rule 63-b]
20. I met my male friends more frequently than I meet my female friends [No error]

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words used to join words, sentences and clauses together. Note the following conjunctions:
- As soon ... as
- Both ... and
- Either ... or
- Neither ... nor
- Lest ... should
- Not only ... but also
- Hardly ... before or when
- Though ... yet
- Whether ... or
- Scarcely ... when or before

Rule 64 When a negative co-relative is used in the beginning of a sentence, a helping verb must be used before the subject (e.g. do, does, did, etc.)
- Scarcely did she hear the news when she began to cry.
- Not only was he accused of theft, but also of murder.
- No sooner did she hear the news than she wept.
- No sooner did the doctor come than she died.

Also, note that no sooner is followed by than and not then or when;
- No sooner did the news reach him than he fainted. (not when or then)
- No sooner did she see me than she started grumbling. (not when or then)

Rule 65 Though ... yet
(a) When though is used with a verb in the subjunctive mood (expressing doubt, a condition contrary-to-fact, a wish, a concession) it is followed by yet and not by but:
Though he might not have recognised me, yet it is rude of him.

Though she disallowed me, yet I will go to her.

(b) When *though* is used with a verb in an indicative mood (expressing a fact or making a statement) a comma is used in place of *yet*.

Though he is my relation, I shall not spare him.

Though he is known to me, I shall not favour him.

**RULE 64—65**

**Conjunctions**

*Directions:* In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentences there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. Scarcely *has* (1)/she *finished* (2)/reading when (3)/she fell asleep. (4)/No error (5)
2. *No sooner did* (1)/they realize that they had made (2)/a mistake that the (3)/company went bankrupt. (4)/No error (5)
3. Barely *had* (1)/they won the match (2)/that the coach (3)/had a heart attack. (4)/No error (5)
4. Hardly *had* (1)/I arrived (2)/home when (3)/the telephone rang. (4)/No error (5)
5. *While* (1)/he might not have been successful, (2)/yet (3)/I offered him the chance. (4)/No error (5)
6. *Though* (1)/he is my friend, (2)/so I shall not (3)/support his misdeeds. (4)/No error (5)
7. *While* (1)/he often breaks (2)/his promises, (3)/I trust him. (4)/No error (5)
8. *Though* (1)/he knows English very well, (2)/yet I shall not (3)/hire him. (4)/No error (5)
9. *While* (1)/he might not have been successful, (2)/yet I offered him the chance. (4)/No error (5)
10. *Though* (1)/he did not permit (2)/me to enter the hall, (3)/since I am going to attend the meeting. (4)/No error (5)
11. *Scarcely* (1)/will he reach (2)/the park, (3)/when he saw a snake. (4)/No error (5)
12. *Hardly did* (1)/I finished (2)/my homework (3)/when my friends came to me for playing a game. (4)/No error (5)
13. *No sooner did* (1)/they know (2)/that they were (3)/wrong than they were arrested. (4)/No error (5)
14. *Barely* (1)/did they win (2)/the game when (3)/their opponents attacked them. (4)/No error (5)
15. *Hardly* (1)/had he learnt how (2)/to ride a cycle, (3)/when he fractured his leg. (4)/No error (5)

**Explanations**

1. Scarcely had she finished reading when she fell asleep. [*Rule 64*]
2. No sooner did they realize that they had made a mistake than the company went bankrupt [*Rule 64*]
3. Barely had they won the match when the coach had a heart attack. [*Rule 64*]
4. Hardly had I arrived home when telephone rang. [*Rule 64*]
5. Though he might not have been successful, yet I offered him the chance. [*Rule 65*]
6. Scarcely had he reached the park, when he saw a snake [*Rule 64*]
7. Hardly had I finished my homework, when my friends came to me for playing game. [*Rule 64*]
8. No sooner did they know that they were wrong than they were arrested. [*Rule 64*]
9. Barely had they won the game then their opponents attacked them [*Rule 64*]
10. Hardly had he learnt how to ride a cycle when he fractured his leg [*No error*]

**Miscellaneous Rules**

**Rule 66** *When, while, after, till, before:* When these words are used in the subordinate clause with reference to some future event, they are not followed by a verb in the future tense.

Before the rain *would* stop, they would have reached home. *(incorrect)*

Before the rain stops, they would have reached home. *(correct)*

When you *will* come to me, we will go to Ludhiana. *(incorrect)*

When you come to me, we will go to Ludhiana. *(correct)*
**Rule 67**  *Until/unless:* Mistakes are generally committed in using these words. *Until* means time before and *unless* shows condition and means if *not*.

I cannot solve it *unless* you tell me its method.

*Until* she was informed officially, she had no idea about the plans.

**Rule 68**  *Doubt that/doubt whether:* *Doubt that* is used in negative sentences and *doubt whether* in positive sentences;

I do not *doubt that* he will succeed.

I *doubt whether* the news is true.

I *doubt whether* our country is really free.

We do not *doubt that* he will be fully cured.

**Rule 69**  *Need/Needs:* As a regular verb, *need* means require. In the present tense, with third person singular, when followed by a negative, the final *s* is not added.

He need not worry. (negative *not* is followed)

He needs to be worried. (negative *not* is not followed)

However, regular forms should not be confused

He *dare* not do it again. (i.e. does not have courage)

She *dare* not come to me. (i.e. does not have courage to come to me)

However, if it is not followed by a negative word (not) or used in the sense of *challenge*, *s* is to be added.

She *dare* not to disobey me.

*but*

She *dares* to disobey me. (a challenge)

She *dares* to insult me. (a challenge)

It should, however, not be confused when used as a normal verb:

I dare, he dares, she dares, they dare, Sunita dares

**Rule 70**  *Since/from/for:* Both *since* and *from* imply a point of time (definite time, day, date, etc.) and *for* implies period of time.

(a)  *Since* indicates point of time with present perfect or perfect continuous tense.

(b)  *From* indicates point of time with all other tenses.

(c)  *For* indicates period of time with present perfect or perfect continuous tense.

For example:

I have done nothing *since* yesterday.

She has been ill *since* last Friday.

She will go to school *from* today.

He commenced work *from* 30th January.

I have not seen him *for* a long time.

**Rule 71**  *As long as/while/until:* *As long as* and *while* are used to express the duration of an action, whereas *until* is used to express the time before an action takes place (see also Rule 65).

*As long as* you remain in the office, you will get no rest. (not *until*)

Wait here *until* I come. (not as long as)

*While* I am sitting here, you can work on it. (not as *long as* or *until*)

**Rule 72**  *On/over:* *On* suggests contact with something; *over* suggests a higher position without actual contact.

Keep this book *on* the table.

Place this cup *on* the table.

Keep the umbrella *over* your head.
Rule 73  You, he/she, I: When pronouns having different persons are used, the second person (you) should come first, then the third person (he or she) and last of all the first person (I).

You, he and I should try to visit Sri Lanka. (not I, you and he)
It is between you and me. (not me and you)

Rule 74  Who and whom: To determine correct usage of who or whom cover the beginning of the sentence, including who or whom and read what is left, inserting he or him. If he sounds right use who; if him sounds right use whom.

It was he whom we chose to be our captain.
(We chose him to be captain; so use whom)
It was he who we thought would win the prize.
(We thought he would win the prize; so use who)

Rule 75  Prepositions are not required after such words as: attack, accompany, discuss, emphasize, fear, join, request, resist, pervade, precede, violate, reach, shirk, resemble, recommend, etc.

They attacked the enemy. (not on the enemy)
She resembles her mother. (not with or to her mother)
I have ordered the book. (not for the book)
One should not fear death. (not from death)
You can request him. (not request to)

Rule 76  Do not use that with words like how, whether, why, what, where, when, whom, whose, which, etc.

Nothing can be said that when he is expected to arrive. (incorrect)
Nothing can be said when he is expected to arrive. (correct)
He could not explain that why he was late. (incorrect)
He could not explain why he was late. (correct)
It is difficult to say that whether he will succeed. (incorrect)
It is difficult to say whether he will succeed. (correct)
In the above sentences that is not required. However, as to can be used. For example:
He could not explain as to why he was late.

Rule 77  Due to/ caused by: Due to and caused by introduce adjective phrases and should modify nouns. These words must be properly related to some noun or pronoun and should not be used to begin a sentence.

Her success is due to her hard work. (modifies success)
His failure was caused by his laziness. (modifies failure)
These words should not be used to begin a sentence. For example:
Due to workers’ strike, the factory remained closed. (incorrect)
Because of the workers’ strike, the factory remained closed. (correct)

Rule 78  Because of/on account of/ so that/ in order that

(a) Because of and on account of introduce adverbial phrases and should modify verbs.
He resigned because of ill-health. (modifies resigned)
She resigned on account of ill-health. (modifies resigned)

(b) To express a cause or reason use because of and to express purpose use in order that or so that.
Men work so that they may earn a living. (not because)
He missed his class because he overslept. (not in order that/so that)

(c) Do not use because and reason together.
The reason why he missed his class was because he overslept. (incorrect)
The reason why he missed his class was that he overslept. (correct)
Rule 79 Express parallel ideas in parallel form.

(a) Adjectives should be paralleled by adjectives, nouns by nouns, subordinate clauses by subordinate clauses, etc.
   This generator is inexpensive, noiseless and it is easily operated. (incorrect)
   This generator is inexpensive, noiseless and easily operated. (correct)
   This course is challenging and an inspiration. (incorrect)
   This course is challenging and inspiring. (correct)

(b) Correlative conjunctions (either ... or, neither ... nor, not only ... but also, etc.) should be followed by elements in parallel form.
   She is not only proficient in desk work but also in marketing. (incorrect)
   She is proficient not only in desk work but also in marketing. (correct)
   I have written both to their branch office and Head Office. (incorrect)
   I have written to both their branch office and Head Office. (correct)
   He would neither study at home nor would he go to school. (incorrect)
   He would neither study at home nor go to school. (correct)

RULE 66—79

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

Directions: In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. Before the (1)/ train would stop, (2)/ they would have (3)/ rushed towards the door. (4)/ No error (5)
2. I shall not (1)/ lend you money (2)/ until you (3)/ give me gold. (4)/ No error (5)
3. They did not come (1)/ unless (2)/ the meeting (3)/ was half over. (4)/ No error (5)
4. I doubt that we’ll (1)/ see the comet (2)/ if the clouds don’t (3)/ clear soon. (4)/ No error (5)
5. I doubt whether (1)/ Binny has (2)/ really (3)/ lost 15 kgs. (4)/ No error (5)
6. I have (1)/ not sold (2)/ anything (3)/ for last Monday. (4)/ No error (5)
7. The students (1)/ can handover to (2)/ the teacher (3)/ their applications. (4)/ No error (5)
8. The captain (1)/ could not (2)/ explain why (3)/ the team lost the match. (4)/ No error (5)
9. Because of the (1)/ rain the match (2)/ was (3)/ cancelled. (4)/ No error (5)
10. I have (1)/ complained both to (2)/ their distributor and retailer (3)/ for the faulty product. (4)/ No error (5)
11. Unless (1)/ he reached the spot, (2)/ he had no clue (3)/ what had happened there. (4)/ No error (5)
12. He needs (1)/ not take (2)/ the situation on (3)/ very seriously by. (4)/ No error (5)
13. You will (1)/ have to work (2)/ today as long as (3)/ I come back. (4)/ No error (5)
14. It is not (1)/ easy to explained that (2)/ why stone is (3)/ hard and take is soft. (4)/ No error (5)
15. Death will (1)/ definitely come (2)/ one day (3)/ one should not fear from it. (4)/ No error (5)
16. Why are you (1)/ throwing the articles on the ground? (2)/ keep them (3)/ over the table. (4)/ No error (5)
17. His brother (1)/ is young, (2)/ energetic (3)/ and he is passionate. (4)/ No error (5)
18. He is not only eligible (1)/ for medical course (2)/ but also (3)/ for non-medical course. (4)/ No error (5)
19. The reason (1)/ why he could not (2)/ complete his homework was because he had (3)/ played the whole day. (4)/ No error (5)
20. Due to his (1)/ long absence from (2)/ the job, (3)/ he was suspended. (4)/ No error (5)
21. Because of (1)/ his casual approach, (2)/ he was unable (3)/ to survive in competitive world. (4)/ No error (5)
22. I do not doubt (1)/ whether he (2)/ has brought (3)/ correct information (4)/ No error (5)
23. It has (1)/ been raining (2)/ continuously (3)/ since last two days. (4)/ No error (5)
24. I, you and he (1)/ must plan (2)/ how we can spend (3)/ our coming summer vacations. (4)/ No error (5)
25. It was Ram (1)/ who we (2)/ elected (3)/ our leader (4)/ No error (5)
Explanations

1. Before the train stops, they would have rushed towards the door. [Rule 66]
2. I shall not lend you money unless you give me gold. [Rule 67]
3. They did not come until the meeting was half over. [Rule 67]
4. I doubt whether we’ll see the comet if the clouds don’t clear soon. [Rule 68]
5. I doubt that Binny has really lost 15 kgs. [Rule 70]
6. I have not sold anything since last Monday. [Rule 70]
7. The students can handover the teacher their applications. [Rule]
8. The captain could not explain why the team lost the match. [Rule 76]
9. Due to the rain the match was cancelled. [Rule 77]
10. I have complained to both their distributor and retailer for the faulty product.
11. Until he reached the spot, he had no clue what had happened there. [Rule 67]
12. He need not take the situation very seriously. [Rule 69]
13. You will have to work today till I come back. [Rule 71]
14. It is not easy to explain why stone is hard and talk is soft. [Rule 76]
15. Death will definitely come one day. One should not fear it. [Rule 75]
16. Why are you throwing articles on the ground? Keep them on the table. [Rule 72]
17. His brother is young, energetic and passionate. [Rule 79-a]
18. He is eligible not only for medical course but also for non medical course. [Rule 79-b]
19. The reason why he could not complete his homework was that he had played the whole day. [Rule 78]
20. Because of his long absence from the job he was suspended. [Rule 77]
21. Because of his casual approach, he was unable to survive in this competitive world. [No error]
22. I doubt whether he has brought correct information. [Rule 68]
23. It has been raining continuously for last two days. [Rule 70]
24. You, he and I must plan how we can spend our summer vacations. [Rule 73]
25. It was Ram whom we elected our leader. [Rule 74]

AVOID REDUNDANCIES

Rule 80 Redundancy refers to the use of more words than necessary to make a statement. Redundancy is moderate formality and is restricted almost completely to indicating an excess caused by tautology: redundant phrases like ‘essential requisite’ or ‘fundamental basis’. It may also mean use of unnecessary adjectives or words that needlessly make the sentence a sort of re-statement by using unwanted words. These type of errors are often seen in written English communication and are not desirable in grammatically correct sentences.

Notice below that the words in brackets contribute nothing to the meaning. Avoid such wordiness or redundancy in your written communication:

(important or basic) essentials
in (the city of) Ludhiana
cor-operated (together)
as a (usual) rule
(true) facts
blue (in colour)
small (in size)
ten (in number)

Examples

1. The Prime Minister’s explanation represented a consensus of opinion.
   In this sentence the words ‘of opinion’ is not required and is an example of redundancy or wordiness.
2. Shanti said that she stayed for a short period of time in the hospital.
   In this sentence ‘of time’ is not needed because the ‘period’ signifies it.
3. Shri DK Oswal, our Chairman-cum-Managing Director has returned back from his European tour only this morning.
   In this sentence, one word is sufficient, if returned is being used, back need not be used.

4. To revise the rules of grammar refer back to Chapter II of this book.
   In this sentence, the usage ‘refer’ is sufficient and there is no need to add ‘back’ in this sentence.

5. He has been warned not to repeat this mistake again.
   In this sentence the word ‘again’ is redundant and should be avoided.

6. In today’s meeting I saw the whole scene with my own eyes and was surprised to see the discipline of the members.
   In this sentence, there is no need to add the words ‘with my own eyes’.

7. I saw a widow woman standing at the gate of our Church in the morning; she probably had some trouble.
   In this sentence ‘woman’ is not required.

8. I saw six different kinds of washing machines in the showroom.
   In this sentence, there is no need to add ‘different’ because the word ‘kinds’ implies the meaning.

RULE 80

AVOID REDUNDANCIES

Directions: In the following sentences, certain parts marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘5’ (i.e. ‘No error’)

1. I have (1)/purchased (2)/three different versions (3)/of the this software. (4)/No error (5)
2. The company has (1)/returned back (2)/the faulty fan as it (3)/was out of warranty. (4)/No error (5)
3. Repeating again (1)/your mistake (2)/will cause (3)/problems for you. (4)/No error (5)
4. You can rewind back (1)/the movie to know (2)/what happened (3)/before this Scene. (4)/No error (5)
5. I observed myself (1)/his behaviour (2)/in the office and found it to (3)/. (4)/No error (5)
6. Let us all (1)/cooperate together (2)/to take this (3)/company to the top. (4)/No error (5)
7. It is general (1)/censuses of opinion (2)/that we must go (3)/for a picnic today. (4)/No error (5)
8. You must (1)/first finish (2)/the food before (3)/you go to play. (4)/No error (5)
9. The audience (1)/cheered when (2)/he rose up (3)/to sing a song. (4)/No error (5)
10. He (1)/returned back (2)/after completing (3)/the task. (4)/No error (5)
11. All other members, (1)/except Mr. Sharma, (2)/attended (3)/the meeting. (4)/No error (5)
12. Reach the spot (1)/sharp at 10 (2)/or else we (3)/shall leave you behind. (4)/No error (5)
13. Ram was elected (1)/the head boy (2)/of his school (3)/unanimously by all the students. (4)/No error (5)
14. The train (1)/will reach (2)/the station sharp (3)/at 8 pm in the evening. (4)/No error (5)
15. The school (1)/opens (2)/at (3)/8 Am. (4)/No error (5)
16. In my opinion, (1)/I think that (2)/he will (3)/surely help you. (4)/No error (5)
17. I have (1)/read the (2)/biography (3)/of Gandhi’s life. (4)/No error (5)
18. The three friends (1)/have nothing (2)/in common (3)/with each other. (4)/No error (5)
19. I do not (1)/trust him. (2)/He often gives (3)/false misstatements (4)/No error (5)
20. I have (1)/enclosed herewith (2)/all the (required) (3)/documents. (4)/No error (5)

Explanations

1. I have purchased three versions of this software. [Rule 80—‘different’ is redundant here.]
2. The company has returned the faulty fan as it was out of warranty. [Rule 80—‘back’ is redundant here]
3. Repeating your mistake will cause problems for you. [Rule 80—‘again’ is redundant here]
4. You can rewind back the movie to know what happened before this scene.
5. I observed his behaviour in the office and found it to be inappropriate. [Rule 80—‘myself’ is redundant here]
6. Let us all cooperate to take this company to the top [Remove together]
7. It is general consensus that we must go for a picnic today. [Remove of opinion]
8. You must finish the food before you go to play. [Remove first]
9. The audience cheered when he rose to sing a song. [No need to add ‘up’ with ‘rose]
10. He returned after completing the task. [No need to add ‘back’ with ‘returned’]
11. All members except Mr. Sharma attended the meeting. [Remove ‘other’]
12. Reach the spot sharp at 10 or we shall leave you behind. [No need to add ‘else’ with or]
13. Ram was elected the head boy of his school unanimous by all the students’]
14. The train will reach the station sharp at 8 P.M [No need to mention “In the evening”]
15. The school opens at 8 A.m. [No error]
16. I think that he will surely help you. [Remove ‘In my opinion]
17. I have read the biography of Gandhi. [Remove ‘life’]
18. The three friends have nothing in common. [Remove ‘with each other’]
19. I do not trust him. He often gives false statements.
20. I have enclosed all the required documents. [Remove ‘herewith’]
Spotting the Errors

In several examinations, this section usually has 10–12 sentences with grammatical/word-usage/spelling errors, which are expected to be detected and rectified. For attempting such questions, familiarity with the basic grammar rules, including spellings and the correct usage of words, is essential. Some sentences may not have any error, in that case ‘No error’ is marked as answer.

There are several kinds of errors found in written communication. These may occur due to grammatical mistakes or due to slips in idiomatic usage. Grammatical errors are quite widespread. For tackling such questions in examinations, some common errors and rules of correct grammatical usage have been explained in this chapter.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

Questions for spotting errors may be in various formats, the most common one of which are illustrated below:

**SET-I**

Here, certain parts of a sentence are underlined and the candidate has to detect the error in the underlined part of the sentence.

*Illustration:* In the following sentences certain parts marked A, B, C and D are underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. You have to identify the part containing an error. In some sentences there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be ‘E’ (i.e. ‘No error’):

1. Harshad, along with his brother Ashwani and six senior bank officials, were arrested. No error
   
   A B C D E

2. Planting trees helps prevents soil erosion. No error
   
   A B C D E

3. I shall buy one of the radios that is on sale. No error
   
   A B C D E

4. She wore a dress to the party that was far more attractive than the other girls. No error
   
   A B C D E

5. Each of the hotel’s 150 rooms were equipped with AC and colour TV. No error
   
   A B C D E
2.2  ■  Objective English

**Answers**

**Explanations**
1. In this sentence, the error is in part D, which should read was in place of were. This is because the grammatical subject is Harshad Mehta only, which is singular and as such takes the singular verb was.
2. If you carefully read this sentence, you will find that there are not many men making the survey. There is only one man, who is making the survey. Therefore, the antecedent of who must be one, which takes a singular verb who is.
3. In this sentence, that refers to radios (plural subject) and takes the plural verb are. The verb must agree in number with its subject.
4. In this sentence there is an error in part D. The dress that the girl wore was more attractive than the dresses of the other girls—not more attractive than the other girls. Therefore, the sentence should read ‘… than those of the other girls.’
5. In this sentence there is an error in part B because the subject and the verb do not agree in number. The sentence should read ‘Each of the hotel’s 150 rooms was equipped…’. The singular subject (each) requires a singular verb (was equipped; not were equipped).

**SET-II**

Instead of underlining the parts of a sentence, here you will find that the sentence is split into four parts and each part is separated by a bar (/) and is either numbered 1– 4 or marked A–D. Your task is to detect the part that contains any error.

*Illustration:* Each of the following sentences is split into four parts. Detect the part containing an error. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark your answer ‘5’ or ‘E’ (i.e. ‘No error’):

1. This was one of the reason (A)/why the industry flourished (B)/in such rich countries (C)/as Japan and Britain (D). No error (E)
2. This advertising has had (A)/an adverse affect on our (B)/present business and it may (C)/damage our reputation in future (D). No error (E)
3. The number of orders (A)/for that item have increased (B)/greatly; several of them (C)/have come from Egypt (D). No error (E)
4. He is one of the employees (A)/who was given a (B)/bonus and the only one of the employees (C)/who was promoted (D). No error (E)
5. This letter, along with (A)/these invoices and the statements (B)/of monthly sales are (C)/to be typed today (D). No error (E)

**Answers**
1. (A) reasons  2. (B) effect  3. (B) has  4. (B) were  5. (C) is

**SET-III**

In another type of sentence correction question, you will find sentences with a blank space. You have to select from answer choices the word/words to make the sentence grammatically correct.

*Illustration:* Select from the answer choices given under each sentence to form grammatically correct sentence:

1. Please vote for the member . . . has done the most for our village.
   (a) whom you believe  (b) who you believed  (c) that you believe  (d) who you believe
2. The decoration of the new office block, including the furniture and curtains, . . .
   (a) is more pleasing   (b) are more pleasing   (c) is most pleasing   (d) have most pleasing
3. The chief competitor, as well as ourselves, . . . prices this summer.
   (a) are obliged in rising   (b) is obliged to rising   (c) are obliged to raise   (d) is obliged to raise
4. Neither the salesmen nor the marketing manager . . . of the system.
   (a) is favouring   (b) is in favour   (c) are in favour   (d) are for favour
5. On the results of the survey . . . and the type of campaign, we shall wage.
   (a) depends the extent   (b) depend the extent   (c) depending the extent   (d) depend the extend

Answers
1. (d) who you believe 2. (c) is most pleasing 3. (d) is obliged to raise 4. (b) is in favour 5. (b) depend the extent

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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

1. In India and other Asian countries (A)/a very large section of young female force is (B)/deployed at (C)/domestic servants particularly in urban areas. (D)/No error (E)
2. Citizens have the duty to respect the Constitution, (A)/the national flag and the national anthem, protect the sovereignty, (B)/unity of the country and safeguard public property, (C)/from avoiding violence. (D)/No error (E)
3. It should be obvious that social perceptions in (A)/respect of normative minimum living standard (B)/is not precisely numerically specifiable (C)/in quantitative terms. (D)/No error (E)
4. Inequality focuses, (A)/on the distribution of attributes (B)/such as income or consumption (C)/across the whole population. (D)/No error (E)
5. Ratio of machine work (A)/has also being considered (B)/to estimate the level of mechanization (C)/and sum of manual and machine work. (D)/No error (E)
6. Craft industries from an important sector (A)/of the Indian economy, and exports, (B)/contributing substantially to manufacturing income, employment, (C)/and the scale of these contributions is increasing. (D)/No error (E)
7. A huge unorganized market (A)/exists for credit to agricultural sector in India, (B)/which provide timely fund to this sector (C)/but on the exorbitant rate of interest. (D)/No error (E)
8. In the recent Union Budget(2007-08), (A)/agriculture has get considerable attention (B)/with the various policy initiatives (C)/from the side of finance ministry. (D)/No error (E)
9. Intensive cultivation (A)/as a result of introduction of high yielding varieties (B)/on the mid 1960’s required (C)/higher energy inputs and better management practices. (D)/No error (E)
10. To reduce the cascading impact of tax on tax (A)/and to help restoring competitiveness of service sector, (B)/a credit of the service tax paid on the input-service (C)/is allowed from 2002. (D)/No error (E)
11. Hydro energy produces no direct waste (A)/and have a considerably lower output level (B)/of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (C)/than fossil fuel powered energy plants. (D)/No error (E)
12. The National Urban Transport Policy (A)/emphasizes extensive public transport facilities (B)/and non-motorized modes (C)/above personal vehicles. (D)/No error (E)
13. Modernization requires sophistication in mechanization, (A)/which is possible (B)/at relatively large scales of operations which (C)/capital and management constraints overcome. (D)/No error (E)

14. The Andhra Pradesh weavers represent (A)/the most extreme example of what can happen (B)/when possessors of traditional knowledge (C)/find them their specialized expertise is no longer economically viable. (D)/No error (E)

15. Climate change may alter (A)/the distribution and quality (B)/of India’s natural resources (C)/or adversely affect the livelihood of its people. (D)/No error (E)

16. The Constitution has given (A)/to the union the right (B)/to legislate and collect duties on (C)/goods imported upon or exported from India. (D)/No error (E)

17. All receipts having the character (A)/of income are taxable (B)/unless there are specifically (C)/exempt from taxation. (D)/No error (E)

18. The assignment of tax powers (A)/is based on the principle (B)/of tax separation and the consequence (C)/are a vertical fiscal imbalance. (D)/No error (E)

19. A Himalayas possess one of the largest resources (A)/of snow and ice and its glaciers (B)/form a source of water for the perennial rivers (C)/such as the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra. (D)/No error (E)

20. Cooperative approaches by the government (A)/and industry are needed (B)/to enhance awareness for energy-efficient options, (C)/and upgrade relevant technical knowledge. (D)/No error (E)

21. The effect of the rising temperatures across (A)/the Earth’s surface will lead too (B)/changes in average temperatures, (C)/rainfall patterns and monsoon timings. (D)/No error (E)

22. The fundamental rights was included in the constitution (A)/because they were considered essential for the development (B)/of the personality of every individual (C)/and to preserve human dignity. (D)/No error (E)

23. Local water harvesting systems developed (A)/by local communities and households (B)/can reduce the pressure on the state (C)/to provide all the financial resources needed of water supply. (D)/No error (E)

24. Water harvesting to recharge (A)/the groundwater enhances the availability (B)/of groundwater as specific place and time and (C)/thus assures a continuous and reliable access to groundwater. (D)/No error (E)

25. The private sector used (A)/bribes to influence public policy (B)/laws and regulations, believe over half (C)/of that polled for the survey. (D)/No error (E)

26. At last, (A)/late in the afternoon, a long line (B)/of men and women were seen (C)/moving toward (D)/the Chowra Bazar. No error (E)

27. If he would have (A)/taken rest as advised by the (B)/doctor, he might (C)/not have had (D)/a second heart attack. No error (E)

28. Though you (A)/may not agree with (B)/the philosophy of Rajneesh you must admit that he had (C)/tremendous influence over (D)/a great many followers. No error (E)

29. There is no (A)/objection to him joining (B)/the Congress (I) party, provided he is willing (C)/to fit in (D)/with the party’s secular policies. No error (E)

30. A gang (A)/of armed thieves has (B)/raided (C)/the house of Mr Gupta late last night. (D)/No error (E)

31. That is (A)/one of (B)/the books (C)/that is listed (D)/in the catalogue. No error (E)

32. Everyone is expected (A)/to attend (B)/the staff meeting today, but (C)/the sales manager and I. (D)/No error (E)

33. When (A)/her plane arrives (B)/at the airport in Amritsar, I would already have (C)/left for (D)/New Delhi. No error (E)

34. Many people in Bangladesh don’t scarcely (A)/know about the (B)/hardships that the (C)/Chakma refugees are experiencing. (D)/No error (E)

35. Since (A)/we live in a money-oriented society, the average (B)/individual cares little about (C)/solving anyone’s else (D)/problem. No error (E)
36. Due to (A)/the truckers’ strike, the vegetable vendors were (B)/doing about half of (C)/the business that they were (D)/doing before. No error (E)

37. Of the (A)/two cars that you (B)/have, the new Maruti is without (C)/any question, the cheapest (D)/to run. No error (E)

38. I always had (A)/a great interest (B)/and admiration for the (C)/works of (D)/William Shakespeare. No error (E)

39. Have you (A)/read in the (B)/Hindustan Times that Kapil Dev’s shoulder (C)/was broken while playing (D)/the final Test against Pakistan. No error (E)

40. Between you and I (A)/, I am convinced (B)/that this painting by Neetu shows greater (C)/artistry than that (D)/of Reshma. No error (E)

41. Being that (A)/you are interested in the (B)/outcome of the election, let us wait till (C)/the final tally has been (D)/made. No error (E)

42. Since it (A)/was an unusually (B)/warm day, the dog laid under (C)/the tree all afternoon. (D)/No error (E)

43. Neither (A)/Rakesh nor (B)/Shakti, presented their (C)/papers before the deadline for doing (D)/so. No error (E)

44. A recent (A)/poll has indicated (B)/that Binny is considered (C)/brighter than any student (D)/in the class. No error (E)

45. The question (A)/arises as to who (B)/should go out (C)/today—you or me. (D)/No error (E)

46. The company is planning (A)/a training (B)/programme for their (C)/senior officers sometime (D)/in December. No error (E)

47. There was only (A)/a loaf of bread and two bottles of milk in the (B)/refrigerator when (C)/we came back (D)/after a weekend in Manali. No error (E)

48. Neither (A)/the old man nor his (B)/children knows (C)/what to do about the (D)/problem. No error (E)

49. Because of (A)/the recent strike in the (B)/mills, less men (C)/will be recruited in the coming (D)/season. No error (E)

50. No sooner (A)/had he entered (B)/the hall when the (C)/lights went out and everybody began (D)/to scream. No error (E)

51. The repetition (A)/of these (B)/sounds stir (C)/the emotions. (D)/No error (E)

52. Unemployment (A)/as well as (B)/poverty influence (C)/the votes. (D)/No error (E)

53. Tonsillitis (A)/is (B)/among those (C)/diseases that is curable. (D)/No error (E)

54. This is the (A)/only one of the (B)/local newspapers (C)/that print (D)/such news. No error (E)

55. Each of these (A)/companies had their (B)/account books (C)/audited. (D)/No error (E)

56. Ten rupees (A)/seem (B)/too much for (C)/such a leather bag. (D)/No error (E)

57. These days (A)/news are (B)/travelling (C)/faster than (D)/before. No error (E)

58. My best (A)/friend (B)/and advisor have (C)/made this suggestion. (D)/No error (E)

59. Rakesh was one (A)/of the only players (B)/who have not (C)/participated in this (D)/match. No error (E)

60. I have (A)/ceased worrying (B)/because I heard (C)/no more rumours. (D)/No error (E)

61. Having climbed (A)/the mountain, (B)/they have felt (C)/a real sense of achievement. (D)/No error (E)

62. When (A)/I had been (B)/at camp, I heard (C)/that my application was accepted. (D)/No error (E)

63. Measles is among (A)/those (B)/diseases that is (C)/curable now. (D)/No error (E)

64. Every member (A)/and the office bearer (B)/were aware (C)/of this move. (D)/No error (E)

65. Sunita was (A)/the better (B)/of the (C)/two in (D)/Sociology. No error (E)

66. Yesterday (A)/one of (B)/the teacher (C)/was called (D)/by the office. No error (E)

67. The timing (A)/of these strikes (B)/were (C)/poorly planned (D)/by union. No error (E)
68. Neither the (A)/manager nor the (B)/accountant were able (C)/to report on the (D)/company’s progress. No error (E)
69. Either the (A)/president or the (B)/secretary have an (C)/option to donate (D)/funds. No error (E)
70. He is (A)/the only one (B)/of the men who are (C)/making this (D)/survey. No error (E)
71. Our mill is (A)/the only one (B)/of the mills (C)/which have (D)/shown a profit this year. No error (E)
72. Kishore is the (A)/only one of (B)/the teachers who are (C)/receiving an award (D)/of merit this year. No error (E)
73. His wife (A)/and mother (B)/were (C)/standing beside (D)/him. No error (E)
74. We judge (A)/our friends (B)/both by what (C)/they say and their (D)/actions. No error (E)
75. Sunil Gavaskar runs (A)/faster than (B)/any cricket (C)/player in the (D)/team. No error (E)
76. This is not (A)/the first time (B)/I am heard (C)/of your insubordination. (D)/No error (E)
77. I want to (A)/know as to why (B)/you did not (C)/attend the (D)/office yesterday. No error (E)
78. What to (A)/speak of shorthand, (B)/he does (C)/not know even (D)/typewriting. No error (E)
79. Due to (A)/bad weather she (B)/cannot come (C)/to the office (D)/today. No error (E)
80. He went (A)/there with a view (B)/to find (C)/out the truth about yesterday’s (D)/happening. No error (E)
81. You will be (A)/going to Shimla (B)/soon for the vacations (C)/, I think. (D)/No error (E)
82. My mother (A)/is very (B)/ill, I hope (C)/she will soon die. (D)/No error (E)
83. I am (A)/sure you (B)/will get (C)/through in (D)/the examination. No error (E)
84. The objections (A)/of my secretary (B)/to accompany (C)/me to Bangalore are (D)/meaningless. No error (E)
85. Today I met (A)/a lady who (B)/was my (C)/teacher fifteen years ago. (D)/No error (E)
86. What to speak (A)/of proper medical (B)/treatment (C)/even first aid was not given (D)/to him. No error (E)
87. The reason (A)/why she is (B)/absent today (C)/is because (D)/her husband is ill. No error (E)
88. I never (A)/remember (B)/to have met (C)/this gentleman in (D)/Baroda. No error (E)
89. Don’t worry (A)/, I shall (B)/be back (C)/in a few minutes (D)/and join you. No error (E)
90. You are (A)/wrong, I never spoke (B)/to her (C)/on telephone (D)/this morning. No error (E)
91. The scenery (A)/of Kodaikanal (B)/are not (C)/doubt very (D)/beautiful. No error (E)
92. All the gentries (A)/were invited (B)/to the (C)/college annual (D)/day function. No error (E)
93. She has been (A)/advised to (B)/live on vegetable (C)/and fruits. (D)/No error (E)
94. They have (A)/purchased many (B)/items of furnitures (C)/for their new (D)/bungalow. No error (E)
95. Dozen of (A)/apples were (B)/distributed among the (C)/boys by the (D)/class teacher. No error (E)
96. They had to (A)/face much troubles (B)/during their (C)/journey to West (D)/Bengal. No error (E)
97. Most of (A)/the five-years (B)/plans of India (C)/have been (D)/successful. No error (E)
98. One of (A)/my student (B)/tells me (C)/that she has failed (D)/in English. No error (E)
99. She is (A)/more cleverer (B)/than any (C)/other girl of (D)/her age. No error (E)
100. Harder (A)/you work (B)/, the better (C)/division you (D)/get. No error (E)

Answers

1. (C) deployed as
2. (D) by avoiding violence.
3. (C) are not precisely numerically specifiable
4. (C) such as income and consumption
5. (B) has also been considered
6. (A) Craft industries form an important sector
7. (D) but at the exorbitant rate of interest.
8. (B) agriculture has got considerable attention
9. (C) in the mid 1960’s required
10. (D) is allowed since 2002.
11. (B) and has a considerably lower output level
12. (D) over personal vehicles
13. (C) at relatively large scales of operations with
14. (D) find that their specialized expertise is no longer economically viable.
15. (D) and adversely affect the livelihood of its people.
16. (D) goods imported into or exported from India.
17. (C) unless they are specifically
18. (D) is a vertical fiscal imbalance.
19. (A) The Himalayas possess one of the largest resources
20. (C) to enhance awareness of energy-efficient options,
21. (B) The effect of the rising temperatures across the Earth’s surface will lead to changes in average temperatures, rainfall patterns and monsoon timings.
22. (A) The fundamental rights were included in the constitution because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and to preserve human dignity.
23. (D) Local water harvesting systems developed by local communities and households can reduce the pressure on the state to provide all the financial resources needed for water supply.
24. (C) Water harvesting to recharge the groundwater enhances the availability of groundwater at specific place and time and thus assures a continuous and reliable access to groundwater.
25. (D) The private sector used bribes to influence public policy laws and regulations, believe over half of those polled for the survey.
26. (C) ‘… a long line … was seen …’
   The subject here is singular (line) and takes a singular verb (was seen).
27. (A) ‘If he had taken … second heart attack’.
   The verb in the if clause of a past contrary-to-fact conditional statement must take the had taken form and not the would have taken.
28. (E) There is no error in any of the underlined parts.
29. (B) ‘… no objection to his joining the …’
   Here the pronoun is acting as the subject of the gerund joining. As the subject of the gerund, the pronoun must be in the possessive case (his, not him).
30. (C) ‘A gang of armed thieves raided the …’
   The use of past tense (raided)—not present perfect tense (has raided)—is necessary because the sentence has a specific time reference (last night).
31. (D) ‘… the books that are listed …’
   That refers to books, plural noun, and, therefore, the verb must be plural (are, and not is).
32. (D) ‘… but the sales manager and me’.
   The preposition but is understood before me. Since me is the object of the preposition but, it has an objective form (me), not a nominative form.
33. (E) There is no error in any of the underlined parts.
34. (A) ‘Many people in Bangladesh scarcely know …’
   The word scarcely is sufficiently negative to express the meaning of the sentence. The word don’t should be omitted.
35. (D) ‘… about solving anyone else’s problem.’
36. (A) ‘Because of the … doing before.’
   Do not begin a sentence with the words due to. Due to is an adjective, which must have a noun to modify.
37. (D) ‘…the cheaper to run’.
   Since we are comparing two things (cars), we use the comparative degree (cheaper), not the superlative degree (cheapest).
38. (B) ‘I always had a great interest in and …’
   Here the preposition in after interest is necessary.
39. (D) ‘…was broken while he was playing the …’
Add the words he was to make the meaning clear. Otherwise it gives the impression that shoulder was playing.

40. (A) ‘Between you and me, …’
The object of the preposition between must be an objective case form (me and not I).

41. (A) ‘Since you are interested …’
Being that is not used in place of since or because.

42. (C) ‘… the dog lay under …’
The past tense of the verb lie is lay, and not laid.

43. (C) ‘… presented his papers before …’
Singular antecedent (Rakesh and Shakti) joined by or or nor are referred to by singular pronoun (his).

44. (D) ‘… brighter than any other student …’
In a comparative construction we must be sure that if A and B are compared, A is not included as part of B.

45. (D) ‘… who should go out today, you or I …’

46. (C) ‘… training programme for its …’
A singular pronoun-adjective (its, not their) must be used to refer to a collective noun (company) when the members of the collective noun are considered a unit.

47. (A) ‘There were only …’
The subject of the sentence is plural (a bread and bottles). Therefore, the verb must be plural (were, not was). Here the word there is not the subject.

48. (C) ‘… children know …’
If one of the two antecedents joined by or or nor is singular and the other is plural, the pronoun agrees with the one nearer (children).

49. (C) ‘… fewer men will be recruited …’
Less denotes amount or degree and fewer denotes number.

50. (C) ‘… the hall than the lights …’

51. (C) stirs
The subject ‘repetition’ is singular, hence ‘stirs’ a singular verb.

52. (C) influences
Two subjects joined by as well as take singular verb.

53. (D) are curable
A relative pronoun (that, who, which) used as a subject takes on a singular or plural verb to accord with its antecedent. Here ‘that’ is referring to diseases that are curable.

54. (D) prints; It is only one newspaper that prints.

55. (B) its; A singular pronoun is used to refer to such antecedents as each, either, neither, one etc.

56. (B) seems; Collective nouns, as well as noun phrases denoting a fixed quantity, frequently take a singular verb because the group or quantity is usually regarded as a unit.

57. (B) news is; Nouns like news, measles, economics etc. are treated singular.

58. (C) has; A compound subject (friend and advisor) takes a singular verb because the subject denotes one person only.

59. (C) has not; ‘who’ refers to ‘Rakesh’.

60. (C) I have heard; Because both verbs indicate action at some time before now.

61. (C) delete ‘have’; Climbing took place first; then came their sense of achievement.

62. (D) had been accepted: The had before been indicates a time prior to that of heard.

63. (C) that are; See Sentence No. 3.

64. (C) was aware; Every or each preceding singular subjects joined by and calls for a singular verb.

65. (B) the best

66. (C) teachers

67. (C) was poorly; Verb refers to ‘timings’ and not ‘strikes’.

68. (C) was able; Two nouns joined by neither … nor calls for a singular verb.

69. (C) has
2.9

70. (C) who is; Only one person is making the survey.

71. (D) which has; Only one mill is showing profit.

72. (C) who is; Only one teacher is receiving the award.

73. (B) his mother

74. (D) and by their

75. (C) any other cricket

76. (C) I have heard

77. (B) Delete ‘as to’

78. (A) Not to speak

79. (A) Owing to

80. (C) to finding out

81. (D) I suppose

82. (C) I expect

83. (D) Delete ‘in’

84. (C) to accompanying me

85. (C) who had been

86. (A) Not to speak of

87. (D) Replace ‘because’ with ‘that’

88. (A) I do not remember

89. (C) I shall come back

90. (B) I did not speak

91. (B) is no doubt

92. (A) All the gentry

93. (D) fruit (not fruits)

94. (C) of furniture (not furnitures)

95. (A) Dozens (not dozen)

96. (B) much trouble (not troubles)

97. (B) five-year plans (not five-years)

98. (B) students (not student)

99. (B) Delete ‘more’

100. (A) Add ‘The’ before ‘harder’

WORKOUT 2

1. We threw out some old furniture (A)/so that the new television set (B)/has enough space. (C)/No error (D)

2. This small table (A)/will collapse (B)/if you will stand on it. (C)/No error (D)

3. Children often (A)/quarrel on (B)/petty issue. (C)/No error (D)

4. To transport goods (A)/by sea is cheaper (B)/than land. (C)/No error (D)

5. Meatless Days (A)/have been made (B)/in to a film. (C)/No error (D)

6. He did not eat the apple (A)/because it tasted bitterly (B)/and was slightly rotten. (C)/No error (D)

7. When she arrived (A)/, I was pretty fed up (B)/because it was been a horrible weather (C)/since eight O’clock in the morning. No error (D)

8. He went on committing crime after crime (A)/, and in spite of my best efforts (B)/I could not prevent him to do so. (C)/No error (D)

9. Of the two thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D in English (A)/neither was found suitable (B)/by the examiners for the award of the degree. (C)/No error (D)

10. The doctor advised us (A)/not to told (B)/the patient about his disease. (C)/No error (D)

11. As sooner did he (A)/return from school (B)/than he was told to go to the shop. (C)/No error (D)

12. All teachers agree (A)/that Paresh is the (B)/more intelligent of all the boys is his class. (C)/No error (D)

13. But for some (A)/anxious moments, our expedition (B)/in the Himalayas was enjoyable. (C)/No error (D)

14. Javed had not forgotten (A)/the incident and could (B)/clear remember all the details. (C)/No error (D)

15. Whether you agree (A)/or not (B)/I have to send you at Bombay. (C)/No error (D)

16. How close the ball (A)/will come depends (B)/on how forcefully it was hit. (C)/No error (D)

17. In spite of the help (A)/offered to him (B)/he refuses to accept and I decided to leave him alone. (C)/No error (D)

18. If my father (A)/will approve (B)/I will go to Bombay. (C)/No error (D)

19. Bread and butter (A)/is (B)/wholesome food. (C)/No error (D)

20. It is high time (A)/that we send (B)/the answer. (C)/No error (D)

21. The angry man ran hurried (A)/into the crowded room (B)/and shouted loud at the guests. (C)/No error (D)

22. Hardly he had arrived (A)/when the house caught fire (B)/and everything was reduced to ashes. (C)/No error (D)
23. Interviews for (A) the posts of lecturer will (B) begin from Monday. (C) No error (D)
24. Good night. (A) I am glad (B) to see you of. (C) No error (D)
25. We all (A) take vegetable (B) and fruit. (C) No error (D)
26. As there are only one taxi available (A) I have no other alternative (B) but to pay the fare demanded by the driver. (C) No error (D)
27. Prayag and Parag used (A) to work for almost twelve hours in the factory (B) is were working earlier. (C) No error (D)
28. Whenever they go out (A) for shopping (B) they take their pet dog with them. (C) No error (D)
29. Monisha was to about (A) tell her teacher the (B) truth when her friend interrupted her. (C) No error (D)
30. The children were (A) playing with a ball (B) and run around when the accident occurred. (C) No error (D)
31. Avinash is not so (A) good a batsman to (B) be selected for the national cricket team. (C) No error (D)
32. He ran so fastly (A) that he reached (B) the destination in just two minutes. (C) No error (D)
33. The fireman could not (A) succeed in rescue the (B) child although they could put out the fire. (C) No error (D)
34. Anjali’s performance in the (A) drama was best than (B) Deepali’s but not as good as Vaishali’s. (C) No error (D)
35. Although he is usually (A) rude with everyone (B) he behaved nice with all of us today. (C) No error (D)
36. The policeman started (A) firing the crowd (B) when the striking workers got violent. (C) No error (D)
37. Of all the friends (A) I have had, he is the most helpful (B) and less arrogant. (C) No error (D)
38. Supposing if you (A) are arrested (B) what will you do? (C) No error (D)
39. Although we are free (A) for the last forty-five years or so (B) yet we continue to be economically backward. (C) No error (D)
40. Satyajit Ray, who conceived, co-authored (A), and directed a number of good films, was (B) one of India’s most talented film maker. (C) No error (D)
41. Neither the famine (A) nor the subsequent fire (B) was able to destroy the spirit of the people. (C) No error (D)
42. The lawyer told his client (A) that he would represent him (B) only if he pays up his fee. (C) No error (D)
43. The signpost at the gate (A) of the garden read (B): Trespassers will be prosecuted. (C) No error (D)
44. One of the drawbacks (A) of modern education are (B) that it does not encourage original thinking. (C) No error (D)
45. He was (A) acquitted from (B) the charges. (C) No error (D)
46. This watch is (A) more superior and (B) more expensive than that. (C) No error (D)
47. Some people (A) consider wealth (B) superior than wisdom. (C) No error (D)
48. Judging by what he tells me. (A) I don’t think he has made a good impression (B) to the manager of the company where he works. (C) No error (D)
49. He told me that he couldn’t buy (A) the paintings which he wants (B) very much because he didn’t have enough money. (C) No error (D)
50. There was great difference (A) of opinion between (B) the members of the Board. (C) No error (D)
51. I can speak Gujarati (A) a little but not well (B) as you do. (C) No error (D)
52. He hesitated to accept the post (A) as he did not think the salary would not be (B) enough for a man with a family of ten. (C) No error (D)
53. Finally, after long years of hardship (A) he succeeded (B) which completely altered his outlook on life. (C) No error (D)
54. While I was travelling (A) in a train (B) piece of luggage fell on my head. (C) No error (D)
55. Will the bank loan (A) me money (B) if I pledge my land? (C) No error (D)
56. No sooner did the teacher (A) enter the class (B) then the students stood up. (C) No error (D)
57. Although my car is expensive (A) I have had (B) a lot of trouble with it. (C) No error (D)
58. He asked Ramu (A) why your father (B) had lost his temper. (C) No error (D)
59. What to speak of milk (A), even water (B) was not available there. (C) No error (D)
60. My father asked me (A) to go to the fair (B) and enjoy there. (C) No error (D)
61. Although winter in Kashmir is cold (A) but it is pleasant (B) in many ways. (C) No error (D)
62. Hari was unhappy (A) that he would (B) not attend the wedding of his friend yesterday. (C) No error (D)
63. Rama could not (A) go to the picnic (B) for his mother was not well. (C) No error (D)
64. Sarita was popular (A) with her classmates that (B) she always had someone or the other coming to her house. (C) No error (D)
65. The programme which (A) came on television (B) these days in the evenings is very interesting. (C) No error (D)
66. Prakash was leading (A) a happy and leisurely (B) life after his retirement from service. (C) No error (D)
67. Elections to American (A) President take place (B) every fourth year in November. (C) No error (D)
68. Guru Ram Das was (A) the fourth Guru of the Sikhs (B) between 1674 to 1681. (C) No error (D)
69. Alexander was (A) the first European invasion (B) to set foot on the Indian soil. (C) No error (D)
70. Brazil is (A) the larger (B) country in South America. (C) No error (D)
71. Mercury is (A) the best conductors (B) of heat and is used in thermometers. (C) No error (D)
72. We are (A) fortunate in being able (B) to visit Puri because there is many who cannot go there. (C) No error (D)
73. If a man joins a post and do (A) not work he is (B) asked to resign the post. (C) No error (D)
74. After Independence many (A) people have say (B) many things about the national language. (C) No error (D)
75. Us (A) may stay (B) in Darjeeling until the monsoon starts. (C) No error (D)
76. There will be (A) increased emphasis on (B) heavy industry in planning. (C) No error (D)
77. Due to the explosion the (A) walls bursted apart (B) and the roof was blown off. (C) No error (D)
78. The selection Board will (A) call only those (B) candidates whom have the proper qualifications. (C) No error (D)
79. In the high school, girls often do (A) as good as boys (B) if not better than the boys. (C) No error (D)
80. The authorities states (A) that the students are (B) responsible for the lack of discipline in the colleges. (C) No error (D)
81. No employee are (A) permitted to act on (B) behalf of the company in financial matters. (C) No error (D)
82. She denied (A) that (B) she did not (C) commit the crime. (D) No error (E)
83. I prefer (A) punishment (B) than (C) insult. (D) No error (E)
84. My friend always prefers (A) reading short stories (B) than voluminous novels. (C) No error (D)
85. It has been unbearable hot (A) for (B) the last two months. (C) No error (D)
86. On the occasion, (A) a tribal chieftain boldly asserted that any one of his boys could kill a tiger (B) with his bare hands. (C) No error (D)
87. It’s time (A) we do something to check (B) the incidence of this infectious disease. (C) No error (D)
88. Neither John nor Jim was able to tell me (A) who had visited our place (B) in the evening in my absence. (C) No error (D)
89. Neither of the contestant was (A) in a proper physical condition (B) to do his best work. (C) No error (D)
90. No everything (A) that a daily newspaper prints (B) is intended to be read for its educational value. (C) No error (D)
91. It was now six (A) and he was tired (B) because he has been working since dawn. (C) No error (D)
92. A report of the meetings, (A) and a list of the new officers (B) are printed on the third page. (C) No error (D)
93. Why you worry me (A) when this problem of yours (B) can be solved by your brother? (C) No error (D)
94. When you have written your essay (A), read it over carefully (B) to correct possible mistakes. (C) No error (D)
95. If you will let me try (A)/I will make this engine go (B)/but you had better get out of the way first. (C)/
   No error (D)
96. Being a very hot day (A)/I stayed at home (B)/and prepared for my examination. (C)/No error (D)
97. He told me (A)/the same old story (B)/in great details. (C)/No error (D)
98. The two brothers have never been (A)/on good terms (B)/to each other. (C)/No error (D)
99. The man disappeared (A)/after he has committed (B)/a murder in the running train. (C)/No error (D)
100. This carpenter is the most skilled (A)/of all other carpenters (B)/in our workshop. (C)/No error (D)

**Answers**

1. (C) ‘has’ should be replaced with ‘had’
2. (C) Remove ‘will’ after ‘you’
3. (B) ‘on’ should be replaced with ‘over’
4. (C) ‘land’ should be replaced with ‘the land’
5. (B) ‘have’ should be replaced with ‘has’
6. (B) ‘bitterly’ should be replaced with ‘bitter’
7. (B) ‘has been’ should be used
8. (C) ‘to do so’ should be replaced with ‘from doing so’
9. (A) ‘thesis’ should be replaced with ‘theses’
10. (B) ‘told’ should be replaced with ‘tell’
11. (A) ‘as’ should be replaced with ‘no’
12. (C) ‘more’ should be replaced with ‘most’
13. (D) This sentence is correct
14. (C) ‘clear’ should be replaced with ‘clearly’
15. (C) ‘at’ should be replaced with ‘to’
16. (C) ‘was’ should be replaced with ‘has been’
17. (C) ‘I decided’ should be replaced with ‘I have decided’
18. (B) ‘will approve’ should be replaced with ‘approves’
19. (D) The sentence is correct
20. (C) ‘the’ should be replaced with ‘an’
21. (C) ‘loud’ should be replaced with ‘loudly’
22. (D) The sentence is correct
23. (B) ‘posts’ should be replaced with ‘post’
24. (C) ‘see you of’ should be replaced with ‘see you off’
25. (D) The sentence is correct
26. (A) ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’
27. (C) ‘is’ should be replaced with ‘they’
28. (D) This sentence is correct
29. (A) ‘to about’ should be replaced with ‘about to’
30. (C) ‘run’ should be replaced with ‘running’
31. (B) ‘to’ should be replaced with ‘as to’
32. (A) ‘fastly’ should be replaced with ‘fast’
33. (B) ‘rescue’ should be replaced with ‘rescuing’
34. (B) ‘best’ should be replaced with ‘better’
35. (C) ‘nice’ should be replaced with ‘nicely’
36. (B) ‘firing’ should be replaced with ‘firing at’
37. (C) ‘less’ should be replaced with ‘the least’
38. (A) ‘Supposing if’ should be replaced with ‘Suppose’
39. (A) ‘are free’ should be replaced with ‘have been free’
40. (C) ‘maker’ should be replaced with ‘makers’
41. (B) ‘or’ should be replaced with ‘nor’
42. (C) ‘pays’ should be replaced with ‘paid’
43. (D) This sentence is correct.
44. (B) ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’.
45. (B) ‘from’ should be replaced with ‘of’.
46. (B) ‘more superior’ should be replaced with ‘superior to’.
47. (C) ‘than’ should be replaced with ‘to’.
48. (C) ‘to’ should be replaced with ‘on’.
49. (B) ‘wants’ should be replaced with ‘wanted’.
50. (B) ‘between’ should be replaced with ‘among’.
51. (B) ‘well’ should be replaced with ‘as well’.
52. (B) Delete ‘not’ after ‘would’.
53. (D) This sentence is correct.
54. (C) ‘piece’ should be replaced with ‘a piece’.
55. (A) ‘loan’ should be replaced with ‘lend’.
56. (C) ‘then’ should be replaced with ‘than’.
57. (B) ‘I’ should be replaced with ‘yet I’.
58. (B) ‘your’ should be replaced with ‘his’.
59. (A) ‘What’ should be replaced with ‘Not’.
60. (A) ‘asked’ should be replaced with ‘told’.
61. (B) ‘but’ should be replaced with ‘yet’.
62. (B) ‘would’ should be replaced with ‘could’.
63. (D) This sentence is correct.
64. (A) ‘was’ should be replaced with ‘was so’.
65. (B) ‘came’ should be replaced with ‘comes’.
66. (D) The sentence is correct.
67. (B) ‘president’ should be replaced with ‘presidency’.
68. (C) ‘between’ should be replaced with ‘from’.
69. (B) ‘invasion’ should be replaced with ‘invader’.
70. (B) ‘larger’ should be replaced with ‘largest’.
71. (B) ‘conductors’ should be replaced with ‘conductor’.
72. (C) ‘is’ should be replaced by ‘are’.
73. (B) ‘say’ should be replaced with ‘said’.
74. (A) ‘Us’ should be replaced with ‘We’.
75. (B) ‘increased’ should be replaced with ‘an increased’.
76. (B) ‘burst’ should be replaced with ‘burst’.
77. (C) ‘whom’ should be replaced with ‘who’.
78. (D) This sentence is correct.
79. (A) ‘states’ should be replaced with ‘state’.
80. (A) ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’.
81. (B) ‘do’ should be replaced with ‘does’.
82. (C) ‘not’ should be replaced with ‘did’.
83. (C) ‘than’ should be replaced with ‘to’.
84. (C) ‘than’ should be replaced with ‘to’.
85. (A) ‘unbearable’ should be replaced with ‘unbearably’.
86. (D) This sentence is correct.
87. (B) ‘do’ should be replaced with ‘did’.
88. (A) ‘was’ should be replaced with ‘were’.
89. (C) ‘do his’ should be replaced with ‘perform’. Delete ‘work’.
90. (A) ‘No’ should be replaced with ‘Not’.
91. (C) ‘has’ should be replaced with ‘had’.
92. (C) ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’.
93. (A) ‘you’ should be replaced with ‘do you’.
94. (C) Delete ‘possible’ after ‘correct’.
95. (A) Delete ‘will’ after ‘you’
96. (A) ‘Being’ should be replaced with ‘It being’
97. (C) ‘details’ should be replaced with ‘detail’
98. (C) ‘to’ should be replaced with ‘with’
99. (B) ‘has’ should be replaced with ‘had’
100. (B) Delete ‘other’ after ‘all’

**WORKOUT 3**

1. Countries with high levels of corruption, (A)/like India, had found themselves (B)/less able to attract investment (C)/and aid in a competitive global market. (D)/No error (E)
2. Poverty coupled which rapidly growing (A)/population, ignorance and increasing dependency load (B)/are behind the grim incidence of children employment (C)/in the villages and towns of developing countries. (D)/No error (E)
3. The attitudes of parents also contribute for child labour; (A)/some parents feel that children should work in order (B)/to develop skills useful in the job market, (C)/instead of taking advantage of a formal education. (D)/No error (E)
4. Poverty is not just income deficiency; (A)/the need for enabling environment (B)/both physical and psychological (C)/need to the addressed. (D)/No error (E)
5. The basis of taxation incurred (A)/is the gross receipts (B)/before deducting the related expenses (C)/in connection with earning such receipts. (D)/No error (E)
6. Working children are counted as workers (A)/only if these contribute towards (B)/the national product based on (C)/economic accounting model. (D)/No error (E)
7. The weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties (A)/in the international financial markets (B)/have had their impact (C)/in emerging market economies like India. (D)/No error (E)
8. The decline in reserves (A)/is partly due to (B)/intervention from the RBI to stem the slide (C)/of the rupee against the US dollar. (D)/No error (E)
9. It was indicated that (A)/the macroeconomic dimensions of fiscal policies (B)/is best understood with reference to fiscal aggregates (C)/at the level of consolidated general government. (D)/No error (E)
10. Sustainable development (A)/is a difficult balancing act (B)/on countries especially (C)/with low incomes. (D)/No error (E)
11. Monetary policy remained (A)/focused on controlling inflation (B)/or anchoring inflationary expectations, (C)/with 13 adjustments in policy rates since March 2010. (D)/No error (E)
12. Implementing carbon mitigation options (A)/in buildings is associated (B)/with a wide range of co-benefits, (C)/including improved energy security and system reliability. (D)/No error (E)
13. It will effectively address (A)/the issue of education of children (B)/of migrant labourers as there children (C)/can be admitted at new places, without cumbersome verification. (D)/No error (E)
14. Even some industrialized nations (A)/have viewed the operations of credit rating agencies (B)/with concern, especially (C)/then their own credit ratings have been downgraded. (D)/No error (E)
15. The standard sovereign credit rating, (A)/is a statement of (B)/how safe and rewarding a nation’s credit is (C)/without every account where other nation’s stand on this dimension. (D)/No error (E)
16. Prices are signals (A)/to consumers and sellers (B)/and all those who deal (C)/in those products of shortages and abundance. (D)/No error (E)
17. Heat transfer (A)/to the thermometer took place (B)/by the conventional three mechanisms, (C)/conduction, convection and radiation. (D)/No error (E)
18. Policymaking has to move on (A)/from a purely mechanistic exercise (B)/of implementing well-worn rules (C)/to nurturing bold, strategic ideas and putting that to work. (D)/No error (E)
19. Specified tools used (A)/in the handicrafts sector (B)/included in an list of specified goods (C)/allowed to be imported duty free to handicrafts exporters. (D)/No error (E)
20. A concessional rate (A)/of excise duty of 10 per cent (B)/is prescribed for hydrogen vehicles (C)/based in fuel cell technology. (D)/No error (E)
21. A tariff rate (A)/of excise duty for 10 per cent is prescribed (B)/for jute yarn while it is being simultaneously (C)/exempted from excise duty. (D)/No error (E)

22. A fundamental shift (A)/in the approach of public expenditure management (B)/by removing the Plan–Non-Plan distinction (C)/or with budgeting linked to outputs and outcomes. (D)/No error (E)

23. Indian Railways have been taking measures (A)/to judiciously augment its resources (B)/through public private partnerships (PPP), cost sharing with (C)/state governments and other stake holders, and market borrowings. (D)/No error (E)

24. The fiscal outcome in 2011–12 (A)/is likely to be affected by the macroeconomic setting (B)/with indicates a sharp slowdown (C)/in industry and rising costs affecting profits. (D)/No error (E)

25. The sharp rise and volatility of prices (A)/of oil and petroleum products (B)/at international markets has become (C)/a matter of global concern. (D)/No error (E)

26. The teacher asked the students (A)/if each of them (B)/were ready to take (C)/practical class everyday. (D)/No error (E)

27. There is no doubt (A)/that a majority of workers (B)/is in favour (C)/of increasing wages. (D)/No error (E)

28. No sooner he left the office (A)/than it started raining heavily (B)/enough to make (C)/him completely wet. (D)/No error (E)

29. One of my first friend (A)/is both a novelist (B)/and a poet (C)/of repute. (D)/No error (E)

30. Even after hearing the leader (A)/for a long time (B)/the followers could not make out (C)/which he was talking about. (D)/No error (E)

31. The principal along with the teachers (A)/were seen boarding a bus (B)/to go to a picnic (C)/on a national holiday. (D)/No error (E)

32. With the introduction of the new syllabus (A)/the number of colleges reporting (B)/high results were decreasing (C)/year after year. (D)/No error (E)

33. The management warned the employees (A)/that if they persist (B)/in their obstructionist attitude, they would be suspended. (C)/No error (D)

34. A morning bath (A)/is good not only for body (B)/but also for the mind. (C)/No error (D)

35. He has taken his (A)/degree examination last year (B)/but failed. (C)/No error (D)

36. The police were (A)/on the alert (B)/to see that nothing goes wrong. (C)/No error (D)

37. Such candidates who have not (A)/cleared the written test (B)/will not be called for the interview. (C)/No error (D)

38. Many precious lives were (A)/lose in a collision (B)/between a truck and a bus. (C)/No error (D)

39. He has been going to the office (A)/for a year now (B)/and he even can’t understand its working. (C)/No error (D)

40. On second thoughts (A)/the employee has withdrawn (B)/his resignation from his job a week ago. (C)/No error (D)

41. He would have lent me some money (A)/if he was knowing (B)/that I had lost everything. (C)/No error (D)

42. The dark and tranquil atmosphere (A)/was occasionally disturbed (B)/by the thunder and lightning in the sky. (C)/No error (D)

43. It surprises me to infer from what you say (A)/that he always intended to achieve his aim (B)/by hook or crook. (C)/No error (D)

44. The manager of his bank (A)/is a close friend (B)/of me. (C)/No error (D)

45. He ought to start at one (A)/lest he may not miss the train (B)/and fail to appear for the interview. (C)/No error (D)

46. He refused to recognise (A)/that the goldmine there (B)/was of poor quality. (C)/No error (D)

47. They swam all night (A)/in the pond (B)/isn’t it? (C)/No error (D)

48. If you will work hard (A)/you will surely get a seat (B)/in any medical college in India. (C)/No error (D)

49. If a man runs after money he is greedy (A)/, if he keeps it he’s a miser (B)/, and if he spends it he is extravagant. (C)/No error (D)
50. It passes my understanding (A) as to how can you doubt the truth of (B) what the venerable old man has said. (C) No error (D)

51. He suggested me that (A) we should put the cupboard in the corner (B) near the window. (C) No error (D)

52. When I along with some others, (A) went to meet the principal (B) the peon prevented us to enter his office. (C) No error (D)

53. The new joint venture company (A) would first look into the tender conditions (B) of both basic and value added services (C) before submit its bid. (D) No error (E)

54. Prosperity should have (A) alleviated poverty, but it has (B) instead aggravated (C) to the process of exploiting the poor. (D) No error (E)

55. Neither he (A) nor his wife (B) was invited for (C) the inaugural function. (D) No error (E)

56. It is definitely (A) kind of this attitude (B) that is required in (C) this day and age. (D) No error (E)

57. No sooner did (A) the bell rung (B) than the children (C) ran towards the classroom. (D) No error (E)

58. The school teachers encourages (A) the children who (B) have difficulty in understanding the (C) subject matter in the class. (D) No error (E)

59. Our efforts will be well rewarded (A) if some people imbibe new ideas (B) and plunged themselves into the (C) challenging task of nation-building. (D) No error (E)

60. Society’s role is (A) just not to provide (B) guns and goods but a sense (C) of purpose and a philosophy of life. (D) No error (E)

61. But for (A) your co-operation and blessings (B) this work (C) could not have been completed. (D) No error (E)

62. To my uttered surprise (A) I found that children (B) with learning difficulties were (C) using computers with ease. (D) No error (E)

63. The health workers are (A) being tried their best (B) to popularise (C) preventive measures. (D) No error (E)

64. Several issues raising (A) in the meeting could (B) be amicably resolved (C) due to his tactful handling. (D) No error (E)

65. Motivating employees with (A) traditional authority and financial (B) incentives have become (C) increasingly difficult. (D) No error (E)

66. What is needed today is (A) a new breed of managers (B) with a new set of concepts (C) and a feasible way about thinking. (D) No error (E)

67. Your machine would not have (A) given you so much trouble (B) if you had (C) maintained it proper. (D) No error (E)

68. He ought (A) not have (B) done such a (C) filthy thing. (D) No error (E)

69. Generally people have not receptive (A) and fail to notice the (B) irrelevant answers they (C) get for straight questions. (D) No error (E)

70. He could succeed (A) in catching the ball (B) before it reaches (C) the boundary line. (D) No error (E)

71. Even at the planning stage (A) Rajesh was quite sure (B) that the scheme was (C) binding to fail. (D) No error (E)

72. The environment in which (A) companies operating (B) today is (C) undergoing frenetic changes. (D) No error (E)

73. There (A) have (B) been heavy (C) rainfall yesterday. (D) No error (E)

74. Neither the (A) head constable (B) nor other policemen is (C) injured. (D) No error (E)

75. Every (A) leaf and every flower proclaim (B) the (C) glory of God. (D) No error (E)

76. Playing (A) the (B) harmonium and (C) singing are (D) difficult. (E) No error (F)

77. Six miles (A) are (B) a long (C) distance. (D) No error (E)

78. The team (A) are (B) out to (C) win the match. (D) No error (E)

79. The (A) cluster of (B) grapes were (C) plucked by the child. (D) No error (E)

80. A box of (A) apples are (B) in (C) the car. (D) No error (E)
81. The (A)/jury is (B)/arguing among (C)/themselves. (D)/No error (E)
82. I did not (A)/do no work (B)/during (C)/the day. (D)/No error (E)
83. He has been (A)/complaining (B)/that his brother comes seldom (C)/to meet. (D)/No error (E)
84. Let us (A)/hire (B)/a taxi I cannot hardly (C)/walk. (D)/No error (E)
85. You are (A)/wrong (B)/I never met (C)/him yesterday. (D)/No error (E)
86. It will (A)/not rain, (B)/I do not (C)/think so. (D)/No error (E)
87. I started (A)/the (B)/car and drive (C)/down the street. (D)/No error (E)
88. Mary (A)/cut (B)/Anne’s hair (C)/and curls them. (D)/No error (E)
89. You (A)/wash (B)/the (C)/dishes and I dry them. (D)/No error (E)
90. Now (A)/they watched (B)/the (C)/river everyday. (D)/No error (E)
91. They (A)/often (B)/went (C)/fishing together. (D)/No error (E)
92. He (A)/went (B)/before I (C)/left this place. (D)/No error (E)
93. If (A)/I (B)/am (C)/a king. (D)/No error (E)
94. I (A)/saw (B)/him when (C)/he talked to his friend. (D)/No error (E)
95. He (A)/is (B)/working for (C)/the past four hours. (D)/No error (E)
96. I (A)/will (B)/come (C)/just now. (D)/No error (E)
97. I (A)/watched (B)/him (C)/fell. (D)/No error (E)
98. I told you (A)/that (B)/he ought to (C)/come today. (D)/No error (E)
99. I (A)/will (B)/contact you when (C)/you will come. (D)/No error (E)
100. He (A)/will leave (B)/you (C)/in lunch. (D)/No error (E)

Answers

1. (B) Countries with high levels of corruption, like India, have found themselves less able to attract investment and aid in a competitive global market.
2. (A) Poverty coupled with rapidly growing population, ignorance and increasing dependency load are behind the grim incidence of children employment in the villages and towns of developing countries.
3. (A) The attitudes of parents also contribute to child labour; some parents feel that children should work in order to develop skills useful in the job market, instead of taking advantage of a formal education.
4. (D) Poverty is not just income deficiency; the need for enabling environment both physical and psychological needs to be addressed.
5. (C) The basis of taxation incurred is the gross receipts after deducting the related expenses in connection with earning such receipts.
6. (B) Working children are counted as workers only if they contribute towards the national product based on economic accounting model.
7. (D) The weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international financial markets have had their impact on emerging market economies like India.
8. (C) The decline in reserves is partly due to intervention by the RBI to stem the slide of the rupee against the US dollar.
9. (C) It was indicated that the macroeconomic dimensions of fiscal policies are best understood with reference to fiscal aggregates at the level of consolidated general government.
10. (C) Sustainable development is a difficult balancing act in countries especially with low incomes.
11. (C) Monetary policy remained focused on controlling inflation and anchoring inflationary expectations, with 13 adjustments in policy rates since March 2010.
12. (C) Implementing carbon mitigation options in buildings is associated with a wide range of co-benefits, including improved energy security and system reliability.
13. (C) It will effectively address (A)/the issue of education of children (B)/of migrant labourers as their children (C)/can be admitted at new places, without cumbersome verification.
14. (D) Even some industrialized nations have viewed the operations of credit rating agencies with concern, especially when their own credit ratings have been downgraded.
15. (D) The standard sovereign credit rating is a statement of how safe and rewarding a nation’s credit is, without any account where other nation’s stand on this dimension.

16. (D) Prices are signals to consumers and sellers and all those who deal in these products of shortages and abundance.

17. (B) Heat transfer to the thermometer takes place by the conventional three mechanisms, conduction, convection and radiation.

18. (D) Policymaking has to move on from a purely mechanistic exercise of implementing well-worn rules to nurturing bold, strategic ideas and putting them to work.

19. (C) Specified tools used in the handicrafts sector included in the list of specified goods allowed to be imported duty free to handicrafts exporters.

20. (D) A concessional rate of excise duty of 10 percent prescribed for hydrogen vehicles based on fuel cell technology.

21. (B) A tariff rate of excise duty of 10 per cent prescribed for jute yarn while it is being simultaneously exempted from excise duty.

22. (D) A fundamental shift in the approach of public expenditure management by removing the Plan–Non-Plan distinction and with budgeting linked to outputs and outcomes.

23. (A) Indian Railways has been taking measures to judiciously augment its resources through public private partnerships (PPP), cost sharing with state governments and other stake holders, and market borrowings.

24. (C) The fiscal outcome in 2011–12 is likely to be affected by the macroeconomic setting which indicates a sharp slowdown in industry and rising costs affecting profits.

25. (C) The sharp rise and volatility of prices of oil and petroleum products in international markets has become a matter of global concern.

26. (C) ‘were’ should be replaced with ‘was’

27. (C) ‘is’ should be replaced with ‘are’

28. (A) ‘No sooner he left’ should be replaced with ‘no sooner had he left’

29. (A) ‘My first friend’ should be replaced with ‘my best friends’

30. (D) ‘which he was’ should be replaced with ‘what he was’

31. (B) ‘were seen’ should be replaced with ‘was seen’

32. (C) ‘results are’ should be replaced with ‘results were’

33. (B) ‘if they persist’ should be replaced with ‘if they persisted’

34. (B) ‘only for body’ should be replaced with ‘only for the body’

35. (A) ‘has taken’ should be replaced with ‘took’

36. (C) ‘goes wrong’ should be replaced with ‘went wrong’

37. (A) ‘such candidates’ should be replaced with ‘those candidates’

38. (B) ‘lose in’ should be replaced with ‘lost in’

39. (C) ‘he even’ should be replaced with ‘yet’

40. (B) ‘has withdrawn’ should be replaced with ‘withdrew’

41. (B) ‘was knowing’ should be replaced with ‘had known’

42. (D) This sentence is correct

43. (C) ‘crook’ should be replaced with ‘by crook’

44. (C) ‘of me’ should be replaced with ‘of mine’

45. (B) Delete ‘not’

46. (C) ‘was of poor’ should be replaced with ‘is of poor’

47. (C) ‘isn’t it’ should be replaced with ‘didn’t they’

48. (A) ‘you will work’ should be replaced with ‘you work hard’

49. (D) This sentence is correct

50. (B) Delete ‘the truth of’

51. (A) ‘suggested me’ should be replaced with ‘suggested to me’

52. (C) ‘prevented us to enter’ should be replaced with ‘prevented us from entering’

53. (D) ‘before submit’ should be replaced with ‘before submitting’

54. (C) ‘aggravated its’ should be replaced with ‘aggravated it to’

55. (C) ‘was invited’ should be replaced with ‘were invited’

56. (B) ‘kind of this attitude’ should be replaced with ‘this kind of attitude’
Spotting the Errors

57. (B) ‘the bell rung’ should be replaced with ‘the bell ring’
58. (A) ‘teachers encourages’ should be replaced with ‘teachers encourage’
59. (C) ‘and plunged’ should be replaced with ‘and plunge’
60. (B) ‘just not to’ should be replaced with ‘not only to’
61. (E) This sentence is correct
62. (A) ‘uttered surprise’ should be replaced with ‘utter surprise’
63. (B) ‘being tried their best’ should be replaced with ‘trying their best’
64. (A) ‘issues raising’ should be replaced with ‘issues raised’
65. (C) ‘have become’ should be replaced with ‘has become’
66. (D) ‘about thinking’ should be replaced with ‘of thinking’
67. (D) ‘maintained it proper’ should be replaced with ‘maintained it properly’
68. (B) ‘not have’ should be replaced with ‘not to have’
69. (A) ‘have not receptive’ should be replaced with ‘are not receptive’
70. (C) ‘before it reaches’ should be replaced with ‘before it reached’
71. (D) ‘binding to fail’ should be replaced with ‘bound to fail’
72. (B) ‘companies operating’ should be replaced with ‘companies are operating’
73. (B) ‘have’ should be replaced with ‘has’
74. (C) ‘policemen is’ should be replaced with ‘policemen were’
75. (B) ‘flower proclaim’ should be replaced with ‘flower proclaims’
76. (D) ‘singing are’ should be replaced with ‘singing is’
77. (B) ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’
78. (B) ‘are’ should be replaced with ‘is’
79. (C) ‘grapes were’ should be replaced with ‘grapes was’
80. (B) ‘apples are’ should be replaced with ‘apples is’
81. (B) ‘jury is’ should be replaced with ‘jury are’
82. (B) ‘do the work’ should be replaced with ‘do any work’
83. (C) ‘comes seldom’ should be replaced with ‘seldom comes’
84. (C) ‘I cannot hardly’ should be replaced with ‘I can hardly’
85. (C) ‘never met’ should be replaced with ‘did not meet’
86. (C) delete ‘do not’
87. (C) ‘and drive’ should be replaced with ‘and drove’
88. (B) ‘cut’ should be replaced with ‘cuts’
89. (B) ‘I dry them’ should be replaced with ‘I shall dry them’
90. (B) ‘they watched’ should be replaced with ‘they watch’
91. (E) This sentence is correct
92. (C) ‘before I’ should be replaced with ‘much before I’
93. (C) ‘am’ should be replaced with ‘were’
94. (D) ‘he talked’ should be replaced with ‘he was talking’
95. (B) ‘is’ should be replaced with ‘has been’
96. (B) ‘will’ should be replaced with ‘shall’
97. (D) ‘fell’ should be replaced with ‘fall’
98. (C) ‘he ought to’ should be replaced with ‘he shall/will’
99. (D) ‘you will’ should be replaced with ‘you shall’
100. (D) ‘in lunch’ should be replaced ‘after lunch’

WORKOUT 4

Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of
the sentence. If there is no error, mark the answer ‘E’.

1. The food price index (A)/consists of to subcomponents, (B)/namely primary food articles (C)/and
manufactured food products. (D)/No error (E)
2. Global growth remains (A)/very weak and the renewed sluggishness (B)/in the global economy has led to some moderation (C)/in global commodity prices – particularly these of food and metals. (D)/No error (E)

3. The government monitors (A)/the price situation regularly (B)/at price stability remains (C)/high on its agenda. (D)/No error (E)

4. In recent years, (A)/the pace and quality of banking (B)/has changed with the adoption (C)/of technological advancements. (D)/No error (E)

5. Monetary tightening in India has (A)/lead to some correction in stock markets, (B)/just as it happened in other emerging market economies (C)/as their central banks tightened their grips. (D)/No error (E)

6. In India, FDI (A)/is preferred over portfolio flows (B)/as the FDI flows trend to be more stable (C)/than portfolio and other forms of capital flows. (D)/No error (E)

7. On an annual average basis, (A)/the rupee appreciated (B)/against major international currencies (C)/expect the Japanese yen in fiscal 2010–11. (D)/No error (E)

8. The size of foreign exchange reserves (A)/could been a constraining factor (B)/in checking depreciation of local currency (C)/in the event of external shock and reversal of capital. (D)/No error (E)

9. Conditions for (A)/international trade finance/(B)/have also been adversely affected (C)/from current unstable financial conditions. (D)/No error (E)

10. Except pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. (A)/all the other nine items witnessed (B)/an decrease in global share (C)/in 2010 over 2009, with cotton being at the top of the list. (D)/No error (E)

11. Self-assessment on customs (A)/to usher in a new era of trust-based customs–trade partnership, (B)/modernize the customs administration (C)/and quicken the clearance of cargo. (D)/No error (E)

12. Management planning is a process – (A)/not an event; (B)/i.e. it do not end with the production of a plan, (C)/but continues through its implementation and beyond. (D)/No error (E)

13. When the management plan (A)/has been prepared and approved, (B)/and the operational plans are in place to guide its implementation, (C)/field staff are that able to put the plan into practice. (D)/No error (E)

14. The net interest margin (A)/is a measure of how well the institution (B)/is able to maintain (C)/a spread among the interest income to interest expense. (D)/No error (E)

15. The manager thinks (A)/how to use the hands of others, (B)/gave the workers instructions (C)/and monitor their performance. (D)/No error (E)

16. The line organization present (A)/all the management levels (B)/and operational functions of the organization, (C)/but does not contain advisory functions. (D)/No error (E)

17. Decentralization occurs (A)/when a significant amount of authority (B)/was delegated (C)/to lower levels in the organization. (D)/No error (E)

18. Personnel requirements (A)/are assessed (B)/and the physical resources needed (C)/to accomplish the objectives determined. (D)/No error (E)

19. At the moment, a job (A)/becomes to complex (B)/too diverse, or too voluminous for one person, (C)/the need for delegation arises. (D)/No error (E)

20. Once the employee understands the job, (A)/that person would be (B)/made aware of how performance (C)/will be measured. (D)/No error (E)

21. The designer may (A)/adjust the planning (B)/to accommodate (C)/the available human resources and equipment. (D)/No error (E)

22. The ability to effectively communicate (A)/in work, home, and in life is probably (B)/one of the most important sets (C)/of skills a person needs. (D)/No error (E)

23. Co-operation among workers (A)/is possible only when this is (B)/an exchange of information between (C)/individuals and groups and between the management and the employees. (D)/No error (E)

24. Morale and good relations (A)/in the organization are essential (B)/of achieving goals of the organization and promoting (C)/its benevolence goodwill in the public. (D)/No error (E)

25. The company has to (A)/provide factual information (B)/about profitability, quality of products, facilities provided (C)/to the workers and services rendered towards the community. (D)/No error (E)
26. No sooner did (A)/I reach (B)/Delhi railway station than (C)/the train departed. (D)/No error (E)
27. As soon as I will (A)/reach Patna I will (B)/send you the books (C)/you have asked for. (D)/No error (E)
28. One of my good quality (A)/is that I do not (B)/take things like (C)/this very seriously. (D)/No error (E)
29. Our housing society comprises of (A)/eight blocks and (B)/forty-eight flats in an (C)/area of about thousand square metres. (D)/No error (E)
30. It being a (A)/pleasant morning I (B)/decided to go out (C)/on walking in the garden. (D)/No error (E)
31. We are happy that (A)/our prime minister (B)/with the members (C)/of his cabinet are to be present at the function. (D)/No error (E)
32. Neither the size nor the colour (A)/of clothes which (B)/I purchased for him (C)/yesterday were right. (D)/No error (E)
33. I heard to my surprise, (A)/that the present (B)/I send him was not (C)/to his taste. (D)/No error (E)
34. Let us refer (A)/this matter to the principal. (B)/We shall abide (C)/with his decision. (D)/No error (E)
35. If I would have come (A)/a little earlier, I would have (B)/got a glimpse (C)/of my beloved leader. (D)/No error (E)
36. When you buy something (A)/on the instalment system, (B)/you are not required to pay (C)/the whole price at once. (D)/No error (E)
37. I am waiting for you (A)/for the last two hours (B)/but you did not bother (C)/to turn up on time. (D)/No error (E)
38. It is indeed commendable (A)/that the apex court has deemed (B)/it necessary to remind the government of its duties in promoting (C)/education and investing in it. (D)/No error (E)
39. The perception (A)/of animal life was even more ambigous (B)/because of anthropomorphic (C)/characterizations of animal behaviour. (D)/No error (E)
40. The policy of permitting (A)/legal (B)/import of gold has stimulated (C)/its consummation. (D)/No error (E)
41. His continually (A)/defending (B)/his stand on the issue has risen (C)/doubts in the mind of the jury. (D)/No error (E)
42. The government’s strategy to encourage (A)/enterpreneurship (B)/gathers momentum (C)/with unenvisaged (D)/response. No error (E)
43. My daughter never (A)/would write to me (B)/so I never know (C)/what she is doing. (D)/No error (E)
44. Whenever we have a puncture (A)/she just sits in the car (B)/and reads a book (C)/while I changed the wheel. (D)/No error (E)
45. He walked to the market (A)/with both his servants (B)/on either side of his (C)/to help him buy things. (D)/No error (E)
46. Ganesh, who has been (A)/driving all day (B)/, was extremely tired (C)/and wanted to stop. (D)/No error (E)
47. Everyone was reading quietly (A)/when suddenly the door (B)/burst open and a (C)/complete stranger rushed in. (D)/No error (E)
48. It was (A)/natural that (B)/some difficulties crop up (C)/in his life while (D)/he was studying. No error (E)
49. Chatting on (A)/the Internet with people only not (B)/helps us (C)/make friends but also (D)/increases our knowledge. No error (E)
50. Knowledge will not attract money (A)/unless it is (B)/organised and intelligently directed (C)/through practical plans (D)/of action, to the definite end of accumulation. No error (E)
51. As the experiences (A)/of other countries have shown, (B)/an ailing financial sector can very quickly (C)/render wreck (D)/the entire economy. No error (E)
52. If you are (A)/one of the (B)/who have often wondered how (C)/great fortunes are (D)/made, this story will be enlightening. Nor error (E)
53. My only concern (A)/is that (B)/at this juncture (C)/communal sentiments are rather (D)/heightened upwardly. (E)
54. However, (A)/this division (B)/of power is not quiet (C)/as neat as it may (D)/appear at first. No error (E)
55. He strongly felt (A)/that the explanation (B)/given (C)/during the meeting (D)/was not at all truth. No error (E)
56. We decided to (A)/dedicate this article on the women (B)/who have been instrumental in (C)/training generations of (D)/young girls to create a healthy atmosphere. No error (E)

57. When the opportunity came (A)/it appeared in a different form (B)/and from a different (C)/direction then he had (D)/expected. No error (E)

58. My secretary is so (A)/careful of her work that (B)/none has so far found (C)/any error in her work. (D)/No error (E)

59. Our conclusion is that (A)/between Vinayak and (B)/Lalo, Vinayak is (C)/the most honest. (D)/No error (E)

60. The new project group (A)/would first look into the tender conditions (B)/of both basic and value-added (C)/services before submit its bid. (D)/No error (E)

61. I would have committed (A)/the same mistake of signing (B)/the sale deed if my agent (C)/would not have forewarned me. (D)/No error (E)

62. The team leaders encourages (A)/the participants who have (B)/difficulty in performing (C)/the assigned task. (D)/No error (E)

63. The judge asked the man (A)/if the bag he had lost (B)/contain five thousand rupees. (C)/The man replied that it did. (D)/No error (E)

64. I trust you will (A)/show forbearance to me (B)/a few minutes more (C)/so that I can finish this work. (D)/No error (E)

65. The ground outside the village, (A)/abounding with frogs and snakes, (B)/the enemies of mankind, (C)/is soft and marshy. (D)/No error (E)

66. We are all short-sighted (A)/and very often see but one side of the matter (B)/Our views are not extended (C)/to all that has as connection with it. (D)/No error (E)

67. Just laws are no restraint on (A)/the freedom of the good, (B)/for the good man desires nothing (C)/which a just law interfere with. (D)/No error (E)

68. Had he done (A)/his homework well (B)/he would not have (C)/suffered this embarrassment. (D)/No error (E)

69. He was angry with me (A)/because he thought my (B)/remark was (C)/aimed before him. (D)/No error (E)

70. We were happy that (A)/the audience responded well (B)/and gave all the speakers (C)/a patiently listening. (D)/No error (E)

71. He received timely support (A)/from his elder brother (B)/who is working abroad (C)/for the last six years. (D)/No error (E)

72. The notorious gang opened (A)/the door quietly and (B)/escaped into the dark with (C)/whatever they would collect. (D)/No error (E)

73. One of the security men (A)/rushed forward and asked (B)/me whether I (C)/had anything objectionable. (D)/No error (E)

74. We could not (A)/believe that one (B)/of us was (C)/responsible with the act. (D)/No error (E)

75. We are now (A)/reliably learned that (B)/he was involved (C)/in the bank robbery. (D)/No error (E)

76. I do not know (A)/what most people feel (B)/depressed and dejected (C)/even at the slightest provocation. (D)/No error (E)

77. She had such pretty (A)/that she thinks (B)/she can afford to be (C)/careless about her clothes. (D)/No error (E)

78. After carefully examining (A)/all the medicine bottles (B)/he submitted a detailed report (C)/to the higher authorities. (D)/No error (E)

79. All of you are at liberty (A)/to come home (B)/as per the convenient (C)/and discuss the problems. (D)/No error (E)

80. He was persuaded (A)/by his friends (B)/to end his fast (C)/because of his condition deteriorated. (D)/No error (E)

81. I know who (A)/this job should be (B)/entrusted to (C)/for smooth handling. (D)/No error (E)

82. They have the nasty habit of (A)/looking down upon people (B)/and criticised them (C)/for no reason. (D)/No error (E)
83. Nowadays, the cost of living (A)/is so high that (B)/people find it difficult (C)/to make both ends meeting. (D)/No error (E)
84. Karnavati is (A)/one of the leading (B)/business centres (C)/in our state. (D)/No error (E)
85. You may not know it (A)/but this engine is (B)/claimed to have twice (C)/as powerful as the previous one. (D)/No error (E)
86. Nothing ever becomes real (A)/till it is experienced (B)/Even a proverb is no proverb to you (C)/till your life has illustrated with it. (D)/No error (E)
87. I remember my childhood days (A)/when I was used to go (B)/to the farm with my father (C)/and help him in his work. (D)/No error (E)
88. I missed the last train (A)/which I usually catch (B)/and have to stay at the station (C)/on my way back home yesterday. (D)/No error (E)
89. Sureshbabu, who is living (A)/in this town since 1955, (B)/is a well-known scholar of history (C)/and a distinguished musician. (D)/No error (E)
90. If you had read (A)/the relevant literature carefully (B)/you would have answered (C)/most of the questions correctly. (D)/No error (E)
91. The house where the dead man was found (A)/is being guarded by police (B)/to prevent it from being entered (C)/and the evidence interfered with. (D)/No error (E)
92. As I reached the hospital (A)/I had found a great rush of visitors (B)/whose relatives had been admitted there (C)/for one or the other ailment. (D)/No error (E)
93. One should study the history (A)/of one’s country because it alone can satisfy (B)/the natural curiosity to know (C)/what happened in the past. (D)/No error (E)
94. It is interesting to note (A)/that the greatest lines in poetry are simple (B)/and yet there is in them some quality (C)/which makes them outstanding. (D)/No error (E)
95. For life happy, (A)/man should live (B)/as far as possible (C)/in perfect harmony with nature. (D)/No error (E)
96. You have heard (A)/of Socrates, I suppose. (B)/Undoubtedly, he was one (C)/of the greatest man of the world. (D)/No error (E)
97. Owing to (A)/scarcity of water, (B)/the metropolitan city of Mumbai is passing (C)/through a hard time. (D)/No error (E)
98. I reprimanded him for using (A)/humiliating language while (B)/addressing the (C)/audience. (D)/No error (E)
99. I appealed to her to look after my (A)/children during my (B)/absence and she (C)/acceded to my request. (D)/No error (E)
100. You have absolutely no (A)/authority to (B)/interfere in my (C)/affairs. (D)/No error (E)

Answers

1. (B) The food price index consists of two subcomponents, namely primary food articles and manufactured food products.
2. (D) Global growth remains very weak and the renewed sluggishness in the global economy has led to some moderation in global commodity prices – particularly those of food and metals.
3. (C) The government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda.
4. (C) In recent years, the pace and quality of banking have changed with the adoption of technological advancements.
5. (B) Monetary tightening in India has led to some correction in stock markets, just as it happened in other emerging market economies as their central banks tightened their grips.
6. (C) In India, FDI is preferred over portfolio flows as the FDI flows tend to be more stable than portfolio and other forms of capital flows.
7. (D) On an annual average basis, the rupee appreciated against major international currencies except the Japanese yen in fiscal 2010–11.
8. (B) The size of foreign exchange reserves could be a constraining factor in checking depreciation of local currency in the event of external shock and reversal of capital.
9. (C) Conditions for international trade finance have also been adversely affected by current unstable financial conditions.
10. (C) Except pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. all the other nine items witnessed an increase in global share in 2010 over 2009, with cotton being at the top of the list.
11. (A) Self-assessment in customs to usher in a new era of trust-based customs–trade partnership, modernize the customs administration and quicken the clearance of cargo.
12. (C) Management planning is a process – not an event; i.e., it does not end with the production of a plan, but continues through its implementation and beyond.
13. (D) When the management plan has been prepared and approved, and the operational plans are in place to guide its implementation, field staff are then able to put the plan into practice.
14. (D) The net interest margin is a measure of how well the institution is able to maintain a spread between the interest income to interest expense.
15. (C) The manager thinks how to use the hands of others, give the workers instructions and monitor their performance.
16. (A) The line organization presents all the management levels and operational functions of the organization, but does not contain advisory functions.
17. (C) decentralization occurs when a significant amount of authority is delegated to lower levels in the organization.
18. (D) Personnel requirements are assessed and the physical resources needed to accomplish the objectives determined.
19. (B) At the moment a job becomes too complex, too diverse, or too voluminous for one person, the need for delegation arises.
20. (B) Once the employee understands the job, that person should be made aware of how performance will be measured.
21. (E) The designer may adjust the planning to accommodate the available human resources and equipment.
22. (B) The ability to effectively communicate at work, home, and in life is probably one of the most important sets of skills a person needs.
23. (B) Co-operation among workers is possible only when there is an exchange of information between individuals and groups and between the management and the employees.
24. (C) Morale and good relations in the organization are essential for achieving goals of the organization and promoting its benevolence goodwill in the public.
25. (E) The company has to provide factual information about profitability, quality of products, facilities provided to the workers and services rendered towards the community.
26. (E)
27. Here present simple will be used. Hence, delete ‘will’
28. (A) One of my good ‘qualities’
29. (A) ‘Of’ is not used with ‘comprise’
30. (D)
31. (D) Replace ‘are’ with ‘is’ because the subject (prime minister) is singular here
32. (D) Replace ‘were’ with ‘was’
33. (C) It should be ‘the present I sent for him’
34. (D) It should be ‘by his decision’
35. (A) The sentence should begin as, ‘If I had come ……’
36. (D) Replace ‘at once’ with ‘at the beginning’
37. (A) The sentence should start as, ‘I had been waiting for you’
38. (E)
39. (B) The right spelling—ambiguous
40. (D) Instead of ‘consumption’
41. (C) Use ‘raised’ in place of ‘risen’
42. (B) The right spelling—entrepreneurship
43. (B) Replace ‘would’ ‘write’ with ‘writes’
44. (D) Replace ‘changed’ with ‘change’
45. (C) Replace ‘his’ by ‘him’
46. (A) Replace ‘has’ by ‘had’
47. (E)
48. (C) Replace ‘crop up’ with ‘cropped up’
49. (B) Replace ‘people only not’ with ‘people not only’
50. (E) Replace ‘of accumulation’ with ‘of accumulating’
51. (D) Replace ‘render wreck’ with ‘wreck’ only (delete ‘render’)
52. (B) Replace ‘one of the’ with ‘one of those’
53. (E) Remove the word ‘upwardly’
54. (C) Replace ‘quiet’ with ‘quite’
55. (E) Replace ‘truth’ with ‘true’
56. (B) Replace ‘on the women’ with ‘to the women’
57. (D) Replace ‘then’ with ‘than’
58. (B) Replace ‘of’ with ‘in’
59. (B) Here there is a comparison between two persons, so it should be ‘more honest’ in place of ‘most honest’
60. (D) It should be ‘submitting’
61. (D) Replace ‘would not have’ with ‘had not’
62. (A) ‘team leaders encourages’ should be replaced by ‘team leaders encourage’ or ‘team leader encourages’
63. (C) 76. (B) 89. (A)
64. (C) 77. (A) 90. (E)
65. (E) 78. (E) 91. (D)
66. (D) 79. (C) 92. (B)
67. (D) 80. (D) 93. (B)
68. (E) 81. (A) 94. (C)
69. (D) 82. (C) 95. (A)
70. (D) 83. (D) 96. (D)
71. (C) 84. (E) 97. (B)
72. (D) 85. (C) 98. (A)
73. (E) 86. (D) 99. (E)
74. (D) 87. (B) 100. (C)
75. (A)

**MOCK TESTS**

**TEST I**

*No. of questions: 25*  
*Time allotted: 15 minutes*

The sentences given below have been divided into parts and marked A–D. One of the portions may be grammatically wrong or unacceptable in standard written communication. Select that part containing the error and mark your answer. If there is no error, mark the answer ‘E’:

1. When a worker wishes (A)/to convey certain information (B)/to the production manager, (C)/it can be channeled only through the foreman. (D)/No error (E)
2. Be confident and strong (A)/in you views and statements, (B)/but remember that whomever you are communicating with (C)/has their own thoughts, feelings, perspectives, ideals and objectives. (D)/No error (E)
3. Public relations emphasizes (A)/a proper understanding of the nature, (B)/of the public and the social environment (C)/in which an industry is operating and the changes that is constantly occurring. (D)/No error (E)
4. Project sponsors are the route (A)/through with project managers directly report (B)/and from which project managers obtain (C)/their formal authority, remit and decisions. (D)/No error (E)
5. Over 70% (A) of our time is spent (B) on communicating with others (C) and that interaction is compulsory. (D) No error (E)

6. A efficient reporting (A) process will minimize (B) the reporting burden throughout (C) the organization without compromising effectiveness. (D) No error (E)

7. Efficient project management (A) requires effective delegation (B) these allows decisions to be made at a level (C) that is consistent with the organization’s system for internal control. (D) No error (E)

8. The success of strategic planning efforts (A) can generally be traced to the effort (B) put in organizing resources to support (C) the planning process and completing analyses of the organization. (D) No error (E)

9. Creating and keeping customers (A) means having products available for when they want them (B) and often this requires (C) sum type of storage facility. (D) No error (E)

10. Target pricing is which a company studies (A) the competition and the customer (B) to identify a point where (C) the product must be priced to be competitive. (D) No error (E)

11. Wholesalers sold to retailers, (A) other wholesalers and industrial users, B) but do not sell in significant amounts (C) to ultimate consumers. (D) No error (E)

12. Unity of command means (A) that a person in the organization (B) should receive orders from one person only (C) so at to avoid any kind of confusion and conflict. (D) No error (E)

13. Managers divide activities (A) to increase efficiency (B) and to ensure them (C) work is properly done. (D) No error (E)

14. Over half of the world’s population (A) lives on watersheds (B) of major rivers originating (C) in mountains with glaciers and snow. (D) No error (E)

15. A warming climate (A) is now causing a global recession (B) in glaciers, and some areas (C) may lose their glaciers entirely in that century. (D) No error (E)

16. Glaciers originate from accumulations (A) of snow and ice and flow down the slope (B) in response to gravitational forces, (C) and grow or shrink as an result of exchanges of mass and energy. (D) No error (E).

17. When an subordinate accepts duties, (A) by the superior he has to perform (B) those duties (C) in the manner desired. (D) No error (E)

18. Diseases that affect (A) wildlife and the living things B) that carry diseases has been (C) expanding their geographic ranges as climate heats up. (D) No error (E)

19. A elimination of all black carbon (A) generated by fossil fuel use (B) could reduce total global warming (C) by 8–18 per cent within 3–5 years. (D) No error (E)

20. Human well-being depends (A) on the Earth’s ecosystems (B) and the services that these provide (C) to sustain and fulfill human life. (D) No error (E)

21. The ocean is three-dimensional, (A) offering vast living space (B) and diverse habitats from the surface (C) through the water column to the seafloor. (D) No error (E)

22. Water utilities use energy (A) to pump groundwater, (B) move surface water supplies, treat raw water to potable standards, (C) and distribute it to their customers. (D) No error (E)

23. Additional sea-level rise (A) is caused from the melting (B) of inland glaciers and continental ice sheets (C) including those resting on Greenland and Antarctica. (D) No error (E)

24. The acid converts (A) carbonate ions into bicarbonate, (B) removing the carbonate building blocks shellfish (C) or other organism need to generate their shells. (D) No error (E)

25. A ocean covers (A) more than 70% (B) of the planet and (C) is the largest biospheric reservoir of carbon. (D) No error (E)

**Answers**

1. (D) when a worker wishes to convey certain information to the production manager, it can be channelized only through the foreman.

2. (B) Be confident and strong in your views and statements, but remember that whomever your are communicating with has their own thoughts, feelings, perspectives, ideals and objectives.
3. (D) Public relations emphasizes a proper understanding of the nature, of the public and the social environment in which an industry is operating and the changes that are constantly occurring.

4. (B) Project sponsors are the route through which project managers directly report and from which project managers obtain their formal authority, remit and decisions. Sponsors own the project business case.

5. (C) Over 70% of our time is spent in communicating with others and that interaction is compulsory.

6. (A) An efficient reporting process will minimize the reporting burden throughout the organization without compromising effectiveness.

7. (C) Efficient project management requires effective delegation that allows decisions to be made at a level that is consistent with the organization’s system for internal control.

8. (C) The success of strategic planning efforts can generally be traced to the effort put into organizing resources to support the planning process and completing analyses of the organization.

9. (D) Creating and keeping customers means having products available for when they want them, and often this requires some type of storage facility.

10. (A) Target pricing is where a company studies the competition and the customer to identify a point where the product must be priced to be competitive.

11. (A) Whole sellers sell to retailers.

12. (D) Unity of command means that a person in the organization should receive orders from one person only so as to avoid any kind of confusion and conflict.

13. (C) Managers divide activities to increase efficiency and to ensure that work is properly done.

14. (B) Over half of the world’s population lives in watersheds of major rivers originating in mountains with glaciers and snow.

15. (D) A warming climate is now causing a global recession in glaciers, and some areas may lose their glaciers entirely in this century.

16. (D) Glaciers originate from accumulations of snow and ice and flow down the slope in response to gravitational forces, and grow or shrink as a result of exchanges of mass and energy.

17. (A) When a subordinate accepts duties, by the superior he has to perform those duties in the manner desired.

18. (C) Diseases that affect wildlife and the living things that carry diseases have been expanding their geographic ranges as climate heats up.

19. (A) The elimination of all black carbon generated by fossil fuel use could reduce total global warming by 8–18 per cent within 3–5 years.

20. (C) Human well-being depends on the Earth’s ecosystems and the services that these provide to sustain and fulfill human life.

21. (D) The ocean is three-dimensional, offering vast living space and diverse habitats from the surface through the water column to the seafloor.

22. (D) Water utilities use energy to pump groundwater, move surface water supplies, treat raw water to potable standards, and distribute it to their customers.

23. (B) Additional sea-level rise is caused by the melting of inland glaciers and continental ice sheets including those resting on Greenland and Antarctica.

24. (D) The acid converts carbonate ions into bicarbonate, removing the carbonate building blocks shellfish and other organism need to generate their shells.

25. (A) The ocean covers more than 70% of the planet and is the largest biospheric reservoir of carbon.

**TEST 2**

*No. of questions: 25  Time allotted: 15 minutes*

Certain portions in the sentences given below have been underlined and marked A–D. One of the portions may be grammatically wrong or unacceptable in standard written communication. Select the portion containing error and mark your answer. If there is no error, mark the answer ‘E’:

1. He (A)/considers (B)/me (C)/his sister. (D)/No error (E)
2. We think (A)/him as (B)/a (C)/silly boy. (D)/No error (E)
3. He has (A)/no pencil (B)/to (C)/write with. (D)/No error (E)
4. Ram is (A)/senior (B)/to me (C)/in office. (D)/No error (E)
5. This pen (A)/is (B)/inferior (C)/than that. (D)/No error (E)
6. He is (A)/senior (B)/than me (C)/in service. (D)/No error (E)
7. This ketchup (A)/is (B)/inferior (C)/to that. (D)/No error (E)
8. I prefer (A)/sociology (B)/from (C)/History. (D)/No error (E)
9. Health is (A)/more (B)/preferable (C)/to wealth. (D)/No error (E)
10. Your Liberty (A)/shoes are (B)/more superior (C)/than me. (D)/No error (E)
11. We had (A)/a nice (B)/play of football (C)/and badminton today. (D)/No error (E)
12. We had (A)/a nice game (B)/of badminton (C)/yesterday afternoon. (D)/No error (E)
13. Admission to (A)/the circus (B)/will be (C)/by tickets. (D)/No error (E)
14. I saw a (A)/large fish (B)/floating in (C)/the river. (D)/No error (E)
15. A large log (A)/of wood was (B)/swimming in the (C)/river. (D)/No error (E)
16. I saw (A)/on his (B)/desk was (C)/a book and a book-file. (D)/No error (E)
17. The Chief Minister, Mr Charan Singh, with his (A)/cabinet colleagues, were (B)/warmly received (C)/at the (D)/airport. No error (E)
18. Satyajit Ray was (A)/one of the (B)/greatest film directors (C)/that has ever lived. (D)/No error (E)
19. Neither (A)/the carpenters nor the (B)/plumber have (C)/finished the work. (D)/No error (E)
20. Neither (A)/the Head Office nor (B)/the branch offices close (C)/at (D)/5.00 p.m. No error (E)
21. I recollected (A)/the incident (B)/after I handed (C)/over my statement. (D)/No error (E)
22. A few (A)/of the windows (B)/in the main hall was broken (C)/by the demonstrators. (D)/No error (E)
23. His daughter (A)/, as well as (B)/mine, are (C)/playing for the (D)/nation. No error (E)
24. Every (A)/book and every (B)/magazine have (C)/been entered (D)/in the record register. No error (E)
25. Sanjay bought (A)/the suit (B)/before (C)/he met (D)/Neetu. No error (E)

Answers
1. (E) No error
2. (C) ‘We think him a silly boy’; Verbs like consider, think, call etc. are not followed by ‘as’
3. (E) No error
4. (E) No error
5. (D) ‘This pen is inferior to that’
6. (C) ‘He is senior to me in service’
7. (E) No error
8. (C) ‘I prefer Sociology to History’
9. (B) ‘Health is preferable to wealth’. The adjectives of comparative degree like senior, junior, prefer, superior are always followed by ‘to’ instead of ‘than’
10. (C) ‘Your shoe is superior to mine’
11. (C) ‘Game’ instead of ‘play’
12. (E) No error
13. (D) ‘……… by ticket’ instead of ‘………. tickets’
14. (C) Lifeless objects float, living things swim
15. (C)
16. (C) ‘Were’: When a verb has two singular subjects connected by ‘and’ the verb is plural
17. (B) ‘………. were warmly……….’ should be replaced by ‘…….. was warmly …….’. When a singular subject is attached to a phrase introduced by ‘with’ or ‘as well as’ the verb is always singular
18. (D) ‘………. has ever lived’ should be replaced by ‘have ever lived’. In this sentence, the subject ‘as ever lived’ is ‘that’. It is plural because its antecedents ‘directors’ are plural. A relative pronoun agrees in number with its antecedent
19. (C) ‘………. have finished……….’ to be replaced by ‘……… has finished …….’ when one singular and one plural subjects are joined by ‘or’ and ‘nor’ the subject closer to the verb determines the number of the verb
20. (E) No error. The subject ‘branch offices’ is plural and the verb ‘close’ is also plural here.
21. (C) ‘…….. I handed’ should be replaced by ‘…….. I had handed’ the incident was recollected after handing over the statement.
22. (C) ‘…….. was broken ……..’ should be changed to ‘……. were broken ……..’. Some infinite pronouns like ‘a few’, ‘many’, ‘several’ etc. are always plural and take plural verb.
23. (C) ‘…….. are playing…..’ should be replaced by ‘……. is playing…..’
24. (C) ‘has been entered’: If the subject consists of two or more singular nouns connected by ‘and’ and presided by ‘each’ or ‘every’, the verb is in singular.
25. (A) ‘had bought’: Past perfect tense indicates that an event had taken place before another event in the past.

The suit was purchased before meeting Neetu.

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**PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS**

**BANKING EXAMINATIONS**

*Directions:* Read this sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. Mark the part with the error as your answer. If there is no error, mark ‘No error’ as your answer. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)

1. The next time you/ are at the city airport,/ apart of shopping for the usual,/ you can also purchase a piece of art.
   (A) The next time you (B) are at the city airport
   (C) apart of shopping for the usual (D) you can also purchase a piece of art.
   (E) No error

2. Despite being laid low by illness/ in the run-up to the event,/ the sportsman intend to give his best/in the upcoming championship.
   (A) Despite being laid low by illness (B) in the run-up to the event,
   (C) the sportsman intend to give his best (D) in the upcoming championship.
   (E) No error

3. After staying together/ for several years, the actress/finally separated from her husband/ for good in 2004.
   (A) After staying together (B) for several years, the actress
   (C) finally separated from her husband (D) for good in 2004
   (E) No error

4. The city’s young women/ are going out and buying/ diamonds themselves, as the era of being gifted/ diamonds by men is such passed.
   (A) The city’s young women (B) are going out and buying
   (C) diamonds themselves, as by gifted (D) diamonds by men is such passed.
   (E) No error

5. After swung between playing/ positive and negative characters/ the actor is set to attempt comedy/ for the first time on small screen.
   (A) After swung between playing (B) positive and negative characters,
   (C) the actor is set to attempt comedy (D) for the first time on small screen.
   (E) No error

6. Research show that people/ who are able to responding/ more quickly to questions are/ perceived as more charismatic.
   (A) Research show that people (B) who are able to responding
   (C) more quickly to questions are (D) perceived as more charismatic.
   (E) No error

7. His wife’s untimely death/ in a plane crash and him/ to the supportive actress, who/ lend him a shoulder to cry on.
   (A) His wife’s untimely death (B) in a plane crash and him
   (C) to the supportive actress, who (D) lend him a shoulder to cry on.
   (E) No error

8. Staying healthy/ and high spirited/ is not/ very difficult.
   (A) Staying healthy (B) and high spirited
   (C) is not (D) very difficult.
   (E) No error
9. Like against/ a fixed interest rate loan/ a floating interest rate loan offers/ flexibility to borrowers.
   (A) Like against
   (B) a fixed interest rate loan
   (C) a floating interest rate loan offers
   (D) flexibility to borrowers
   (E) No error

10. The director refused/ to meet his critics/ and did not respond to/ any of their letters.
    (A) The director refused
    (B) to meet his critics
    (C) and did not respond to
    (D) any of their letters.
    (E) No error

[LIC AAO 2016]

11. Although I prepared myself (A)/for appear strong (B)/to my mother, my heart (C)/ached and cried.(D)/No error (E)

12. The department will (A)/ initiate a campaign (B)/ to promote organic farming (C)/ across the state. (D)/No error (E)

13. Fancy words in place of (A)/the numerical registration number (B)/on your vehicle will (C)/landed you in trouble. (D)/No error (E)

14. The film industry took note for (A)/his talent and the actor (B)/has finally bagged (C)/three plum roles in Telugu movies. (D)/No error (E)

15. The boy was (A)/allegedly shot at (B)/by robbers and (C)/was hospitalized. (D)/No error (E)

[SBI Junior Associates Pre Exam 2016]

16. (A) Harsh Vardhan said he was looking forward/(B) to serve his roots, as he had spend/(C) the first 15 year of his life/(D) in the streets of old Delhi./(E) No error

17. (A) A family office has to/(B) execute all tasks related to/(C) manage the wealth of/(D)the upper rich family./(E) No error

18. (A) Service providers in the financial industry, specially private banks/(B) and wealth management firms, are increasingly/(C) forced to standardize their/(D) products to optimize profit./(E) No error

19. (A) Social or impact funds are private equity—like funds/(B) that pool money from investors/(C) and put it to work in a portfolio of ventures/(D) that meet the funds’ objective./(E) No error

20. (A) While residential land purchases/(B) have benefited many investors/(C) buying land can be risky,/(D) especially for a NRI./(E) No error

[IBPS CWE Bank (Specialist Officer) Exam 2015]

21. It is more better (A)/if one of the parents (B)/stays at home (C)/to look after the children. (D)/No error (E)

22. With a fresh coat (A)/of paint (B)/the school can (C)/look much nice. (D)/No error (E)

23. I asked the salesman (A)/if I could exchange (B)/the faulty camera (C)/with another one. (D)/No error (E)

24. I took me (A)/almost a hour (B)/to fill the (C)/application form. (D)/No error (E)

25. She insists (A)/you stay (B)/until her husband (C)/come home. (D)/No error (E)

26. Attributing rise in inflation partly for withholding of food stocks by traders, (A)/the minister said that (B)/he was committed (C)/to easing this supply side bottleneck. (D)/No error (E)

27. India’s largest utility vehicle and tractor marker (A)/is again in the race to acquire (B)/stake in Swedish company (C)/which is a premium car maker. (D)/No error (E)

28. With sale of branded or premium petrol becoming almost nil (A)/due to high duties, (B)/a government appointed panel has recommended (C)/slashing excise duty to make them at par with regular fuel. (D)/No error (E)

29. Keeping in mind (A)/that power cuts are on different days in different areas (B)/the change in the factory law would enable individual factories within an area (C)/to determining their own weekly holidays. (D)/No error (E)

30. Police officers have refused on identify the bystander (A)/who is the only eyewitness to the crime (B)/but have said that the investigating team would explore (C)/if he could be a witness in the case. (D)/No error (E)

[SBI Clerk (Asst.) Exam 2014]

31. Earlier this year (A)/some foreign nationals (B)/was caught (C)/bringing in drugs in shoe cavity. (D)/No error (E)

32. Our country looks all set to throw open (A)/its door to foreign investors in infrastructure, (B)/as the nation seeks to help (C)/improved the creaky transportation facility. (D)/No error (E)
33. The company holds (A)/the patent of the technology (B)/which enable them to extract (C)/precious metals from waste. (D)/No error (E)

34. It was strange (A)/when people started (B)/congratulate me (C)/on completion of my dissertation. (D)/No error (E)

35. Business confidence is by the upswing (A)/as companies are betting (B)/on a turnaround in the economy (C)/and improvement in the investment. (D)/No Error (E)

36. The oak tree always (A)/thought that (B) he was strong (C)/than the other trees (D)/No error (E)

37. It was strange (A)/when people started (B)/congratulating me (C)/on completion of my dissertation. (D)/No error (E)

38. Though Chandresh is known (A)/of his playful style, we admire him (B)/for his ability to shape a world clearly (C)/from few and carefully chosen words. (D)/No error (E)

39. A good employee (A)/is one which (B) is always willing (C) to go the extra mile. (D)/No error (E)

40. Through her efforts (A)/she manage to (B)/open several institutions to (C)/help the down-trodden. (D)/No error (E)

[IBPS CWE Bank PO Exam 2014]

41. More than scoring points for (A)/choosing the colour, the actress creating a fluffed (B)/with the mini cape that she wore (C) to match her dress. (D)/No error (E)

42. Winter is (A)/the best (B)/season to (C)/explored the outdoors. (D)/No error (E)

43. The technology senses (A)/how a handshake (B)/and makes instant adjustments (C)/to stay balanced. (D)/No error (E)

44. With the water project moving (A)/a step closer to feasibility, (B)/city residents can soon (C)/expect for sufficient water supply. (D)/No error (E)

45. We are in the final stages (A)/of resolve the issue (B)/which has been pending (C)/for over two years. (D)/No error (E)

[IBPS (Specialist Officers) Exam 2014]

46. The economic imperatives (A)/for acquiring (B)/technological strengths do not warrant (C)/repetition (D)/here. No error (E)

47. The combination of a base of imported technology and capabilities (A)/built up indigenously (B)/led initially (C)/to product and process involvement. (D)/No error (E)

48. If a country does not learn to master (A)/these new realities of life, our aspirations (B)/to ensure the prosperity (C)/of our people may come to not (D)/No error (E)

49. Since vegetable and fruit consumption (A)/will increase in future, an appropriate (B)/choice considering agro-climate (C)/input needs and economic returns (D)/should be arrived at for every region. No error (E)

50. An environmental (A)/concern (B)/that is likely to have implications (C)/for Indian agriculture is the emission (D)/of gases like methane and carbon dioxide. No error (E)

51. There cannot be any situation where (A)/somebody makes money in an asset (B)/located in India and does not pay tax (C)/either to India or to the country of his origin. (D)/No error (E)

52. India has entered a downward spiral (A)/where the organised, productive (B)/and law abide sectors are subject to (C)/savage amounts of multiple taxes. (D)/No error (E)

53. The bank may have followed (A)/an aggressive monetary tightening policy (B)/but its stated aim of (C)/curbing inflation have not been achieved. (D)/No error (E)

54. Equal opportunities for advancement (A)/across the length and breadth (B)/of an organisation will (C)/keep many problems away. (D)/No error (E)

55. A customised data science degree (A)/is yet to become (B)/a standard programme (C)/to India’s premier educational institutes. (D)/No error (E)

[IBPS (Specialist Officers) Exam 2014]

56. A disabled child (A)/has defined as (B)/one who is unable to (C)/ensure necessities by himself. (D)/No error (E)

57. Many decision problems (A)/involve a number of (B)/objectives, and often (C)/these objectives conflicts. (D)/No error (E)

58. Various employees, whom (A)/we met, echoed (B)/the sentiments expressed (C)/by the CEO of the company. (D)/No error (E)

59. It is difficult to assume that (A)/a increase in the number of health institutions (B)/would automatically enhance (C)/utilization of health services. (D)/No error (E)
60. The challenge for us (A)/is to engage with a potential (B)/customer early so we can (C)/sell him the entire range. (D)/No error (E)
61. The government’s strategy to encourage (A)/entrepreneurship (B)/gathers momentum (C)/without envisaged response. (D)/No error (E)
62. His continually (A)/defending (B)/his stand on the issue has risen (C)/doubts (D)/in the mind of the jury. No error (E)
63. Policy of permitting (A)/legal (B)/import of gold has stimulated (C)/its consumption. (D)/No error (E)
64. The perception (A)/of animal life was even more ambiguous (B)/because of anthropomorphic (C)/characterisations (D)/of animal behaviours. No error (E)
65. It is needed recommendable (A)/that the apex court has deemed (B)/it necessary to remind the government of its duties in promoting (C)/education and investing in it. (D)/No error (E)

[RRB Office Asst. (Multipurpose) Exam 2013]

66. All the selected (A)/students’ (B)/list would be displayed (C)/on the counter. (D)/No error (E)
67. The ship (A)/was at sea for many days and finally (B)/anchored (C)/near the coastline. (D)/No error (E)
68. He immediately (A)/opened his journal (B)/and started racing (C)/through the first paragraph. (D)/No error (E)
69. Four lunches, Payal chose (A)/to eat a large bowl (B)/of salad and a big glass (C)/of fruit juice. (D)/No error (E)
70. What had once been only a whimsical (A)/idea has developed (B)/a strong fan following (C)/because of develop believers. (D)/No error (E)
71. As he walked over the cafeteria (A)/he noticed that his stride (B)/was just a little more bouncier than (C)/when he had first walked into the school. (D)/No error (E)
72. The shepherd counted (A)/his sheep and found (B)/that one of (C)/them is missing. (D)/No error (E)
73. The teacher were (A)/impressed by her performance (B)/and asked her to (C)/participate in the competition. (D)/No error (E)
74. At last he had (A)/come home again but (B)/was very sad because (C)/he is missing his pet sorely. (D)/No error (E)
75. You might not have (A)/heard about the ice-cube collectors before (B)/but are really not (C)/strongest as they sound. (D)/No error (E)
76. The explanation was not (A)/an total failure because people (B)/came to realise that the club could work (C)/if people cared enough about it. (D)/No error (E)
77. Each morning they (A)/emptied their trays (B)/into large garbage cans (C)/which were placed in the street. (D)/No error (E)
78. The story was (A)/about how an (B)/intelligent man had saving (C)/himself from being robbed. (D)/No error (E)
79. The painter was (A)/ask to paint (B)/picture of the king (C)/sitting on his throne. (D)/No error (E)
80. Most of the people which (A)/have been victims (B)/of extreme violence (C)/are too frightened to report it to the police. (D)/No error (E)
81. The couple’s work in (A)/upgrading rural technicians (B)/has set a benchmarking (C)/for future generations. (D)/No error (E)
82. It has taking almost (A)/a year for India (B)/to let its pessimism (C)/translate into fewer jobs. (D)/No error (E)
83. The city needs an airport (A)/that can efficiently manage (B)/a constant flow of (C)/passengers and flights. (D)/No error (E)
84. This group of (A)/rural achievers is very (B)/different than the (C)/ones in the past. (D)/No error (E)
85. The government has announced (A)/plans to creating (B)/one million new (C)/training places. (D)/No error (E)
86. The argument assumes that (A)/early detection of the disease (B)/will lead to an immediate drop in (C)/the mortality rating from this disease. (D)/No error (E)
87. The two most important numbers (A)/which the mandarins of an (B)/economy have to watch (C)/are inflation and unemployment. (D)/No error (E)
88. Witnessed the young soldier’s ability (A)/to repeatedly hit bull’s eye at (B)/arms training, instructors pushed him (C)/to participate in the Army marksman competition. (D)/No error (E)
89. It is all well known that (A)/women are generally in favour of (B)/light topics like jokes and expressions (C)/that causing laughter all around. (D)/No error (E)
90. The evening breeze (A)/won’t carrying the poetry (B)/of peace beyond (C)/the school building. (D)/No error (E)
91. We are bring in the idea that (A)/European rehabilitation focussed (B)/on a multi-disciplinary approach (C)/towards chronic pain. (D)/No error (E)
92. If parents are able to (A)/get their children into schools (B)/that are far away, the (C)/next challenge is transportation. (D)/No error (E)
93. The perception of others (A)/particularly family members (B)/changed when he (C)/qualified on a government job. (D)/No error (E)
94. Every house should (A)/have the device as it (B)/protects people from a (C)/common household disaster. (D)/No error (E)
95. Automated baggage handling systems are (A)/ensuring that on the time passengers (B)/are out of the plane their (C)/baggage is already waiting for them. (D)/No error (E)
96. The third season of (A)/the popular television show will ends (B)/on a grand note with (C)/celebrities dancing and having fun. (D)/No error (E)
97. The website, which does not (A)/accept advertisements and is funded (B)/entirely by donations, describes itself (C)/as the fifth most popular website on the planet. (D)/No error (E)
98. As sharing crime statistics for (A)/the year 2011, the Commissioner admitted that (B)/there had been an undue delay in (C)/the setting up of an anti-narcotics cell. (D)/No error (E)
99. The Moon may be the best place (A)/to look for aliens as their (B)/footprints on their surface would (C)/last far longer than radio signals. (D)/No error (E)
100. The judge advised the government to (A)/have metered autorickshaws across the state while (B)/recounting his personal experience where an autorickshaw driver (C)/made him to wait and also demanded ₹100. (D)/No error (E)
101. The Company aims (A)/to nearly double (B)/its revenues on the back (C)/of a strongest product pipeline. (D)/No error (E)
102. The woman who had (A)/kidnapped a child has now (B)/been apprehended and is being (C)/held in the city’s jail. (D)/No error (E)
103. Rose growers in (A)/the city are waking up (B)/to the benefits (C)/of collective action. (D)/No error (E)
104. The Minister will have (A)/a tough task on his hands (B)/where three different recommendations (C)/for this year’s rate reach his desk. (D)/No error (E)
105. The current economic scenario (A)/could possibly undo (B)/growth that followed (C)/the economic liberalisation of 1991. (D)/No error (E)
106. In a first of its kind study, (A)/a team of scientists have tried to (B)/“grow” new stem cells in (C)/the ear that get damage with age. (D)/No error (E)
107. If successful, the research could (A)/pave the way towards (B)/the prevention in untimely deaths (C)/due to fatal illnesses. (D)/No error (E)
108. The Ministry has directed banks (A)/to do away with their (B)/separate promotion polities, a move (C)/strongly opposed by the officers’ unions. (D)/No error (E)
109. After a complaint was filed, (A)/police teams was given the photograph (B)/of the accused from the CCTV footage (C)/recorded at the hotel. (D)/No error (E)
110. Activists opposing the rail project said (A)/that the eleven new flyovers to be built (B)/would practically ring (C)/the death knell for the city. (D)/No error (E)

[RRB Office Asst. (Multipurpose) Exam 2012]

111. The need (A)/to grow should not be mistaken for (B)/dissatisfaction (C)/with one’s current state. (D)/No error (E)
112. He lay in the bed to (A)/rest, and (B)/within no time (C)/dozed off to sleep. (D)/No error (E)
113. It was disappointing to know that (A)/despite his best (B)/attempts, he had (C)/failed in the exam. (D)/No error (E)
114. He was so scared (A)/after watching the (B)/movie that he didn’t sleep for three (C)/nights after that. (D)/No error (E)
115. Vijay had always (A)/been keen on (B)/getting as much (C)/education as he could. (D)/No error (E)
116. People who play (A)/their radios too (B)/loud have no (C)/considerations for others. (D)/No error (E)
117. The novel has neither (A)/an interesting (B)/plot, nor any (C)/interesting character. (D)/No error (E)
118. If you were given a (A)/chance to live in (B)/some other country, which (C)/one would you have chosen? (D)/No error (E)
119. Having lived to (A)/Paris for two (B)/years, Prakash understands (C)/French reasonably well. (D)/No error (E)
120. Reema decided not to (A)/watch the movie because (B)/she had to study for the (C)/quiz to be held the next day. (D)/No error (E)
121. Athletes do various (A)/kinds of warm (B)/up activities before (C)/they start to running. (D)/No error (E)
122. Ramesh will lives (A)/with Ram until he (B)/finds a separate (C)/house for himself. (D)/No error (E)
123. Cows, goats and (A)/other such domestic (B)/animals together is (C)/called livestock. (D)/No error (E)
124. Students are likely to (A)/work on the evenings, (B)/during the weekends, (C)/or summer breaks. (D)/No error (E)
125. Being able to (A)/remember a lot of informations is (B)/not the same as (C)/being able to think. (D)/No error (E)
SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. If a sentence is free from error, your answer is ‘No error’.

1. He assured me that he will return in an hour.
   (A) No error                        (B) that he will return
   (C) in an hour                     (D) He assured me

2. The car that he is using these days is belonging to his employer.
   (A) No error                        (B) these days is belonging
   (C) The car that he is using       (D) to his employer.

3. Three years have elapsed since I had gone to visit my aunt in the city.
   (A) No error                        (B) visit my aunt in the city.
   (C) since I had gone to             (D) Three years have elapsed

4. I reached two hours before he had came.
   (A) two hours before                (B) No error
   (C) he had came                     (D) I reached

5. He needs not have shouted at me that way.
   (A) No error                        (B) not have shouted
   (C) He needs                       (D) at me that way.

6. Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp, someone had stole our clothes, and we had to walk back with our towels around us.
   (A) No error                        (B) Before we returned from swimming in the river near the camp
   (C) someone had stole our clothes   (D) and we had to walk back with our towels around us.

7. Long life is good if one be happy and has friends.
   (A) No error                        (B) if one be happy
   (C) Long life is good               (D) and has friends.

8. The thief did not know that there was a dog laying under the table.
   (A) The thief did not know          (B) No error
   (C) that there was a dog            (D) laying under the table.

9. He went to the doctor because he had not been feeling well since several weeks.
   (A) No error                        (B) since several weeks.
   (C) because he had not been feeling well (D) He went to the doctor

10. Had you participated in the drawing competition; you would have won the first prize.
    (A) in the drawing competition      (B) Had you participated
     (C) you would have won the first prize (D) No error

Directions: In the following questions, some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval [●] corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

11. A bird in the tree (A)/is worth (B)/two in the bush. (C)/No error (D)
12. Who (A)/do you think (B)/I meet? (C)/No error (D)
13. It is not advisable (A)/to take heavy luggages (B)/while on a journey. (C)/No error (D)
14. He can be (A)/a basketball player since (B)/he is tall like a mule. (C)/No error (D)
15. Just outside my house (A)/are playground (B)/for school boys and girls. (C)/No error (D)
16. The sum and substance (A)/of this poem (B)/is as follows. (C)/No error (D)
17. Bobby learnt the (A)/alphabets at the (B)/age of two. (C)/No error (D)
18. The ruins of the spillway are a vital clue (A) to the epic struggle that unfold as generations of Khmer engineers (B) coped with a water system that grew complex and unruly. (C) No error (D)

19. I watched how (A) the pianist (B) used her left hand. (C) No error (D)

20. You are required to give an explanation (A) for your conduct (B) within two days of the receipt of this letter. (C) No error (D)

21. Many a man (A) wanted to be (B) rich quickly. (C) No error (D)

22. A study is going underway (A) to determine the exact concentration (B) of lead in the water supply. (C) No error (D)

23. Several guests noticed Mr. Sharma (A) falling back in his chair (B) and gasping for breath. (C) No error (D)

24. We have finished our work (A) three hours ago and have been waiting (B) for you since then. (C) No error (D)

25. The Russian ambassador’s (A) whereabouts is (B) not known to anyone. (C) No error (D)

26. Neither of them (A) are (B) good. (C) No error (D)

27. Due to me being a new comer (A) I was unable (B) to get a good house. (C) No error (D)

28. The circulation of The Statesman (A) is greater than (B) that of any newspaper. (C) No error (D)

29. (A) If I would have realized (B) what a bad shape our library is in (C) I would have done something (D) No error

30. (A) He has been (B) enhanced in position (C) as a result of his diligence and integrity (D) No error

31. (A) It is I (B) who is responsible (C) for the delay (D) No error

32. (A) There is only one cure (B) to the evils which newly acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom (C) No error

33. (A) He flew (B) over extensively the Pacific last winter (C) the (D) No error

34. After toiling very hardly (A) over a long period of time (B) he found that he had met no profit at all. (C) No error (D)

35. Excuse (A) me (B) interrupting you. (C) No error (D)

36. At this time of the year (A) the mountains are (B) usually covered with ice. (C) No error (D)

37. One of my friends (A) are (B) an I.A.S. officer. (C) No error (D)

38. Paradise Lost (A) is (B) a epic poem. (C) No error (D)

39. In 1906, a earthquake (A) destroyed much (B) of San Francisco. (C) No error (D)

40. His parents does not (A) approve of (B) his business. (C) No error (D)

41. The college library is (A) not only equipped with (B) very good books but also with the latest journals. (C) No error (D)

42. The lovers walked (A) besides each other (B) in silence. (C) No error (D)

43. Men are wanted (A) for the army, (B) and the navy, and the air force. (C) No error (D)

44. Their opinion of (A) the President would not effect (B) his popularity in the country. (C) No error (D)

45. The chairmen of all (A) public sector banks met senior RBI officials to give its (B) suggestions regarding implementation of the new policy. (C) No error (D)

46. On the busy National Highway 40 (A) we witnessed a collusion (B) between a truck and a bus. (C) No error (D)

47. It is the duty of every citizen to do his utmost (A) to defend the hard-won (B) freedom of the country. (C) No error (D)

48. We discussed about the problem so thoroughly (A) on the eve of the examination (B) that I found it very easy to solve. (C) No error (D)

49. An Indian ship (A) laden with merchandise (B) got drowned in the Pacific Ocean. (C) No error (D)
50. I sleep (A)/rather late (B)/last night. (C)/No error (D)
51. The more contented we are (A)/with what we already have (B)/the happy we will be. (C)/No error (D)
52. The car plunged in (A)/an extremely deep valley (B)/and burst into flames. (C)/No error (D)
53. Any one of these two students (A)/can be sent to participate (B)/in the drawing competition. (C)/No error (D)
54. She neither has visit (A)/not will visit (B)/her family anytime soon. (C)/No error (D)
55. This practice does not confirm (A)/to the rules (B)/laid down by the committee. (C)/No error (D)
56. The engineer, (A)/in collusion with the contractor. (B)/cheated the Government of a lot of money. (C)/No error (D)
57. The mobile phone has (A)/become a necessity (B)/rather than luxury. (C)/No error (D)
58. People who are (A)/computer illiterate (B)/are often considered illiterate. (C)/No error (D)
59. Each painter was to draw a picture (A)/as realistic as possible; (B)/one of them draws a rose. (C)/No error (D)
60. The unemployment problem (A)/keep raising its ugly head (B)/the world over. (C)/No error (D)
61. I have read (A)/an interesting book (B)/yesterday. (C)/No error (D)
62. Cricket and Bollywood (A)/gets a lot of (B)/attention from the Indian media. (C)/No error (D)
63. The uniform (A)/of St. Martin’s School (B)/is blue colour. (C)/No error (D)
64. A simple sentence, also called an independent clause (A)/contains a subject and a verb, (B)/and it expresses a complete thought. (C)/No error (D)
65. The teacher told that (A)/I should improve (B)/my hand-writing and spelling. (C)/No error (D)
66. You do not know (A)/of him (B)/leaving the town. (C)/No error (D)
67. Janu has lots of friends (A)/beside her roommate (B)/in the hotel. (C)/No error (D)
68. The number of people (A)/which asked for the discount was low (B)/but grew during the summer period. (C)/No error (D)
69. Having deprived of their houses (A)/in the recent earthquake (B)/they had no other option but to take shelter in a school. (C)/No error (D)
70. He (A)/is addicted (B)/with smoking. (C)/No error (D)
71. Entering the hotel (A)/he ordered for (B)/a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (C)/No error (D)
72. He is (A)/your brother (B)/isn’t it? (C)/No error (D)
73. I have (A)/known him (B)/since two years. (C)/No error (D)

[SSC (10+2 Level) Exam 2013]

74. The police is investigating (A)/for the recent (B)/happening in the area. (C)/No error (D)
75. The redevelopment project is aimed (A)/not just providing good houses to shanty dwellers, (B)/but also developing infrastructure around the major Mumbai localities. (C)/No error (D)
76. Unless he apologizes (A)/he should not be (B)/allowed to stay with us. (C)/No error (D)
77. I met the gent man (A)/today morning on my way (B)/to the market. (C)/No error (D)
78. She regards (A)/negotiating prices with (B)/customers as her special expertise. (C)/No error (D)

[SSC FCI (Asst. Gr-III) Exam 2015]

79. My sister and myself (A)/are pleased (B)/to accept your invitation to dinner. (C)/No error (D)
80. Mahatma Gandhi is called (A)/as the Father (B)/of our nation. (C)/No error (D)
81. The thief escaped (A)/before (B)/I opened the door. (C)/No error (D)
82. A Commission has been appointed (A)/to investigate (B)/into this scandal. (C)/No error (D)

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In this section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labeled (A), (B), and (C). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the underlined part (A), (B) or (C), indicate your response on the Answer Sheet at the appropriate space. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence. In that case letter ‘(D)’ will signify a ‘No error’ response.

[NDA & NA Exam 2015]
1. (A) Unless you stop to make noise at once
   (B) I will have no option but to
   (C) bring the matter to the attention of the police.
   (D) No error

2. (A) He couldn’t but help
   (B) shed tears at the plight of the villagers
   (C) rendered homeless by a devastating cyclone.
   (D) No error

3. (A) Since it was his first election campaign, the candidate was confused;
   (B) none could clearly understand
   (C) either the principles he stood for or the benefits he promised.
   (D) No error

4. (A) It is an established fact that the transcendental American poets and philosophers,
   (B) who lived in the latter half of the nineteenth century,
   (C) were more influenced by Indian philosophy, in particular by *Upanishadic* philosophy.
   (D) No error

5. (A) No sooner did I open the door
   (B) when the rain, heavy and stormy, rushed in
   (C) making us shiver from head to foot.
   (D) No error

6. (A) After opening the door
   (B) we entered into the room
   (C) next to the kitchen
   (D) No error

7. (A) When the dentist came in
   (B) my tooth was stopped aching
   (C) out of fear that I might lose my tooth
   (D) No error

8. (A) Emphasis on equality of life ensures
   (B) for the health and happiness
   (C) of every individual
   (D) No error

9. (A) The students were
   (B) awaiting for
   (C) the arrival of the chief guest
   (D) No error

10. (A) You will come
    (B) to my party tomorrow,
    (C) isn’t it?
    (D) No error

11. (A) Having read a number of stories
    (B) about space travel
    (C) his dream now is about to visit the moon
    (D) No error

12. (A) The meeting adjourned abruptly
    (B) by the Chairman after
    (C) about three hours of deliberation
    (D) No error

13. (A) Not one of the hundreds
    (B) of striking workers
    (C) were allowed to go near the factory
    (D) No error

14. (A) If I had known
    (B) this earlier,
    (C) I will have helped him
    (D) No error

15. (A) Mr. Smith was accused for murder
    (B) but the court found him not guilty
    (C) and acquitted him
    (D) No error

16. The reason for (A)/his failure is because (B)/he did not work hard. (C) No error (D)

17. Food as well as water (A)/is necessary (B)/for life. (C) No error (D)

18. India is larger than (A)/any democracies (B)/in the world. (C) No error (D)

19. The Judge heard the arguments (A)/of the lawyers and found (B)/that the boy was innocent. (C) No error (D)

20. I have lived (A)/in Delhi (B)/from 1965. (C) No error (D)

21. All scientists agree (A)/that there should be (B)/a total ban on nuclear explosions. (C) No error (D)

[CDS Exam 2015]
22. Such books (A)/which you read (B)/are not worth reading. (C) No error (D)
23. Tagore was (A)/one of the greatest poet (B)/that ever lived. (C) No error (D)
24. You may please (A)/apply for an advance of salary (B)/to cover costs of transport. (C) No error (D)
25. The taxi that will take the family to Haridwar (A)/had to be ready (B)/at six the next morning. (C) No error (D)
26. Employees are expected to (A)/adhere the rules (B)/laid down by the management. (C) No error (D)
27. The owner of the horse (A)/greedily ask (B)/too high a price. (C) No error (D)
28. I convinced (A)/him to (B)/see the play. (C) No error (D)
29. Some man (A)/are born (B)/great. (C) No error (D)
30. We must sympathise (A)/for others (B)/in their troubles. (C) No error (D)
31. My detailed statement (A)/is respectively (B)/submitted. (C) No error (D)
32. I am waiting (A)/for my friend (B)/since this morning. (C) No error (D)
33. He is representing (A)/my constituency (B)/for the last five years. (C) No error (D)
34. If he hears (A)/of your conduct (B)/he is to be unhappy. (C) No error (D)
35. No sooner he appeared (A)/on the stage than the people (B)/began to cheer loudly. (C) No error (D)
36. It was nearly thirty years ago, (A)/since this magazine (B)/was first published. (C)/No error (D)
37. Ten years ago he was having an income (A)/of over ten thousand rupees a month; (B)/he must indeed be a wealthy man by now. (C)/No error (D)
38. In spite of the fact (A)/that the meeting was about to end (B)/he insisted to ask several questions. (C)/No error (D)
39. Hardly had he entered into the room (A)/and taken seat (B)/when the girls began to giggle. (C)/No error (D).
40. I was disappointed (A)/when I came for seeing you last evening (B)/but could not find you at home. (C)/No error (D)
41. The number of jobs (A)/that would be satisfactory in all respects (B)/are small. (C)/No error (D)
42. I have found the man (A)/whom I know (B)/is the thief. (C)/No error (D)
43. There is no reason (A)/why he should not come (B)/since he is in town and is free. (C)/No error (D)
44. It is high time (A)/we cried a halt to the existing corrupt practices (B)/followed in the education sphere. (C)/No error (D)
45. The situation is perilous (A)/but if we are prepared promptly to act, (B)/there is still one chance of escape. (C)/No error (D)

**[NDA & NA Exam 2014]**

46. (A) He asked her that (B) whether she knew (C) what had happened last week when she was on leave (D) No error
47. (A) Until you do not go to the station (B) to receive him (C) I can hardly feel at ease (D) No error
48. (A) I did not know where they were going (B) nor could I understand (C) why had they left so soon (D) No error
49. (A) The distinguished visitor said that he had great pleasure to be with us for some time (B) and that the pleasure was all the greater (C) because his visit afforded him an opportunity to study the working of an institution of such eminence as ours. (D) No error
50. (A) Please convey (B) my best wishes (C) back to your parents (D) No error
51. (A) The call of the seas (B) have always (C) found an echo in me (D) No error
52. (A) Hardly I had left home for Bombay (B) when my son who is settled in Calcutta arrived (C) without any prior information (D) No error
53. (A) Now it can be easily said (B) that the population of this city is greater (C) than any other city in India (D) No error

**[CDS Exam 2014]**
54. (A) It is difficult to explain
   (C) from the Congress in 1940
   (B) why did Rajagopalachari resigned
   (D) No error

55. (A) The boss reminded them of the old saying
   (C) and told them that they had better be honest in their work
   (B) that honesty was the best policy
   (D) No error

56. (A) “Gulliver’s Travels” are
   (C) that I have ever read
   (B) the most fascinating adventure story
   (D) No error

57. (A) The teenager reassured his father at the station
   (C) I will, pull on very nicely at the hostel”
   (B) “Don’t worry, dad’
   (D) No error

58. (A) The way he’s behaving
   (C) I’m afraid
   (B) he’ll soon spill the beans,
   (D) No error

59. (A) Most of the developing countries find it
   (C) created by the sudden impact of technological progress
   (B) difficult to cope up with the problems
   (D) No error

60. (A) People blamed him
   (C) a coward person
   (B) for being
   (D) No error

61. (A) We swam up to the drowning man, caught hold of his clothes
   (B) before he could go down again
   (C) and pulled him out, safe to the shore.
   (D) No error

62. (A) Menna was so tired
   (C) talk to the guests for a few minutes
   (B) that she could not hardly
   (D) No error

63. (A) If I was knowing
   (C) I would have informed you
   (B) why he was absent
   (D) No error

64. (A) He goes
   (C) by foot
   (B) to office
   (D) No error

65. (A) The hundred-rupees notes
   (B) that he gave them for the goods bought from them looked genuine but later reliably learnt that
   (C) the notes were all counterfeit.
   (D) No error

66. (A) Arun explained me his problem
   (C) to help him
   (B) and he asked me
   (D) No error

67. (A) My father knows
   (C) working at BHEL
   (B) the most of the engineers
   (D) No error

68. (A) Neroli oil is an essential oil
   (C) the flowers of orange trees
   (B) obtained from
   (D) No error

69. (A) Neurotoxin attacks
   (C) and damage it
   (B) the nervous system
   (D) No error

70. (A) I went to see
   (C) in last summer
   (B) the coal mines in Asansol
   (D) No error

71. (A) All his children
   (C) at least one foreign language
   (B) are knowing
   (D) No error

72. (A) We don’t
   (C) in his presence
   (B) discuss about the case
   (D) No error

73. (A) Who
   (C) that did it?
   (B) do you think
   (D) No error

74. (A) He didn’t know
   (C) himself
   (B) whether he will enjoy
   (D) No error
75. (A) What are (B) their reasons (C) by watching him? (D) No error
76. (A) I was filled (B) with admiration (C) by watching him (D) No error
77. (A) He has (B) only coffee (C) in breakfast (D) No error
78. (A) You had better worked (B) harder if you (C) want to get a promotion (D) No error
79. (A) Man (B) does not live (C) by bread alone (D) No error

80. (A) The President reached back (B) this morning (C) after a visit to the southern states (D) No error
81. (A) It is a fact (B) that cereals constitute major part (C) of the diet of our people (D) No error
82. (A) He did not observe carefully (B) that what was (C) in front of him (D) No error
83. (A) Most of the residents (B) were inside the building (C) when it was collapsed (D) No error
84. (A) There is (B) a service (C) at St. Paul’s tomorrow (D) No error
85. (A) Egyptian cotton (B) is superior (C) than Indian (D) No error
86. (A) Your shirt (B) looks so good. (C) Where you bought it? (D) No error
87. (A) A miser man (B) spends very little (C) even on food (D) No error
88. (A) I have sent you (B) a letter (C) last month (D) No error
89. (A) All (B) the glitters (C) is not gold (D) No error
90. (A) The administrator is entrusted the responsibility (B) this morning (C) of the overall management of an industry (D) No error
91. (A) He looked up (B) into the matter (C) with keen interest (D) No error
92. (A) He did precious little (B) for me (C) in a way of financial support (D) No error
93. (A) Mother was (B) looking (C) out of the window (D) No error
97. (A) This variety of cloth is
         (C) in the shop
         (B) superior than any other
         (D) No error
98. (A) He went to the house
         (C) followed with him
         (B) and I
         (D) No error
99. (A) My oldest son
         (C) from the U.S.A. this month
         (B) is coming back
         (D) No error

[NDA & NA Exam 2013]

100. (A) Suppose if you were left alone
       (c) what would you do?
       (B) to live on a desert island,
       (D) No error
101. (A) He wondered that
       (C) who had vowed to see him dislodged from power
       (B) what would be the next move of his opponents
       (D) No error
102. (A) The nation should be greatful
       (C) for protecting them
       (B) to the armed forces
       (D) No error
103. (A) I do not know
       (C) to solve the problem
       (B) what is he doing
       (D) No error
104. (A) For so many years
       (C) to go to bed at 10 PM daily
       (B) it is almost his habit
       (D) No error
105. (A) He took
       (C) his father
       (B) down after
       (D) No error
106. (A) His honesty
       (C) called to question
       (B) has never been
       (D) No error
107. (A) I see her
       (c) but not very often between
       (B) most weekends
       (D) No error
108. (A) The chancellor
       (C) on both occasions
       (B) was present
       (D) No error
109. (A) The deliberations by
       (C) are completely confidential
       (B) the committee
       (D) No error

[CDS Exam 2013]

110. I should do (A)/the same (B)/if were in your place. (C)/No error (D)
111. He has been suffering (A)/with fever (B)/for the last six weeks. (C)/No error (D)
112. The examination beings (A)/from Monday (B)/next week. (C)/No error (D)
113. My father says (A)/that one should always be sincere (B)/to his duties. (C)/No error (D)
114. There has been (A)/a number of railway accidents (B)/during the last month. (C)/No error (D)
115. In spite of all efforts to eradicate malaria, (A)/it still prevalent (B)/in many parts of India. (C)/No error (D)
116. It is only three days ago (A)/that (B)/he has arrived. (C)/No error (D)
117. He has lost (A)/all what (B)/I gave him. (C)/No error (D)
118. I have (A)/no news from him (B)/for a long time. (C)/No error (D)
119. Mahatma Gandhi’s entire life (A)/was an unrelenting experiment (B)/on truth. (C)/No error (D)
120. As the thieves ran out of the bank (A)/they got into the getaway car (B)/which was waiting with its engine running. (C)/No error (D)
121. He denied that he had not stolen my purse (A)/though I was quite sure (B)/that he had. (C)/No error (D)
122. The media of films has been accepted by all (A)/as the most powerful force (B)/that influences the younger generation. (C)/No error (D)
123. The French Embassy employs him (A)/regularly (B)/as he knows to speak French. (C)/No error (D)
124. How is it that neither your friend Mahesh (A)/nor his brother Ramesh (B)/have protested against this injustice? (C)/No error (D)
Directions:

(i) In this section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labeled (A), (B) and (C). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any underlined part No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in anyone of the underlined parts (A), (B), and (C), indicate your responses on the Answer Sheet at appropriate space. You may feel that there is not error in a sentence. In that case, (D) will signify a ‘No error’ response.

(ii) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

(iii) You are not required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response on the Answer Sheet.

[SCRA Exam 2013]

125. (A) None of the applicants have turned up (B) for the interview (C) on time (D) No error

126. (A) Her mother did not reply (B) when I asked her (C) why was she weeping (D) No error

127. (A) The oxygen content of Mars is not (B) sufficient enough to support life (C) as we know it (D) No error

128. (A) He told his friends that (B) each of them (C) should be able to carry out the orders oneself (D) No error

129. (A) If the police would have arrived (B) on time (C) the riot would not have occurred (D) No error

130. (A) When I asked the driver (B) to come with me to the temple (C) he had been reluctant (D) No error

131. (A) Children often (B) quarrel on (C) petty issues (D) No error

132. (A) One day young Edison at the risk of his own life (B) rescued the infant son of a station-master (C) from almost under the wheels of a goods train. (D) No error

133. (A) Taking down my shoes (B) I would wade into the muddy water up to my knees (C) and pluck the water lilies floating on the surface. (D) No error

134. (A) I think (B) every one of these men are (C) incompetent (D) No error

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In these following questions of sentence has been divided into four parts—(A), (B), (C) and (D). Out of these one part contains an error.

[CMAT Exam 2014]

1. Unfortunately many (A)/of our towns (B)/and cities do not (C)/have more good (D)/transportation system.

2. We should make (A)/school education (B)/to be free of cost (C)/to girls (D).

3. I trust you will (A)/show forbearance to me (B)/a few minutes more (C)/so that I can finish this work (D).

[MAT, 2012]

4. (A) In the past, behind the immediate popularity (B) of the phonograph is the entire electric (C) implosion that gave such new stress and (D) importance to actual speech rhythms in music, poetry, and dance alike.

5. (A) Science really begins when general principles (B) have to be put to the test of fact
and when practical problems and theoretical relations
of relevant factors is used to manipulate reality in human action.

6. (A) If all cells are conceived primarily as a receptacles
(B) of the same genetic formula – not only all
(C) the individuals, but all the cells of
(D) the same individuals – what are they but the cancerous extension of this base formula?

7. (A) As she said this she looked down at her hands,
(B) and was surprising to see that
(C) she had put on one of the rabbit’s little white
(D) kid gloves while she was talking.

8. (A) The power of displaying the grandeur of his patroness
(B) to his wondering visitors and of letting it see her civility towards himself and his wife,
(C) was exactly what he had wished for and that an opportunity of doing it should be given so soon,
(D) was such an instance of Lady Catherine’s condescension, as he knew not how to admire enough.

9. (A) While they were dressing,
(B) he came two or three time to their different doors,
(C) to recommend their being quick,
(D) as the manager was very much objecting to be kept waiting for his dinner.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence is marked in three parts indicated by (A), (B), (C). Read the sentence to find whether there is an error in any part of it. When you find an error in any one of the parts (A), (B), or (C), select that part as your answer. If you do not find any error in a sentence, in that case (D) will signify a ‘No error’ response. Error may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed.

1. Put out (A)/the fire (B)/quickly. (C)/No error (D)
2. A fight (A)/took place (B)/on the board of the ship. (C)/No error (D)
3. Arun was leading (A)/a happy and leisurely life (B)/after his retirement from his service. (C)/No error (D)

Directions: In the following questions, a group of sentences about a single topic are given. One or more of the sentences(s) is/are grammatically incorrect. You have to identify the incorrect sentences(s).

4. The shepherd counted (A)/his sheep and found (B)/that one of (C)/them is missing. (D)/No error (E)
5. The teacher were (A)/impressed by her performance (B)/and asked her to (C)/participate in the competition. (D)/No error (E)
6. She asked her (A)/son for help her (B)/find a place to bury (C)/the gold ornaments. (D)/No error (E)
7. The sculptor was (A)/asked to carve a (B)/stature of the queen, (C)/sitting in her garden. (D)/No error. (E)
8. The story was (A)/about how an (B)/intelligent man had saving (C)/himself from being robbed. (D)/No error (E)
9. One of the best way (A)/of improving (B)/your English is to (C)/read the language. (D)/No error (E)
10. I was halting (A)/at the station for (B)/the train to arrive when (C)/suddenly there was a loud noise. (D)/No error (E)
11. I reached (A)/lately for the meeting (B)/as I got (C)/stuck in traffic. (D)/No error (E)
12. Unless you (A)/work hard you (B)/will not achieve (C)/success in life. (D)/No error (E)
13. The labourers working at (A)/the construction site were (B)/very tiring and (C)/wanted to rest. (D)/No error (E)

14. Since they lived so far from (A)/the village school, he saved and saved (B)/to buy a cycle for his son and daughter so that they (C)/could easy travel and never miss school. (D)/No error (E)
15. Though she did not have much money (A)/to building a well, many villagers supported (B)/her efforts and donated their time (C)/and whatever materials they could afford. (D)/No error (E)
16. Many passengers who did not have (A)/a reserved birth, begged the ticket collector (B)/to accommodate them but it was impossible (C)/for him to grant at their request. (D)/No error (E)
17. Mediclaim policies usually (A) reimburse certain (B) medical expenses and (C) not the out-of-pocket expenses. (D) No error (E)
18. In these hilly regions they (A) is very difficult to reach (B) the bus stand or the station especially when (C) it starts raining heavily. (D) No error (E)
19. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) base (A) inflation is on a decline (B), dropped to zero level, (C) the lowest in about five years. (D) No error (E)
20. Buoyed by strong sales momentum by its car, (A) the production was ramped up (B) within few months and the plant has (C) been running on two-shift operations since 2014. (D) No error (E)
21. The electronic company will decide during (A) the next business year from April on (B) where to build an additional memory chip plant and (C) will considered overseas locations of the facility. (D) No error (E)
22. Under the proposal expansion of the project, (A) states will be able to generate (B) and digitize their own data (C) without waiting for central help. (D) No error (E)
23. A Chinese city is (A) attempt to force its eight million resident (B) to memorise and recite (C) a series of socialist values. (D) No error (E)
24. Our investigative visits to rural India (1) was dives into the darkness that contain (B) the mass of the iceberg of which (C) the complaints coming to us were only the tip. (D) No error (E)
25. So it comes as something of a shock when (A) you look at the actual record and discover that growth and job creation (B) have substantial faster during present President (C) than they were during the experiment. (D) No error (E)
26. Children's lives even in rural areas (1) now revolve around television (B) and various activities (C) on the mobile phone. (D) No error (E)
27. None of our programmes has ever (A) seriously tried to achieve a clear and convincing (B) enough understand to what one tries (C) to achieve through education. (D) No error (E)
28. The law commission which has gone (A) into the issue more than once, (B) has printed out that the judiciary alone is not blame for delays, (C) as the fault equally lies with tardy investigators and prosecutors. (D) No error (E)

Directions: In the following questions, a group of sentences about a single topic are given. One of more of the sentences(s) is/are grammatically incorrect. You have to identify the incorrect sentence(s).

29. I. It began with acquisition in information technology and related services sector.
   II. In pharmaceuticals, Wockhardt has bought C.P. Pharma of the United Kingdom for $ 10.85 million.
   III. Tata Tea has taken over Tetley of the UK, the world’s biggest tea bag maker, for $ 430 million.
   IV. With the processes, it has become the world’s second largest tea company.
   (A) II and IV (B) IV only
   (C) II and III (D) I, II and IV

30. I. There are two main reasons for that predatory mood.
   II. Having established a domestic presence, the component makers are now looking for an international presence.
   III. Second, having improved their productivity, quality and reliability. Indian companies feel more confident about spreading their wings abroad.
   IV. Various, other factors are being attributed to this Indian penchant for the takeover game in all sectors.
   (A) I only (B) I and II
   (C) II only (D) III and IV

31. I. Moving one by one step away from the expected with the graphics and photography can also create reader’s interest.
   II. Try using a conceptual image or photo to highlight your main message versus very first thing to come to mind when thinking about your product or services.
   III. Another form of contrast is in the actual design.
   IV. An unusual fold in a brochure or direct mail piece can add excitement.
   (A) I and II (B) II and III
   (C) I and IV (D) No error

32. I. The typeface that you choose for your print project is an important piece of the foremost overall design process.
   II. First, narrow down your choice by selecting the tone you want to preset.
   III. Typefaces can convey personality.
IV. For instance, if you are in the banking industry you might choose a classic serif font, such as Garamond, to convey dependability.
(A) I only  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) IV only

33. I. Readability is crucial.
II. Be sure of the font we choose is legible and logical.
III. With all of the newest and interesting typefaces available today, it is tempting to pick one that you think looks “cool”.
IV. This can work if you are going for an edgy look that will appeal to a young audience, but your copy still needs to be easily understood.
(A) I and IV  
(B) II only  
(C) III only  
(D) II and III

Directions: Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic 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 (E). (Ignore errors of punctuation if any) [Hotel Management Exam 2011]

34. To make the company commercially viable (A)/there is an urgent need to prune the staff strength (B)/and borrow money from the financial institutions (C)/recommended by the consultant. (D)/No error (E)

35. Some molecules contain two or more atoms of the same kind. (A)/A molecule of water, for example, (B)/is make up two atoms of the hydrogen (C)/and one of oxygen. (D)/No error (E)

36. Both teams played well, (A)/but India’s performance (B)/was best when compared (C)/with the West Indies. (D)/No error (E)

37. You will often find that (A)/when you take your car (B)/to Connaught Place (C)/you has a parking problem. (D)/No error (D)

38. He wanted to work all right (A)/but we saw that he was completely worn (B)/and so we persuaded him to stop. (C)/No error (D)

39. It is time (A)/we did something (B)/to stop road accidents. (C)/No error (D)

40. At present juncture, (A)/however, the supercomputer (B)/would be a costly toy. (C)/No error (D)

41. The need to set up a good library in the locality (A)/has been in the minds of people (B)/for sometimes now. (C)/No error (D)

42. The interviewer asked me (A)/if I knew that (B)/Kalidas was the greater than any other poet. (C)/No error (D)

43. The invigilator asked him (A)/to me that the visits they made to the island (B)/were not very frequent. (C)/No error (D)

44. Another advantage (A)/is that technology (B)/can be quickly/adapted to the client’s needs. (C)/No error (D)

45. It freed me to enter (A)/one of the most (B)/creatively (C)/periods of my life. (D)/No error (E)

46. About 4,500 private (A)/and 2,000 government hospitals (B)/are empanelled (C)/under the scheme. (D)/No error (E)

47. More often (A)/then (B)/not we feel concerned (C)/with the development around us. (D)/No error (E)

48. Software (A)/makers in India are facing (B)/a huge (C)/pressure. (D)/No error (E)

49. All companies must (A)/send its annual report to (B)/its shareholders twenty-one days (C)/before the Annual General Body Meeting. (D)/No error (E)

50. To be an effective manager (A)/it is vital to (B)/know the goals and vision of your organisation. (C)/No error (D)

51. His aim is (A)/provided cheap and (B)/reliable internet facilities (C)/to every village within five years. (D)/No error (E)

52. Bank notes have (A)/many special features so (B)/that bank staff can (C)/easier identify fake notes. (D)/No error (E)

53. According to the Census Bureau, (A)/India will have (B)/a more population (C)/than China by 2025 (D)/No error (E)

54. The state government has (A)/issued licenses to farmers (B)/allowing them to sell (C)/vegetables to hotels. (D)/No error (E)

55. Many people decide (A)/not to buy a car (B)/last Diwali because of (C)/the high price of petrol last year. (D)/No error (E)

56. We plan to (A)/sell part of our (B)/business therefore we have (C)/to repay a loan. (D)/No error (E)

57. The Reserve Bank of India is (A)/the only central bank in (B)/Asia which have (C)/raised interest rates in September. (D)/No error (E)

58. Under this scheme, (A)/insurance companies will reimburse (B)/any expenditure on medicines (C)/if you submitting the original bills. (D)/No error (E)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BANKING EXAMINATIONS</th>
<th>SSC EXAMINATIONS</th>
<th>UPSC EXAMINATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (E) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (E) 10. (E)</td>
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B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS
1. (D)  2. (D)  3. (A)  4. (B)  5. (D)  6. (A)  7. (B)  8. (D)  9. (C)

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS
1. (D)  2. (C)  3. (A)  4. (E)  5. (A)  6. (B)  7. (E)  8. (C)  9. (A)  10. (A)
11. (B)  12. (E)  13. (C)  14. (D)  15. (B)  16. (B)  17. (C)  18. (A)  19. (A)  20. (A)
21. (D)  22. (A)  23. (B)  24. (B)  25. (C)  26. (E)  27. (C)  28. (C)  29. (B)  30. (D)
31. (A)  32. (A)  33. (D)  34. (B)  35. (C)  36. (C)  37. (D)  38. (B)  39. (D)  40. (A)
41. (B)  42. (C)  43. (B)  44. (D)  45. (C)  46. (E)  47. (B)  48. (D)  49. (A)  50. (D)
51. (B)  52. (D)  53. (C)  54. (D)  55. (A)  56. (C)  57. (C)  58. (D)
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Sentence Improvement

In certain competitive examinations, some questions are given to improve the sentences and its grammatical structure, using the responses given under each sentence. In this chapter, we will discuss how to improve sentence constructions using certain grammatical rules.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

*In the following questions each sentence is given three possible solutions for the bold part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c)—fits better than the bold part, indicate your response on the answer sheet against the corresponding alphabet (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate, as your response on the answer sheet (d) that is “no improvement” or “no correction required”.

1. But man very soon found that it was much better to divide the work among themselves so that **one had built houses**, another made chairs and tables, and yet another grew corn.
   (a) some people built houses
   (b) some people built a house
   (c) one built houses
   (d) no improvement
2. A hundred rupee **are** all that he wants.
   (a) were
   (b) was
   (c) is
   (d) no improvement
3. **I had hardly** reached there when he arrived.
   (a) Hardly had I
   (b) Hardly I had
   (c) I have hardly
   (d) no improvement
4. Today we are most concerned about the **life** of our civilisation in the face of the nuclear war threat.
   (a) prolongation
   (b) existence
   (c) survival
   (d) no improvement
5. One cannot be indifferent to ones’ health, **can’t** one?
   (a) can’t be
   (b) can one
   (c) isn’t it
   (d) no improvement

*Answers*

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b)

**SET-II**

*Each sentence below is partly or wholly italicised. In some cases the italicised part is correct and in others incorrect. Under each sentence are four alternatives marked (a), (b), (c) and (d), which represent various*
ways of writing the italicised part and improving it. The choice (a) in each case is the same as the italicised part but choices (b), (c) and (d) are different. If in your judgement the original sentence is the best select (a) as your answer. If another option forms a better/more correct sentence, select the option as your answer:

1. Such of Mulk Raj Anand’s novels as was humorous were successful.
   (a) as was humorous were successful
   (b) as were humorous were successful
   (c) Mulk Raj Anand’s novels were successful and humorous
   (d) those were humorous were successful

2. The public demanded that the corrupt officials be persecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
   (a) persecuted to the fullest extent
   (b) persecuted to the fullest extent
   (c) prosecuted to the fullest extent
   (d) persecuted according to

3. She never has and she never will keep her promise.
   (a) She never has and she never will
   (b) She has not ever and she will
   (c) She never has kept and she never will
   (d) She can never and she never do so

4. I am not certain in respect of which courses to take.
   (a) in respect to which courses
   (b) about which courses
   (c) as to the choosing of courses
   (d) regarding to those courses

5. I’ve met two women, whom, I believe, were hospital nurses.
   (a) whom, I believe
   (b) who, I believe
   (c) each, I believe
   (d) whom, I am sure

Answers

1. (b) Choice (a) is wrong because the plural verb (were) is necessary. The subject ‘as’ acts as a relative pronoun whose antecedent is the plural noun ‘novels’. Choice (b) is, therefore, correct.

2. (c) ‘Persecuted’ means ‘pursue with enemity and injury’ Choice (c) uses the word ‘prosecuted’ which means to institute legal proceedings against or with reference to.

3. (c) The word ‘kept’ must be included since the second part of the sentence uses another form of the verb (keep).

4. (b) ‘In respect of which’ should be replaced with ‘about which’ to make the sentence correct.

5. (b) ‘Who’ should replace ‘whom’ as the subject of the subordinate clause (‘who’ were hospital nurses).

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT 1

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

Note: This section tests the candidates ability to recognize correct and write effective expressions. Follow the requirements of standard written English: grammar, choice of words, and sentence construction. Choose the answer that gives the clearest, most exact sentence, but do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

1. Such people never have and never will be trusted.
   (a) never have and never will be trusted
   (b) never have and will be trusted
   (c) never have been trusted and never will be trusted
   (d) never have had anyone trust them and never will have anyone

2. At the end of the play about women’s liberation, the leading lady cautioned the audience not to judge womanhood by the way she dresses.
   (a) she dresses (b) she dressed (c) it dresses (d) they dressed

3. As no one knows the truth as fully as him, no one but him can provide the testimony.
   (a) as fully as his, no one but him (b) as fully as he, no one but him
   (c) as fully as he does, not one but he (d) as fully as he does, no one but be alone
4. The use of radar as well as two-way radio paging make it possible for state police to intercept most speeders.
   (a) make it possible  
   (b) makes it possible  
   (c) allows the possibility  
   (d) makes possible
5. No sooner had he entered the room when the lights went out and everybody began to scream.
   (a) when the lights went out  
   (b) than the lights went out  
   (c) and the lights went out  
   (d) then the lights went out
6. The alarming report of the building collapse had everyone spellbound.
   (a) alarmed report  
   (b) reporting alarm  
   (c) reported alarm  
   (d) no improvement
7. Yogic exercise seem to be helpful the urban population deal effectively with stress.
   (a) seems to be helpful  
   (b) seems to be helped  
   (c) seems to help  
   (d) no improvement
8. The pedestrians must have to be very cautious while crossing the road.
   (a) must had been  
   (b) ought be  
   (c) are required to be  
   (d) no improvement
9. I am sure that he has recovered from his illness and he will accompany us to the picnic spot.
   (a) and he will company  
   (b) and that he will accompany  
   (c) but he will accompany  
   (d) no improvement
10. They feel very proudly that their team had won the match.
    (a) feels very proudly  
    (b) felt very pride  
    (c) felt very proud  
    (d) no improvement
11. Your good gesture will highly appreciate.
    (a) will highly appreciated  
    (b) will be highly appreciative  
    (c) will be highly appreciated  
    (d) no improvement
12. Speculations and hypothesizing are the most essential and well-known aspects of inventions.
    (a) Hypothesized  
    (b) hypothesizing needs  
    (c) hypothesis  
    (d) no improvement
13. Increased productivity necessary reflects greater efforts made by the employees.
    (a) Increas productivity necessarily  
    (b) Increased productivity is necessary  
    (c) Increased productivity necessarily  
    (d) no improvement
14. The small child does whatever his father was done.
    (a) was done  
    (b) did  
    (c) had done  
    (d) no improvement
15. The moment they saw me, they were delight.
    (a) was delight  
    (b) were delighted  
    (c) are delighted  
    (d) no improvement
16. If he has to spend five hours in the queue, it was really a wastage.
    (a) was real a wastage  
    (b) is real a wastage  
    (c) is really a wastage  
    (d) no improvement
17. You can always dependent on them.
    (a) depend on them  
    (b) be dependent with them  
    (c) depend them  
    (d) no improvement
18. Why did you not threw the bag away?
    (a) did you threw  
    (b) had you not threw  
    (c) did you not throw  
    (d) no improvement
19. They are not beware of all the facts.
    (a) are not beware  
    (b) are not aware of  
    (c) are not to be aware  
    (d) no improvement
20. Can you tell me why did you not speak the truth?
   (a) why did not you speak  (b) that why did you not speak
   (c) why you did not speak  (d) no improvement

21. This is one of the most important inventions of this century.
   (a) invention of this century  (b) invention of these centuries
   (c) inventions of centuries  (d) no improvement

22. The player was asked that why he had not attended the prayer.
   (a) that why he has not  (b) that why had he not
   (c) why he had not  (d) no improvement

23. He hesitated to listen to what his brother was saying.
   (a) hesists to listened to  (b) listened to hesitate
   (c) hesitates to listening  (d) no improvement

24. Though we have kept in mind to try and maintain most facilities, we would like to request you to kindly bear with us in case of any inconvenience.
   (a) had kept in mind to try and maintain  (b) must keep in mind to try and maintain
   (c) would keep in mind to try and maintain  (d) no improvement

25. We met him immediately after the session in which he had been given a nice speech.
   (a) has been given  (b) would be giving
   (c) had given  (d) no improvement

26. The drama had many scenes which were so humorous that it was hardly possible to keep a straight face.
   (a) hardly impossible to keep  (b) hardly impossible keeping
   (c) hardly impossible for keeping  (d) no improvement

27. Acquisition of certain specific skills can be facilitated from general awareness, education and exposure to novel situation.
   (a) can be facilitate from  (b) may facilitate through
   (c) can be facilitated by  (d) no improvement

28. The research study is an eye-opener and attempts to acquaint us with the problems of the poor nations.
   (a) attempting to acquaint  (b) attempts to acquainting
   (c) attempted to acquaint  (d) no improvement

29. If I would have realised the nature of the job earlier, I would not have accepted it.
   (a) If I would  (b) In case I would have
   (c) Had I  (d) no improvement

30. The man who has committed such a serious crime must get the mostly severe punishment.
   (a) got the mostly severely  (b) get the most severe
   (c) have got the most severely  (d) no improvement

31. He confidently asked the crowd if they thought he was right and the crowd shouted that they did.
   (a) that he did  (b) that they had
   (c) that he is  (d) no improvement

32. The moment the manager came to know of the fraudulent action of his assistant, he ordered immediately dismissed him.
   (a) order immediate dismissed him  (b) ordered his immediate dismissal
   (c) immediately order dismissal of his  (d) no improvement

33. The tea estate is in such a mess there is no one to set things right.
   (a) in a mess there  (b) in a such mess that there
   (c) in such a mess that there  (d) no correction required

34. Because of his ill health, the doctor has advised him not to refrain from smoking.
   (a) not to refrained  (b) to resort to
   (c) to refrain  (d) no improvement
35. **What happens to** all those travellers on the ship was not known.
   (a) What happen to  
   (b) That is what happens to  
   (c) What happened to  
   (d) no improvement

36. **Despite of their** differences on matters of principles, they all agree on the demand of hike in salary.
   (a) Despite of there  
   (b) Despite for their  
   (c) Despite their  
   (d) no improvement

37. The orator **had been left** the auditorium before the audience stood up.
   (a) had been left  
   (b) was left  
   (c) had left  
   (d) no improvement

38. It is unanimously resolved that the parties **should unitedly undertook** launching of popular programmes.
   (a) should be unitedly undertook  
   (b) should be unitedly undertaken  
   (c) should unitedly undertake  
   (d) no correction required

39. One of my drawbacks is that I **did not have** tolerance of ambiguity.
   (a) did not had  
   (b) do not have  
   (c) am not  
   (d) no improvement

40. Their earnings are such that they find it difficult **to make both ends to meet**.
   (a) to make both end to meet  
   (b) to make both ends for meeting  
   (c) to make both ends meet  
   (d) no correction required

41. If neither of them **are to be trusted** it is not at all advisable to invest further.
   (a) were to be trusted  
   (b) has to be trusted  
   (c) is to be trusted  
   (d) no improvement

42. Don’t touch that door as it **has just been painted**.
   (a) had just been painted  
   (b) is just painted  
   (c) have been just painted  
   (d) no improvement

43. The District Collector **gave up** the prizes to the winners at the end of the function.
   (a) give up  
   (b) gave away  
   (c) gave back  
   (d) no improvement

44. Let’s have a party **some time the next week**.
   (a) sometime at next week  
   (b) some time in the next week  
   (c) sometimes next week  
   (d) no improvement

45. I have been telling her that she had better **consulted** a good doctor.
   (a) consulting  
   (b) consult  
   (c) been consulting  
   (d) no improvement

46. One day you will repent **over** what you have done.
   (a) of  
   (b) for  
   (c) about  
   (d) no improvement

47. He would have lent me a pen, if he **was knowing** that I didn’t have one.
   (a) was known  
   (b) has been knowing  
   (c) had known  
   (d) no improvement

48. The train was late **for** fifty minutes.
   (a) from  
   (b) by  
   (c) around  
   (d) no improvement

49. **Call in** this evening, if you can, I have something important to discuss.
   (a) Called in  
   (b) Call off  
   (c) Call for  
   (d) no improvement

50. These days, it is difficult **to make both ends meet**.
   (a) to have both ends meet  
   (b) to make all ends meet  
   (c) to make the ends meet  
   (d) no improvement

51. Before I could stop him, the boy **was throwing** the box down the stairs.
   (a) were throwing  
   (b) threw  
   (c) did throw  
   (d) no improvement
52. My father **is suffering** from diabetes for the past three years.
   (a) is suffer (b) has been suffering
   (c) has suffered (d) no improvement

53. However, great you may be, you cannot **trifle on** a man’s feelings.
   (a) trifle along (b) trifle upon
   (c) trifle with (d) no improvement

54. She was more beautiful than **either of her three sisters**.
   (a) either of her three sister (b) any of her three sisters
   (c) all of her three sisters (d) no improvement

55. If I **shall pass** this examination, my mother will be very happy.
   (a) shall passed (b) pass
   (c) would pass (d) no improvement

56. Although India is still **by far** a poor country, it can become rich if its natural and human resources are fully utilised.
   (a) by forth (b) by and large
   (c) by and by (d) no improvement

57. The more they earn, **the more they spend**.
   (a) more they earned, more they spend (b) the more they earn, the more they spend
   (c) more they earn, the more they spend (d) no improvement

58. But in all these cases conversion from one scale to another is easy because scales **have well-formulated**.
   (a) have well-formulat (b) are well formulated
   (c) well formulated (d) no improvement

59. Five-years ago today, I **am sitting** in a small Japanese car driving across Poland towards Berlin.
   (a) am sat (b) sat
   (c) was sitting (d) no improvement

60. The old man felled some trees in the garden with **hardly no effort** at all.
   (a) hardly no efforts (b) hardly any effort
   (c) a hardly any effort (d) no improvement

61. She says she’s already paid me back, but I can’t remember, so I’ll have **to take her word**.
   (a) to takes her word (b) to take her at her word
   (c) to take her word for it (d) no improvement

62. The workers are **hell bent at getting** what is due to them.
   (a) hell bent through getting (b) hell bent for getting
   (c) hell bent upon getting (d) no improvement

63. You are warned **against committing** the same mistake again.
   (a) against not commiting (b) for committing
   (c) against to commit (d) no improvement

64. While we would like **that all Indian children** to go to school, we need to ponder why they do not.
   (a) that every Indian children (b) if all the children of India
   (c) all Indian children (d) no improvement

65. **Due to these reasons** we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
   (a) Due to the reasons (b) for these reasons
   (c) by these reasons (d) no improvement

66. When it was feared that the serfs may go too far to gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes **at crushing** them.
   (a) at crush (b) in crushing
   (c) without crushing (d) no improvement

67. In India today many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that **much has happened** since then.
   (a) much was happened (b) much had happened
   (c) much might happen (d) no improvement
68. Taxpayers are to be conscious of their privileges.
   (a) have to    (b) needs
   (c) ought     (d) no improvement

69. I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.
   (a) I known    (b) was knowing
   (c) had known  (d) no improvement

70. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.
   (a) penetrate  (b) perpetrate
   (c) precipitate (d) no improvement

71. The teacher told us that the prize would be presented the next day.
   (a) would be presented the next day    (b) would have been presented the next day
   (c) shall be presented tomorrow        (d) should be presented tomorrow

72. His speech was optimistic, but at the end of it he stroke a note of caution.
   (a) strokes a note of caution       (b) strut for a note of caution
   (c) struck a note of caution        (d) struck a note of caution
   (e) no improvement

73. Men have been known how important the sun is to them.
   (a) Men have been knowing
   (b) Men have to know long
   (c) Men had long known
   (d) Men have long known
   (e) no improvement

74. I did not like his comments on my paper but I had no alternative as I have agreed to keep quiet.
   (a) I had to agree to keep quiet
   (b) I had agreed to keep quiet
   (c) I had agreed for keeping quiet
   (d) I have to agree for keeping quiet
   (e) no improvement

75. Please give him medicines if his temperature will rise.
   (a) if his temperature will arise
   (b) if his temperature would rise
   (c) if his temperature rises
   (d) unless his temperature rises
   (e) no improvement

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**Answers**

1. (c)  2. (c)  3. (b)  4. (b)  5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (c)  8. (c)  9. (a)  10. (c)  11. (c)  12. (d)
13. (c)  14. (c)  15. (b)  16. (c)  17. (a)  18. (c)  19. (b)  20. (c)  21. (d)  22. (c)  23. (d)  24. (d)
25. (c)  26. (d)  27. (a)  28. (d)  29. (c)  30. (b)  31. (d)  32. (b)  33. (c)  34. (c)  35. (c)  36. (c)
37. (c)  38. (c)  39. (b)  40. (c)  41. (c)  42. (d)  43. (b)  44. (b)  45. (d)  46. (d)  47. (c)  48. (b)
49. (d)  50. (d)  51. (b)  52. (b)  53. (c)  54. (b)  55. (b)  56. (b)  57. (c)  58. (b)  59. (b)  60. (b)
61. (c)  62. (c)  63. (d)  64. (c)  65. (b)  66. (b)  67. (d)  68. (a)  69. (c)  70. (b)  71. (a)  72. (d)
73. (d)  74. (b)  75. (c)

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**WORKOUT 2**

In the following questions, each sentence is given three possible alternatives for the bold part. If one of them—(a), (b) or (c)—is better than the bold part, indicate your response on the answer sheet against the corresponding alphabet (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response on the answer sheet. Thus, a “no improvement” or “no correction required” response will be signified by the letter (d).

1. Despite being tried his best to persuade people to give up smoking, he could not attain success.
   (a) Despite his best trying
   (b) Despite of his best
   (c) Inspite of being tried his best
   (d) Despite trying his best
2. His suggestions were **so trivial and hence** nobody took any cognisance of them.
   (a) so trivial that and have  (b) very trivial and hence so
   (c) too trivial to and hence  (d) very trivial and hence

3. **But for your time of helping**, we could not have accomplished our goal in such a small time span.
   (a) But for your timely help  (b) Because of your timely helping
   (c) Despite your time of helping  (d) But your time for helping

4. He failed in his attempt to disperse the mob before the miscreants **sets the fire on the bus**.
   (a) set the bus on fire  (b) setting fire on the bus
   (c) set fire on the bus  (d) set the fire on to the bus

5. Even at most critical moments, he is calm, but today he **appears very much disturbed**.
   (a) appeared very much disturb  (b) appears very much to disturb
   (c) appeared to be very much disturbing  (d) No correction required

6. Their attempt of rioting was foiled because **of the police squad arrived** on time.
   (a) of the police squad being arrived  (b) of the timely arrival of the police squad
   (c) the police squad arrival  (d) of the police squad had arrived

7. How can one mobilize support from colleagues without **being cordially** to them?
   (a) being cordially for  (b) been cordially to
   (c) being cordial to  (d) cordially being to

8. For every citizen it is mandatory to help the civic administration **for keep up the city clean**.
   (a) for upkeep clean the city  (b) for clean and keep the city
   (c) for keeping of the city cleanliness  (d) to keep the city clean

9. Anyone who **known to India’s villages knows** the meaning of scarcity.
   (a) knowing India’s villages knows  (b) is known to India’s villages knows
   (c) knows India’s villages knows  (d) knew India’s villages knowing

10. In our country women **have opportunities to rise** to the top in every walk of life.
    (a) have been having opportunities  (b) have had opportunities for a raise
    (c) have opportunities to rise  (d) No correction is required

11. If Indian people are united, this nation **can become a source** of strength for the entire world.
    (a) could become a resource of  (b) can become resourceful for
    (c) would be a source in  (d) No correction required

12. All their efforts **were direct to promote** harmony among various groups of people.
    (a) were directing to promote  (b) were direct at promote
    (c) have directed for promote  (d) were directed to promoting

13. **What did happen** there in first place is not a matter of our concern.
    (a) What happens  (b) What would have happened
    (c) What happened  (d) What should have happened

14. The speaker highlighted the contribution of women **for bringing about** social changes.
    (a) for bringing in  (b) in bringing of
    (c) for the brought over  (d) in bringing about

15. Such inequalities **can be founded** enshrined in the constitutions of other countries also.
    (a) could have been founded  (b) can be found
    (c) could be founded  (d) could have found

16. The local authorities **were never bothering to** enquire about the unfortunate happenings.
    (a) were never bothered to  (b) never bothered to
    (c) never were bothering to  (d) were never bothering to

17. India’s outlook on the word **is composing of** these various elements.
    (a) is composed of  (b) is composed by
    (c) is composed with  (d) has been composing at
18. How religious intolerance can blight social peace and harmony can be gauged from events *take place around* the globe.
   (a) taken place over  (b) taking place around
   (c) took place around  (d) taken place in

19. The fact-finding team *which had been at* the area found villagers giving information to the police.
   (a) which had been for  (b) that led to
   (c) which led to  (d) that had been to

20. The new facts he has discovered *could not change* my opinion.
   (a) has not changed  (b) could not be changed
   (c) cannot be changed  (d) No correction required

21. On firm ground the tent *had held in* place by pegs driven into the ground.
   (a) has been held at  (b) was held in
   (c) was being held with  (d) should be held at

22. In the midst of his laborious work, *came a stroke of* good fortune.
   (a) comes a strike of  (b) came stroke of
   (c) a strike comes of  (d) came a stroke for

23. Tourists *have still come* to Egypt and are probably still inscribing their names on the old stones.
   (a) are still coming  (b) have come still
   (c) still have come  (d) will have still come

24. There was a pause when we had finished and then a *strangely subdued* voice broke the silence.
   (a) the strange subdueing  (b) a strange subduing
   (c) the strange subdued  (d) No correction required

25. I overheard him saying something to me when I *was quit*.
   (a) was almost quit  (b) was about to quit
   (c) had about to quit  (d) had been quitting

26. We had *not only helped them with* money but also with new machinery and raw material.
   (a) not only helped them by  (b) helped them not only with
   (c) helped not only to them with  (d) not only been helped them by

27. I was shocked to learn that no one *was knowing* where the files were kept.
   (a) was known  (b) knew
   (c) had been known  (d) had been knowing

28. All *you really need is* a mask, a tube, flippers and a spear gun.
   (a) you really need are  (b) your real need are
   (c) you real need is  (d) No correction required

29. Contrast, the construction of great temples, which *had seemingly have presented* great engineering difficulties, was relatively easy.
   (a) had seemingly presented  (b) had been seemed present
   (c) was seemingly presented  (d) would seemingly have presented

30. *Finishing his breakfast*, he started working on the long pending problem.
   (a) His breakfast finished  (b) His breakfast having finished
   (c) Having finished his breakfast  (d) Finished his breakfast

31. *One of the function of* a teacher is to spot cases of maladjustment.
   (a) One of the functions of  (b) Most of the functions of
   (c) Some of the functions  (d) One of the functions by

32. In our friends’ circle it is customary for each of the members *to buy their own tickets*.
   (a) buying their own tickets  (b) are buying their own tickets
   (c) buying his own tickets  (d) to buy his own ticket
33. Where the distance is not too much I prefer walking **than waiting for** a bus.
   (a) than wait for the  
   (c) to waiting for a  
   (b) than no waiting for  
   (d) rather than waiting for a

34. **Being a pleasant morning**, he went out for a walk along the seashore.
   (a) With a pleasant morning  
   (c) Being a pleasing morning  
   (b) It being a pleasant morning  
   (d) As a pleasant morning

35. We are happy to recommend that his son **to be considered for** the post.
   (a) consider for  
   (c) be considered for  
   (b) be considered with  
   (d) may consider for

36. A majority of the students believe that the examinations **are necessary**.
   (a) have been not necessary  
   (c) are being unnecessary  
   (b) have unnecessary  
   (d) No correction required

37. **No sooner the advertisement appeared** in the newspapers than there was a rush at the booking window.
   (a) No sooner had the advertisement appeared  
   (c) The advertisement no sooner having appeared  
   (b) The advertisement appear no sooner  
   (d) No sooner did the advertisement appear

38. May I know **whom I am talking** to?
   (a) who I am talking  
   (c) whom I talk  
   (b) to whom I am talking  
   (d) who I have talked

39. I **am working** on this job since last Monday.
   (a) was working  
   (c) being worked  
   (b) have been working  
   (d) were to have worked

40. The modifications made by them in the draft were so drastic that the entire emphasis **had been shifted**.
   (a) shall have been shifted  
   (c) was being shifted  
   (b) had shifted  
   (d) had been shifting

41. It **is reliable to learn** that there is no substantial evidence to prove his innocence.
   (a) is reliably learnt  
   (c) was reliable to learn  
   (b) reliably to learn  
   (d) has been reliable learning

42. He has now **succeeded in overwhelming** the grief.
   (a) successful in overwhelming  
   (c) succeeded to overwhelm  
   (b) successful in overwhelm  
   (d) succeeded in overcoming

43. Despite their best efforts, they could not convince the members **by changing their** decision.
   (a) and changed their  
   (c) with changing their  
   (b) to change their  
   (d) in changing his

44. The novel ideas suggested by the employee **were appreciated by** the management.
   (a) have appreciated by  
   (c) were appreciative of  
   (b) have been appreciated for  
   (d) No correction required

45. The two brothers were **so much similar in** appearance that nobody believed that they were twins.
   (a) very much similar in  
   (c) so different in  
   (b) so much similar at  
   (d) so different from

46. The sight of the accident was **so frightened that** the bystanders could not utter a single word.
   (a) so very frightening because  
   (c) extremely frightening as  
   (b) so frightening that  
   (d) extremely frightened

47. The police **break-up** the trunk and found the looted jewellery.
   (a) broke opened  
   (c) break opened  
   (b) broke open  
   (d) breakingly opened

48. The advertisement offered a reward for information **relating to** the activities of the terrorists.
   (a) relative to the  
   (c) which relate to  
   (b) as related to the  
   (d) No correction required
49. He travelled by bus but **would have travelled** by train to save time.
   (a) must have travelled
   (b) should be travelling
   (c) could be travelling
   (d) should have travelled

50. It is the temple where religious rites are celebrated **as they were for** centuries.
   (a) as they have been for
   (b) so were they for
   (c) as they are for
   (d) as they were before

51. By the time he had won his commission, the senior officer **had to start seeking** employment elsewhere.
   (a) had started seeking
   (b) were started seeking
   (c) had been started to seek
   (d) were to have started seeking

52. The congestion on the streets must **be seen to believe**.
   (a) have been to believe
   (b) have been seen for believing
   (c) have seen for belief
   (d) be seen to be believed

53. He had begun to develop the qualities that he **was going to need** in later years.
   (a) was going to be needed
   (b) had gone to need
   (c) was later to need
   (d) No correction required

54. All **round is emptiness and silence**; the silence, it seems, of a land that man has not yet set foot upon.
   (a) around is emptiness and silence
   (b) round is empty and silent
   (c) round are emptiness and silence
   (d) around are empty and silence

55. He was quite sure that none of them **were aware of** the truth.
   (a) were aware from
   (b) was aware of
   (c) were beware of
   (d) had aware of

56. I was **too overwhelmed** to make any decision.
   (a) too much overwhelm to
   (b) so overwhelm to
   (c) extremely overwhelmed about
   (d) No correction required

57. **Shocked of finding** an unknown person, the army officer briskly caught hold of him.
   (a) Shockingly found
   (b) Shocked at finding
   (c) Shocked by finding
   (d) Finding as a shock

58. No sooner had he reached the station than the train **had started moving**.
   (a) had started movement
   (b) had been moving
   (c) had been started movement
   (d) started moving

59. He **has even venturing into** areas that he had shunned.
   (a) had even venturing into
   (b) even is being venture into
   (c) has even been venturing into
   (d) has even been ventured in

60. I am glad to hear that you narrowly escaped **being run over by** a speeding car yesterday.
   (a) be being run over by
   (b) to turn over by
   (c) run over down by
   (d) No correction required

61. It is with a heavy heart that I pen these few lines to **condole for you on** the death of your beloved mother.
   (a) condole with you in
   (b) condole upon you on
   (c) condole with you on
   (d) condole for you with

62. You should visit France when you **had been to England**.
   (a) had gone to England
   (b) go to England
   (c) were going to England
   (d) should have gone to England

63. He is one of the best players that **has ever lived**.
   (a) that would have ever lived
   (b) that have ever lived
   (c) that would have ever lived
   (d) that would ever live

64. He asked me if he **did shut the window**.
   (a) will shut the window
   (b) do shut the window
   (c) may shut the window
   (d) should shut the window

65. **When** he left the house, it has not ceased raining.
   (a) Ever before
   (b) Ever since
   (c) Until
   (d) no improvement
66. While campaigning against child-labour the leader said that he **was feeling strongly** about children being made to work when they should be going to school.
   (a) was feeling strong  (b) has been feeling strongly
   (c) felt strongly         (d) no improvement

67. You would have succeeded if you **acted** upon my advice.
   (a) had acted  (b) would have acted
   (c) have acted       (d) no improvement

68. Don’t hold this dirty insect in your hand; **throw it**.
   (a) throw it down  (b) throw it out
   (c) throw it away    (d) no improvement

69. The principal told me **that I should not enter** his office without permission.
   (a) don’t enter      (b) not to enter
   (c) not entering     (d) no improvement

70. All that I wish to tell you is that you **better revise** this essay.
   (a) should better   (b) could better
   (c) had better      (d) no improvement

71. If it were possible to get near when one of the volcanic eruptions **took** place, we should see a grand sight.
   (a) takes       (b) was taking
   (c) is taking   (d) no improvement

72. Whenever Suresh gets into trouble he **makes** a story to get out of it.
   (a) makes for       (b) makes out
   (c) makes up        (d) no improvement

73. We **could not help** admire his inventive genius.
   (a) could not but    (b) could not help to
   (c) could not help but (d) no improvement

74. There is absolutely no reason to call his statement **in question**.
   (a) under question (b) out of question
   (c) into question   (d) no improvement

75. I had given him a lot of money, but he **ran up** it in a couple of weeks.
   (a) ran into       (b) ran down
   (c) ran through    (d) no improvement

76. It is time you **start** earning your own living.
   (a) started        (b) would start
   (c) may start      (d) no improvement

77. The sun **set** before we reached the village.
   (a) would have set  (b) would set
   (c) had set        (d) no improvement

78. He evaded **to pay** income tax.
   (a) from paying  (b) against paying
   (c) paying        (d) no improvement

79. The members swore **on** the Constitution to uphold the integrity of the country.
   (a) by (b) at (c) upon (d) no improvement

80. Though we **have kept in mind to try and maintain** most facilities, we would like to request you to kindly bear with us in case of any inconvenience.
   (a) must keep in mind to try and maintain  (b) have kept in mind trying and maintain
   (c) would keep in mind to try and maintain (d) No correction required

81. The tea-estate administration is **in such a mess there** is no leader to set the things right.
   (a) in such a mess here  (b) in a such mess that here
   (c) in such a mess that there  (d) with such a mess that there
82. We met him immediately after the session in which he had been given a nice speech.
   (a) would be giving
   (b) has been giving
   (c) will have given
   (d) had given

83. The moment we came to know about his actions, we decided to get rid of these worker.
   (a) gets rid of this worker
   (b) get rid of this worker
   (c) get rid off this worker
   (d) get rid of this worker

84. The drama had so many humorous scenes that it was hardly possible to keep a straight face.
   (a) hardly possible for keeping
   (b) hardly impossible keeping
   (c) hardly impossible to keep
   (d) No correction required

85. He confidently asked the crowd if they thought he was right and the crowd shouted that they did.
   (a) that he did
   (b) that they had
   (c) that he is
   (d) No correction required

86. Acquisition of certain specific skills can be facilitated from general awareness, education and exposure to novel situations.
   (a) can be facilitated by
   (b) may facilitate through
   (c) can be felicitated with
   (d) may be felicitated with

87. The man who has committed such a serious crime must get the mostly severe punishment.
   (a) be getting the mostly severely
   (b) get the most severe
   (c) have got the most severely
   (d) have been getting the severemost

88. The research study is an eye-opener and attempts to acquaint us with the problems of the poor nations.
   (a) attempted to acquaint
   (b) attempts at acquainting
   (c) attempt to acquaint
   (d) attempting to acquaint

89. If I would have realised the nature of the job earlier, I would not have accepted it.
   (a) If I have had
   (b) In case I would have
   (c) Had I been
   (d) Had I

90. All the members of the club were assembled to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the club.
   (a) had assembled to celebrate
   (b) were assembling to celebrate
   (c) had been assembled for celebrating
   (d) assembled to celebration

91. She is good at keeping secrets and will never divulged anything about her friends.
   (a) would never divulged
   (b) would ever divulged
   (c) won’t divulged
   (d) will never divulge

92. The earnest appeal by the staff members that the salaries be subjected to upward revision were rejected by the industrialist.
   (a) upwardly revision was rejected
   (b) upward revision was rejected
   (c) upward revising were rejectable
   (d) upwardly revision was rejectable

93. The students decided to raised funds to helping the poor.
   (a) raise funds to
   (b) raised funding for
   (c) raise funds for
   (d) raise funds of

94. Health workers are responsible for monitoring healthcare service of people.
   (a) health care off people
   (b) health care through people
   (c) health of people
   (d) healthcare services to people

95. An uncodified constitution creating two problems.
   (a) is create
   (b) is creating
   (c) creates
   (d) have created

96. The recommendations of the Commission are not binding to the government.
   (a) binding with
   (b) binding for
   (c) bonding on
   (d) binding at

97. The friend told her not to worry for the expense.
   (a) worried off the expense
   (b) worry by the expense
   (c) be worried for expense
   (d) worry about the expense
3.14  Objective English

98. His aggressive behaviour needs to deal with.
   (a) needed to deal with
   (b) needs dealing with
   (c) needs to be dealt with
   (d) needed dealing off with

99. He was the last one to got of the bus.
   (a) get off the bus
   (b) get off the bus
   (c) got off the bus
   (d) got by the bus

Answers
1. (d)  2. (d)  3. (a)  4. (a)  5. (d)  6. (b)  7. (c)  8. (d)  9. (c)  10. (d)  11. (d)  12. (d)
13. (c)  14. (d)  15. (b)  16. (b)  17. (a)  18. (b)  19. (d)  20. (d)  21. (b)  22. (b)  23. (a)  24. (d)
25. (b)  26. (b)  27. (b)  28. (d)  29. (a)  30. (c)  31. (a)  32. (d)  33. (d)  34. (b)  35. (c)  36. (d)
37. (a)  38. (b)  39. (b)  40. (b)  41. (a)  42. (d)  43. (b)  44. (d)  45. (c)  46. (b)  47. (b)  48. (d)
49. (d)  50. (a)  51. (a)  52. (d)  53. (d)  54. (a)  55. (b)  56. (d)  57. (b)  58. (d)  59. (c)  60. (d)
61. (a)  62. (b)  63. (b)  64. (d)  65. (b)  66. (c)  67. (a)  68. (c)  69. (b)  70. (c)  71. (a)  72. (c)
73. (c)  74. (d)  75. (c)  76. (a)  77. (c)  78. (c)  79. (a)  80. (d)  81. (c)  82. (d)  83. (c)  84. (d)
85. (d)  86. (a)  87. (d)  88. (b)  89. (d)  90. (a)  91. (d)  92. (b)  93. (c)  94. (d)  95. (c)  96. (c)
97. (d)  98. (c)  99. (a)

WORKOUT 3

The following sentences contain an error part. Each sentence is followed by five different options for
ways of wording the part that contains the error. Answer choice (a) always repeats the original; the
other four choices are different. If you think that the original sentence displays the best way of wording
the incorrect part, choose answer (a); otherwise, select the best alternative. Fill in the corresponding
oval on your answer sheet.

This section tests your ability to identify correct and effective expression. Evaluate the answer
choices by the requirements of standard written English. Pay attention to elements of grammar,
vocabulary (choice or words), and sentence construction. Select the answer choice that best renders
the thought presented in the original sentence. Correct choices will be clear precise and free of
awkwardness, needless repetition or ambiguity.

1. Although few outside academe have heard of him, today, William Dean Howells is among America’s most
   successful literary critics and novelists.
   (a) Although few outside academe have heard of him today, William Dean Howells
   (b) However difficult it may be to find someone outside of academe who has heard of him, today, William
      Dean Howells
   (c) As difficult as it is to find someone outside of academe who has heard of him today, William Dean
      Howells
   (d) William Dean Howells is not heard of by very many outside of academe today, but he
   (e) Although today William Dean Howells is not heard of by very many people outside of academe, he

2. Although the stock market seems to offer the possibility of great personal gain, you must understand that to
   invest in stocks is accepting the risk of financial ruin as well.
   (a) is accepting the risk of financial ruin as well
   (b) is to accept the risk of financial ruin as well
   (c) is to accept the risk as well as financial ruin
   (d) are accepting the risk of financial ruin as well
   (e) are to accept the risk of financial ruin as well

3. Since the past twenty years, thousands of magnificent United States elms have been killed by infestations of
   the tiny European bark beetle.
   (a) Since the past twenty years
   (b) Since twenty years have passed
4. The new biography of Thomas Jefferson contains some startling insights about the man who was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence.
   (a) about the man who was the primary author
   (b) into the man who was the primary author
   (c) into the character of the man who was the primary author
   (d) into the character of a man who was the primary author
   (e) into the character of the man who was primarily the author

5. Although completely withered, the botanists were able to conclude from what remained of the flower that the species was very rare.
   (a) Although completely withered
   (b) Although totally withered
   (c) Although withering completely
   (d) Although it was completely withered
   (e) While it withered completely

6. Four days a week, parking is permitted only on alternate sides of the street on account of enabling the mechanical street sweepers to pass close to the curbs.
   (a) on account of enabling
   (b) for the reason of enabling
   (c) to permit
   (d) so as to allow
   (e) therefore allowing

7. What I would call personal style depends not so much on the actual clothing you wear but one’s choice of jewellery and make-up.
   (a) but one’s choice of
   (b) but one’s choosing
   (c) but your choice of
   (d) as your choice of
   (e) as your choosing

8. The actual votes cast by incumbents can provide voters with a more accurate picture of their attitudes than the speeches they make while campaigning for re-election.
   (a) their attitudes than the speeches they make
   (b) the actual votes cast ... the attitudes of incumbents than the speeches they make
   (c) the actual votes cast ... the attitudes of incumbents than do the speeches they make
   (d) the actual votes cast ... the attitudes of incumbents than do the speeches
   (e) the actual votes cast ... the attitudes of incumbents than the speeches

9. With the writing of Huckleberry Finn, it marked the first time that the American vernacular was used in a novel.
   (a) With the writing of Huckleberry Finn, it marked the first time that the American vernacular was used in a novel.
   (b) Marking the first time that the American vernacular was used in a novel was Huckleberry Finn.
   (c) The writing of Huckleberry Finn, a novel, was the first time that the American vernacular was used.
   (d) Huckleberry Finn marked the first time that American vernacular was used in a novel
   (e) The first time that the American vernacular was used in a novel was Huckleberry Finn

10. Parents and teachers are becoming increasingly concerned about protecting children and the drugs which are available to them, and several parent-teacher organisations, dedicated to educating children about the dangers of drug addition, have recently been formed.
   (a) protecting children and the drugs which are available to them
   (b) protecting of children and the drugs which are available to them
   (c) protecting children from their availability to drugs
   (d) protecting children from the drugs availability to them
   (e) protecting children from the drugs available to them

11. Although today it is cost-effective to make perfumes with synthetic ingredients, they used to make the classic fragrances from flowers only and other natural essences.
   (a) they used to make the classic fragrances from flowers only
   (b) the classic fragrances used to be made from flowers
3.16  ■ Objective English

(c) the classic fragrances used to be made by them only from flowers
(d) the classic fragrances used to be made from flowers only
(e) only flowers used to make the classic fragrances

12. Appearing to be the only candidate whose views would be acceptable to its membership, the youth Caucus endorsed George Avery for City.
(a) Appearing to be
(b) Seeming to be
(c) Because he appeared to be
(d) Because he seemed
(e) Being

13. Modern theories of criminal justice view rehabilitation as the goal of the penal system and aim at restoration of the offender to society rather as merely punishing him.
(a) restoration of the offender to society rather as
(b) restoring of the offender to society rather than
(c) restoring the offender to society rather as
(d) restoring the offender to society rather than
(e) restoration of the offender to society rather as

14. Approximately 20,000 meteors enter the earth’s atmosphere every day, but very few of them reach the earth’s surface on the grounds that they are consumed by frictional heat long before they reach the earth.
(a) but very few of them reach the earth’s surface on the grounds that they
(b) but very few of them reach the earth’s surface because most
(c) but very few of them reach the earth’s surface
(d) with very few of them reaching the earth’s surface on account of they
(e) since very few of them reach of earth’s surface because most

15. The major national leaders consulted consider solar power economically infeasible at present but that it will be so in the future.
(a) that it will be so
(b) that it would be so
(c) believe that it will be so
(d) believe that solar power will not be economically feasible
(e) believe that economic feasibility will be achieved

16. Puritan fanatics brought to civil and military affairs a coolness of judgment and mutability of purpose that some writers have thought inconsistent with their religious zeal, but which was in fact a natural outgrowth of it.
(a) but which was in fact a natural outgrowth of it
(b) but which were in fact a natural outgrowth of it
(c) but which were in fact natural outcomes of it
(d) but it was in fact a natural outgrowth of them
(e) which was in fact a natural outgrowth of it

17. In the past few years, significant changes have taken place in the organisation of our economy that will profoundly affect the character of our labour unions as well as influencing consumer and industrial life.
(a) economy that will profoundly affect the character of our labour union as well as influencing
(b) economy that will profoundly affect the character of our labour unions as well as influence
(c) economy; these changes will profoundly affect the character of our labour unions and influence
(d) economy, and that will profoundly affect the character of our labour unions as well as influence
(e) economy, changes that will profoundly affect the character of our labour unions as well as to influence

18. They favour individual liberty and consider the infliction of suffering on the innocent as unintelligible.
(a) infliction of suffering on the innocent is unintelligible
(b) infliction of unintelligible suffering of innocence
(c) unintelligible suffrage that is inflicted
(d) the suffering, unintelligible, the innocence thus inflicted
(e) unintelligibly afflicting the suffrage of innocence
19. Curfews, which were initially enacted as a precaution against fire, were common in towns and cities throughout Europe in the Middle Ages.  
   (a) which were initially enacted as a precaution against fire  
   (b) which were enacted as an initial precaution against fire  
   (c) which were a precaution initially enacted against fire  
   (d) enacted as a precaution initially against fire  
   (e) enacted initially against fire

20. The nuclear accident at Chernobyl released clouds of radioactive particles into the atmosphere, contaminating agricultural products grown within much of the USSR, as well as products grown in countries as far away as Italy.  
   (a) atmosphere, contaminating agricultural products grown within much of the USSR, as well as products grown in countries as far away as  
   (b) atmosphere to contaminate agricultural products growing within much of the USSR, as well as products growing in countries as far away as  
   (c) atmosphere, while contaminating agricultural products growing within much of the USSR, as well as products growing in countries as far away than  
   (d) atmosphere, contaminating agricultural products grown within much of the USSR, as well as far away as  
   (e) atmosphere, contaminating products grown within much of the USSR, as well as

21. Unlike soprano and tenor opera singers, whose high notes are a source of fame and notoriety, the lowest notes of the contralto and bass voices are the ones that serve to distinguish those singers.  
   (a) the lowest notes of the contralto and bass voices are the ones that serve to distinguish those singers  
   (b) the lowest notes of the contralto and bass voices are the ones serving to distinguish those singers  
   (c) the lowest notes of the contralto and bass voices are the ones serving to distinguish them  
   (d) it is the lowest notes of the contralto and bass voices that serve to distinguish those singers  
   (e) contralto and bass singers are distinguished by the lowest notes of their voices

22. During the late Middle Ages a controversy arose regarding the ability of the soul in heaven to experience beatific visions.  
   (a) a controversy arose regarding the ability of the soul in heaven to experience the beatific visions  
   (b) a controversy arose as to the soul in heaven’s ability to experience the beatific vision  
   (c) there arose a controversy surrounding the soul’s ability in heaven to experience the beatific vision  
   (d) there arose a controversy as to the soul’s capability in heaven to experience the beatific vision  
   (e) there arose a controversy regarding the soul’s capability of experiencing the beatific vision in heaven

23. The possibility of contracting AIDS at the job site through daily contact with an infected individual is remote; no one to date is known to contract the disease from casual contact.  
   (a) no one to date is known to contract the disease from casual contact  
   (b) there is no one who is known to date to have contracted the disease through casual contact  
   (c) to date, no one is known to have contracted the disease through casual contact  
   (d) to date, contracting the disease through casual contact is unknown  
   (e) to date, there is no one known who contracted the disease through casual contact

24. More than any other single factor, increases in the price of imported oil that has been responsible for the inflation experienced by the United States in the last ten years.  
   (a) More than any other single factor, increases in the price of imported oil that has been responsible for  
   (b) More than any other single factor, increases in the price of imported oil have been responsible for  
   (c) More than any single factor, increases in the price of imported oil have been responsible for  
   (d) Increases in the price of imported oil, more than any single factor, has been responsible  
   (e) Increases in the price of imported oil, more than any single factor, has been responsible for

25. Assigning additional work to an already overburdened worker, one made often by inept managers, it increases the risk that the worker will become totally alienated and ceasing being productive altogether.  
   (a) one made often by inept managers, it increase the risk  
   (b) one often made by inept managers, increases the risk  
   (c) a mistake often made by inept managers, the risk rises
3.18  ■  Objective English

(d) a mistake often made by inept managers, increases the risk of the worker becoming
(e) which is often done by inept managers, the risk is increased that

26. Most department stores offer customers the option that you may exchange your purchases within ten days.
(a) that you may exchange your
(b) to exchange your
(c) of exchanging your
(d) that exchanges their
(e) of exchanging their

27. The Russian music of the nineteenth century is richer and more varied than France.
(a) is richer and more varied than France
(b) is richer and more varied than the music of France
(c) is more rich and varied than France
(d) is more rich and more varied than is the music of France
(e) is more rich and varied in comparison to France

28. Many physicists think that at some time in the next century we will not only discover life in other galaxies, but will also communicate with them.
(a) we will not only discover life in other galaxies
(b) we will discover not only life in other galaxies, but be able to communicate with it
(c) we will not only discover life in other galaxies, but we will be able to communicate with them
(d) that not only will we be able to discover life in other galaxies but be able to communicate to them as well
(e) not only to find life in other galaxies but to communicate with it as well

29. The most chance of being an insomniac is not the overworked executive or the student overwhelmed by studies but the bored housewife who feels unfulfilled.
(a) The most chance of being an insomniac is not the overworked executive or the student overwhelmed by studies but the bored housewife who feels unfulfilled.
(b) The highest degree of insomnia is not experienced by the overworked executive nor by the student overwhelmed by studies, but by the bored housewife who feels unfulfilled.
(c) Most insomniacs are not overworked executives or students overwhelmed by studies, yet they are bored housewives who feel unfulfilled.
(d) The greater degree of insomniacs are bored housewives who feel unfulfilled and not overworked executives nor are they students overwhelmed by their studies.
(e) Insomniacs are, for the most part, bored housewives who feel unfulfilled, not overworked executives or students overwhelmed by their studies.

30. According to a recent study by the Mayor’s Task Force, the amount of homeless people in the city has tripled since 1980.
(a) the amount of homeless people in the city has
(b) the number of homeless people in the city has
(c) the amount of homeless people in the city have
(d) the number of homeless people in the city having
(e) the number of those people who are homeless in the city has

31. Many healthcare professionals now advocate race walking as a form of exercise because it burns as many calories as jogging, works muscle groups that jogging does not, and the chances of stress-related injuries are reduced.
(a) and the chances of stress-related injuries are reduced
(b) and reduces the chances of stress-related injury
(c) reducing the chances of stress related injury
(d) and the chances of a stress-related injury get reduced
(e) with a reduction of the chances of a stress-related injury

32. A baby boomer is defined to be one who is now in his or her mid-thirties, who is concerned with raising a family, and who is not upwardly mobile.
(a) to be one who is now in his or her mid-thirties, who is concerned with raising a family, and who
(b) as those who are in their mid-thirties, concerned with raising a family.
(c) to be those that are in their mid-thirties, concerned about the raising of a child, that
(d) to be one who is in his or her mid-thirties and concerned with the raising of a family and also who
33. The dropout rate in American schools is ten times that of European nations.
   (a) that of European nations.  (b) what the rate is in Europe
   (c) that of school in Europe  (d) European nations’
   (e) that which they are in Europe

34. More and more fashion conscious women are asking themselves if it is morally right to wear clothing made
   from the skin of an animal.
   (a) if it is  (b) about if it is
   (c) whether it is  (d) as to whether or not it is
   (e) about whether it is

35. This is the third straight Christmas season in which retail stores will experience a sharp drop in sales from
   the previous year.
   (a) in which retail stores will experience  (b) in which retail stores experience
   (c) which retail stores will experience  (d) of retail stores experiencing
   (e) of experiencing by retail stores of

36. When used together, the cosmetic claims that its products enhance the appearance of the skin by preventing
   blemishes of reducing signs of aging.
   (a) When used together, the cosmetic company claims that its products enhance the appearance of the skin
       by preventing blemishes and reducing signs of aging.
   (b) The cosmetic company claims that, when used together, the appearance of the skin will be enhanced by
       the products by their preventing blemishes and reducing signs of aging.
   (c) When used together, the products will enhance the appearance of the skin, also preventing blemishes
       and reducing signs of aging, or so the company claims.
   (d) According to the cosmetic company, when its products are used together, they will enhance the
       appearance of the skin, prevent blemishes, and reduce signs of aging.
   (e) According to the cosmetic company, when its products are used together, the appearance of the skin will
       be enhanced and blemishes will be prevented reducing the signs and aging.

37. Elizabeth I was a student of classical languages and it has her who insisted that Greek and Latin were spoken
   at court.
   (a) it was her who insisted that Greek and Latin were spoken at court
   (b) it was she that insisted on the speaking of Greek and Latin at court
   (c) it was she who insisted that Greek and Latin be spoken at court
   (d) she insisted that, at court, Greek and Latin were spoken
   (e) she had insisted that Greek and Latin were to be spoken at court

38. Although Beverly Sills never achieved superstar status in Europe or at the Metropolitan Opera, yet she was
   singing major roles at the City Opera during 20 years.
   (a) yet she was singing major roles at the City Opera during 20 years
   (b) she did sing major roles at the City Opera during 20 years
   (c) she sang major roles at the City Opera for 20 years
   (d) yet for 20 years major roles had been sung by her at the City Opera
   (e) yet since 20 years major roles had been sung by her at the City Opera

39. Although Mary Ann is not a great scholar, neither has she published any books, she has and always will be
   a great teacher and well-loved by her students.
   (a) scholar, neither has she published any books she has and always will be
   (b) scholar, nor having published any books, she has been and always will be
   (c) scholar and she hasn’t published any books, she has been and always will be
   (d) scholar nor published any books, still she has been and always will be
   (e) scholar not has she published any books, but she has been and always will be

40. The great difference in interpretation between him and his immediate predecessor of the role of Anthony
    were the subject of last week’s column by the well-known drama critic.
    (a) between him and his immediate predecessor of the role of Anthony were
    (b) between him and his immediate predecessor in the role of Anthony was
3.20  ■  Objective English

(c) between he and his immediate predecessor of the role of Anthony were
(d) among him and his immediate predecessor of the role of Anthony was
(e) among him and his immediate predecessor of the role of Anthony were

41. The English version of *Waiting for Godot*, of which Beckett was the translator, was seen in a new production at Lincoln Center in 1988.
(a) of which Beckett was the translator
(b) which Beckett was the translator
(c) having been translated by Beckett
(d) that had being translated by Beckett
(e) the translator Beckett

42. Accusing his opponent of falsifying his military record, it was clear that the Congressional race was heating up.
(a) Accusing his opponent of falsifying his military record, it was clear that the Congressional race was heating up.
(b) Accusing the other opponent of falsifying his military record, it was clear that the Congressional race heated up.
(c) It was clear that the Congressional race was heating up when one candidate accused the other of falsifying his military record.
(d) Having accused his opponent of falsifying his military record, it was clear that the Congressional race was heating up.
(e) Once accused of falsifying his military record, it was clear that the Congressional race was heating up

43. Although she plays tennis as well, if not better, than her sister, her sister is the captain of the team.
(a) Although she plays tennis as well, if not better, than her sister
(b) Although she plays tennis as well as, if not better than, her sister
(c) Despite her playing tennis as well as, if not better than, her sister
(d) She plays tennis as well, if not better, than her sister, but
(e) Playing tennis as well as, if not better than, her sister

44. A discussion on our nation’s foreign policy must begin with the fact of there being an independent Western Europe which now thinks of itself in trans-nationalist terms.
(a) A discussion of our nation’s foreign policy must begin with the fact of there being
(b) Beginning any discussion of our nation’s foreign policy must be the fact of there being
(c) Any discussion of our nation’s foreign policy must begin with the fact that there is
(d) Any discussion of our nation’s foreign policy must begin by acknowledging the existence of
(e) To begin discussing our nation’s foreign policy there must be an acknowledgment of the fact that

45. Interest rates on mortgages have declined steadily during the first six months of this year, but virtually remained unchanged during the next three months.
(a) have declined steadily during the first six months of this year but virtually remained unchanged
(b) declined steadily during the first six months of this year but virtually remain unchanged
(c) steadily declined during the first six months of this year but remain virtually unchanged
(d) declined steadily during the first six months of this year but have remained virtually unchanging
(e) declined steadily during the first six months of this year, but have remained virtually unchanging

46. Although it has faded over the years, if you look closely at the canvas, one is able to still see the outline of an earlier portrait over which the artist painted.
(a) one is able to still see
(b) one can still see
(c) one can see still
(d) you are able still to see

47. One type of literacy criticism attempts to find ways in which the writing style of one author resembles another and ways in which it is different than another.
(a) another and ways in which it is different than
(b) another’s style and ways in which it is different than
(c) that of another and ways in which it is different from
(d) that of another and ways in which it differs than
(e) that of another and ways in which it differs from that of
48. All entering freshmen at the university are required to pledge that they will not drink coffee, tea or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car in the county in which the university is located.
   (a) that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car
   (b) they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car
   (c) that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, that they will not use drugs, and that they will not drive a car
   (d) that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, using drugs or a car
   (e) not drinking coffee, tea, or soft drinks, using drugs, or operating car

49. The committee rejected the proposal for several reasons, the chief among which were the cost of borrowing the money.
   (a) the chief among which were the cost of borrowing the money
   (b) the chief among which was cost of borrowing the money
   (c) the chief of which was the cost of borrowing the money
   (d) of which the chief were the cost of borrowing the money
   (e) with the cost of borrowing money being the chief one of them

50. The employment contracts of most high-level managers contain so-called Golden Parachute clauses, under which the executive is guaranteed substantial compensation if their firms ever fall victim to a hostile takeover.
   (a) clauses, under which the executives is guaranteed
   (b) clauses, that guarantee these executives
   (c) clauses, guaranteeing that these executives
   (d) clause, under which the executive is guaranteed
   (e) clause that guarantee the executive

51. Many thoroughbred handicappers believe that a horse’s chance of winning a race depends not so much on the final class, an unquantifiable factor, which is the horse’s determination to win.
   (a) but instead
   (b) rather than
   (c) so much as
   (d) than
   (E) as

52. Three hundred years ago, famine was a periodic experience which came so regular that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal.
   (a) regular that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
   (b) regularly that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
   (c) regularly that people normally accepted periods of extreme hunger
   (d) regularly as people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
   (e) regularly since people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal

53. In accentual-syllabic versification, the basic unit of measurement is the foot, which consists of one accented syllable accompanied by one or two unaccented syllables.
   (a) foot, which consists of
   (b) foot, which consists in
   (c) foot, which consisting of
   (d) foot that consists of
   (e) foot, which includes

54. The Puritan was composed of two different men: the one all self-abasement and penitence; the other, proud and inflexible.
   (a) the one all self-abasement and penitence
   (b) one of them all self-abasement and penitence
   (c) the one self-abasing and penitent
   (d) the one self-abasement and penitence
   (e) self-abasing and penitent

55. In 1896, when she began studying the effects of radium, Marie Curie was building on the work of Roentgen and Becquerel.
   (a) In 1896, when she began studying the effects of radium
   (b) In 1896, beginning to study the effects of radium
3.22 ■ Objective English

(c) Beginning to study the effects of radium in 1896
(d) Since she began to study the effects of radium in 1896
(e) In order to begin to study the effects of radium in 1896

56. Having been forbidden by Church law to marry, it was not unusual for a priest during the Middle Ages to sire a family.

(a) Having been forbidden by Church law to marry, it was not unusual for a priest during the Middle Ages to sire a family.
(b) Forbidden by Church law to marry, it was not unusual for a priest during the Middle Ages to sire a family.
(c) Although they were forbidden by Church law to marry, it was not unusual for a priest during the Middle Ages to sire a family.
(d) Although a priest was forbidden by Church law to marry, it was not unusual for him during the Middle Ages to sire a family.
(e) Although they were forbidden by Church law to marry, it was not unusual during the Middle Ages for priests to sire families.

57. The singing teachers of the old Italian school taught little more but breath control because they believed that with proper control, all other technical problems could be easily solved.

(a) little more but (b) little more than (c) little more as (d) more than a little (e) rather than

58. In the early stages of the development of the common law, equitable remedies were available only in the courts of the Chancery and not in the courts of law, such as injunctions.

(a) equitable remedies were available only in the courts of the Chancery and not in the courts of law, such as injunctions
(b) equitable remedies, such as injunctions, were available only in the courts of the Chancery and not in the courts of law
(c) only equitable remedies, such as injunctions, were available in the courts of Chancery and not in the courts of law
(d) the availability of equitable remedies, such as injunctions, was restricted to the courts of Chancery and not to the courts of law
(e) equitable remedies, such as injunctions, were not available in the courts of law but only in the courts of Chancery

59. These extensive forest reserves must be defended from the acquisitive hands of those whose ruthless axes would destroy the trees and expose the land to the ravages of sun and rain.

(a) would destroy the trees and (b) will destroy the trees and (c) would destroy the trees to (d) would destroy the trees which would (e) would destroy the trees that could

60. The compact disk, on which music is recorded in a digital code to be read by a laser, will soon become the most common form of recorded music, eventually replacing records and tapes altogether.

(a) music, eventually replacing (b) music, and eventually replacing (c) music that eventually replaces (d) music by eventually replacing (e) music to eventually replace

Answers
1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (c)  5. (d)  6. (c)  7. (d)  8. (c)  9. (d)  10. (e)  11. (b)  12. (c)  13. (d)  14. (b)  15. (d)  16. (c)  17. (c)  18. (a)  19. (a)  20. (a)  21. (e)  22. (a)  23. (c)  24. (b)  25. (d)  26. (e)  27. (b)  28. (c)  29. (e)  30. (b)  31. (b)  32. (e)  33. (a)  34. (c)  35. (a)  36. (d)  37. (c)  38. (c)  39. (c)  40. (b)  41. (a)  42. (c)  43. (b)  44. (d)  45. (e)  46. (d)  47. (e)  48. (c)  49. (c)  50. (b)  51. (e)  52. (b)  53. (a)  54. (c)  55. (a)  56. (e)  57. (b)  58. (b)  59. (a)  60. (a)
TEST I

No. of questions: 25

Time allotted: 15 minutes

In the following questions three possible solutions are given for the bold part of each sentence. If one of them—(a), (b) or (c)—is better than the original sentence, indicate your response on the answer sheet against the corresponding alphabet. If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate as your response on the answer sheet (d) “no improvement” or “no correction required”.

1. No president or the governor of a state shall be answerable to any court on the exercise and performance of powers.
   (a) to the exercise
   (b) in the exercise
   (c) for the exercise
   (d) no improvement

2. High population growing rate is one of the major reasons of poverty in India.
   (a) Highly populated growing rate
   (b) Highly population growth rate
   (c) High population growth rate
   (d) No improvement

3. Kidnapping of foreigners on collect ransom also adds to their income.
   (a) foreigners to collect ransom
   (b) foreigners for collected ransom
   (c) foreigners in collecting ransom
   (d) no improvement

4. Many programs and projects at the upliftment of the rural folks have been started.
   (a) projects of the
   (b) projects on the
   (c) projects for the
   (d) no improvement

5. The village panchayat are the basic unit of the three tier system.
   (a) is the basic units of
   (b) is the basic unit of
   (c) are the basic units of
   (d) no improvement

6. He insisted on me joining a college.
   (a) on my joining
   (b) me to join
   (c) my joining
   (d) no improvement

7. The mango tree that I had planted last month in the open grounds in front of my house has struck the roots at last.
   (a) struck its roots
   (b) struck a root
   (c) struck root
   (d) no improvement

8. You must explain as to why you were late.
   (a) about why
   (b) on why
   (c) why
   (d) no improvement

9. The culprit was at last brought to law for his involvement in the crime.
   (a) brought to prison
   (b) brought to book
   (c) brought to court
   (d) no improvement

10. Shakespeare is greater than any poet of the world.
    (a) all poets
    (b) any other poet
    (c) any of the poet
    (d) no improvement

11. He enquired after my health.
    (a) of
    (b) for
    (c) into
    (d) no improvement

12. The teacher asked me what is your name.
    (a) what your name is
    (b) what was my name
    (c) what my name was
    (d) no improvement

13. I am the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.
    (a) was
    (b) have been
    (c) had been
    (d) no improvement

14. All the members of the club were assembled to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the club.
    (a) had assembled to celebrate
    (b) were assembling to celebrate
    (c) assembled to celebration
    (d) no improvement
15. Business houses also make greatly use of newspapers to advertise their products.
   (a) make great use of (b) make great use of
   (c) made great use of (d) no improvement

16. Naveen has left when I reached his home.
   (a) has to leave (b) had left
   (c) had leave (d) leaves

17. Venkat tries to make me change my mind but I was firm.
   (a) tried (b) trying
   (c) would try (d) had been tried

18. Maya has managed to complete the work I gave her.
   (a) would have managed (b) has management
   (c) had to managed (d) No correction required

19. Last year the Club has received a large donation.
   (a) had received (b) has to receive
   (c) has to receive (d) receives

20. Prashant could reached by now if he had gone by taxi.
    (a) could reach (b) reached
    (c) should reach (d) could have reached

21. All of us must try to consciously stop worrying about it.
    (a) to stop consciously worrying (b) conscious to stop worry
    (c) and consciously stop worries (d) No correction required

22. He generally reaches home by this time but the road may have blocked.
    (a) the roads might blocked (b) the road may be blocked
    (c) may be the roads have blocks (d) may the road have been blocked

23. I was so thrilling by his enchanting actions that I forgot to thank him.
    (a) was so thrilling at (b) had so thrilled by
    (c) was so thrilled by (d) had been so thrilling by

24. The visitors admired my paintings but they seem to have disliking my sculptures.
    (a) seemed to have disliking (b) seem to be disliked
    (c) seemed disliking (d) seemed to have disliked

25. It is fortunate that he has been behaving well.
    (a) has to be behaved (b) has to behave
    (c) would have behanced (d) No correction required

Answers
1. (c)  2. (c)  3. (a)  4. (c)  5. (b)  6. (a)  7. (d)  8. (c)  9. (b)  10. (b)  11. (d)  12. (c)  13. (b)  14. (a)  15. (b)  16. (b)  17. (a)  18. (d)  19. (a)  20. (d)  21. (d)  22. (b)  23. (c)  24. (d)  25. (d)

TEST 2

No. of questions: 25  Time allotted: 18 minutes

In each problem below, either part or the whole sentence is underlined. Below the sentence are different ways of writing the underlined part. Answer choice (a) repeats the original; the other answers vary. If you think that the original phrasing is best, choose (a). If you think one of the other answers better select that option.

1. During the summer of 2001, when it looked like parts of New Delhi and Mumbai were going to run short of water, many businesses and homes were affected by the stringent restrictions on the use of water.
   (a) it looked like parts of New Delhi and Mumbai were going to run
   (b) it looked as if parts of New Delhi and Mumbai would have run
3.25

(c) it appeared that parts of New Delhi and Mumbai would run
(d) appearances were that parts of New Delhi and Mumbai would run
(e) it was the appearance that parts of New Delhi and Mumbai would be running

2. Before the independence of India the books of Dr P. K. Yadav presented a fundamental challenge to the accepted ideas of race relations that, two generations later, will be true of the writings of the radical writers of the 1970s.
(a) that, two generations later, will be true of
(b) that, two generations later, would be true of
(c) as, two generations later, would be true of
(d) as, two generations later, would be true of
(e) just in way that, two generations later, did

3. For the reason that diesel was relatively cheap and ₹3.00 per litre in 1960s, the average Indian came to view unfettered, inexpensive driving as a right rather than a lucky privilege.
(a) For the reason that diesel was relatively cheap and
(b) Because diesel was relatively cheapest
(c) Due to the fact that gasoline was relatively inexpensive
(d) In that diesel was a relatively inexpensive
(e) Because diesel was relatively cheap

4. The political masters of the healthcare system have not listened to professional health planners because it has not been profitable for them to do that thing.
(a) has not been profitable for them to do that thing
(b) has not been profitable for them to do so
(c) has been unprofitable for them to do that thing
(d) has been unprofitable for them to do so
(e) doing so had not been profitable for them

5. Because of the efforts of Dr Rajendra Prasad and other advocates of the “soft” path of solar energy, the economics of nuclear power are being more closely examined now than ever before.
(a) being more closely examined now than ever before
(b) being attached more vigorously than ever before
(c) open to closer examination than they ever were before
(d) more closely examined than before
(e) more examined than they ever were before

6. Most bacterial populations grown in controlled conditions will quickly expand to limit the food supply, produce toxic waste products that inhibit further growth, and reach an equilibrium state within a relatively short time.
(a) produce toxic waste products that inhibit further growth, and reached an equilibrium state within a relatively short time
(b) will have produced toxic waste products that inhibit further growth and also will reach an equilibrium state within a relatively short time
(c) will then produce a toxic waste product that inhibits further growth and thus reached an equilibrium state in a very short time
(d) produce toxic waste products that inhibit further growth and reach equilibrium
(e) produce toxic waste products that inhibit further growth, and reach an equilibrium state in a fairly prompt way

7. A little known danger of potent hallucinogens such as lysergic acid diethylamide-25 is that not only is the user immediately disoriented, but also he will experience significant ego suppression for a period of three weeks as well.
(a) but also he will experience significant ego suppression for a period of three weeks as well
(b) but also he will experience significant ego suppression for a period of three weeks
(c) but also there will be a three-week period of ego suppression as well
(d) but the ego is suppressed for a period of three weeks as well
(e) but for user’s ego is suppressed for a period of three weeks in addition

8. Many people mistakenly believe that the body’s nutritional requirements remain the same regardless of the quantity and form of other nutrients ingested, physical activity and emotional state.
(a) regardless of the quantity and form of other nutrients ingested, physical activity and emotional state
(b) regardless of the other nutrients, physical activity and emotional state
(c) regardless of the quantity of nutrients or physical exercise or emotional excitation
3.26  ■  Objective English

(d) regardless of the quantity or form of nutrients or physical exercise and emotional statement
(e) regardless of the quantity or form of other nutrients ingested, physical activity or emotional state

9. Measuring the brainwaves of human beings while they are engaged in different types of thought hopefully will enable neuropsychologists to better understand the relationship between the structures of the brain and thinking.
  (a) hopefully will enable  (b) hopefully might enable
  (c) will, it is hoped, enable  (d) would hopefully enable
  (e) will, it is to be hoped at all, enable

10. It appears from a study of the detailed grammar of the Vedic Indians that their system of assigning tenses is very different from that of English or other European languages.
  (a) It appears from a study of the detailed grammar of the Vedic Indians that their system
  (b) It seems that study of the Vedic Indians indicates that their system
  (c) A detailed study of the grammar of the Vedic Indians language indicates that its system
  (d) Detailed study of Vedic Indians reveals that their system
  (e) The Vedic Indians have a system

11. While everyone continues to hope for their survival, it is unlikely that the astronauts could have made it back to the shelter before the power plant exploded.
  (a) have made it back to the shelter before the power plant exploded
  (b) were making it back to the shelter before the power plant exploded
  (c) were able to make it to the shelter before the power plant explodes
  (d) have been able to make it back to the shelter before the power plant will explode
  (e) could have made it to the shelter before the power plant explosion would have destroyed them

12. By the time peace and happiness will have come to the planet, many lives will be wasted.
  (a) will have come to the planet, many lives will be wasted
  (b) come to the planet, many lives will have been wasted
  (c) will have come to the planet, many lives will have been wasted
  (d) shall have come to the planet, many lives shall be wasted
  (e) would have come to the planet, many lives would have been wasted

13. It could be argued that the most significant virtue of a popular democracy is not the right to participate in the selection of leaders, but rather that it affirms our importance in the scheme of things.
  (a) but rather that it affirms  (b) but rather that it is an affirmation of
  (c) but rather it’s affirmation in terms of  (d) but instead of that, its affirming that
  (e) affirming rather

14. Long popular among the connoisseurs of Indian music, Ravi Shankar first impressed Western listeners with his phenomenal technical virtuosity, but they soon came to appreciate his music as an artful expression of an older culture’s musical insight.
  (a) but they soon came to appreciate his music as an artful
  (b) but it soon occurred that they appreciated his artful music as an
  (c) but soon this was surpassed by an appreciation of it as an artful
  (d) which was soon surpassed by an even deeper appreciation of it as an artful
  (e) soon surpassed by an artful appreciation of an

15. Primarily accomplished through the use of the electron microscope, researchers have recently vastly increased their knowledge of the process of cell division.
  (a) Primarily accomplished through the use of the electron microscope
  (b) Through the competent use of advanced electron microscope
  (c) Primarily through the use of electron microscopy
  (d) In the large sense through the use of the electron microscope
  (e) In the main, particularly through the use of electron microscope

16. Because young girls were not expected to participate in sports, so they were never seriously trained to be athletes.
  (a) sports, so they  (b) sports, and they
17. Before the invention of television, \textit{radio was the chief form of at-home entertainment}.
   (a) radio was the chief form of at-home entertainment
   (b) radio has been the chief form of at-home entertainment
   (c) radio, having been the chief form of at-home entertainment
   (d) the chief form of at-home entertainment is the radio
   (e) radio, a form of at-home entertainment, was the chief

18. Letters were received by the editor of the newspaper that complained of its editorial policy.
   (a) Letters were received by the editor of the newspaper that complained of its editorial policy
   (b) Letters were received by the editor of the newspaper which complained of its editorial policy
   (c) Letters were received by the editor of the newspaper complaining of their editorial policy
   (d) The editor of the newspaper received letters that were complaining of the paper’s editorial policy
   (e) The editor of the newspaper received letters complaining of the paper’s editorial policy

19. Washington Irving’s Germain-influenced stories were profoundly moving to Americans, knowing more than most Britons what it was to feel the trauma of rapid change, and Americans found in the Lazy Rip a model for making a success of failure.
   (a) knowing more than most
   (b) who know more than most
   (c) knowing more then most
   (d) most who knew more about what
   (e) who knew more than most

20. In order to make skiing smoother, safer, and more enjoyable, a number of resorts have hired consultants to design and sculpt the trails.
   (a) In order to make skiing smoother, safer and more enjoyable, a number of resorts have hired consultants
   (b) In order to make skiing smoother, safer, and more enjoyable a number of consultants have been hired by resorts.
   (c) In the interest of making skiing smoother, safer, and able to be enjoyed, a number of resorts have hired consultants
   (d) To make skiing smoother, safer, so that you can enjoy it, a number of resorts have hired consultants
   (e) To make skiing smoother, also safer and enjoyable, a number of resorts will have hired consultants

21. It is reported that some tribes in Africa used to eat the livers of their slain enemies which they believed allowed them to ingest their courage.
    (a) enemies which they believed allowed them to ingest their courage
    (b) enemies which they believed allowed them to ingest their enemies’ courage
    (c) enemies which would, they believed, allow them to ingest their enemies’ courage
    (d) enemies, a process they believed allowed them to ingest the courage of their enemies
    (e) enemies, a process they believed allowed them to ingest the enemy courage

22. By law, a qualified physician can only prescribe medicine, protecting the public.
   (a) By law, a qualified physician can only prescribe medicine, protecting the public
   (b) By law, only a qualified physician can prescribe medicine, protecting the public
   (c) By law, only a qualified physician can prescribe medicine which protects the public
   (d) In order to protect the public, by law a qualified physician only can prescribe medicine
   (e) In order to protect the public, by law, only a qualified physician can prescribe medicine

23. Improvements in economic theory and data gathering today makes possible more accurate to forecast than was possible 20 years ago.
    (a) today makes possible more accurate to forecast than was
    (b) have made possible more accurate forecasts than were
    (c) today have made possible more accurate forecasts than was
    (d) today make possible more accurate forecasts than was
    (e) today make possible more accurate forecasting that were
24. After the Christmas tree was decorated, the guests were served the eggnog and then sang carols.
   (a) guests were served the eggnog and then sang carols
   (b) eggnog was served to the guests who sang carols
   (c) eggnog was served to the guests who then sang carols
   (d) guests were served the eggnog and singing carols
   (e) guests who then sang carols were served eggnog

25. In no field of history has the search for logical explanation been so diligent so much as the study of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
   (a) so much as
   (b) as in
   (c) for
   (d) due to
   (e) like

**Answers**
1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (e) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (e) 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (e) 19. (e) 20. (a) 21. (d) 22. (e) 23. (b) 24. (c) 25. (b)

**BANKING EXAMINATIONS**

*Directions:* Which of the phrases given against the sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required. Mark ‘No correction required’ as the answer.

1. Ultimately, the only way to sustained a competitive advantage is to upgrade it.
   (A) ways to sustain
   (B) sustainable ways
   (C) way to sustainable
   (D) way to sustain
   (E) No correction required

2. What exactly have the managers being doing wrong?
   (A) doing wrong been
   (B) been doing wrong
   (C) been wrong doing
   (D) wrongly being doing
   (E) No correction required

3. Success in trade is the result on patent and meticulous preparations.
   (A) are result of
   (B) is resulting of
   (C) is the result of
   (D) results of the
   (E) No correction required

4. Competitors will eventually and inevitably overtake any companies that steps improving and innovating
   (A) any company that
   (B) any companies who
   (C) any company
   (D) many company that
   (E) No correction required

5. The giant search engine has been flirting with virtual reality but has never quite full dived into it until now.
   (A) yet never fully quite
   (B) but has never quite fully
   (C) but ever fully
   (D) never has but full quietly
   (E) No correction required

6. Under the agreement, the government of Japan committed to provide a soft iron of 19,864 billion dollars to its neighbouring country.
   (A) committing to provide
   (B) provides to commit
   (C) provides committing
   (D) commitment to provide
   (E) No correction required
7. By its very nature, innovative design is initially destructive of capital—either in the form of labour skills or capital equipment.
   (A) either in the form and (B) in either forming of
   (C) neither form on (D) either in the form of
   (E) No correction required

8. A teenager has worked out how germs travel on airplanes and what can be done to stop them.
   (A) has worked out (B) have worked on
   (C) worked in (D) has been worked out
   (E) No correction required

9. Ordinary salary is just one factor to consider when it comes to choosing a university, exclaimed the Director of Civic University.
   (A) when it come to (B) when it comes to
   (C) when that comes to (D) when it coming to
   (E) No correction required

10. It can be difficult to impart financial know how at a young age but in developing countries financial literacy among the young are quite well.
    (A) is quite good (B) are getting better
    (C) have been good (D) will be best
    (E) No correction required

Directions: A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘D’.

[IBPS CWE (Bank Clerk) Exam 2015]

11. During the recession many companies will be forced to lay off workers.
    (A) have the force to (B) be forced into
    (C) forcibly have (D) No improvement

12. He wanted nothing else expecting to sleep after a stressful day at work.
    (A) nothing better than (B) anything else unless
    (C) nothing but having (D) No improvement

13. Ramesh took charge of the project, within a few days of having appointed?
    (A) having an appointment (B) being appointed
    (C) after being appointed (D) No improvement

14. It is difficult to work with him because he is one of those persons who think he is always right.
    (A) think they are always (B) always thinks he is
    (C) is always thinking they are (D) No improvement

15. Foreign businesses in developing countries have usually problems with lack of infrastructure and rigid laws.
    (A) usual problems as (B) usually problems on
    (C) the usual problems of (D) No improvement

[IBPS (Specialist Officer) Exam 2015]

16. People with persistent headaches are hence as likely to develop bed’s palsy even as research amount to other factors which could increase the risk of conditions like diabetes.
    (A) accounting at (B) accounting towards
    (C) accounts for (D) No improvement

17. The actor and the producer has part ways due to differences over communication.
    (A) have parted ways (B) have been way parting
    (C) have parting away (D) No improvement

18. The State is reeled from the impact of acute financial crisis around the world.
    (A) reeled at (B) reeling away
    (C) reeling from (D) No improvement
19. The reading club **soon becoming** a moving part for literature enthusiasts.
   (A) soon became  
   (B) becoming soon  
   (C) was became soon  
   (D) No improvement

20. **Having been confined to** their homes for a week after a leopard was sighted, the villagers grew restless and frustrated.
   (A) As confine to  
   (B) Have being confining at  
   (C) Been confining at  
   (D) No improvement

### SSC EXAMINATIONS

**Directions:** In the following questions, a sentence/part of the sentence is printed in **bold**. Below are given alternatives to the **bold** sentence/part of the sentence which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘No Improvement’.

1. contradicted **against** him.
   (A) contradicted over  
   (B) No improvement  
   (C) contradicted with

2. You must **accustom yourself with** new ideas.
   (A) accustomed yourself with  
   (B) accustom yourself to  
   (C) No improvement

3. You should **cut off** on the amount of cigarettes you smoke.
   (A) No improvement  
   (B) cut up  
   (C) cut down

4. **No sooner than it stopped raining**, the children went out.
   (A) Did it stopped raining than  
   (B) No improvement  
   (C) Had it stopped raining than

5. Try to **lower** the amount of fat in your diet.
   (A) cut  
   (B) No improvement  
   (C) reduce

6. **You cannot forbid him leaving**.
   (A) his leaving  
   (B) No improvement  
   (C) he leaving

7. I would gladly accompany **your sister** if you had asked me
   (A) will gladly accompany  
   (B) would have gladly  
   (C) would gladly accompanied

8. Helen Keller’s efforts to **rehabilitate** herself despite her triple handicap.
   (A) manage  
   (B) No improvement  
   (C) reinstate

9. I met the two girls, **which I believe, are** identical twins.
   (A) whom, I thought are  
   (B) who, to my belief, are  
   (C) No improvement

10. College students went **at the rampage** in the city yesterday
    (A) No improvement  
    (B) on a rampage  
    (C) with the rampage

11. **I took my mother some grapes** when she was in hospital.
    (A) I brought my mother some grapes  
    (B) I took some grapes for my mother  
    (C) I took for my mother some grapes
12. She **insisted on** she was innocent.
   (A) insisted on that  (B) insisted that
   (C) insisted with  (D) No improvement

13. If I **will get** an opportunity, I shall attend the seminar.
   (A) shall get  (B) got
   (C) get  (D) No improvement

14. We met yesterday, **haven’t we?**
   (A) didn’t we?  (B) hadn’t we?
   (C) isn’t it?  (D) No improvement

15. You must **endure** what you cannot cure.
   (A) prevail  (B) accept
   (C) suffer  (D) No improvement

16. He does not laugh, **nor he smiles.**
   (A) nor he does smile  (B) neither he does smile
   (C) nor does he smile  (D) No improvement

17. The world is being **faced with** a crisis.
   (A) confronted  (B) facing
   (C) in front of  (D) No improvement

18. She could not help **but laugh.**
   (A) laughing  (B) but laughing
   (C) laughter  (D) No improvement

19. The others **shook** their heads and made vague noises of approval.
   (A) turned around  (B) nodded
   (C) hung  (D) No improvement

20. Both the teams **played the game fairly**.
   (A) fairly played the game  (B) played fairly the game
   (C) played a fair game  (D) No improvement

21. She said that she was **glad to be here that evening.**
   (A) to have been here  (B) to be there
   (C) to come here  (D) No improvement

22. The glass figurine **that was being shown** in the store window appealed to me.
   (A) that was exhibited  (B) that was on display
   (C) that was advertised  (D) No improvement

23. The practice of **starving the children** in order to cure diarrhoea also aggravates the situation.
   (A) starve children  (B) starving children
   (C) starving child  (D) No improvement

24. If he has time he **will telephone.**
   (A) would  (B) could
   (C) might  (D) No improvement

25. We do not believe in **a dual** policy of the company.
   (A) in these dual  (B) on these dual
   (C) in this dual  (D) No improvement

26. The notorious criminal **went to the police to go to prison**.
   (A) surrendered himself before the police  (B) gave himself up for the police
   (C) submitted to the police  (D) No improvement

27. He met **European lady at the conference who works for an NGO.**
   (A) European lady who works for an NGO at the conference.
   (B) a European lady who works for an NGO, at the conference
   (C) an European lady at the conference who works for an NGO.
   (D) No improvement
28. He is somehow tall for his age.
   (A) much
   (B) many
   (C) rather
   (D) No improvement

29. This news is too good to be true.
   (A) so good that it cannot be true
   (B) cannot be true
   (C) so good that it should be true
   (D) No improvement

30. I did not see you for a long time.
   (A) saw
   (B) have not been seeing
   (C) have not seen
   (D) No improvement

31. Drinking tea is an English habit.
   (A) convention
   (B) custom
   (C) tradition
   (D) No improvement

32. He is wanting in a little common sense.
   (A) is lacking in
   (B) needs some
   (C) lacks
   (D) No improvement

33. The second pigeon flew just as the first pigeon had flown.
   (A) one had flown away
   (B) had done
   (C) one had done
   (D) No improvement

34. The old man has acquired experience through age.
   (A) experience
   (B) got experience
   (C) developed experience
   (D) No improvement

35. Water and soil pollutants find their entry into the body through ingestion of contaminated water or food.
   (A) injection of contaminated
   (B) passage of contaminated
   (C) digestion of contaminated
   (D) No improvement

36. He lives from the station.
   (A) a long way from the station
   (B) off the station
   (C) away from the station
   (D) No improvement

37. Mumbai is famous because of its textiles.
   (A) in
   (B) for
   (C) at
   (D) No improvement

38. They spoke about the weather.
   (A) talked
   (B) expressed
   (C) said
   (D) No improvement

39. Mr. Mukherjee knows ten languages, isn’t it?
   (A) hasn’t he
   (B) doesn’t he
   (C) doesn’t Mr. Mukherjee
   (D) No improvement

40. It’s high time that you go home.
   (A) went
   (B) gone
   (C) are going
   (D) No improvement

41. We have been retracing our steps to the log cabin ten minutes ago.
   (A) had to retrace
   (B) have to retrace
   (C) will be retracing
   (D) No improvement

42. He could not be able to think logically because of his illness.
   (A) cannot be able
   (B) was not able
   (C) can be unable
   (D) No improvement

43. River Damodar in West Bengal carry the effluents from the Durgapur industrial complex for miles.
   (A) carries the effluents
   (B) carries the effluence
   (C) carried to effluents
   (D) No improvement
44. I hope you will be able to *steer ahead* of the anti-social elements.
   (A) steer out (B) steer clear
   (C) steer free (D) No improvement

45. The blue whale was thriving in all of the world’s oceans until the turn of the century, at which time they became hunted to the point of extinction.
   (A) The blue whale was thriving in all of the world’s oceans up until the turn of the century.
   (B) Blue whales were thriving in all of the world’s oceans until the turn of the century
   (C) At the turn of the century, blue whales were thriving in all of the world’s oceans.
   (D) No improvement

46. They were being commanded to wait till the signal was given.
   (A) given command (B) commanded
   (C) command (D) No improvement

47. He bowed down at the altar.
   (A) in front of the altar (B) next to the altar
   (C) before the altar (D) No improvement

48. I was struck by his singular appearance.
   (A) struck by his single appearance (B) has stricken his single appearance
   (C) struck by how he singularly appears (D) No improvement

49. The climate of Shillong is somewhat like Kohima.
   (A) as Kohima (B) as Kohima
   (C) like Kohima’s (D) No improvement

50. John decided to go to the Advocate General to clear his name of the accusation.
   (A) to clears his name (B) to cleared his name
   (C) to wash his name (D) No improvement

51. We must work with all our might and means; otherwise we cannot succeed.
   (A) full force (B) complete trust
   (C) exceptional skill (D) No improvement

52. 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

53. We had better batten down the hatches. The weather is unpredictable.
   (A) stay in-door (B) prepare for a difficult situation
   (C) go somewhere safe (D) No improvement

54. It is difficult to have a sensible discussion with her as she flies off at a tangent.
   (A) gets carried away (B) starts discussing something irrelevant
   (C) loses her temper easily (D) No improvement

55. The students found it hard to go at equal speed with the professor.
   (A) get away from (B) put up with
   (C) keep up with (D) No improvement

56. He will revise it when he comes back.
   (A) when he come back (B) on coming back
   (C) when he came back (D) No improvement

57. The members of the student’s union did not give the examination in protest.
   (A) did not write (B) did not sit for
   (C) did not show up for (D) No improvement
58. She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious room-mate.
   (A) noisy  (B) irritating
   (C) talkative  (D) No improvement

59. James epitomizes everything that a leader should be.
   (A) worships  (B) loves
   (C) adores  (D) No improvement

60. The businessman is respectively connected.
   (A) respectfully  (B) respectably
   (C) receptively  (D) No improvement

Directions: A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternative to the bold part as A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘D’.

61. In order to look taller, we should use pencil heels instead of block heels.
   (A) instead of  (B) despite
   (C) in spite of  (D) No improvement

62. This move is expected for mitigate the effects of a depleting water supply by making use of surface or canal water.
   (A) expects of  (B) is expectation of
   (C) is expected to  (D) No improvement

63. Do you know that dressing properly for an interview can earn you those brownie extra points which will help you get that dream job?
   (A) can earn  (B) will earning
   (C) earned  (D) No improvement

64. The craze for private hands has caught the fancy of the city’s residents.
   (A) catch the fancy  (B) caught fancy
   (C) catching fancy  (D) No improvement

65. The trend of wearing boots in something that has most sure come around this season.
   (A) most surely  (B) very certainly
   (C) most certainly  (D) No improvement

66. Having completion of the course, the students left college.
   (A) On completion of  (B) In order to complete
   (C) Down the completion  (D) No improvement

67. Will you please give me a warm glass of water?
   (A) Will you please give me a glass of warm water?
   (B) Will you please give I a warm glass of water?
   (C) Would you please give I a warm glass of water?
   (D) No improvement

68. Boil the potatoes and then crush it until soft.
   (A) Smash it  (B) Knead it
   (C) Mash it  (D) No improvement

69. They presented him a beautiful expensive designer gold pen.
   (A) an expensive designer beautiful gold  (B) a beautiful gold expensive designer
   (C) a designer gold beautiful expensive  (D) No improvement

70. Hitler was an absolute potentate.
   (A) dictator  (B) militant
   (C) ruler  (D) No improvement

Directions: A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternative to the underlined part as A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘D’.
71. Please ask the student what is his surname.
   (A) what his surname is (B) what his surname was
   (C) what was his surname (D) No improvement

72. The good that men do is often gone with them.
   (A) engraved with them (B) carried with them
   (C) buried with them (D) No improvement

73. Your unlikely story will hold no water.
   (A) not hold water (B) not hold any water
   (C) not be holding any water (D) No improvement

74. He came here with a view of getting my approval.
   (A) with a view for (B) with a view on
   (C) with a view to (D) No improvement

75. Please try to solve the problem in a manner different from what you have done so far.
   (A) you have been doing (B) you were doing
   (C) you did (D) No improvement

76. The person who will return the lost wallet will be rewarded.
   (A) who the lost wallet returns (B) who would return the lost wallet
   (C) who returns the lost wallet (D) No improvement

77. Sleep is important who works in day and night.
   (A) for those who work day and night (B) for who work all day and night
   (C) whom work in day and night (D) No improvement

78. The demonstration passed off peacefully.
   (A) passed away (B) passed out
   (C) passed on (D) No improvement

79. You are warned against committing the same mistake again.
   (A) to commit (B) for committing
   (C) against to commit (D) No improvement

80. Already there is sign of labour unrest.
   (A) Already are there signs of a labour unrest (B) There are signs of labour unrest
   (C) Already there are signs of labour unrest (D) No improvement

81. The tins of kerosene caught fire stored on the jetty.
   (A) The kerosene tins caught fire stored on the jetty (B) The tins of stored kerosene on the jetty caught fire
   (C) The tins of kerosene stored on the jetty caught fire (D) No improvement

82. The building has been forsaken for years; several sections of the roof have fallen in.
   (A) cast away (B) derelict
   (C) kept away (D) No improvement

83. The good fortune of being a musician in my youth has helped me in my professional life.
   (A) of my being (B) of myself being
   (C) of my having been (D) No improvement

84. Writing a beautiful sonnet is as much an achievement as to finish a 400-page novel.
   (A) it is to finish (B) finishing
   (C) if you finished (D) No improvement

85. The word processor has revolutionized office procedures more than any machine of modern times.
   (A) any other machine has (B) has any other machine
   (C) any other machine (D) No improvement
86. I have studied the works of George Bernard Shaw not only for their plots but also because they are very witty.
   (A) because they are also very witty       (B) also for their wit
   (C) because they are very witty also      (D) No improvement

87. Seventy-four applications were received, of whom the better were selected for detailed review.
   (A) from which were selected the better   (B) of which the best were selected
   (C) from whom were selected the best      (D) No improvement

88. I wrote him a letter of condolence of his father’s decease.
   (A) on his father’s decease              (B) in his father decease
   (C) on his father’s disease              (D) No improvement

89. Maize is not so popular than many other cereals.
   (A) as popular than                      (B) that popular as
   (C) as popular as                        (D) No improvement

90. The doctor reassured that the operation was a routine one.
   (A) is reassuring                        (B) reassured me
   (C) was reassuring                       (D) No improvement

91. Amitabh Bachchan carried the Olympic torch that he tweeted was an unforgettable experience.
   (A) Amitabh Bachchan tweeted that carrying the Olympic torch was an unforgettable experience.
   (B) Amitabh Bachchan carrying the Olympic torch tweeted that it was an unforgettable experience.
   (C) That it was an unforgettable experience carrying the Olympic torch Amitabh Bachchan tweeted
   (D) No improvement

92. No sooner had the destruction completed than mother walked in.
   (A) No sooner ‘did the destruction complete than mother walked in.
   (B) No sooner had the destruction been completed than mother walked in.
   (C) No sooner was the destruction completed than mother walked in.
   (D) No improvement

93. The train left before he has reached the station.
   (A) reaches                               (B) will reach
   (C) reached                               (D) No improvement

94. We must start now unless it will be too late.
   (A) but                                   (B) or
   (C) until                                 (D) No improvement

95. Don’t worry, there is less time for the train to arrive.
   (A) many                                 (B) enough
   (C) more                                 (D) No improvement

96. I was mad on him.
   (A) at                                   (B) towards
   (C) for                                  (D) No improvement

97. He decided to reveal the corruption in his department to the media.
   (A) expose                               (B) show
   (C) disclose                             (D) No improvement

Directions: A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part as A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘D’.

98. If a man remains as careful as he is in the beginning, there will be no failure.
   (A) he at the beginning                   (B) he was in the beginning
   (C) he in the beginning                   (D) No improvement

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2013]

[SSC (10+2 Level) Exam 2013]
99. Complete the **formalities of registration** of the workshop before you enter the hall.
   (A) formalities of registration for     (B) formalities to register for
   (C) formalities to registering for   (D) No improvement

100. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Raghu got down to business.
    (A) became businesslike       (B) began to work seriously
    (C) joined his father’s business   (D) started a business

101. The young servant goes about with the old master.
    (A) goes around      (B) tries to know more about
    (C) adjusts well      (D) moves around

102. The mother was right in **giving a piece of her mind** to the daughter.
    (A) speaking cheerfully (B) speaking sadly
    (C) speaking sharply   (D) speaking kindly

103. Complete the **formalities of registration** of the workshop before you enter the hall.
    (A) formalities to register for     (B) formalities to registering for
    (C) formalities of registration for   (D) No improvement

104. If a man remains as careful **as he is in the beginning**, there will be no failure.
    (A) he was in the beginning       (B) he in the beginning
    (C) he at the beginning   (D) No improvement

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2013]

105. The sun blazed **down at the hunter** as he took up position behind the boulder.
    (A) against the hunter       (B) down upon the hunter
    (C) on the hunter      (D) No improvement

106. We must have serious reading for the mind **as we need** wholesome and nutritious food for the body.
    (A) like we need      (B) like as we need
    (C) just as we need   (D) No improvement

107. I **came up** these old photographs when I was clearing the cupboard.
    (A) came with       (B) came across
    (C) came at          (D) No improvement

108. The government gave a **gift** of ₹10,000 to the engine driver who averted a major accident.
    (A) ex gratia       (B) in camera
    (C) in absentia   (D) No improvement

109. Poets often use archaic words that are no longer in use for the sake of greater effect.
    (A) that are not any longer used (B) that are used no longer
    (C) that no longer are used  (D) No improvement

**Directions:** A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

110. The music show **began** when we arrived in the hall.
    (A) had begun       (B) had began
    (C) would begin      (D) No improvement

111. There will be **black** murder when she hears this.
    (A) red      (B) blue
    (C) pink   (D) No improvement

112. The congregation believes that it **has selected** a suitable preacher.
    (A) it has been selected     (B) it have selected
    (C) it has select     (D) No improvement

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]
3.38  ■  Objective English

113. My group of tenth-graders are such well behaved.  
   (A) is so well behaved  
   (B) are so well behaved  
   (C) is such well behaved  
   (D) No improvement

114. My admonishing to him will not change his mind.  
   (A) admonishing at him  
   (B) admonishing him  
   (C) admonishing for him  
   (D) No improvement

115. She gave most of her time to dance.  
   (A) lent  
   (B) spent  
   (C) devoted  
   (D) No improvement

116. The people criticised the terrorist attack.  
   (A) condoned  
   (B) condemned  
   (C) conceded  
   (D) No improvement

117. Surbhi’s father did not want her to have spent all her money at the fair.  
   (A) to be spending  
   (B) to have been spending.  
   (C) to spend  
   (D) No improvement

118. Basmati rice is more superior than most other varieties of rice.  
   (A) superior than  
   (B) more superior to  
   (C) superior to  
   (D) No improvement

119. Those were the days when we would all go out together.  
   (A) will all go out  
   (B) will be going out  
   (C) would have been going  
   (D) No improvement

Directions: In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

120. His life is hanging with a thread.  
   (A) From  
   (B) by  
   (C) to  
   (D) No improvement

121. After twenty years of exile, the prisoner was in the end of his tether.  
   (A) on  
   (B) though  
   (C) at  
   (D) No improvement

122. Grandfather is often so tired that he drops – in his armchair.  
   (A) slides away  
   (B) falls out  
   (C) sips in  
   (D) No improvement

123. The court was forced to respect the profundity of the learned judge’s knowledge.  
   (A) probity  
   (B) proximity  
   (C) prodigality  
   (D) No improvement

124. He has lost his nearly all many pets.  
   (A) all his nearly many pets  
   (B) his many pets nearly all of them  
   (C) nearly all his many pets  
   (D) No improvement

125. I give key to my wrist watch every day.  
   (A) wind down  
   (B) wound up  
   (C) wind  
   (D) No improvement

126. We did a test when the lights went out.  
   (A) have been doing  
   (B) were doing  
   (C) had done  
   (D) No improvement

127. The frightened convict wept for mercy.  
   (A) mumbled  
   (B) pleaded  
   (C) shouted  
   (D) No improvement
128. He **put up** a lot of work on that article.
   (A) put in       (B) put down
   (C) put over    (D) No improvement

129. The beggar was satisfied with his **lowly** meal.
   (A) miserly     (B) mean
   (C) meager      (D) No improvement

**Directions:** A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed you answer is (D).

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

130. A pair of shoes **have been** purchased by me.
   (A) has been       (B) has being
   (C) would been    (D) No improvement

131. When I **shall go** to Agra, I shall visit the Taj Mahal.
   (A) have gone     (B) shall travel
   (C) go           (D) No improvement

132. You must apologise **with** him for this.
   (A) to           (B) of
   (C) for         (D) No improvement

133. **Since** he worked hard he failed to secure good grades.
   (A) As       (B) When
   (C) Though   (D) No improvement

134. The minister agreed **will answer** questions on television.
   (A) to answer   (B) for answering
   (C) with answering   (D) No improvement

[SSC SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police Exam 2012]

135. We hurried to the door, but **nobody is there**.
   (A) nobody was there       (B) nobody are there
   (C) nobody were there      (D) No improvement

136. I cannot **say** it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.
   (A) demand       (B) expect
   (C) explain     (D) No improvement

137. Let’s buy a new sari with the annual bonus, **can we**?
   (A) shall we?    (B) could we?
   (C) isn’t it?    (D) No improvement

138. He is not only a good teacher **but** a good man.
   (A) instead also (B) but seldom
   (C) but also     (D) No improvement

139. The position **gives an excellent remuneration**.
   (A) offers       (B) carries
   (C) holds        (D) No improvement

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

140. Babies like milk, **isn’t it**?
   (A) don’t they? (B) is it?
   (C) do they?    (D) No improvement

141. Don’t lean against this wall, it **would** collapse.
   (A) must        (B) shall
   (C) might       (D) No improvement
142. The police caught the **victim** red handed.
   (A) thief  (B) the prisoner  
   (C) the thief  (D) No improvement
143. This house belongs to the **Yadavs**.
   (A) Yadav  (B) Yadav’s  
   (C) Yadavs  (D) No Improvement
144. I am having more than 100 books.
   (A) had  (B) have  
   (C) have had  (D) No improvement
145. She is **enough mature** to take her own decisions.
   (A) old enough  (B) enough old  
   (C) enough  (D) No improvement
146. She is **happiest of all**.
   (A) more happier than all  (B) the happiest of all  
   (C) most happiest of all  (D) No improvement

**Directions:** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

147. **The one factor** that governs progress of a nation is education.
   (A) Single factor  (B) Primary factor  
   (C) One of the factors  (D) No improvement
148. You are getting a **beautiful** salary.
   (A) a smart  (B) a handsome  
   (C) a heavy  (D) no improvement
149. I watched **him fell**.
   (A) him fall  (B) him to fell  
   (C) him to falling  (D) no improvement
150. Mr. Sharma was **stubborn** that his son will attend coaching classes.
   (A) amazed  (B) determined  
   (C) doubtful  (D) pleased
151. We want the leader **to be he** who works for the people.
   (A) to be the leader  (B) to be he  
   (C) to be a person  (D) no improvement
152. I do not think it **would not rain**.
   (A) will rain  (B) should not rain  
   (C) should rain  (D) will not rain
153. I am **working here from** 2008.
   (A) have been working here since  (B) have worked here from  
   (C) have been working here from  (D) No improvement
154. **Myself** Rajesh Mehta.
   (A) Myself  (B) Myself is  
   (C) I am  (D) No improvement
155. The qualities which have supported Tilak and **given** him his hard-earned success have been rare in Indian politics.
   (A) gave  (B) had given  
   (C) have given  (D) No improvement
156. Have you **taken** breakfast?
   (A) had  (B) eaten  
   (C) done  (D) No improvement
157. You can’t get good marks unless you don’t work hard.
   (A) till you don’t  (B) unless you
till you don’t  (D) No improvement
   (C) until you don’t
don’t

158. I am having two sisters.
   (A) have had  (B) have
till you don’t  (D) No imprudent
   (C) had

159. They will arrive today night.
   (A) at night  (B) tonight
   (C) at night today
   (D) No improvement

160. The offer is very good so it just can’t be true.
   (A) so good to  (B) rather good to
till you don’t  (D) No improvement
   (C) too good to

don’t
don’t
don’t

161. Sujata was junior to me in college.
   (A) junior than  (B) junior most to
   (C) junior of
   (D) No improvement

162. My friend went abroad last week.
   (A) Has gone  (B) went to
till you don’t  (D) No improvement
   (C) had gone
gone
gone
gone
gone
gone
gone
gone

163. One of me teacher has received the Sahitya Akademi award.
   (A) the teacher  (B) my teacher
till you don’t  (D) No improvement
   (C) teacher

164. If I had gone to Mumbai, I would surely bring your books.
   (A) would have surely brought  (B) could have surely brought
till you don’t  (D) No improvement
   (C) might have brought

165. The bell was ringing and ringing but no one picked up the phone.
   (A) rang and rang  (B) rang repeatedly
   (C) was ringing repeatedly
   (D) No improvement

166. Sachin Tendulkar has completed a hundred centuries hasn’t he?
   (A) has he?  (B) isn’t it?
till you don’t  (D) No improvement
   (C) didn’t he?

Directions: A part of the sentence is underlined. Below the given alternatives to the underlined part, at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2012]
172. I had lived in this house since 2005.
   (A) am living (B) have been living
   (C) have lived (D) No improvement

173. Keeping away from controversy is best policy.
   (A) a better policy (B) the best policy
   (C) most best policy (D) No improvement

**Directions:** In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the body part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

174. The trek is difficult but it is **worth well the endeavour**.
   (A) well worth the endeavour (B) worth the endeavour well
   (C) the endeavour well worth (D) No improvement

175. The manager was given a holiday and so he decided to go **to the hitch-hiking**.
   (A) for the hitch-hiking (B) for hitch-hiking
   (C) hitch-hiking (D) No improvement

176. Goaded to frenzy, **the bull charged its tormentors**.
   (A) the tormentors were charged by the bull (B) the tormentors were being charged by the bull
   (C) the bull charged on its tormentors (D) No improvement

177. The war was a time of **tribulation** for all of us.
   (A) intimacy (B) placidity
   (C) stupidity (D) No improvement

178. The temptations that **bestow** young people today are ruining them.
   (A) appeal (B) beset
   (C) confront (D) No improvement

179. We kept all the old paintings in a place where they **would remain safe** from harm or danger.
   (A) will remain safe (B) are safe
   (C) may remain safe (D) No improvement

180. The tragedy is **reflection** of an episode that took place a decade ago.
   (A) rendition (B) reincarnation
   (C) reminiscent (D) No improvement

[SSC Stenographer(Gr. C&D) Exam 2012]

181. Strangely enough the **candidates restricted themselves** to small rallies and kept away from some rural areas.
   (A) the candidates restricted their selves (B) the candidates were restricted to themselves
   (C) the candidates have restricted their selves (D) No improvement

182. The man **who will score the maximum points**, will carry the trophy.
   (A) who scores the maximum points (B) who the maximum points scores
   (C) who would score the maximum points (D) No improvement

183. Japanese armies **effort to destroy** the allied forces at Imphal and invade India, but were driven back into Burma,
   (A) attempted to destroy (B) experimented to destroy
   (C) strengthened to destruct (D) No improvement

184. India is one of the most **vibrant democracies** of the world.
   (A) brightest democracy (B) vibrant democracy
   (C) lively democracies (D) No improvement

185. He stopped **to work** an hour ago.
   (A) worked (B) to have worked
   (C) working (D) No improvement
186. My teacher is the **kinder** of all.
   (A) kind  (B) kindly  (C) kindest  (D) No improvement

187. The accident occurred in the **centre** of the road.
   (A) middle  (B) path  (C) way  (D) No improvement

188. Hardly had I reached the station **when** the train stated.
   (A) then  (B) than  (C) since  (D) No improvement

189. He is **willful** to help you.
   (A) willingly  (B) willing  (C) willfully  (D) No improvement

190. His father **died** when he was very young.
   (A) broke down  (B) passed away  (C) No improvement

**Directions:** A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), and (C), which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

191. How many copies **did we send** with the order?
   (A) sent we  (B) did we send  (C) have we send  (D) No improvement

192. I can’t find my glasses, **you saw** them anywhere?
   (A) have you seen  (B) saw you  (C) are you seeing  (D) No improvement

193. Their product is **marketed** more imaginatively this season.
   (A) is been marketed  (B) is being marketed  (C) is marketing  (D) No improvement

194. If you **placed** ice in warm water, it soon melts.
   (A) will place  (B) would place  (C) place  (D) No improvement

195. The level of discount **is depending on** the size of the order that is placed.
   (A) depends on  (B) depends with  (C) is depending upon  (D) No improvement

196. We are looking forward **to seeing** you at next year’s conference.
   (A) to see  (B) seeing  (C) that we will see  (D) No improvement

197. The warehouse entrance is **opposite** to the main car park.
   (A) opposite  (B) opposite of  (C) opposite from  (D) No improvement

198. The new price lists **are being printing** and will be available in a few days.
   (A) will be printed  (B) are printed  (C) are being printed  (D) No improvement

199. He told us that he **had been applying** for a new job.
   (A) had applied  (B) applies  (C) is applying  (D) No improvement

200. **Have you finish** writing the report of the meeting?
   (A) Have you finished  (B) Do you finish  (C) will you have finished  (D) No improvement
201. Mr. Kaul has been head of this department since ten years.
   (A) has been head of this department for (B) is head of this department for
   (C) is head of this department since (D) No improvement

202. The number of orders went up because we increased prices by 15%.
   (A) when (B) although
   (C) if (D) No improvement

203. Mr. Iyer is the man, whose office you’ll be sharing this month.
   (A) man of whom the (B) man with whom the
   (C) man whose (D) No improvement

204. The documents arrived on Thursday, didn’t they?
   (A) weren’t they? (B) haven’t they?
   (C) arrived they? (D) No improvement

205. I have just sent our brochure, which should arrive next week.
   (A) I just have sent (B) just I have sent
   (C) I have just send (D) No improvement

206. To assist an English course can be an interesting experience.
   (A) To attend (B) Attending
   (C) Assisting (D) No improvement

207. If I don’t succeed this year, I will give the examination again next year.
   (A) will take (B) will repeat
   (C) shall give (D) No improvement

208. The paper started on time, didn’t it?
   (A) hadn’t it? (B) did it?
   (C) isn’t it? (D) No improvement

209. When the post will arrive, I’ll bring it to your office.
   (A) arrives (B) shall arrive
   (C) is going to arrive (D) No improvement

210. He went out of his way to oblige his superiors.
   (A) on his way (B) in his way
   (C) beyond is way (D) No improvement

211. I can’t be put with this insult.
   (A) put upon (B) put up
   (C) put by (D) No improvement

Directions: A part of the sentence is underlined, Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

212. All the students have passed out of the final examination.
   (A) passed on (B) passed away
   (C) passed (D) No improvement

213. The greater part of the building has been destroyed.
   (A) spoiled (B) demolished
   (C) disturbed (D) No improvement

214. This is one of the best novels that have appeared this year.
   (A) that (B) that has
   (C) to have (D) No improvement

215. This course does not have any requirements.
   (A) reason (B) technique
   (C) prerequisite (D) No improvement
216. They abstained to speak ill of others.
(A) to speaking (B) from speaking
(C) to speak to (D) No improvement

217. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with proof in the case.
(A) corroboration (B) testimony
(C) evidence (D) No improvement

218. Raju requested me to his birthday party tomorrow.
(A) indulged (B) invited
(C) inspired (D) No improvement

219. Enlightenment were a state of relaxed awareness.
(A) had (B) has
(C) is (D) No improvement

220. I complimented him for his success in the examination.
(A) out (B) on
(C) at (D) No improvement

221. He should not have ignored his friend.
(A) should not have (B) should have not
(C) should not has (D) No improvement

Directions: In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C), which may improve the sentence, chose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

[SSC Delhi Police SI Exam 2011]

222. We hurried to the door, but nobody is there.
(A) nobody was there (B) nobody are there
(C) nobody were there (D) No improvement

223. I cannot say it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.
(A) demand (B) expect
(C) explain (D) No improvement

224. Let’s buy a new sari with the annual bonus, can we?
(A) shall we? (B) could we?
(C) isn’t it? (D) No improvement

225. He is not only a good teacher but a good man.
(A) instead also (B) but seldom
(C) but also (D) No improvement

226. The position given an excellent remuneration.
(A) offers (B) carries
(C) holds (D) No improvement

[SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]

227. The ground was wet outside when I got up in the morning yesterday. It had been raining all in the night.
(A) rained all in (B) been raining all through
(C) raining all in (D) No improvement

228. The Women’s Emancipation Bill was sent back to the Lok Sabha by the President for further examination.
(A) further scrutiny (B) further reading
(C) further perusal (D) No improvement

229. The Finance Minister said that he would work for the impartial distribution of wealth.
(A) equitable (B) just
(C) fair (D) No improvement
230. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need?
   (A) borrow me a few rupees   (B) lend me any rupees
   (C) lend me a few rupees       (D) No improvement

231. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.
   (A) would raise another two feet   (B) raise another two feet
   (C) rose another two feet          (D) No improvement

232. Unless you work hard, you will not pass.
   (A) As long as you work hard       (B) Till you work hard
   (C) Until you work hard            (D) No improvement

233. The minister was removed from a key post.
   (A) thrown out   (B) rusticated
   (C) ousted       (D) No improvement

234. Audacity is the mother of invention.
   (A) Tenacity   (B) Necessity
   (C) Paucity     (D) No improvement

235. Professionals must continuously improve their skills.
   (A) hone   (B) fine-tune
   (C) explore   (D) No improvement

236. Mr. Raj has been asked to submit details of his tax returns.
   (A) give   (B) furnish
   (C) disclose   (D) No improvement

237. More than 60 percent of India’s population lives under the poverty line.
   (A) live below the poverty line   (B) stay below the poverty line
   (C) stay under the poverty line   (D) live beside the poverty line.

238. Since we are living in Bangalore for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.
   (A) Sine we were living           (B) Being that we have been living
   (C) Being that we living          (D) Since we have been living.

239. Being too costly for him, he could not buy the coat.
   (A) It being too costly for him   (B) He being too costly.
   (C) Being it too costly           (D) No improvement.

240. No sooner has she agreed to marry him than she started having terrible doubts.
   (A) She no sooner had agreed      (B) No sooner had she agreed
   (C) No sooner did she agree       (D) No improvement

241. I didn’t need to water the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.
   (A) I didn’t water the plants     (B) I needn’t water the plants.
   (C) I needn’t have watered the flowers   (D) No improvement

242. He complained of having tortured by the police.
   (A) having been tortured   (B) Tortured
   (C) Been tortured       (D) No improvement

243. The orphans have been clamoring for nutritious food from the past two weeks.
   (A) for past   (B) since the past
   (C) for the past   (D) No improvement

244. The good fortune of being your student in my younger days has helped me greatly in my life
   (A) of my being your student   (B) of my myself being your student
   (C) of my having been your student   (D) No improvement

245. He should not had done it.
   (A) should had not   (B) should not have
   (C) should have       (D) should had
246. I will now deal with him in a manner different from the one I have adopted so far.
   (A) I adopted  (B) I was adopting  (C) I have been adopting  (D) No improvement

Directions: In these questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2010]

247. Children like to eat sweets, isn’t it?
   (A) do they?  (B) is it?
   (C) don’t they?  (D) No improvement

248. He was so afraid that his knees knocked one another.
   (A) one against  (B) each other
   (C) both  (D) No improvement

259. She had read Oliver Twist when she had been fourteen years old.
   (A) had become  (B) has become
   (C) was  (D) No improvement

250. All the candidates will give a test on Friday.
   (A) appear  (B) take
   (C) accept  (D) No improvement

251. He took disadvantage of the situation and cheated many people.
   (A) chance  (B) advantage
   (C) disapproval  (D) No improvement

Directions: In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

[SSC Graduate Level (Tier-I) Exam]

252. Sordid and sensational books tend to vitiate the public taste.
   (A) Divide  (B) Distract
   (C) Distort  (D) No improvement

253. By studying AIDS has engaged many researchers in the last decade.
   (A) Important study  (B) Now that the study
   (C) The study of  (D) No improvement

254. His Master’s thesis was highly estimated and is now being prepared for publication.
   (A) Was highly discussed  (B) Was highly commended
   (C) Is highly appraised  (D) Non improvement

255. No sooner has she realized her blunder than she began to take corrective measures.
   (A) then she began to take  (B) than she began taking
   (C) When she began to take  (D) No improvement

256. A good scholar must be precise and possess originality.
   (A) Must be precise and original  (B) Must be possess precision and original
   (C) Must be precision and possess originality  (D) No improvement

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In this section, look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions, for the underlined part. If one of them (A), (B) or (C) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response against the corresponding letter (A), (B) or (C). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (D) as your response. Thus a ‘No improvement’ response will be satisfied by the letter (D).

[UPSC NDA/NA Exam 2016]
1. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was carried along by his enthusiasm.
   (A) carried aloft  (B) carried down
   (C) carried away  (D) No improvement

2. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.
   (A) rose another two feet  (B) arisen another two feet
   (C) would raise another two feet  (D) No improvement

3. One can live and work in a town without being aware of the daily march of the sun across the sky without never seeing the moon and stars.
   (A) seldom  (B) hardly
   (C) ever  (D) No improvement

4. Applications of those who are graduates will be considered.
   (A) whom are graduates  (B) whose are graduates
   (C) whom are only graduates  (D) No improvement

5. It is raining heavily all through this week.
   (A) has rained  (B) rains
   (C) rained  (D) No improvement

6. The sparrow took no notice about the bread.
   (A) notice of  (B) notice from
   (C) notice to  (D) No improvement

7. As he spoke about his achievements, his high claims amused us.
   (A) big  (B) tall
   (C) long  (D) No improvement

8. We ought to stand for what is right.
   (A) stand at  (B) stand on
   (C) stand up  (D) No improvement

9. He enjoys to tell stories to children.
   (A) how to tell stories  (B) telling stories
   (C) to narrate stories  (D) No improvement

10. In a few minutes time, when the clock strikes six, I would be waiting here for an hour.
    (A) shall be waiting on  (B) shall have been waiting
    (C) shall wait  (D) No improvement

11. Although India is still by far a poor country, it can become rich if its natural and human resources are fully utilised.
    (A) few and far between  (B) by and large
    (C) by and by  (D) No improvement

12. The more they earn, more they spend.
    (A) more they earn, more they spend  (B) more they earn, the more they spend
    (C) The more the earn, the more they spend  (D) No improvement

13. But in all these cases conversion from one scale to another is easy because the scales have been well-formulated.
    (A) can be well-formulated  (B) are well-formulated
    (C) well-formulated  (D) No improvement

14. Five years ago on this date, I am sitting in a small Japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
    (A) was sitting  (B) sat
    (C) have been sitting  (D) No improvement

15. The old man felled some trees in the garden with hardly no effort at all.
    (A) hard effort  (B) hardly any effort
    (C) a hardly any effort  (D) No improvement
16. She says she’s already paid me back, but I can’t remember, so I’ll have to take her word.
   (A) to take her word true  (B) to take her at her word
   (C) to take her word for it  (D) No improvement

17. The workers are hell bent at getting what is due to them.
   (A) hell bent on getting  (B) hell bent for getting
   (C) hell bent of getting  (D) No improvement

18. His uncle deals on spare parts of tractors.
   (A) deals with  (B) deals for
   (C) deals at  (D) deals in

19. While we would like that all Indian children to go to school, we need to ponder why they do not.
   (A) that all the Indian children  (B) if all the children of India
   (C) all Indian children  (D) No improvement

20. Due to these reasons we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
   (A) Out of these reasons  (B) For these reasons
   (C) By these reasons  (D) No improvement

21. When it was feared that the serfs might go too far and gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes at crushing them.
   (A) into crushing  (B) in crushing
   (C) without crushing  (D) No improvement

22. In India, many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that much has happened since then.
   (A) much has been happening  (B) much had happened
   (C) much might happen  (D) No improvement

23. Taxpayers are to be conscious of their privileges.
   (A) have to  (B) need
   (C) ought to  (D) No improvement

24. I would have waited for you at the station if I knew that you would come.
   (A) had known  (B) was knowing
   (C) have known  (D) No improvement

25. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could penetrate such a mindless act on his friends.
   (A) perpetuate  (B) perpetrate
   (C) precipitate  (D) No improvement

26. We need honest workers, not people of redoubtable integrity.
   (A) doubting  (B) doubtful
   (C) doubtless  (D) No improvement

27. I expect every player here to be conversant at the rules of game.
   (A) on  (B) about
   (C) with  (D) No improvement

28. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
   (A) altering  (B) alternative
   (C) alternation  (D) No improvement

29. If I were you, I would do it at once.
   (A) was  (B) am
   (C) would be  (D) No improvement

30. They set a strong guard, lest anyone could escape.
   (A) would  (B) might
   (C) should  (D) No improvement

[CDS (I) Exam 2015]
31. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
   (A) out               (B) in
   (C) for               (D) No improvement

32. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
   (A) disagreed
   (C) claimed
   (B) denied
   (D) No improvement

33. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.
   (A) false or loose
   (C) fast and loose
   (B) fast or loose
   (D) No improvement

34. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
   (A) wrong
   (C) negative
   (B) left
   (D) No improvement

35. Any English are known for their practical instincts.
   (A) some
   (C) The
   (B) many
   (D) No improvement

36. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
   (A) is
   (C) be
   (B) become
   (D) No improvement

37. Economics today were not what is was a century ago.
   (A) are
   (C) is
   (B) was
   (D) No improvement

38. Hearing the news of the accident, he broke.
   (A) broke down
   (C) broke out
   (B) broke up
   (D) No improvement

39. The speaker asked the audience to bear upon him for a few minutes more.
   (A) on               (B) with
   (C) for
   (D) No improvement

40. Those men as are false to their friends should be avoided.
   (A) The men
   (C) Such men
   (B) Men
   (D) No improvement

41. Many people find it difficult to make both hands meet.
   (A) both accounts
   (C) both ends meet
   (B) both hand to mouth
   (D) No improvement

42. Young children are not physically capable to carry these loads.
   (A) have to carry these loads
   (C) carry these loads
   (B) of carrying these loads
   (D) No improvement

43. I enjoyed the ballet by a troupe of Russian dancers.
   (A) troop
   (C) trooper
   (B) trouper
   (D) No improvement

44. The secretary threatened to resign his post.
   (A) from his post
   (C) for his post
   (B) to his post
   (D) No improvement

45. By the time he arrived, everyone else had gone home.
   (A) when he arrived
   (C) by which he arrive
   (B) at which he arrived
   (D) No improvement

46. He has gone to Kolkata last week.
   (A) went to Kolkata last week
   (C) has proceeded to Kolkata last week
   (B) has left for Kolkata last week
   (D) No improvement
47. If he would receive my letter in time, he would be able to change his plans.
   (A) If he will receive my letter in time
   (B) If he receives my letter in time
   (C) Since he would receive my letter in time
   (D) No improvement

48. I have been ringing the doorbell five times but no one has answered.
   (A) I had been ringing the doorbell
   (B) I am ringing the doorbell
   (C) I have rung the doorbell
   (D) No improvement

49. Raman is having a good ear for music.
   (A) Raman has a good ear
   (B) Raman is owning a good ear
   (C) Raman is possessing a good ear
   (D) No improvement

50. The new medicine made the children get better.
   (A) the children to get better
   (B) the children getting better
   (C) the children got better
   (D) No improvement

51. When he will arrive, the band will play the National Anthem.
   (A) After he will arrive
   (B) If he would arrive
   (C) When he arrives
   (D) No improvement

52. I didn’t do it with the hopes to get something.
   (A) with the hope to get something
   (B) with the hope of getting something
   (C) with the hope for getting something
   (D) No improvement

53. The inheritance of ours is something to be proud of.
   (A) This inheritance of our
   (B) Our this inheritance
   (C) This inherited of ours
   (D) No improvement

54. He will break up the marriage unless the promised dowry is paid to him before the ceremony starts.
   (A) The marriage will break down
   (B) The marriage will be broken up by him
   (C) He will break off the marriage
   (D) No improvement

55. The cell usually comprises of two distinct forms of protoplasm.
   (A) comprised of
   (B) comprises
   (C) comprise of
   (D) No improvement

56. The Planning Commission is drawing up a scheme of involve the scientists of the country.
   (A) for involvement
   (B) in involvement of
   (C) to involve
   (D) No improvement

57. A Magnesium-Aluminium alloy has been developing for covering Uranium fuel elements in certain types of nuclear reactors.
   (A) have been developed
   (B) is being develop
   (C) has been developed
   (D) No improvement

58. Tu-124 aircraft consumed excessive fuel comparing to modern fuel-efficient jets.
   (A) compare with
   (B) compared to
   (C) compared for
   (D) No improvement

59. The heads of safety-matches usually contain some sulphur or charcoal.
   (A) head of safety matches
   (B) heads of safety match
   (C) head of safety match
   (D) No improvement

60. There is no rain in our village for the last six months.
   (A) has been
   (B) was
   (C) had been
   (D) No improvement

61. The police investigated into the matter.
   (A) with the matter
   (B) at the matter
   (C) the matter
   (D) No improvement

62. Ramachandra Murthy and his family have been in Guyana from 1985.
   (A) since
   (B) about
   (C) on
   (D) No improvement
63. I am living in this town since 1980.
   (A) was living
   (B) shall live
   (C) have been living
   (D) No improvement

64. If I was you I should tell him the truth.
   (A) am you
   (B) were you
   (C) had been you
   (D) No improvement

65. He is better than any boy in the class.
   (A) any boys
   (B) all the boys
   (C) any other boy
   (D) No improvement

66. Anil ought not to tell me your secret, but he did.
   (A) to be telling
   (B) tell
   (C) to have told
   (D) No improvement

67. If I were him I would have not accepted the offer.
   (A) If I was him
   (B) If I were he
   (C) If I had he
   (D) No improvement

68. What the nation needs is people of character.
   (A) are the people of character
   (B) are people of character
   (C) is a people of character
   (D) No improvement

69. We now come to the important question of where this great swarm of galaxies have come from.
   (A) have come
   (B) has come from
   (C) are coming from
   (D) No improvement

70. Fewer rainfall means less traffic accidents, according to the experts’ report on highway safety.
   (A) Less rainfall means fewer traffic accidents
   (B) Less rainfall means less traffic accidents
   (C) Fewer rainfall means less traffic accidents
   (D) No improvement

71. I never saw you at the party yesterday.
   (A) have not seen
   (B) did not see
   (C) had never seen
   (D) No improvement

72. Ajeet is a bigger scholar than his brother.
   (A) better
   (B) smaller
   (C) superior
   (D) No improvement

73. I did not wait for him because he went out before I arrived.
   (A) has gone out
   (B) had gone out
   (C) had been out
   (D) No improvement

74. Whenever I saw him, he has been reading the same novel.
   (A) had been reading
   (B) read
   (C) was reading
   (D) No improvement

75. Since the beginning of the term, we are spending a lot of time on poetry.
   (A) spent
   (B) will spend
   (C) have spent
   (D) No improvement

76. Your sister cooks well, isn’t she?
   (A) isn’t it?
   (B) doesn’t she?
   (C) doesn’t it?
   (D) No improvement

77. Dickens’ novels, like many writers, are largely autobiographical.
   (A) like those of many other writers
   (B) like so many others
   (C) like many others novelists
   (D) No improvement

78. She was as pretty as, if not prettier than, any other girl at the party.
   (A) She was very pretty
   (B) She was pretty
   (C) She was the prettiest
   (D) No improvement
79. Never, I have seen such breathtaking scenery!
   (A) Never have I
   (B) Ever I have
   (C) I cannot ever
   (D) No improvement

Directions: Look at the part of each sentence in italics. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the italicized part. If one of them, (A), (B) or (C) is better than the italicized part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (A), (B) or (C). If none of the substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (D) as your response on the Answer Sheet.

79. Never, I have seen such breathtaking scenery!
   (A) Never have I
   (B) Ever I have
   (C) I cannot ever
   (D) No improvement

80. The newcomer to the team cannot have the same advantage as that of the captain.
   (A) as the captain
   (B) as that of a captain
   (C) like the captain
   (D) No improvement

81. He scarcely can see in this light.
   (A) scarcely can’t
   (B) scarcely can
   (C) can scarcely
   (D) No improvement

82. A wood is like to a forest but it is smaller.
   (A) alike
   (B) like
   (C) likely
   (D) No improvement

83. We cannot start until everybody are ready.
   (A) is
   (B) was
   (C) were
   (D) No improvement

84. To our surprise, the movie turned out to be very interesting.
   (A) on
   (B) off
   (C) were
   (D) No improvement

85. The outcome of all those conferences were the appointment of a Committee.
   (A) was
   (B) will be
   (C) are
   (D) No improvement

86. We discussed on the matter for two hours.
   (A) discussed into
   (B) discussed about
   (C) discussed
   (D) No improvement

87. The brain damage experienced by chronic alcoholics continues to show scientific interest.
   (A) rise
   (B) raise
   (C) arouse
   (D) No improvement

88. One should remain loyal to his country.
   (A) our
   (B) their
   (C) one’s
   (D) No improvement

89. It was so dark that we could see only the outlook of the mountains against the sky.
   (A) outline
   (B) outlay
   (C) out-most
   (D) No improvement

90. Your son has become much taller since I saw him last.
   (A) been
   (B) grown
   (C) shown
   (D) No improvement

91. She asked him if it was going to rain then.
   (A) was it
   (B) whether was it
   (C) it was
   (D) No improvement

92. She told the children not to stop the work.
   (A) not stopping
   (B) don’t stop
   (C) not stopping of
   (D) No improvement
93. He is smoking ever since the party started.
   (A) has smoked
   (B) has been smoking
   (C) smoked
   (D) No improvement

94. The torture of old custom can be seen in the dowry system, which people even now can’t afford to reject.
   (A) tyranny
   (B) cruelty
   (C) cruelness
   (D) No improvement

95. Have you forgotten or can you remind what he said?
   (A) recall
   (B) think
   (C) remember
   (D) No improvement

96. The students are now busy to prepare for their examination.
   (A) preparing
   (B) prepared
   (C) having prepared
   (D) No improvement

97. Man is the more restless and energetic of all living creatures.
   (A) most restless
   (B) more restless
   (C) the most restless
   (D) No improvement

98. I am so tired that I cannot work any more.
   (A) too
   (B) very
   (C) much
   (D) No improvement

**Directions:** Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentences, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them, (A), (B) or (C) is better than the underlined part, select the part as your answer. If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, choose (D) as your answer. Thus a “No Improvement” response will be signified by the letter (D).

99. More than one person was killed in the accident.
   (A) were killed
   (B) are killed
   (C) have been killed
   (D) No improvement

100. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
    (A) did they speaks
    (B) they will speak
    (C) they had spoken
    (D) No improvement

101. The poor villagers have waited in bitter cold for more than four hours now.
    (A) have been waiting
    (B) had waited
    (C) has been waiting
    (D) No improvement

102. If he had time he will call you.
    (A) would have
    (B) would have had
    (C) has
    (D) No improvement

103. All, but her, had made an attempt.
    (A) All, but she
    (B) All but her
    (C) All, but her
    (D) No improvement

104. I am used to hard work.
    (A) work hard
    (B) work hardly
    (C) hard working
    (D) No improvement

105. Twenty kilometres are not a great distance in these days of fast moving vehicles.
    (A) is not a great distance
    (B) is no distance
    (C) aren’t great distance
    (D) No improvement

106. They were working as usually.
    (A) usual
    (B) as usual
    (C) usually
    (D) No improvement

107. He is unlikely to come to the party. But if he comes, I will talk to him.
    (A) if he would come
    (B) if he is to come
    (C) if he will come
    (D) No improvement
108. The passengers have formed a queue at the booking-counter much before a train arrives.
   (A) formed
   (B) have been forming
   (C) form
   (D) No improvement

109. You must complete this work up to Sunday.
   (A) within Sunday
   (B) by Sunday
   (C) until Sunday
   (D) No improvement

110. If it will rain, the match will be abandoned.
   (A) If it rains
   (B) If it would rain
   (C) If it rained
   (D) No improvement

111. How long do you think Mr. Kamal knew John?
   (A) will know
   (B) knows
   (C) has known
   (D) No improvement

112. I have still to meet a person who is perfectly satisfied with his job.
   (A) am still to meet
   (B) am yet to meet
   (C) might still meet
   (D) No improvement

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Which of the phrases given against each of the following sentence should replace the word/phrase given in bold in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the-sentence is correct as it is given and no correction is required, mark ‘No correction’ required as the answer. [MCET MBA Exam 2016]

1. Factors that are likely to impact rural demand include global agricultural commodity prices and monsoons.
   (A) are like
   (B) is likely
   (C) are liked
   (D) are liking
   (E) No correction required

2. This is not the first time the minister’s name has come up in this controversial deal.
   (A) have come up
   (B) has come up
   (C) have upcoming
   (D) has coming up
   (E) No correction required

3. The Central Bank has ordered banks to get tough by willful defaulters and have a tough set of rules in place.
   (A) to getting tougher
   (B) for getting tough
   (C) too get tough on
   (D) to get tough with
   (E) No correction required

4. Demand in rural India will probably stay under stress, largely on account of usage of poor fertilizers.
   (A) on account of
   (B) on account for
   (C) accounting of
   (D) on account from
   (E) No correction required

5. The fact that it had to issue a connection about how much coal the country burns reflects the government’s failure to track emissions from coal mines.
   (A) A fact which
   (B) The factual that
   (C) Factually
   (D) In fact that
   (E) No correction required

Directions: In the following questions, for the underlined part of the given sentence, choose the option that is grammatically correct, effective and reduces ambiguity and redundancy. [SNAP, 2015]

6. Many of the workers currently deployed on the assembly line, hope for the exchange of their routine jobs for new assignments that are interesting.
   (A) for the exchanging of their routine jobs for new assignments that are interesting.
(B) for exchanging routine jobs for new assignments that will interest them.
(C) to exchange their routine jobs for new assignments that will be new and interesting.
(D) to exchange their routine jobs for new and interesting assignments.

7. Saundarya’s Skin Nourishing Cream sold 5 lakh packs last quarter, 20% more than their Face Wash did and nearly five times as much as their Anti-Aging cream sales.
(A) their Face Wash did an nearly five times as much as their Anti-Aging cream sales.
(B) their Face Wash sold an nearly five times as much as Anti-Aging cream sales.
(C) their Face Wash and nearly five times more than their Anti-Ageing cream.
(D) their Face Wash did and nearly five times what Anti-Aging cream sales were

Directions: Choose the sentence which is grammatically correct.

8. (A) Last year, government servants protested against the government’s decision of increasing their working hours.
(B) Last year, government servants protested at the government’s decision of increasing their working hours.
(C) Last year, government servants protested for the government’s decision of increasing their working hours.
(D) Last year, government servants protested the government’s decision of increasing their working hours.

9. (A) It has been established that the Earth revolves around the Sun.
(B) It has been established that the Earth is revolving around the Sun.
(C) It has been established that the Earth has been revolving around the Sun.
(D) It has been established that the Earth revolved around the Sun.

10. (A) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had about the asking.
(B) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had on the asking.
(C) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had for the asking.
(D) It is a known fact that even death cannot be had after the asking.

Directions: Choose the option which gives the best way of writing the sentences ensuring that the message is correctly conveyed.

11. (A) I was stuck in traffic jam
(B) I stuck in traffic jam
(C) I was stuck up in traffic jam
(D) I was stuck upon traffic jam

12. (A) This course is challenging and an inspiration.
(B) I met her more frequently that I meet you.
(C) I forgot that they are coming today.
(D) She is confident to speak English within six months.

13. (A) Did he travel by taxi, train or by plane?
(B) I would do anything for my friend but not my neighbour.
(C) The convict escaped from prison and is believed to flee the country.
(D) Visualizing success is not the same as achieving it.

14. (A) He held responsible for the mistake.
(B) He was held responsible on the mistake.
(C) He was held responsible for the mistake.
(D) He would be hold responsible for the mistake.

Directions: Choose the option which gives the best way of writing the sentences ensuring that the message is correctly conveyed.

15. (A) It appears you have come here with a view to insult me.
(B) It appears you have come here with a view to insulting me.
(C) It appears you have come here with a view of insulting me.
(D) It appears you have come here with a view for insulting me.
16. (A) Budget hotels are to be set in the country to provide travelers with accommodation at reasonable rates.
   (B) Budget hotels are being set-up across the country to provide travelers with accommodation at reasonable rates.
   (C) Budget hotels will be set-up in the country to provide travelers with accommodation at reasonable rates.
   (D) Budget hotels were set-up through the country to provide travelers with accommodation at reasonable rates.

17. (A) Did the court not intervene the matter many students would have been denied admission.
   (B) Until the court had intervened the matter many students would have been denied admission.
   (C) Had the court not intervened in the matter many students would have been denied admission.
   (D) If the court intervened between the matter many students would have been denied admission

18. (A) To reach the destination, the man followed the route given in the map because he was confused.
   (B) To reach the destination, as the man was confused, he followed the route given in the map.
   (C) As he became confused, the man had to follow the route given in the map to reach the destination.
   (D) The man was confused, so he followed the route given in the map to reach the destination.

19. (A) New words are used, if required, to express the full force of exclamation.
   (B) New words could be used, if required, to express the full force of exclamation.
   (C) If necessary, new words should be used to express the full force of exclamation.
   (D) To express the full force of exclamation, if necessary, new words will be used.

20. (A) Neither he comes nor he writes a letter now.
    (B) Neither he comes nor does he write a letter now.
    (C) Neither does he come nor does he write a letter now.
    (D) Neither does he come nor does he writes a letter now.

21. (A) Then, recognizing each other, they stowed their wands beneath their cloaks and started walking briskly in the same direction; for a second they stood quite still, wands directed at each other’s chests.
    (B) For a second they stood still, wands directed at each other’s chests; then, recognizing each other, they stowed their wands, beneath their cloaks and started walking briskly in the same direction.
    (C) For a second they stood quite still, they stowed their wands beneath their cloaks with them with wands directed at each other’s chests, recognized each other, and started walking.
    (D) Recognizing each other, they showed their wands beneath their cloaks and then, started to walk briskly.

22. (A) There was a Fred and George-ish air of triumphant trickery about them as Harry could still see the blond-haired youth’s face; it was merry, it was wild.
    (B) Harry could still see the merry, it was wild, and a blond-haired young face; there was a Fred, and George-ish air of triumphant trickery about him.
    (C) Harry could still see the blond-haired youth’s face; it was merry, it was wild; there was a Fred and George-ish air of trickery about him.
    (D) It was merry, it was wild; there was a Fred and George-ish air of triumph about him and Harry could not but see it.

23. (A) Light glimmered through some panes of glass that were placed at the upper part of the closet-door and the room was dark.
    (B) Light shone through some panes of glass in the room.
    (C) The room was dark, but a light glimmered through some panes of glass that were placed in the upper part of a closet-door.
    (D) The room was not a dark, a light glimmered through some panes of glass that were placed in the closet-door.

24. (A) Is the old always more wised than the young?
    (B) John, as well as his brothers, are coming today.
    (C) More than two boys were present in the class.
    (D) The wages of sin are death.

25. (A) Did you apply for lecturership?
    (B) He is one of the bright students of the class.
    (C) This book does not have their cover.
    (D) He gave me many wrong informations.
26. (A) I am not at all satisfied by my new apartment.
(B) He never says a lie.
(C) I cannot agree to write the letter for you.
(D) I am looking forward to see you once again.

27. (A) One of the rooms has been closed for a week.
(B) As an artist he is as good if not better than Ramesh.
(C) He is blind with one eye.
(D) Mohan does not know to swim.

28. (A) No one can help admiring a person who does not complain about their problem?
(B) Whatever the solution to the problems may be we should consider them carefully before we decide to take any action.
(C) It is time you decide about your next course of action.
(D) What I did say was that just as meteorologists have classified clouds, so they have classified winds.

29. (A) One must finish his task in time.
(B) Each of the girls must carry her own bag.
(C) Either Ram or Shyam will give their book.
(D) Each of the six boys in the class has finished their task.

30. (A) Before the rain would stop, they would have reached home.
(B) The reason why he missed his classes was that he overslept.
(C) When you will come to see me, we will go to Mumbai.
(D) I have written both to their branch office and head office.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternative to the bold part as A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘D’.

1. They are yet to decided about buying the new furniture.
   (A) still decide
   (B) yet to decision
   (C) yet to decide
   (D) No improvement

2. Rohan’s mother was feed up of his laziness.
   (A) fed in
   (B) fed off
   (C) fed up of
   (D) No improvement

3. She was just looking outside the window when a beautiful bird caught the eye.
   (A) catch the eye
   (B) eye catching
   (C) catch her eyes
   (D) No improvement

4. They sent out the invitations last evening.
   (A) send out
   (B) sending out
   (C) sent at
   (D) No improvement

5. He had to bear the burnt of his father’s mistakes.
   (A) bear the burnt
   (B) bear the burns
   (C) bear a brunt
   (D) No improvement

6. Trisha could not solve the problem at all and was at her wit’s ending.
   (A) her wit’s end
   (B) the wit ends
   (C) the will end
   (D) No improvement

7. It’s a small theatre and the seats are uncomfortable, but the saving grace is that the air conditioning is good.
   (A) grace to save
   (B) gracing save
   (C) save to grace
   (D) No improvement

[IIFT, 2012]

[LIC ADO Exam 2015]
8. Tarun had to prepare the document for his meeting urgently but he was **hardly pressed for time**.
   (A) hard pressed for, timely  
   (B) hard pressed for time  
   (C) hardly press to time  
   (D) No improvement

9. Suraj **lied from his teeth** to get out of the tense situation with his boss.
   (A) lies for his teeth  
   (B) lie to his teeth  
   (C) lied through his teeth  
   (D) No improvement

10. Satish lay in bed **wide a taken** as he was worried about his exams starting the next day.
    (A) widen awakening  
    (B) widely awake  
    (C) wide awake  
    (D) No improvement

11. He is too adamant to **be effectively** in his work.
    (A) to become effectively  
    (B) to be effective  
    (C) to have been effectively  
    (D) No improvement

12. Because the competition is **going to become fierce**, we may have some real struggles on the horizon.
    (A) is becoming fiercely  
    (B) is going to be fiercely  
    (C) has become fiercely  
    (D) No improvement

13. They lost the match because they **neglected** by the coach’s valuable advice.
    (A) ignored  
    (B) were ignored by  
    (C) were neglected by  
    (D) No improvement

**Directions:** In the following questions, a group of sentences about a single topic are given. One or more of the sentence(s) is/are grammatically incorrect. You have to identify the incorrect sentences(s).

14. I. It began with acquisitions in information technology and related services sector.  
    II. In pharmaceuticals, Wockhardt has bought C.P. Pharma of the United Kingdom for $ 10.85 million.  
    III. Tata Tea has taken over Tetley of the UK, the world’s biggest tea bag maker, for $ 430 million.  
    IV. With the processes, it has become the world’s second largest tea company.  
    (A) II and IV  
    (B) IV only  
    (C) II and III  
    (D) I, II and IV

15. I. There are two main reasons for that predatory mood.  
    II. Having established a domestic presence, the component makers are now looking for an international presence.  
    III. Second, having improved their productivity, quality and reliability, Indian companies feel more confident about spreading their wings abroad.  
    IV. Various other factors are being attributed to this Indian penchant for the takeover game in all sectors.  
    (A) I only  
    (B) I and II  
    (C) II only  
    (D) III and IV

16. I. Moving one by one step away from the expected with the graphics and photography can also create reader’s interest.  
    II. Try using a conceptual image or photo to highlight your main message versus very first thing to come to mind when thinking about your product or services.  
    III. Another form of contrast is in the actual design.  
    IV. An unusual fold in a brochure or direct mail piece can add excitement.  
    (A) I and II  
    (B) II and III  
    (C) I and IV  
    (D) No error

17. I. The typeface that you choose for your print project is an important piece of the foremost overall design process.  
    II. Frist, narrow down your choice by selecting the tone you want to preset.  
    III. Typefaces can convey personality.  
    IV. For instance, if you are in the banking industry you might choose a classic serif font, such as Garamond, to convey dependability.  
    (A) I only  
    (B) II only  
    (C) III only  
    (D) IV only

18. I. Readability is curial.  
    II. Be sure of the font we choose is legible and logical.
III. With all of the newest and interesting typefaces available today, it is tempting to pick one that you think looks “cool”.
IV. This can work if you are going for an edgy look that will appeal to a young audience, but your copy still needs to be easily understood.
   (A) I and IV
   (C) III only
   (B) II only
   (D) II and III

Directions: A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternative to the bold part as A, B and C which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is ‘D’.

[Hotel Management Entrance Exam 2011]

19. Most of time, strangers have helped me in critical situations.
   (A) Many a time
   (C) More of time
   (B) At time
   (D) No improvement

20. The reality is that India needs a strong, efficient and competitive aviation sector,
   (A) what India needs
   (C) therefore India need
   (B) that India need
   (D) No improvement

21. I have known this industry since the last two decades.
   (A) since last two decade
   (C) for the last two decades
   (B) ever since the last two decades
   (D) No improvement

22. Today’s children have far most knowledge and far less patience compared to our generation.
   (A) much most knowledge
   (B) far most knowledgeable
   (C) far more knowledge
   (D) No improvement

23. Of late, Bonsai trees have attracted the attention of one and all.
   (A) some and all
   (C) everyone and all
   (B) many and all
   (D) No improvement

Answer Keys

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

1. (D)  2. (B)  3. (C)  4. (A)  5. (B)  6. (E)  7. (D)  8. (A)  9. (B)  10. (A)
11. (D)  12. (A)  13. (C)  14. (A)  15. (C)  16. (C)  17. (A)  18. (C)  19. (A)  20. (D)

SSC EXAMINATIONS

1. (c)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (c)  5. (d)  6. (d)  7. (b)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (b)
11. (B)  12. (B)  13. (C)  14. (A)  15. (D)  16. (C)  17. (B)  18. (D)  19. (B)  20. (D)
12. (B)  12. (B)  13. (D)  12. (C)  12. (C)  12. (B)  12. (B)  12. (A)  12. (C)  13. (B)
13. (C)  13. (A)  13. (C)  13. (A)  13. (A)  13. (C)  13. (A)  13. (C)  13. (B)  14. (A)
14. (C)  14. (C)  14. (D)  14. (B)  14. (A)  14. (B)  14. (C)  14. (B)  14. (A)  15. (B)
OBSESSION

101. (A)  102. (C)  103. (A)  104. (D)  105. (A)  106. (B)  107. (B)  108. (C)  109. (B)  110. (A)  111. (C)  112. (A)
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Vocabulary Tests

Chapter 4  Word Stock
Chapter 5  Test of Synonyms
Chapter 6  Test of Antonyms
Chapter 7  Test of Analogy
INTRODUCTION

It is said that star athletes do not win important events unless they have been trained rigorously. Great musicians practise continuously to prepare for important concerts. Similarly, train yourself beforehand to deal with all types of vocabulary questions that may appear in the competitive examination.

The first step towards successfully answering any test question is understanding what is being asked in the question. It is a good idea to familiarize yourself beforehand with the general nature of the directions for each type of question. However, no matter how familiar you are with the directions, be sure to read them carefully at the time you take the test in order to be sure that no changes have been made.

In this section, you will find set of questions on synonyms, antonyms and other related topics. The following hints will help you tackle them better:

Suggestions for Answering Vocabulary Based Tests

1. Go through the directions carefully. This applies to all tests. The time spent in reading and understanding directions is NOT wasted.
2. While answering antonym question be careful not to get tricked. The choices may include a synonym as well as an antonym for the word.

Procedure to be Followed

1. If you are sure about the meaning of the word, think of an antonym (a word opposite in meaning to a given word) before you look for an answer because this will prevent you from picking a synonym.
2. You cannot find an antonym (a word opposite in meaning to a given word) unless you know what the word means. Use the following formula statement in order to focus attention on the task: Word ‘x’ means (state a synonym for word ‘x’) and the opposite is (state your selection from among the choices).

Example: ELITE
(a) bright (b) highest class (c) dark (d) down trodden
Applying the formula statement suggested above, you would say ‘Elite’ means ‘highest class’ or ‘upper strata’ of society, and the opposite of it is ‘down trodden’.
3. Choose the answer that is most nearly correct from among the answer choices you are given. Sometimes, the given choices may not be the same word you would use as an antonym. If you find a word that seems to be the best of the possible choices, there is a good chance that you have the correct answer.

Example: SADNESS
(a) elation (b) interest (c) happiness (d) sorrow (e) freedom
4.4 ■ Objective English

Although all of the words, except ‘sorrow’ have some element that shows the lack of sadness, the word ‘elation’ is the furthest from ‘sadness’ and the BEST answer here.

Here are several other points to be kept in mind to arrive at the BEST choice of answer:

**Definition** Many words have multiple meanings. Sometimes the first reaction to a given word may trigger an alternate meaning that is not intended in the given context:

**FAIR**
(a) white       (b) bright       (c) homely       (d) judicious
Fair means ‘attractive’ as in ‘fair young lady’. The opposite is *homely*.

Your first reaction might have been that ‘fair’ means ‘bright’ or ‘white’, referring to complexion, but there are no choices like ‘biased’ or ‘prejudiced’, which would have been opposite (antonyms). In such cases it is necessary to consider other meanings for the given word. If the given word seems familiar, but no opposites seem to be among the alternatives offered, ask yourself whether the word has another or several other meanings.

**Pronunciation** Words sometimes have different meanings for different pronunciations. Also, a word that seems unfamiliar may sometimes be a word that you have heard or spoken, but never seen in writing:

**CONSUMMATE**
(a) imperfect    (b) compact       (c) bold         (d) active
Answer (a)

‘Consummate’ which rhymes with ‘date’, is a verb which means ‘to bring to completion’. ‘Consummate’, which rhymes with ‘bit’, is an adjective which means ‘perfect’, or ‘superb’. We speak of ‘consummate artistry’, and ‘consummating a business deal’.

If a word seems unfamiliar, try pronouncing it in several different ways. It may turn out to be a word you do know. Take for example:

**INDICT**
(a) prevail      (b) respond       (c) exonerate    (d) criticise
Answer (c)

‘Indict’ means ‘to accuse of wrongdoing’, and the opposite is ‘exonerate’, which means to ‘clear of blame’. ‘Indict’ is pronounced as if it were spelled ‘indite’. If you had only heard it spoken, you might have known the meaning, but not recognised the word in print form.

**Determine from the given Choices Only** Very few words in the English language have exact synonyms, (words that are the same in all their meanings) and can be used in all context alike. ‘I am sick’ and ‘I am ill’ are interchangeable expressions. However, the expression ‘an ill wind’ or ‘an ill feeling’ cannot be interchanged. It is important that you are directed to find a word that is **most nearly opposite** in meaning to the given word:

**CONCEAL**
(a) to steal      (b) unveil        (c) deny         (d) revere
Answer (b)

‘Conceal’ means ‘cover’ or ‘remove from sight’ and the opposite is *unveil*, which means ‘to disclose’ or ‘reveal’. But ‘unveil’ usually means ‘remove a veil or covering from’. Words like ‘expose’ or ‘reveal’ are probably more opposite in meaning to ‘conceal’ than is ‘unveil’ but ‘unveil’ is the only word among the choices that is opposite to the given word.

It is, therefore, the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word. The answer may be less than a perfect antonym, but if it is most nearly the opposite of the given word, it is the correct answer choice.

**Finding Meaning of a Word when You are not Sure You Know It**

If you have some vocabulary deficiencies—or even if you don’t—there will be times when you will come across words whose meanings you either don’t know or are uncertain of. The strategy to follow in such cases is explained below:
**Parts of Speech** Occasionally you may find yourself puzzled over the meaning of a particular word, certain that you know it, yet, unable to ‘see’ the meaning. Then suddenly, you realise that the word is similar to the one you know, except that it is in a somewhat different form because it is a different part of speech. ‘Abortion’ is a noun of ‘abortive’ which is an adjective, ‘prevalent’ is form of prevailing. You may be able to define the word ‘shunt’ if you think of ‘shunting’, and decipher ‘decant’ through ‘decanter’.

**Word in Context** The brain is a ‘store house’ or a ‘human computer’. Everything you have ever read is in your brain’s memory ‘hardware’ or memory bank. The problem lies in not knowing the right key to press for its retrieval. In other words, you cannot recall what you have heard or read precisely at the moment you need the information. For example, take the word ‘decant’, which you may have read in your science class, when your teacher demonstrates an experiment, said, “Now I am going to decant the acid from this flask into the test-tube with some water to it”. This remembered context now clarifies the meaning of the word ‘decant’.

**Word-Building Elements**

The use of roots, stems, prefixes and suffixes for vocabulary detective work is considered valuable. For example, the word prefix ‘tele’ is a combining form that means ‘distant’ or ‘transmission of message over a distance’. Therefore, you can easily decipher words like ‘telepathy’ or ‘telescope’ etc.

**Example 1** In the following example look at the prefixes, suffixes and root words because these can tell you enough about a word.

OMNISCIENT  
(a) stupid  (b) willing  (c) kind  (d) upset

If you can recognise that the root of the word is the same as the word ‘science’, you will know that the word has something to do with knowledge, and answer (a) ‘stupid’ becomes a logical choice.

**Example 2** If you have no knowledge of the word at all, you can sometimes make a more or less intelligent guess by looking at the answer choices and trying to find information from them:

ANTEDILUVIAN  
(a) abundant  (b) interested  (c) modern  (d) slow  (e) ancient

Notice that ‘modern’ and ‘ancient’ are antonyms. Since in examinations, the paper-setter often places a synonym and antonym among the possible answers, there is a better than random chance that one of them is the correct answer. In this case the prefix ‘ant’ meaning ‘before’, should have led you to select a word leaning to ‘after’ or ‘modern’.

**How to Improve Your Vocabulary in a Limited Time**

The following are steps for improving your vocabulary in a limited period

1. Purchase a good pocket dictionary (carrying a large dictionary around would be quite a difficult task).
2. Keep listing new or unfamiliar words that you come across in the course of each day and consult your dictionary, both for their meaning and the nearest word opposite in meaning to them.
3. Analyse each new word, separating its root, prefix and suffix and then ascertain its true meaning from the dictionary. This exercise will make your task of learning new words easy.
4. When you come across a new word, try to use it in actual sentences and see how it can be used in different contexts.
5. Make use of word lists. Some books may have lists of words along with their meanings. In this section, you will also find a list of words with their meanings (synonyms) and words opposite in meaning (antonyms). Divide this list into smaller groups and study it intensively.

**List of Synonyms and Antonyms**

The following is a list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonyms (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of synonyms and antonyms in your examination:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Word</strong></th>
<th><strong>Synonyms</strong></th>
<th><strong>Antonyms</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abandon</td>
<td>forsake, leave, give up, relinquish</td>
<td>retain, stay with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abase</td>
<td>humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble</td>
<td>exalt, uplift, honour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abash</td>
<td>confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound</td>
<td>encourage, cheer to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abate</td>
<td>lessen, reduce, diminish, decline</td>
<td>raise, increase, rise, augment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abet</td>
<td>help, assist, encourage</td>
<td>discourage, hinder, block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abhor</td>
<td>dislike, detest, hate</td>
<td>approve, like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abject</td>
<td>degraded, mean, grovelling, wretched or miserable</td>
<td>proud, independent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abnormal</td>
<td>unusual, irregular, unnatural</td>
<td>normal, usual, regular</td>
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<tr>
<td>abjure</td>
<td>disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow</td>
<td>accept, claim, avow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aboriginal</td>
<td>native, indigenous</td>
<td>immigrant, imported</td>
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<tr>
<td>abortive</td>
<td>futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth</td>
<td>successful, effective, well-timed</td>
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<td>abridge</td>
<td>condense, summarise, shorten, curtail</td>
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<td>sudden, steep, hasty</td>
<td>gentle, gently, sloping</td>
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<td>abscond</td>
<td>decamp, run away, go away secretly</td>
<td>remain, stay, live in</td>
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<td>absolve</td>
<td>acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt</td>
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<td>abstain</td>
<td>refrain, desist, forbear</td>
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<td>abstruse</td>
<td>hidden, obscure, deep</td>
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<td>ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant</td>
<td>meagre, inadequate, poor, insufficient</td>
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<td>injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid</td>
<td>praise, use well</td>
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<td>consent, assent, comply</td>
<td>refuse, resign, quit</td>
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<td>hasten, expedite, quicken</td>
<td>retard, hinder, reduce speed</td>
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<td>accession</td>
<td>addition, enlargement, extension</td>
<td>diminution, loss</td>
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<td>suit, reconcile, oblige</td>
<td>refuse, disoblige</td>
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<td>accomplish</td>
<td>finish, fulfil, execute, achieve</td>
<td>fail, leave undone</td>
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<td>agreement, harmony, willingness</td>
<td>discord, disagreement, unwillingness</td>
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<td>authorised, entrusted, delegated</td>
<td>discredited, unauthorised</td>
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<td>collect, pile up, store</td>
<td>squander, waste, distribute</td>
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<td>knowledge, cognisance</td>
<td>ignorance, unfamiliar</td>
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<td>sharp, penetrating</td>
<td>dull, blunt</td>
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<td>addicted</td>
<td>devoted, accustomed to</td>
<td>unaddicted, free</td>
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<td>skilful, expert</td>
<td>clumsy, not expert/inexpert</td>
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<td>adhere</td>
<td>stick, abide by, cling</td>
<td>break from, come undone</td>
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<td>close, near, contiguous</td>
<td>remote, distant, far away</td>
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<td>postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend</td>
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<td>intensify, make worse</td>
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<td>desolation, disaffection</td>
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<td>lessen, lighten, reduce</td>
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<td>Word</td>
<td>Synonyms (similar meaning)</td>
<td>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</td>
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<td>worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate</td>
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<td>friendly, cordial, in goodwill</td>
<td>unfriendly, cold</td>
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<td>likeness, resemblance, comparison</td>
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<td>destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce</td>
<td>restore, ratify, improve</td>
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<td>cancel, quash, nullify</td>
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<td>friendly, sympathetic, associated</td>
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<td>forestall, forecast, pre-judge, foresee</td>
<td>be missed</td>
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<td>liking, sympathy, attachment</td>
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<td>ancient, old, hoary, immemorial</td>
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<td>assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten</td>
<td>provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten</td>
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<td>applaud</td>
<td>cheer, approve</td>
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<td>abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure</td>
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<td>pertinent, relevant, apt</td>
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<td>inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten</td>
<td>keep secret, misinform</td>
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<td>grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear</td>
<td>miss, relax, let go, misunderstand</td>
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<td>disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction</td>
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<td>superiority, mastery, upper hand</td>
<td>inferiority, subjection</td>
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<td>attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge</td>
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<td>reconciliation, amends, propitiation</td>
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<td>bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful</td>
<td>timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, shrinking, considerate, humble, respectful</td>
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<td>augment</td>
<td>increase, enlarge, swell, extend</td>
<td>decrease, lessen, reduce</td>
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<td>true, certain, genuine, veritable</td>
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<td>lucky, favourable</td>
<td>unfavourable, unlucky</td>
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<td>retaliate, punish</td>
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<td>hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste</td>
<td>willingness, readiness, liking</td>
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<td>recreation, employment of leisure</td>
<td>vocation, business</td>
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<td>venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking</td>
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<td>clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish, ungainly</td>
<td>handy, clever, graceful, refined</td>
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<td>Word</td>
<td>Synonyms (similar meaning)</td>
<td>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</td>
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<td>baffle</td>
<td>defeat, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify</td>
<td>clarify, inform, easy</td>
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<td>barbarous</td>
<td>uncivilised, cruel</td>
<td>civilised, gentle</td>
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<td>bare</td>
<td>naked, nude, stripped</td>
<td>clothed, covered, dressed</td>
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<td>barricade</td>
<td>obstacle, barrier, hurdle</td>
<td>help, open, approachable</td>
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<td>beguile</td>
<td>deceive, cheat</td>
<td>enlighten, treat, honesty</td>
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<td>depreciate, deprecate, discredit, disparage, minimise</td>
<td>credit, encourage, enhance, exaggerate</td>
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<td>charitable, benign, kind, generous, unselfish</td>
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<td>betray</td>
<td>disclose, divulge, deceive, treacher,</td>
<td>conceal, defend, be loyal</td>
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<td>bewilder</td>
<td>puzzle, perplex, confuse</td>
<td>enlighten, illuminate</td>
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<td>binding</td>
<td>compulsory, obligatory</td>
<td>voluntary, laxative</td>
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<td>biased</td>
<td>one-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective</td>
<td>disinterested, open-minded unbiased</td>
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<td>bigotry</td>
<td>bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness</td>
<td>impartiality, objectivity, tolerance, open-mindedness</td>
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<td>blandishment</td>
<td>flattery, coaxing</td>
<td>bluntleness, disrespect</td>
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<td>blasphemy</td>
<td>profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene</td>
<td>reverence, exquisite, polite</td>
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<td>blatant</td>
<td>noisy, vociferous, clamorous</td>
<td>quiet, gentle, soothing</td>
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<td>bleak</td>
<td>cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak</td>
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<td>bliss</td>
<td>happiness, delight</td>
<td>unhappiness, misery</td>
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<td>bloom</td>
<td>freshness, flush</td>
<td>decay, withered state</td>
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<td>boggle</td>
<td>falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk</td>
<td>be certain, act promptly, consent, accede</td>
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<td>boisterous</td>
<td>loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous</td>
<td>quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil</td>
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<td>bombastic</td>
<td>turgid, fustian</td>
<td>simple, quiet, brief, sober speech</td>
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<td>brandish</td>
<td>flourish, swing, wield</td>
<td>arrest, hang, suspend</td>
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<td>brashness</td>
<td>brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve</td>
<td>civility, meekness, politeness</td>
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<td>shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarised</td>
<td>lengthy, longwindedness, circumlocution</td>
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<td>brutal</td>
<td>cruel, rough, beast-like</td>
<td>human, kindly, gentle</td>
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<td>brusque</td>
<td>abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly</td>
<td>diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, urbane</td>
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<td>by stander</td>
<td>looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder</td>
<td>performer, actor</td>
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<td>candid</td>
<td>fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous</td>
<td>unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous</td>
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<td>canvass</td>
<td>investigate, scrutinise, inspect, solicit</td>
<td>leave alone, refuse</td>
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<td>caprice</td>
<td>freak, whim, fancy, vagary</td>
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<td>bondage, servitude</td>
<td>freedom, liberty</td>
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<td>calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm</td>
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<td>fondle, hug, embrace</td>
<td>repel, discourage</td>
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<td>cease</td>
<td>leave off, stop, desist</td>
<td>begin, continue</td>
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<tr>
<td>cede</td>
<td>give up, surrender, yield, relinquish</td>
<td>hold, refuse</td>
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<td>celebrated</td>
<td>famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent</td>
<td>unknown, undistinguished</td>
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<td>censure</td>
<td>blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand</td>
<td>praise, commend, endorse</td>
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<td>ceremonious</td>
<td>formal, solemn, courtly, ritual</td>
<td>unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Synonyms (similar meaning)</td>
<td>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cessation</td>
<td>ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance</td>
<td>beginning, continuance</td>
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<td>cheer</td>
<td>gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh</td>
<td>chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened</td>
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<td>nourish, foster, entertain, harbour</td>
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<td>heroic, grace</td>
<td>cowardly, ungallant</td>
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<td>euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis</td>
<td>brevity, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness</td>
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<td>circumscribe</td>
<td>bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround</td>
<td>open, unbound</td>
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<td>indirect, not lineal, confirmatory</td>
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<td>gigantic, huge, large</td>
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<td>equal, equivalent, tentamount, synonymous</td>
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<td>comprise, embrace, understand, perceive</td>
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<td>inclusive, extensive</td>
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<td>compress</td>
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<td>hide, cover, keep secret</td>
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<td>adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech</td>
<td>refuse, take back, withdraw, withhold</td>
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<td>considerate</td>
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<td>deposit, commit, deliver</td>
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<td>plot, combination, league, intrigue</td>
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<td>strive, struggle, compete</td>
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<td>contradict</td>
<td>contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute</td>
<td>considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent</td>
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<td>affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold</td>
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<td><strong>Word</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Antonyms</strong> (opposite meaning)</td>
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<td>contradict, interfere, oppose, refute, counteract</td>
<td>stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate</td>
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<td>strengthen, establish</td>
<td>weaken, disapprove</td>
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<td>flash, glitter, gleam</td>
<td>flame, burn steadily</td>
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<td>favour, sanction, approve</td>
<td>discountenance, disapprove, forbid</td>
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<td>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</td>
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<td>gush</td>
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<td>uncertain, indefinite</td>
<td>certain, definite, sure</td>
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<td>vain</td>
<td>empty, worthless</td>
<td>useful, effective</td>
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<td>valiant</td>
<td>brave, gallant</td>
<td>cowardly, unheroic</td>
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<td>validity</td>
<td>efficiency, authority</td>
<td>inefficiency, weakness</td>
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<td>vanish</td>
<td>disappear, pass away</td>
<td>appear, live, survive</td>
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<td>vehement</td>
<td>violent, boisterous</td>
<td>weak, cold, lean</td>
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<td>veil</td>
<td>screen, hide, conceal</td>
<td>disclose, uncover</td>
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<td>velocity</td>
<td>swiftness, rapidity</td>
<td>slowness, tardiness</td>
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<td>venerable</td>
<td>reverend, grave</td>
<td>trifling, light</td>
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<td>verbose</td>
<td>wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious</td>
<td>terse, silent, speechless</td>
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<td>veracity</td>
<td>truth, reality, correctness</td>
<td>fiction, unreality</td>
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<td>vexatious</td>
<td>annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty</td>
<td>satisfying, pleasing, soothing, easy, simple</td>
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<td>vicious</td>
<td>faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved</td>
<td>perfect, incorrupt, moral</td>
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<td>viable</td>
<td>fertile, fruitful</td>
<td>aborted, sterile, untenable</td>
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<td>vibrate</td>
<td>fluctuate, oscillate</td>
<td>stationary, motionless</td>
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<td>vigour</td>
<td>power, strength</td>
<td>weakness, sickness</td>
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<td>vindictive</td>
<td>revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious</td>
<td>benevolent, kindly, forgiving, friendly, generous, humane</td>
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<td>vivid</td>
<td>lively, clear</td>
<td>dull, unimpressive</td>
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<td>vogue</td>
<td>fashion, usage, trend</td>
<td>unpopular, outdated</td>
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<td>voluntary</td>
<td>spontaneous, free</td>
<td>involuntary</td>
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<td>voracious</td>
<td>greedy, ravenous</td>
<td>satiable, satisfied</td>
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<td>vulnerable</td>
<td>weak, exposed, untenable, defenceless</td>
<td>fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible</td>
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<td>wander</td>
<td>meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray</td>
<td>remain, rest, settle, steady</td>
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<td>wariness</td>
<td>caution, circumspection, vigilence, watchfulness</td>
<td>incautious, careless</td>
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<td>warrant</td>
<td>guarantee, certify, authorise</td>
<td>forbid, disallow</td>
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<td>wearisome</td>
<td>fatiguimg, irksome, tiring, tedious</td>
<td>refreshing, restful</td>
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<td>whimsical</td>
<td>freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious</td>
<td>serious, staid</td>
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<td>wistful</td>
<td>pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic</td>
<td>cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant</td>
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<td>wretched</td>
<td>unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry</td>
<td>fortunate, happy, joyous, contended</td>
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<td>wrinkle</td>
<td>fold, crease, crimp, pleat</td>
<td>smooth surface, flat, straighten</td>
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<td>yearn</td>
<td>hanker, long, pine, crave, covet, long for</td>
<td>be satisfied, be contended</td>
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<td>yield</td>
<td>forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede</td>
<td>resist, withhold, refuse</td>
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<td>yoke</td>
<td>link, bondage, slavery</td>
<td>freedom, liberty</td>
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<td>zeal</td>
<td>passion, eagerness</td>
<td>apathy, weakness</td>
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<td>zenith</td>
<td>top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit</td>
<td>base, bottom, foot, low</td>
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<td>zest</td>
<td>brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit</td>
<td>dullness, blandness, exhaustion, dislike, weariness, distaste</td>
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<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>Abase</td>
<td>(v.) to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem—<em>I wouldn’t abase myself by getting into an argument with him.</em> Noun: abasement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdicate</td>
<td>(v.) abdicate: to cast off; discard; to relinquish—<em>He abdicated all responsibility for the work to his elder son.</em> Noun: abdication.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aberrant</td>
<td>(adj.) straying from the right or normal way; deviating from the usual or natural type; atypical—<em>His aberrant behaviour after his failure worried his friends.</em> Nouns: aberrant (person who behaves exhibits aberrant behaviour) aberrance; aberrancy.</td>
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<td>Abeyance</td>
<td>(n.) a state of temporary suspension or inactivity—<em>The plan was held in abeyance till the funds could be arranged.</em></td>
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<td>Abnegation</td>
<td>(n.) a denial; self-denial; Abnegation of responsibility is bringing with it the anarchy, chaos and violence in society.</td>
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<td>Abrogate</td>
<td>(v.) to cancel by authority—<em>The treaty can be abrogated only by the President himself.</em></td>
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<td>Abstemious</td>
<td>(adj.) marked by restraint especially in the consumption of food or alcohol—<em>The hermit led an abstemious way of life.</em></td>
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<td>Abstruse</td>
<td>(adj.) hard to understand; deep; recondite—<em>The concept was too abstruse for the average student to grasp.</em></td>
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<td>Acerbic</td>
<td>(adj.) tasting sour; harsh in language or temper—<em>The opposition party’s acerbic comments about the Prime Minister was met with wide disapproval.</em></td>
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<td>Acquiesce</td>
<td>(v.) to agree without protest—<em>The students acquiesced to the fee hike even though they were opposed to it.</em></td>
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<td>Acrimony</td>
<td>(n.): harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition—<em>There was too much acrimony between the brothers for the dispute to be solved amicably.</em></td>
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<td>Adjure</td>
<td>(v.) to command solemnly; to urge or advise earnestly; beg—<em>The judge adjured the witness to speak honestly and truthfully.</em></td>
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<td>Adroit</td>
<td>(adj.) having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations; clever; dexterous—<em>His adroit handling of an awkward situation won him praise from everyone.</em></td>
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<td>Aesthetic</td>
<td>(adj.) of, relating to, or dealing with the beautiful aesthetic theories; artistic a work of aesthetic value; pleasing in appearance aesthetic features—<em>His review made one wonder what kind of aesthetic taste the critic had.</em></td>
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<td>Aggrandize</td>
<td>(v.) to make more powerful; increase; enlarge—<em>He exploited the situation to aggrandize himself.</em></td>
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<td>Alacrity</td>
<td>(n.) promptness in response; cheerful readiness—<em>She accepted the invitation with alacrity.</em></td>
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<td>Alleviate</td>
<td>(v.) to relieve; lessen; to make (as suffering) more bearable. Her sympathy alleviated his distress</td>
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<td>Altruism</td>
<td>(n.) unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of—<em>There are certainly people who take up causes that help people they have never met with pure altruism.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambivalent</td>
<td>(adj.) simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward; continual fluctuation (as between one thing and its opposite); uncertainty as to which approach to follow—<em>Many parents are ambivalent about giving their child a cell phone, fearing that their child would spend all his time chatting with his friends.</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ameliorate</td>
<td>(v.) to improve or make better—<em>There are several biologically plausible reasons why zinc may help in ameliorating symptoms of the common cold.</em></td>
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<td>Anachronism</td>
<td>(n.) a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other. The film about Ice Age had an anachronism in one of the frames with a car in the background.*</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Anoint (v.) to smear with ointment or apply an oily substance; choose by or as if by divine intervention—She was anointed the head of the Christian fundamentalist group.

Anomaly (n.) an oddity, inconsistency; a deviation from the norm—The defence lawyer pointed out a glaring anomaly in the evidence.

Antagonism (n.) hostility; opposition—The antagonism was created by a misunderstanding.

Antipathy (n.) a strong dislike or repugnance—She had an antipathy toward meat as she was a vegetarian.

Apocalypse (n) one of the Jewish and Christian writings of 200 BC to AD 150 marked by pseudonymity, symbolic imagery, and the expectation of an imminent cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil and raises the righteous to life in a messianic kingdom; revelation; something viewed as a prophetic revelation; Armageddon—Science-fiction movies seem to relish apocalyptic visions—In the nuclear age, we live in the shadow of the apocalypse.

Apocryphal (adj.) counterfeit; of doubtful authorship or authenticity—Wildly apocryphal rumours about terrorist attacks raced through the city.

Arcane (adj.) obscure; mysterious; understood only by a few—The old men found the technical consultant’s explanation of the problem arcane.

Archetype (n.) original pattern or model; prototype; a perfect example—Frankenstein, Dracula, Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde are the archetypes that have influenced many horror stories.

Assiduous (adj.) carefully attentive—She tended her garden with assiduous attention.

Assuage (v.) to relieve; ease; make less severe—Medication should assuage the pain.

Attenuate (v.) to thin out; to weaken—Medicine attenuated the fever’s effect.

Austere (adj.) having a stern look; having strict self-discipline—Gandhiji led an austere life.

Avarice (n.) excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain; greediness—His avarice for money made him work long hours and without rest.

Azure (adj.) the clear blue colour of the sky—The azure sky made the picnic day perfect.

Baleful (adj.) harmful, malign, deadly or pernicious in influence; foreboding evil—The Florida eagles have a fierce baleful look.

Banal (adj.) trite; without freshness or originality—this is the hundredth Hindi film that I have seen with the banal tale of unrequited love.

Baneful (adj.) deadly or causing distress; seriously harmful—He was ruined by the baneful habit of cocaine.

Bastion (n.) a fortified place or strong defence—The strength of the bastion saved the soldiers inside it.

Batten (v.) to grow fat; to feed gluttonously; to grow prosperous especially at the expense of another—Politicians batten themselves on the helpless.

Bellicose (adj.) quarrelsome; warlike—The bellicose guest would not be invited again.

Beneficent (adj.) doing or producing good: especially, performing acts of kindness and charity—He is a beneficent person, always helping people in need.

Berate (v.) scold; reproach; criticize—The child was berated by the parents for telling lies.

Bilateral (adj.) having two sides; affecting reciprocally two nations or parties—The bilateral agreement between the neighbouring countries prevented war between them at all times.

Blasphemous (adj.) irreligious; away from acceptable standards; speaking ill of using profane language—The upper-class parents thought that it was blasphemous for their son to marry a waitress.

Blatant (adj.) obvious; unmistakable; crude; vulgar—She broke down at his words uttered with blatant disregard for a person’s feelings.
**Bode** (v.) foretell; to indicate by signs; presage—The controversy about who should be chief *bodes* ill for both the candidates.

**Boor** (n.) a rude person—Though not invited, the boor turned up for the party.

**Broach** (v.) to open up (a subject) for discussion, to make known for the first time—We *broached* our plans for the new year.

**Brusque** (adj.) abrupt in manner or speech—His *brusque* answer was neither acceptable nor polite.

**Bucolic** (adj.) relating to or typical of rural life—The *bucolic* setting inspired the artist.

**Burgeon** (v.) to grow or develop quickly—Many people view the quickly *burgeoning* population of the cities as a problem.

**Burlesque** (n.) a literary or dramatic work that seeks to ridicule by means of grotesque exaggeration or comic imitation; a mockery—The antics of the defence attorneys turned the trial into a *burlesque* of justice.

**Burly** (adj.) strong; bulky; muscular—Her bodyguard was a *burly* man.

**Cache** (n.) a hiding place for goods—The *cache* of arms was hidden under the bed.

**Cacophony** (n.) a harsh and discordant sound; dissonance—Rock music was termed by his grandfather as mere *cacophony*.

**Cajole** (v.) to persuade with flattery or gentle urging; to deceive with soothing words or false promises—The contractor resorted to lies in order to *cajole* the disgruntled workers back to work.

**Callow** (adj.) lacking adult sophistication; immature—Although the girl was an adult, yet her actions suggested that she was a *callow*.

**Calumny** (n.) a misrepresentation intended to blacken another’s reputation; slander—It is pure *calumny* to say that the tribal worship their idols in a way any different from ours.

**Canard** (n.) false or unfounded report or story—The ruling coalition is trying to prove that the scam was a *canard* contrived by the opposition.

**Caprice** (n.) a sudden, impulsive, and seemingly unmotivated notion or action; a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes—I’m tired of the old man and his *caprices*.

**Captious** (adj.) disposed to find fault—A *captious* attitude often causes difficulties in a relationship.

**Carte blanche** (n.) unlimited authority—The interior designer was given *carte blanche* to do the house.

**Castigate** (v.) to punish through public criticism—The Minister *castigated* the bureaucrat for the delay in the implementation of the scheme.

**Cataclysm** (n.) flood, deluge, catastrophe; an event that brings great changes—The stress of puberty is the most intense natural *cataclysm* that a growing child has to undergo.

**Catharsis** (n.) a purging or relieving of the body or mind—The city may be in mourning, but the numerous prayers and candlelight vigils help provide some emotional *catharsis*.

**Censure** (v.) to criticize or disapprove of—He was *censured* by his employers for the impolite behavior with a client.

**Chafe** (v.) to annoy, to irritate; to wear away or make sore by rubbing—His constant teasing *chafed* her.

**Chagrin** (n.) disquietude or distress of mind caused by humiliation, disappointment, or failure—To her *chagrin*, the party ended just as she arrived.

**Chicanery** (n.) trickery or deception—The swindler seemed to be well-trained in *chicanery*.

**Chimera** (n.) an impossible fancy—He told his friends that he saw a flying saucer, but perhaps it was only a *chimera*. 
**Circumspect** (adj.) carefully considering all circumstances and possible consequences; prudent—After the first failure they became *circumspect* in all their decisions.

**Cogent** (adj.) appealing forcibly to the mind or reason convincing—The lawyer made a *cogent* and compelling presentation of the case in favour of the defendant.

**Cogitate** (v.) to think hard; ponder; meditate—It is necessary to *cogitate* on decisions which affect life goals.

**Cognitive** (adj.) possessing the power to think; capable of perception—An estimated 23% of people over 65 years of age suffer from mild *cognitive* impairment.

**Cohesion** (n.) the act of holding together; unity—The staff lacked *cohesion* in pursuing the common goals of the company.

**Commiserate** (v.) to show sympathy for—When I lost, she *commiserated* over my failure.

**Complacent** (adj.) content; self-satisfied; smug—He had become *complacent* after years of success.

**Complaisance** (n.) the quality of being agreeable or eager to please—The *complaisant* waiter was in no hurry for us to leave.

**Conceit** (n.) an exaggerated personal opinion—The film star’s belief that he was the most popular actor in the industry was pure *conceit*.

**Conciliatory** (adj.) reconciling, appeasing—The two neighbouring nations never seem to find any *conciliatory* ground between them.

**Conclave** (n.) any private meeting or closed assembly—The *conclave* was to meet outside the city.

**Connoisseur** (n.) expert; authority (usually refers to a wine or food expert)—Let him choose the wine—he’s the *connoisseur*.

**Consecrate** (v.) to declare sacred; to dedicate—The park was *consecrated* to the memory of the missing soldiers.

**Consternation** (n.) amazement or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion—The two friends stared at each other in *consternation*, and neither knew what to do.

**Contiguous** (adj.) being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point—Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan are *contiguous* States.

**Contravene** (v.) to act contrary to; to oppose or contradict—the management cannot frame rules that *contravene* the law of the state.

**Contrite** (adj.) regretful; sorrowful; having repentance—The *contrite* man apologized profusely.

**Conundrum** (n.) a puzzle or riddle—I spent two hours trying to figure out the *conundrum*.

**Converge** (v.) to support with evidence; confirm—The account given by the accused was not *corroborated* by the statement of the witnesses.

**Covenant** (n.) a binding and solemn agreement—With the exchange of vows, the *covenant* was complete.

**Cower** (v.) to huddle and tremble—The hostages *cowered* in their seats.

**Culpable** (adj.) deserving blame; guilty—She was the one who committed the crime but he was *culpable* also.

**Curmudgeon** (n.) an ill-tempered person—The *curmudgeon* asked the children not to play near his house.

**Cursory** (adj.) rapidly and often superficially performed; hasty—A *cursory* reading of the report convinced him about her involvement in the crime.

**Cynic** (n.) a fault-finding captious critic; one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest—A *cynic* might see this charity drive as simply a ploy to make us part with more money.

**Dauntless** (adj.) fearless; not discouraged—The *dauntless* firefighters rescued the child.

**Debacle** (n.) disaster; collapse; a rout—The new regulations by the SEBI are meant to prevent another *debacle* in the stock markets.
| **Debase** (v.) to make lower in quality — People from the North complain that people in Mumbai have debased the Hindi language. |
| **Debauchery** (n.) extreme indulgence in sensuality — It suits you so badly — all this debauchery, dissipation, and the rest of it. |
| **Debilitate** (v.) to enfeeble; to wear out — The prolonged illness debilitated him to the point that he was unable to walk. |
| **Decadence** (n.) a decline in morals or art; implies a reaching and passing the peak of development and a turn downward with a consequent loss in vitality or energy — Love of luxury is a sign of cultural decadence. |
| **Decry** (v.) to denounce or condemn openly — The critics decried the film for its lack of technical skill. |
| **Deferrable** (adj.) respect and esteem due a superior or an elder; affected or ingratiating regard for another’s wishes — The student was polite and deferential while speaking to his professor. |
| **Deleterious** (adj.) harmful; hurtful; noxious — Deleterious fumes escaped from the overturned truck carrying chemicals. |
| **Delineate** (v.) to outline; to describe — The Minister delineated the steps taken by the government to control prices. |
| **Demur** (v.; n.) to delay, hesitate — She hated air travel, so when the subject of the vacation came up she demurred. |
| **Deprecate** (v.) to express disapproval of; to protest against — The environmentalists deprecated the cutting down of trees for the new road. |
| **Desultory** (adj.) moving in a random, directionless manner — Most of the audience felt that his speech was desultory. |
| **Determinate** (adj.) distinct limits — The new laws were very determinate as far as what was allowed and what was not allowed. |
| **Dexterous** (adj.) skillful, quick mentally or physically; clever — The batsman showed dexterous ingenuity with the bat. |
| **Diatribe** (n.) a bitter or abusive speech — Graceless in loss, he burst into a diatribe against his rivals when he lost the championship. |
| **Didactic** (adj.) instructive; dogmatic; preachy — Our teacher’s didactic technique boosted our scores. |
| **Dilettante** (n.) an admirer of the fine arts; a dabbler; an amateur — Though she played the piano like a professional, she was merely a dilettante. |
| **Disarray** (n.) (state of) disorder — The thief left the house in disarray. |
| **Discreet** (adj.) showing good judgment in conduct; prudent — I told her about my personal life, because I could trust her to be discreet. |
| **Discrete** (adj.) separate; individually distinct; composed of distinct parts — These are two discrete issues; they need to be discussed separately. |
| **Disdain** (n.) intense dislike; look down upon; scorn — The problem with my friend is that if I don’t agree with him, he shows great disdain for me. |
| **Disingenuous** (adj.) not frank or candid; deceivingly simple — His answers are always disingenuous; you cannot make out what he really means. |
| **Disinterested** (adj.) neutral; unbiased — His decision will be fair to everyone as he is the most disinterested party in this controversy. |
| **Disparage** (v.) to belittle; undervalue; to discredit — She disparaged her student’s efforts in the event when she took the credit for its success all for herself. |
| **Disparate** (adj.) unequal; dissimilar; different — He and his poor friend come from starkly disparate backgrounds. |
| **Dissemble** (v.) to pretend; to feign; to conceal by pretense — The man dissembled his assets to avoid paying taxes. |
| **Distension** (n.) inflation or extension — The wooden table distended and lost shape after being left in the rain. |
Dither (v.) to act indecisively; a confused condition—She dithered every time she had to make a decision.

Dogmatic (adj.) stubborn; biased; opinionated—When the professor became too dogmatic in his speech, the students began to leave his lectures.

Dormant (adj.) as if asleep—They say that only one third of one’s vocabulary is active; two third is dormant.

Doughty (adj.) brave and strong—The doughty fireman saved the woman’s life.

Duplicity (n.) deception—She broke up with him for his duplicity.

Duress (n.) imprisonment; the use of threats—The convict pleaded in the court that his confession to the police was made under duress.

Ebullience (n.) an overflowing of high spirits; effervescence—She emanated ebullience as she learnt about her first rank in the exam.

Eclectic (adj.) selecting what appears to be the best in various doctrines, methods, or styles; composed of elements drawn from various sources—To be good in reading Comprehension your reading should be eclectic.

Edify (v.) to build or establish; to instruct and improve the mind; enlighten—The students found their philosophy professor’s lectures to be edifying.

Efface (v.) to erase; to make inconspicuous—Daylight effaced the stars.

Effrontery (n.) arrogance—The effrontery of the young man was offensive.

Effusive (adj.) pouring out or forth; overflowing—The effusive currents rush through the broken dam.

Egress (n.) a way out; exit—The doorway provided an egress from the chamber.

Ellipsis (n.) omission of words that would make the meaning clear—The accidental ellipsis confused all those who heard the speech.

Elucidate (v.) to make clear; to explain—The first sentence of the chapter elucidated its purpose.

Elusive (adj.) hard to catch—The thief proved to be too elusive for the police, they could never catch him.

Emanate (v.) to emit—Thick smoke emanated from the building that was on fire.

Embarrass (v.) to make beautiful with ornamentation; decorate—His fanciful account that embellishes the true story.

Encomium (n.) formal expression of high praise—The actor’s speech was a long encomium for his producer and director as he received the award.

Encumber (v.) to hold back; to hinder; to burden, weigh down—His was a life that has always been encumbered with responsibilities.

Endemic (adj.) native to a particular area; constantly present in a particular country or locality—The endemic fauna was of great interest to the anthropologist.

Enervate (v.) to weaken; to deprive of nerve or strength—The sickness enervates its victims completely.

Engender (v.) to cause to exist; produce—The group attempted to engender changes to the law.

Enigmatic (adj.) baffling—The enigmatic murder puzzled the detective.

Ennui (n.) boredom; apathy—Ennui set in when the children had broken all the toys.

Ephemeral (adj.) very short-lived; lasting only a short time—His happiness was always ephemeral as he lived alone; it was soon replaced by boredom.

Epicure (n.) a person who has good taste in food and drink—As an epicure, he visits only the best restaurants in town.

Epitome (n.) model; typical or ideal example—The student chosen to represent the school was the epitome of dedication and excellence.
**Equivocal** (adj.) doubtful; uncertain—His equivocal behavior caused uneasiness.

**Erudite** (adj.) learned, having a wide knowledge acquired through reading—He was an erudite scholar in philosophy.

**Eschew** (v.) to shun; to avoid—Gandhiji exhorted people to eschew violence.

**Esoteric** (adj.) understood by only a chosen few; confidential—The esoteric language was only known by the select group.

**Evanescent** (adj.) vanishing quickly; dissipating like a vapor—The evanescent mirage could only be seen at a certain angle.

**Exculpate** (v.) to free from guilt—Though he was innocent he did not try to exculpate from the crime he was charged with.

**Exhume** (v.) to unearth; to reveal—The scientists exhumed the body from the grave to test the body’s DNA.

**Exigent** (adj.) a situation calling for immediate attention—The exigent request for more assistance was answered quickly.

**Exonerate** (v.) to declare or prove blameless—Hopefully, the judge will exonerate you of any wrongdoing.

**Expedient** (adj.) convenient in obtaining a result; guided by self-interest—To drop the case against the minister was politically expedient decision.

**Expedite** (v.) to hasten the action of—We can expedite the transaction if we tell them it is an emergency.

**Facetious** (adj.) joking in an awkward or improper manner—When I called you a fool, I’m sure you realized I was only being very facetious.

**Fallible** (adj.) liable to be mistaken or erroneous—The sick man kept repeating that he was in the hands of God, not fallible human doctors.

**Fanatic** (n.) enthusiast; extremist—The terrorist group comprised fanatics.

**Fastidious** (adj.) difficult to please; dainty—The fastidious girl would not consider any offers as suitable.

**Fathom** (v.) to understand—It was difficult to fathom why he sold his business.

**Fatuous** (adj.) lacking in seriousness; vain and silly—This is going to sound completely fatuous, but it’s my honest answer.

**Fecund** (adj.) productive; fertile; prolific—Zebrafish are highly fecund—each female is capable of laying 200 eggs per clutch.

**Feign** (v.) pretend—It is not uncommon for a child to feign illness to avoid school.

**Ferret** (v.) to force out of hiding; to search for—The police will ferret the fugitive out of his hiding place.

**Fetish** (n.) anything to which one gives excessive devotion; fixation—She has made a fetish of cleanliness, cleaning her house several times a day.

**Finesse** (n.) the ability to handle situations with skill and diplomacy—She managed that situation with great finesse.

**Flaccid** (adj.) lacking firmness—His muscles have become completely flaccid.

**Flagrant** (adj.) glaringly wrong—The flagrant foul during the game was apparent to everyone.

**Flamboyant** (adj.) being too showy or ornate—They were all very flamboyant women, very well dressed with lots of jewellery.

**Flippant** (adj.) talkative; disrespectful—The teacher became upset with the flippant answer from the student.

**Flux** (n.) a flow; a continual change—Fashion is always in a state of flux.
Foray (v.) to raid for spoil; a venture or an initial attempt outside one’s usual area—An actor’s foray into politics.

Forbearance (n.) patience; self-restraint—He exhibited remarkable forbearance when his boss insulted him in public.

Forensic (adj.) belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; argumentative; rhetorical; relating to or dealing with the application of scientific knowledge to legal problems. Forensic medicine, forensic science, forensic pathologist, forensic experts—The forensic squad dealt with the legal investigation.

Fortitude (n.) firm courage; strength—He showed great fortitude during his long illness.

Fortuitous (adj.) happening accidentally—His fortuitous meeting with his friend proved lucky for him.

Fractious (adj.) rebellious; apt to quarrel—Fractious siblings aggravate their parents.

Frenetic (adj.) frenzied—The police received a frenetic call from the scene of the crime.

Froward (adj.) not willing to yield or comply with what is reasonable—The executive had to deal with a froward peer who was becoming increasingly difficult.

Fulminate (v.) to blame, denunciate—The social activist in his speech fulminated against political chicanery.

Furtive (adj.) secretive; sly—He cast a furtive glance in her direction.

Gaffe (n.) a blunder—Calling his fiancée by the wrong name was a huge gaffe.

Gainsay (v.) to speak against; to contradict; to deny—During the group discussion, he tried to gainsay me, but I was well prepared with facts.

Galvanize (v.) to stimulate as if by electric shock; startle; excite—The group is trying to galvanize support for the victimized woman.

Gamut (n.) a complete range; any complete musical scale—SRK’s roles in films run the entire gamut of villain to superhero to comedian.

Garish (adj.) gaudy, showy—The gold fixtures seemed garish.

Garner (v.) to gather up and store; to collect—The squirrels garnered nuts for the winter.

Garrulous (adj.) extremely talkative or wordy—He became more garrulous after drinking a couple of beer.

Gauche (adj.) awkward; lacking social grace—Would it be gauche of me to ask her how old she is?

Gauntlet (n.) a protective glove—The gauntlet saved the man’s hand from being burned in the fire. (An open challenge (as to combat) —used in phrases like throw down the gauntlet)

Genre (adj.) designating a type of film or book—The genre of the book is popular science.

Germane (adj.) pertinent; related; to the point—My personal opinion isn’t germane to our discussion of the facts of the case.

Gerrymander (v.) to gain advantage by manipulating unfairly—To gerrymander during negotiations is considered unfair.

Glib (adj.) smooth and slippery; speaking or spoken in a smooth manner—The salesman was so glib that the customers failed to notice the defects in the product.

Glutton (n.) overeater—He is such a glutton that he ate the whole cake.

Gourmand (n.) one who is excessively fond of eating and drinking:—He is such a gourmand that he vacationed to Europe every year just for the wine.

Grandiose (adj.) magnificent; flamboyant—He was always full of grandiose ideas.

Gregarious (adj.) fond of the company of others—She is outgoing and gregarious.
**Guile** (n.) slyness; deceit—By using his guile, the gambler almost always won at the card table.

**Gullible** (adj.) easily fooled—They sell overpriced items to gullible tourists.

**Hackneyed** (adj.) lacking in freshness or originality; commonplace; trite—It may be hackneyed, but it is true that the harder you work, the luckier you get.

**Haggard** (adj.) untamed; having a worn look—She looked tired and haggard after the illness.

**Halecyon** (adj.) tranquil; happy—I keep remembering the halecyon years of growing up in a village.

**Hapless** (adj.) unlucky; unfortunate—The injured and hapless captain could not lead the team to victory.

**Harangue** (v.) a speech addressed to a public assembly; a ranting speech or writing—The chief guest launched into a long harangue about the evils of pop culture.

**Harbinger** (n.) forerunner; indication—The new year was seen as a harbinger of better times.

**Haughty** (adj.) proud of oneself and scornful of others—The haughty ways she displayed at her work turned off her peers.

**Hedonistic** (adj.) living for pleasure—Their vacation to Switzerland turned to be hedonistic adventure.

**Hegemony** (n.) dominance, especially of one nation over others—Colonization was an example of imposing British hegemony over other regions.

**Heresy** (n.) opinion contrary to popular belief or ideology—The fact that the earth is round was considered heresy at one time.

**Hiatus** (n.) interval; break; period of rest—Summer vacation provided a much-needed hiatus for the students.

**Hierarchy** (n.) a system of persons or things arranged according to rank—When I joined the company I was at the bottom of the hierarchy.

**Homily** (n.) solemn moral talk; sermon—We listened to another one of his homilies about the value of public service.

**Hubris** (n.) arrogance—His failure in life was brought on by his hubris.

**Histrionic** (adj.) theatrical—She had a propensity for violence and histrionic displays of temper

**Holocaust** (n.) destruction by fire—We live in the shadow of a nuclear holocaust

**Horticulture** (n.) the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants—Women constitute the majority of workers in African export horticulture.

**Humane** (adj.) marked by kindness or consideration—It is not humane to treat animals in a cruel manner.

**Husbandry** (n.) frugality; thrift; also agriculture—In accordance with his practice of good husbandry, he never buys anything on credit.

**Hybrid** (n.) anything of mixed origin—The flower was a hybrid of three different flowers.

**Hyperbole** (n.) an exaggeration, not to be taken seriously—The snake in the garden was 20 feet long, he said with a measure of hyperbole.

**Hypochondriac** (n.) person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about illness—My brother is a real hypochondriac. Every time he reads about some new disease, he thinks he has it.

**Iconoclast** (n.) one who destroys revered images; an attacker of cherished beliefs—High criticism of the government, religion, and custom made him an iconoclast.

**Idiosyncrasy** (n.) any personal peculiarity, mannerism—Her tendency to bite her nails is an idiosyncrasy.

**Imbue** (v.) to soak or stain; permeate—The values that he had imbued from education remained with him all his life.
Immaculate (adj.) perfectly clean; correct; pure—He always dressed immaculately.

Imminent (adj.) likely to happen without delay—The clouds signaled the imminent rains.

Immutable (adj.) unchangeable; permanent—Nature’s laws are immutable.

Impasse (n.) a situation that has no solution or escape; deadlock—An arbitrator is necessary to break the impasse in the negotiations.

Impassive (adj.) showing no emotion—The culprit remained impassive throughout the trial.

Impecunious (adj.) poor; having no money—They were impecunious and did not buy any gift for the host.

Impede (v.) to stop the progress of; obstruct—The rain impeded the work on the building.

Impenitent (adj.) without regret, shame, or remorse—His impenitent remark proved that he did not regret the crime.

Imperious (adj.) arrogant; urgent—Her imperious manner cost her all her friends.

Imperturbable (adj.) calm; not easily excited—He remained imperturbable throughout the argument.

Impervious (adj.) impenetrable; not allowing anything to pass through; unaffected—The politician wore a vest that was impervious to bullets.

Impetuous (adj.) moving with great force; done with little thought—The young man had an impetuous temperament.

Impiety (n.) irreverence toward God; lack of respect—Gandhiji considered all forms of violence as impiety.

Imprecate (v.) to pray for evil; to invoke a curse—Witches are known to imprecate people through a curse.

Impromptu (adj.) without preparation—His witty impromptu dialogues entertained everyone.

Impugn (v.) to attack with words; to question the truthfulness or integrity—He impugned his rival’s character.

Imputable (adj.) unwilling to be pacified or appeased—She was imputable after she heard the news about her friend’s accident.

Implication (n.) to charge, to attribute a fault or misconduct to another—I resent the imputation that I am nice to her because she has money.

Inadvertent (adj.) not on purpose; unintentional—It was an inadvertent error on my part.

Incisive (adj.) getting to the heart of things; to the point—She’s known for her incisive mind and quick wit.

Incognito (adj.) unidentified; disguised; concealed—The actor preferred to travel incognito.

Incredulous (adj.) skeptical—Many people were incredulous that the investigating agency could not identify the murderer.

Inculcate (v.) to impress upon the mind, as by insistent urging—A mother tries to inculcate good habits in her child.

Incursion (n.) an entry into, especially when not desired—The air-force does not allow any incursion into the country’s air space.

Indelible (adj.) that which cannot be blotted out or erased—The stories that his grandmother told him left an indelible impression on his mind.

Indemnify (v.) to insure against or pay for loss or damage—It is important to indemnify your valuables with an insurance company.

Indict (v.) charge with a crime—The court indicted him for theft.
Indigence (n.) the condition of being poor—The family’s *indigence* was obvious in the way they lived.

Indigenous (adj.) native to a region; inborn or innate—The plants are *indigenous* to the Deccan Plateau.

Indignant (adj.) expressing anger to an injustice—He was *indignant* over the way he was treated.

Indolent (adj.) lazy; inactive—The *indolent* man slept all day.

Indomitable (adj.) not easily discouraged or defeated—Though injured, his *indomitable* spirit helped him win the match.

Indubitable (adj.) unquestionable; sure—The student was the *indubitable* leader of the group.

Ineluctable (adj.) something inevitable—The sick man was preparing for the *ineluctable* death.

Ingenious (adj.) clever, resourceful—His *ingenious* ideas helped to market the product well.

Ingenuous (adj.) showing innocent or child-like simplicity and candidness; lacking craft or subtlety—The child’s *ingenuous* admission of guilt touched everyone’s heart.

Ingratiate (v.) to bring into one’s good graces—The man was hoping to *ingratiate* himself with his boss by enquiring after his children.

Inimical (adj.) hostile, unfriendly—When I mentioned about her boyfriend, she gave me an *inimical* stare.

Iniquitous (adj.) wicked; unjust—The insult to the man was truly *iniquitous*.

Innate (adj.) natural; inborn—She has an *innate* talent for art.

Innocuous (adj.) harmless; dull; innocent—His comment about the professor was inappropriate but *innocuous*.

Innuendo (n.) an indirect remark; insinuation—The office was rife with *innuendo* that a takeover was in the works.

Insinuate (v.) to work into gradually and indirectly—He was *insinuating* the need for a break by saying that they must be tired.

Insipid (adj.) uninteresting, boring flat, dull—Many people left the theatre even before the *insipid* movie was finished.

Insolvent (adj.) unable to pay debts—Unable to pay off his debts he declared himself *insolvent*.

Insular (adj.) having the characteristics of an island; narrow-minded, provincial—The *insular* community was not receptive to new ideas.

Intercede (v.) to plead on behalf of another; mediate—India does not want any nation to *intercede* between Pakistan and India.

Intermittent (adj.) periodic; occasional—The patient experienced *intermittent* pain in the chest.

Intractable (adj.) stubborn, obstinate; not easily taught or disciplined—Every teacher in the school became frustrated with the *intractable* student and sent him to the principal’s office.

Intransigent (adj.) uncompromising—She was *intransigent*; no argument could change her mind.

Intrepid (adj.) fearless, bold—The *intrepid* reporter went right to the scene of the battle during the war.

Inundate (v.) to flood; to overwhelm with a large amount of—After the show’s success he was *inundated* by congratulatory calls.

Inured (adj.) accustomed to pain—The common man has become *inured* to constant price rise in commodities.

Inveterate (adj.) a practice settled on over a long period of time—He is an *inveterate* liar.

Irascible (adj.) prone to anger—He has an *irascible* disposition.

Itinerary (n.) travel plan; schedule; course—Their trip’s *itinerary* was disrupted by unexpected bad weather.

Jaded (adj.) worn-out—The people are *jaded* by the number of scams in the government.
Jargon (n.) incoherent speech; specialized vocabulary in certain fields—The doctor spoke in medical jargon which we could not understand.

Jeopardy (n.) danger; peril—The firefighters routinely put their lives into jeopardy.

Jettison (v.) to throw overboard goods to lighten a vehicle; to discard—With his ship rapidly sinking, the captain ordered a last-ditch jettison of much of its cargo.

Jingoism (n.) extreme chauvinism or nationalism marked especially by a belligerent foreign policy—When the war began many people were caught up in a wave of jingoism.

Judicious (adj.) to have or show sound judgment—Judicious planning now can prevent problems later.

Juggernaut (n.) irresistible crushing force—There was no escaping the juggernaut of hype for the film maker’s biggest summer blockbuster.

Juncture (n.) critical point; meeting—Negotiations between the countries reached a critical juncture.

Junket (n.) trip, especially one taken for pleasure by an official at public expense—The minister was criticized for his expensive junkets to foreign countries.

Junta (n.) group of persons joined in political intrigue; cabal—Although the country is very strictly ruled by a military junta, people are allowed to attend church.

Juxtapose (v.) place side-by-side—In the film, scenes of extravagance were often juxtaposed with scenes of scarcity.

K

Kleptomania (n.) an abnormal, persistent impulse or tendency to steal, not prompted by need—The film star caught shoplifting admitted that he was suffering from kleptomania.

Knavery (n.) a dishonest act—The teacher made it clear that no knavery will be tolerated in the school.

Knead (v.) mix; massage—After mixing the ingredients, she kneaded the dough and set it aside to rise.

Knotty (adj.) to be puzzling or hard to explain—In the group discussion, the candidates cautiously gave their views on an array of knotty issues.

L

Labyrinth (n.) maze; something extremely complex or tortuous in structure—The culture that I grew up in was a labyrinth of customs and rules.

Lacerate (v.) to tear or rend roughly; to cause sharp mental or emotional pain to; distress—The broken glass lacerated his feet.

Laconic (adj.) sparing of words; terse, pithy—He was generally laconic, but always to the point.

Laggard (n.; adj.) a person who has fallen behind; moving slowly—I hate being stuck behind laggard motorists on the highway.

Lambaste (v.) to scold or beat harshly—His father lambasted him for failing in his exams.

Lament (v.; n.) to mourn or grieve; expression of grief or sorrow—The boy is lamenting the loss of his book.

Languid (adj.) lacking vitality; indifferent—The languid student was always late to class.

Larceny (n.) theft; stealing—He was found guilty of larceny for stealing from a shop.

Lascivious (adj.) indecent; immoral; involves lust—He was dismissed from his job for making lascivious comments to a female co-worker.

Lassitude (n.) a state of being tired or listless—Lassitude set in after they had worked continuously for several days.

Latency (n.) a period of inactivity—The buds went from latency to full bloom in a few days.
Laud (v.) praise—He lauded his daughter for winning the trophy.

Lecherous (adj.) impure in thought and act—The men at the bar were lecherous and were looking for some action

Lethargic (adj.) lazy; passive—Feeling very lethargic, he watched television or slept the whole day.

Levity (n.) lack of seriousness; instability—The teacher did not tolerate any sign of levity during the class.

Lewd (adj.) lustful; wicked—The comment was so lewd it could not be repeated in front of children.

Liaison (n.) connection; link—The union leader served as a liaison between the management and the workers.

Licentious (adj.) morally lacking in restraint—The culture in the entertainment industry is seen to be licentious and corrupt.

Lithe (adj.) easily bent; pliable; supple—A gymnast needs to be lithe.

Livid (adj.) discoloured, as if bruised; extremely angry; furious—the boss was livid when yet another deadline was missed.

Loquacious (adj.) very talkative; garrulous—The radio jockey was a loquacious person.

Lucid (adj.) shiny; clear minded—The old man recognized his sons only in his lucid moments.

Lurid (adj.) glowing through haze; shocking, sensational—The tabloid was famous for lurid stories about celebrities.

Luxuriant (adj.) to grow with energy and in great abundance—She had a luxuriant garden in front of her house.

Magnanimity (n.; adj.) a quality of nobleness of mind, disdain of meanness or revenge; unselfish—The rich man was well known for his magnanimity and his large contributions to charity.

Malediction (n.) putting a curse on someone; talking negatively about another—The two old women began cursing and heaping maledictions upon one another

Malefactor (n.) an evil person—She regards anyone who would cause the breakup of a family as a malefactor of the worst sort.

Malevolent (adj.) wishing evil (opposite: benevolent)—Hindi films are generally about the struggle between relentlessly malevolent villains on one side and faultless saints on the other.

Malingering (v.) to pretend to be ill in order to escape work—He would malingering on Fridays so he can go to the movies.

Malleable (adj.) easy to shape or bend; pliable—Clay is malleable.

Mandate (n.) order; charge—The winning political party believed that it had been given a mandate for change.

Maudlin (adj.) foolishly and tearfully sentimental—He became maudlin and started crying like a child.

Maverick (n.) a person who does not conform to the norm—There’s always one maverick who has to go his own way.

Meander (v.; adj.) wind, wander; winding, wandering aimlessly—The stream meanders through the valley.

Mellifluous (adj.) having a sweet sound—The mellifluous sound of the flute held the audience captive.

Menagerie (n.) a collection of wild or foreign animals kept especially for exhibition—The living room had a menagerie of glass animals.

Mendacious (adj.) given to or characterized by deception or falsehood or divergence from absolute truth—The newspaper story was mendacious and hurtful.

Mercenary (adj.) working or done for payment only; a soldier—It became apparent that his affection was pretended and he was taking care of us only for mercenary reasons.

Metamorphosis (n.) change of form—The caterpillar becomes a butterfly in a beautiful metamorphosis.
Meticulous (adj.) exacting; precise—The lab technicians must be meticulous in their measurements to obtain exact results.

Mien (n.) appearance, demeanor—The professor’s mien suggested that she would not put up with nonsense.

Minatory (adj.) threatening—A minatory black ghost is said to haunt that house.

Misanthrope (n.) a person who distrusts everything; a hater of mankind—After the man swindled all of the woman’s savings, she became a misanthrope.

Mitigate (v.) alleviate; lessen; soothe—Government has announced myriad schemes to mitigate the suffering of the poor.

Modulate (v.) to regulate or adjust; to vary the pitch—He modulated the knob until the heater was just the right temperature.

Mollify (v.) to soften; to make less intense—All attempts to mollify the extremists have failed.

Moot (adj.) subject to or open for discussion or debate—Theorizing a work by such an emotive director is very tempting, but somewhat moot.

Mordant (adj.) cutting; sarcastic—Her mordant remark made me feel miserable.

Morose (adj.) moody, despondent—The fans were morose after the team lost.

Motif (n.) theme—The novel contained several recurring motifs.

Mundane (adj.) ordinary; commonplace—The city girls found the small town mundane and boring.

Munificent (adj.) giving generously—The wealthy man made a munificent donation for the blind.

Myriad (n.) a large number—There are a myriad of options available to us.

Narcissism (n.) self-love, excessive interest in one’s appearance, comfort, abilities, etc.—The narcissistic actor was difficult to get along with.

Nascent (adj.) starting to grow or develop—His singing career is still in its nascent stages.

Nebulous (adj.) unclear or vague—These philosophical concepts are nebulous.

Nefarious (adj.) morally bad; wicked—The criminals hatched nefarious scheme to cheat people out of their money.

Nemesis (n.) a person who inflicts just punishment; retribution; a rival—Batman is the Joker’s main nemesis and always foils his wicked plots.

Neophyte (n.) beginner; newcomer—The neophyte dancer was overcome by the fast tempo.

Nettle (v.) annoy; irritate—The younger brother nettled his older sister until she slapped him.

Noisome (adj.) harmful to health; having a foul odor—Noisome garbage was strewn all over the street.

Nostalgia (adj.) longing for the past; homesickness—A wave of nostalgia swept over me when I saw my childhood home.

Noxious (adj.) harmful to one’s health—The factory was shut down for releasing noxious waste into the river.

Nugatory (adj.) trifling; futile; insignificant—The book is entertaining, but its contributions to scholarship are nugatory.

Obdurate (adj.) stubborn—The obdurate child refused to take medicines.

Obeisance (n.) a gesture of respect or reverence—He touched the feet of the dead man paying obeisance to him.

Obfuscate (v.) to darken, confuse, bewilder—The explanation only helped to obfuscate and confuse the issue.
Obliterate (v.) destroy completely—The steep increase in property rates obliterated my plans of buying a house.

Obloquy (n.) widespread condemnation or abuse; disgrace or infamy resulting from this—the stranger became a victim of obloquy and hatred.

Obsequious (adj.) servilely attentive; fawning—He is obsequious to anyone in authority.

Obsolete (adj.) out of date—Cassettes have become obsolete with the popularity of compact discs and memory sticks.

Obtrude (v.) to force oneself or one’s ideas upon another—Stop obtruding in others’ affairs.

Obtuse (adj.) dull; slow to understand or perceive—he is too obtuse to take the hint.

Obviate (v.) to make unnecessary—Computers have obviated the use of typewriters.

Odious (adj.) hateful; disgusting—It was an odious and unforgivable insult.

Oligarchy (n.) form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small, exclusive group—The oligarchy took control after the king was overthrown.

Ominous (adj.) being or exhibiting an omen—An ominous threat of war loomed over the standoff.

Omniscient (adj.) having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight—God is omniscient.

Opprobrious (adj.) abusive—Nobody liked working for him because he was so opprobrious.

Opulence (n.) wealth; fortune—In some parts of the city nearly unimaginable opulence can be found side by side with nearly unthinkable poverty.

Ostensible (adj.) apparent—The ostensible reason for the meeting turned out to be a trick to get him to the surprise party.

Ostentatious (adj.) being showy—He wears an ostentatious diamond ring on his little finger.

Ostracize (v.) to exclude—The students tend to ostracize the children they dislike.

Paean (n.) a song of praise or triumph; a work that praises or honors someone—His farewell party featured many paeans for his excellent service to the company

Palindrome (n.) a word or phrase which reads the same backwards and forwards—“Dad,” and “Madam” are examples of palindromes.

Palpable (adj.) touchable; clear, obvious—I felt a palpable sense of relief.

Panegyric (n.) formal or elaborate praise—His panegyric of the opponent was met with widespread disapproval.

Paradigm (n.) model, prototype; pattern—James Joyce’s Ulysses set a new paradigm for the novel.

Paraphernalia (n.) equipment; accessories—The soldiers carried the paraphernalia of war with them.

Pariah (n.) an outcast—The match fixing charges against the captain made him a pariah in the world of cricket.

Parochial (adj.) narrow-minded—The protest against the influx of people into cities is sometimes looked upon as the expression of a parochial attitude.

Parody (n.) a piece of work imitating another in a satirical manner—The film was a parody of the affairs of the actor himself.

Parsimonious (adj.) very frugal; unwilling to spend—The parsimonious customer argued that a hundred rupees was too much for a shirt.

Peccadillo (n.) a slight fault or offense—We need to, at all times, forgive a child’s peccadilloes.

Pecuniary (adj.) pertaining to money—The company forbids giving or accepting pecuniary gifts.

Pedagogue (n.) a teacher—He considered his teacher a true pedagogue.
Pedantic (adj.) characterized by a narrow, often ostentatious concern for book learning and formal rules—The pedantic attention to details resulted in the students not getting the big picture.

Pejorative (adj.) making things worse—The pejorative comment deepened the dislike between the two.

Pellucid (adj.) transparent—The pellucid roof of the tent was not a shield from the sun.

Penant (n.) a liking for—I have a penchant for vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.

Penitent (adj.) feeling sorry for what one has done—The penitent man asked for forgiveness.

Pensive (adj.) reflective; contemplative—He was pensive and requested to be left alone.

Perfidious (adj.) faithless; treacherous—The business failed as one of the partners indulged in perfidious deals.

Perfunctory (adj.) done in a routine, mechanical way, without interest—He was bored with his job and did all his tasks perfunctorily.

Perjury (n.) the practice of lying—Lying while on the witness stand is perjury.

Pernicious (adj.) dangerous; harmful—She thinks television has a pernicious influence on our children.

Peruse (v.) to read carefully; to study—The letter stated all the facts of the case for his perusal.

Petulant (adj.) peevish; cranky; rude—The long illness put the boy in a petulant mood.

Philanthropy (n.) charity; unselfishness—Among the industrialist’s philanthropies was a home for the blind.

Phlegmatic (adj.) without emotion or interest; sluggish and dull—The phlegmatic child rarely went outside to play.

Pique (n.) resentment at being slighted—He slammed the door in a fit of pique.

Pithy (adj.) terse and full of meaning—His comments are always pithy.

Placate (v.) to appease or pacify—The angry customer was not placated by the salesman’s apology.

Placid (adj.) undisturbed and calm—In the morning the lake was placid and beautiful.

Plaintive (adj.) being mournful or sad—The song was plaintive and melodious.

Platonic (adj.) idealistic or impractical; not amorous or sensual—They had a platonic friendship, not a romantic one.

Plausible (adj.) probable; feasible—We could not find a plausible explanation for our failure.

Plethora (n.) a superabundance—He thought an MBA would open a plethora of options.

Ponderous (adj.) unwieldy from weight; dull or labored—the students fell asleep during the ponderous lecture.

Portend (v.) to be an omen of; signify—The thunder portends of an oncoming storm.

Pragmatic (adj.) matter-of-fact; practical—His pragmatic view comes from years of experience.

Precipitate (v.) to cause to happen; happening quickly—The insult to his wife precipitated the fight between them.

Precocious (adj.) developed or matured earlier than usual—The precocious eight year-old could write poems.

Presage (n.) an omen; a foreshadowing characteristic—The lull presages a storm.

Prescience (n.) knowing about something before it happens—My prescience that I would win came true.

Prevaricate (v.) to speak equivocally or evasively, i.e., to lie—When questioned about his affair, he began to prevaricate.

Pristine (adj.) primitive, pure, uncorrupted—My native village is still in its pristine condition.

Privy (adj.) private; confidential—He was one of a handful of people privy to the news of the pending merger.

Probity (n.) honesty—The defense lawyer questioned the probity of the witness.
**Proliferate** (v.) to reproduce quickly—Rumors about the secret wedding of the celebrity *proliferated on the Internet.*

**Prolific** (adj.) producing fruit; marked by abundant inventiveness or productivity—Winston Churchill was a *prolific* writer too.

**Propensity** (n.) a natural tendency towards; bias—She has a *propensity* to hire men over women.

**Propinquity** (n.) closeness in time or place; closeness of relationship—The *propinquity* of the disasters put the community in chaos.

**Propitiate** (v.) to win the goodwill of—The superstitious community performed animal sacrifices to *propitiate* the gods.

**Prosaic** (adj.) tiresome; ordinary—He wanted to escape from his *prosaic* life of a farmer.

**Proselytize** (v.) to convert from one belief or religion to another—The preacher’s efforts to *proselytize* the villagers were met with resistance.

**Provincial** (adj.) regional; unsophisticated—Accustomed to city life, he found his family back home too *provincial.*

**Quaff** (v.) to drink deeply—We stopped at a bar and *quaffed* a few beers

**Quagmire** (n.) marshy land; a difficult, precarious, or entrapping position—The protracted custody dispute between the divorced couple became a judicial *quagmire.*

**Quaint** (adj.) old-fashioned; unusual; odd—The book describes the *quaint* customs of the natives.

**Quaint** (adj.) sudden feeling of uneasiness or doubt—He accepted their offer without a *qualm.*

**Quandary** (n.) dilemma—I’m in a *quandary* about whether I should try to repair my stereo or buy a new one.

**Quarantine** (n.) isolation of a person or persons to prevent the spread of disease—The astronauts were put under *quarantine* when they returned.

**Quiescent** (adj.) inactive, at rest—On Sunday morning everyone is *quiescent.*

**Quintessence** (n.) the pure essence of anything—This scam is the *quintessence* of India’s political class.

**Quirk** (n.) peculiar behaviour; startling twist—Wearing white shoes everyday is one of his *quirks.*

**Rabid** (adj.; n.) furious; going to extreme lengths in expressing or pursuing a feeling, interest, or opinion—He is a *rabid* supporter of the political party.

**Raconteur** (n.) a person who excels in telling stories—Apart from being good in his subject, our teacher is also an excellent *raconteur.*

**Ramiﬁcation** (n.) the arrangement of branches; consequence—We should take into the account the *ramiﬁcations* of the decision.

**Rampant** (adj.) growing unchecked; widespread—Rumors were *rampant* about the imminent crash in the stock market.

**Rancid** (adj.) having a bad odor—Left out too long, the oil turned *rancid.*

**Rancor** (n.) strong ill will; enmity—Rancor filled every line that he wrote in the letter.

**Ratify** (v.) to make valid; conﬁrm—The parliament *ratified* the new law.

**Raucous** (adj.) disagreeable to the sense of hearing; harsh; hoarse—The street was full of *raucous* protesters.

**Rebuttal** (n.) refutation—He noted the points made by his rival for a systematic *rebuttal* during the debate.
Recalcitrant (adj.) stubbornly rebellious—The recalcitrant girl did whatever the others did not want her to do.

Recidivism (n.) habitual or chronic relapse of criminal or antisocial offenses—The criminal was sent back to prison as he experienced several episodes of recidivism.

Recondite (adj.) hard to understand; concealed—Many quantum physics theories are recondite.

Recusant (adj.) disobedient of authority—A recusant attitude will lead to denial of privileges.

Refurbish (v.) to make new; renovate—He is refurbishing his old house.

Refute (v.) challenge; disprove—She refuted the allegations against her.

Reiterate (v.) to repeat—The teacher reiterated the instructions for those who may not have understood.

Relegate (v.) banish; put to a lower position—The British used to relegate political rebels to faraway islands.

Relinquish (v.) to let go; abandon—In the face of fierce criticism he relinquished his position.

Remonstrate (v.) to protest or object to—The public remonstrated against the faulty verdict in the murder case.

Renegade (n.) a person who abandons something; a traitor—The opposition welcomed into their fold the renegade from the ruling party.

Repast (n.) food that is eaten—She offered us a light repast before we set out on our trip.

Reprehend (v.) to criticize—Without exception, book reviewers reprehended the novel’s tired plot.

Reproach (v.) to scold—The major reproached his troops for not following orders.

Reprobrate (v.) to condemn strongly as unworthy, unacceptable, or evil—Without hesitation she reprobated such an indecent idea.

Reproof (n.) a rebuke—For all his hard work, all he got was a reproof of his efforts.

Repudiate (v.) to disown; to deny support for; reject; cancel—The offer was repudiated because of its cost.

Repugnant (adj.) inconsistent; offensive or repulsive—The walls were full of repugnant graffiti.

Resplendent (adj.) dazzling and shining—Her new diamond was resplendent in the sunshine.

Resurgent (adj.) rising or tending to rise again—A resurgent wave of enthusiasm erupted from the crowd.

Reticent (adj.) silent; reserved; shy—The reticent child played alone.

Retract (v.) to draw or take back—You should not retract from your commitments.

Reverie (n.) trance; dreamy—He was lost in a reverie.

Revile (v.) to be abusive in speech—It is not appropriate for a teacher to revile a student.

Rhetorical (adj.) having to do with verbal communication; artificial eloquence—In posing a rhetorical question, he hoped to get people thinking.

Ribald (adj.) vulgar joking or mocking—Some of the ribald scenes were removed from the movie.

Rudimentary (adj.) elementary—This class requires a rudimentary knowledge of number system.

Ruminate (v.) to consider carefully—He ruminated over the implications of their decision.

Rummage (v.) search thoroughly—He rummaged the attic for his coin collection.

Rustic (adj.) plain and unsophisticated; rural—The suburb has a rustic atmosphere.

Sagacious (adj.) wise—The old man gave sagacious advice.

Salient (adj.) noticeable; prominent—Her most salient feature is her dark eyes.

Salubrious (adj.) promoting good health—The salubrious air of the hills helped him recover from his illness.

Salutatory (adj.) of or containing greetings—The institute sent out salutatory letters to every student.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanguine</td>
<td>(adj.) optimistic; cheerful; red—Her <em>sanguine</em> temperament was infectious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcasm</td>
<td>(n.) ironic; bitter humor—His unhappiness was evident in the petty <em>sarcasms</em> that he resorted to in his speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardonic</td>
<td>(adj.) having a sarcastic quality—H.L. Mencken was known for his <em>sardonic</em> writings on political figures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satire</td>
<td>(n.) a literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn—This novel is a political <em>satire</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saunter</td>
<td>(v.) to walk at a leisurely pace; stroll—Not knowing what to do with his time, he <em>sauntered</em> into the park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savant</td>
<td>(n.) one who is intelligent—He is a <em>savant</em> in the field of fuel cells.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schism</td>
<td>(n.) a division in an organized group—The issue exposed the <em>schism</em> between the members of the party.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scourge</td>
<td>(v.) to whip severely—The trainer will <em>scourge</em> the animal if it attacks someone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scrupulous</td>
<td>(adj.) morally upright; careful—She is always <em>scrupulous</em> about her behavior and work.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scurrilous</td>
<td>(adj.) vulgar—His <em>scurrilous</em> language offended everyone.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sedition</td>
<td>(n.) a revolt—The leaders of the tribal people were charged and arrested for <em>sedition</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sequester</td>
<td>(v.) to separate or segregate—The suspects were <em>sequestered</em> in a special room for identification by witnesses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Serendipity</td>
<td>(n.) making fortunate discoveries accidentally—They found each other by pure <em>serendipity</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Servile</td>
<td>(adj.) slavish; groveling—He maintained a <em>servile</em> attitude around people with money.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sinuous</td>
<td>(adj.) full of curves; twisting and turning—The mountain road was <em>sinuous</em> and dangerous.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skeptic</td>
<td>(n.) doubter—<em>Skeptics</em> have pointed out flaws in the theory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skulk</td>
<td>(v.) to move secretly—The burglar <em>skulked</em> in the area observing each house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slander</td>
<td>(v.) defame; maliciously misrepresent—The celebrity filed suit against the critic for <em>slander</em>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slovenly</td>
<td>(adv.) sloppy—His teachers did not approve of his <em>slovenly</em> manner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sojourn</td>
<td>(v.) to stay temporarily—The family will <em>sojourn</em> at their ancestral house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solace</td>
<td>(n.) hope; comfort during a time of grief—When she was sad she found <em>solace</em> in her friend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solemn</td>
<td>(adj.) marked by the invocation of a religious sanction; sublime—They made a <em>solemn</em> vow to love each other for ever.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somber</td>
<td>(adj.) gloomy—The sad story had put everyone in a <em>somber</em> mood.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Soporific</td>
<td>(adj.) causing sleep—As the medicine was <em>soporific</em>, he avoided it while driving.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sordid</td>
<td>(adj.) filthy; base; vile—He shared the <em>sordid</em> details of his past.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sovereign</td>
<td>(adj.) supreme—It is the government’s <em>sovereign</em> duty to protect the rights of its citizens.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specious</td>
<td>(adj.) having a false look of truth or genuineness—We could see through his <em>specious</em> reasoning meant to deceive us.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spurious</td>
<td>(adj.) not genuine, false; bogus—The newspaper was notorious for <em>spurious</em> information.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Squalid</td>
<td>(adj.) filthy; wretched (from squalor)—We were touched by the <em>squalid</em> conditions in the slum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stagnant</td>
<td>(adj.) motionless—The <em>stagnant</em> water became breeding place for mosquitoes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Staid</td>
<td>(adj.) marked by self-control; serious—Students were surprised by the joke from a usually <em>staid</em> professor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stigmatize</td>
<td>(v.) to characterize or make someone a something as disgraceful—The pilferage she committed in her first job <em>stigmatized</em> her career.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stoic</td>
<td>(adj.) calm, indifferent to pleasure or pain—She bore the loss of her mother with <em>stoic</em> calm.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stolid</td>
<td>(adj.) showing no emotion—With a <em>stolid</em> expression, the man walked away from the confrontation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strident</td>
<td>(adj.) harsh, loud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stupor</td>
<td>(n.) a stunned or bewildered condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stymie</td>
<td>(v.) to hinder or obstruct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suave</td>
<td>(adj.) effortlessly gracious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subjugate</td>
<td>(v.) to bring under control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subsume</td>
<td>(v.) to include within a larger group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subtlety</td>
<td>(n.) understatement; barely noticeable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Succinct</td>
<td>(adj.) clearly stated; characterized by conciseness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Succor</td>
<td>(n.) aid; assistance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supplant</td>
<td>(v.) to take the place of</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suppliant</td>
<td>(adj.) asking earnestly and submissively</td>
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<tr>
<td>Surreptitious</td>
<td>(adj.) done secretly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susceptible</td>
<td>(adj.) easily imposed; inclined</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sycophant</td>
<td>(n.) flatterer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syllogism</td>
<td>(n.) reasoning in order from general to particular; deductive reasoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synergy</td>
<td>(n) interaction of discrete agencies (as industrial firms), agents (as drugs), or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tacit</td>
<td>(adj.) not voiced or expressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taciturn</td>
<td>(adj.) inclined to silence; speaking little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawdry</td>
<td>(adj.) cheap and gaudy in appearance or quality; ignoble</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenuity</td>
<td>(n.) foolhardiness; recklessness</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tenacious</td>
<td>(adj.) persistent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenet</td>
<td>(n.) a principle accepted as authoritative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenuous</td>
<td>(adj.) thin; weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terrestrial</td>
<td>(adj.) pertaining to the earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timorous</td>
<td>(adj.) lacking courage; timid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tortuous</td>
<td>(adj.) full of twists and turns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractable</td>
<td>(adj.) easily managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tranquility</td>
<td>(n.) peace; stillness; harmony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transpire</td>
<td>(v.) to take place; come about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trenchant</td>
<td>(adj.) cutting; keen or incisive words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trepidation</td>
<td>(n.) apprehension; uneasiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truculent</td>
<td>(adj.) fierce, savage, cruel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truncate</td>
<td>(v.) to shorten by cutting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Tumult** (n.) a noisy commotion; disturbance—The teacher had to shout to be heard over the *tumult*.

**Turbid** (adj.) thick and dense; cloudy—The river turned *turbid* after the rains.

**Turpitude** (n.) vileness—Have you ever been arrested or convicted for an offense involving moral *turpitude*?

**Tyranny** (n.) absolute power; autocracy—The king sought an absolute *tyranny* over the colonies.

**Ubiquitous** (adj.) omnipresent; present everywhere—Now-a-days, cell phones are *ubiquitous*.

**Umbrage** (n.) offense or resentment—The student took *umbrage* at the remark of his mentor.

**Uncanny** (adj.) of a strange nature; weird—She had an *uncanny* resemblance to someone I had seen before.

**Undermine** (v.) to weaken; often through subtle means—The scams have *undermined* people’s confidence in the government.

**Unequivocal** (adj.) clear and unambiguous—It was an *unequivocal* mandate with 50-0 votes.

**Ungainly** (adj.) clumsy and unattractive—The *ungainly* man knocked over the expensive flower vase.

**Unobtrusive** (adj.) out of the way; remaining quietly in the background—The shy man found an *unobtrusive* seat in the far corner of the room.

**Upshot** (n.) the final act or result—The *upshot* of the debate was that the bill would be released to the floor.

**Urbane** (adj.) cultured; suave; notably polite or polished in manner—He was the most *urbane* in the group of aristocrats.

**Usurp** (v.) to take something by force—I shall not allow him to *usurp* my authority.

**Utopia** (n.) imaginary land with perfect social and political systems—Voltaire wrote of a *utopia* where the streets were paved with gold.

**Vacuous** (adj.) empty; lacking in ideas; stupid—He had a *vacuous* expression in his face.

**Vagary** (n.) caprice; whim—Most of my grandmother’s ideas were dismissed as mere *vagaries* of age.

**Valedictory** (adj.) pertaining to farewell—The *valedictory* speech by the Principal was very emotional.

**Vapid** (adj.) dull and unimaginative; insipid—In her interview, she came across as a very *vapid* and artificial person.

**Variegated** (adj.) many-coloured or multi-coloured—The dancers wore *variegated* costumes.

**Vendetta** (n.) blood feud; series of retaliatory, vengeful, or hostile acts—He waged a personal *vendetta* against those who opposed him.

**Venerable** (adj.) deserving high respect—The *venerable* old man was a source of good advice and encouragement for the villagers.

**Venison** (n.) the meat of a deer—*Venison* is said to be low in fat.

**Veracity** (n.) truthfulness—We questioned the *veracity* of his statements.

**Verdant** (adj.) green; lush in vegetation—Soon after the rains the hills were *verdant*.

**Verisimilitude** (n.) appearance of truth, likelihood—the novel’s degree of *verisimilitude* is compromised by 18th-century characters who speak in very 21st-century English.

**Vernal** (adj.) pertaining to spring—The trees and flowers were in *vernal* bloom.

**Viable** (adj.) practical or workable; capable of maintaining life—The plan did not appear *viable* at all.

**Vicarious** (adj.) experienced imaginatively through another person—She had never seen the Himalayas but through the description of her friends she could experience its grandeur *vicariously*. 
Vicissitude (n.) change of fortune—A business run on moral grounds may not survive the vicissitudes of the market.

Vignette (n.) picture; short literary sketch—The film is a series of vignettes about living with cancer.

Vindicate (v.) clear from blame; exonerate; justify or support—She will be completely vindicated by the evidence.

Vindictive (adj.) out for revenge; malicious—You are being vindictive for no apparent reason.

Virtuoso (n.) highly skilled artist—Ronald is a computer virtuoso.

Virulent (adj.) extremely poisonous; hostile; bitter—The disease is caused by a virulent bacterium.

Vitiate (adj.) spoil the effect of; make inoperative—The impact of the film was vitiated by poor acting.

Vitriolic (adj.) corrosive; sarcastic—His speech was vitriolic.

Vituperative (adj.) containing or characterized by verbal abuse—The discussion was in danger of becoming a vituperative, schoolboy argument.

Vociferous (adj.) clamorous; noisy—The decision was made over their vociferous objections.

Voluble (adj.) fluent; glib; talkative—Voluble consumer groups help build public opinion.

Voracious (adj.) ravenous—He has a voracious appetite.

Vulpine (adj.) like a fox; crafty—They were taken in by his vulpine charms.

Waft (v.) move gently by wind or breeze—The aroma of food cooking wafted out of the kitchen.

Waive (v.) to give up; to put off until later—Seeing his difficulty, the Principal waived part of the fee for the course.

Wan (adj.) lacking color; sickly pale—Her face became wan at the sight of blood.

Wanton (adj.) playfully mean or cruel; mischievous—They were accused of wanton cruelty toward animals.

Warrant (v.) justify; authorize—The punishment he received was not warranted.

Whet (v.) to sharpen by rubbing; to stimulate—The ads are trying to whet the consumers’ appetite.

Whimsical (adj.) fanciful; subject to erratic behaviour or unpredictable change—It is difficult to make plans with such a whimsical friend.

Wily (adj.) concealing; sly—He turned out to be a wily negotiator.

Winsome (adj.) charming; sweetly attractive—His winsome words moved the crowd to love him even more.

Wizened (adj.) shriveled; withered—The wizened face of the old man was covered by his hat.

Wrath (n.) violent or unrestrained anger; fury—I waited until my initial wrath had eased before voicing my complaint.

Wreak (v.) to give vent; to inflict—Gangs have been wreaking mayhem in the city.

Wrest (v.) to pull or force away by a violent twisting—He wrested the book out of her hands.

Wry (adj.) mocking; cynical—He has a wry sense of humour which offends people.

Xenophobia (n.) fear of foreigners—He was apprehensive of going abroad to study because of the stories of violence due to xenophobia.

Yeoman (n.) one that performs great and loyal service—The Principal has done a yeoman’s job in enhancing the reputation of this institute.
**Yoke (n.)** harness; collar; bondage—India was able to throw off the yoke of imperialism and embrace freedom.

**Yore (n.)** time past and especially long past—My favourite stories are about the kings, princes and princesses of yore.

**Zealot (n.)** a believer, fanatic—The zealots on both sides of the issue resorted to threats.

**Zenith (n.)** point directly overhead in the sky; highest point—The zenith of her career came when she became the CEO.

**Zephyr (n.)** a gentle wind; breeze—It was a beautiful day, with a zephyr adding to the pleasant chill.

*This word list has been taken from Verbal Ability for the CAT by Sujit Kumar.*

### Common Errors in English Language

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Word</strong></th>
<th><strong>Meaning</strong></th>
<th><strong>Usage</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accept</td>
<td>to receive with favour, willingness or consent</td>
<td>All the boys accept Sunil as their leader.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>except</td>
<td>other than but; otherwise than</td>
<td>They invited everybody to their party except me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accede</td>
<td>to give one’s consent</td>
<td>Sunita will accede to the wishes of her husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exceed</td>
<td>to surpass or go beyond the limit</td>
<td>You can save petrol if you do not exceed the 80 km/hour speed limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advice</td>
<td>counsel given to encourage or dissuade (used as noun)</td>
<td>The lawyer will offer advice to the client.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>to give advice, to notify, to recommend (it is a verb)</td>
<td>Your lawyer will advise you to sign the contract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adapt</td>
<td>to adjust to a situation or environment</td>
<td>The workers had to adapt to the cold climate of Jammu and Kashmir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>to take as one’s own</td>
<td>The union will adopt a new constitution.</td>
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<tr>
<td>adept</td>
<td>highly skilled, proficient</td>
<td>An adept tennis player will win the match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affect</td>
<td>to influence; to produce a change (note the <em>a</em> in affect and in change)</td>
<td>This warm weather will affect growth of the palm trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effect</td>
<td>As a verb means “to bring about, to achieve”; as a noun means “the result” (note <em>e</em> in effect and in result)</td>
<td>The Prime Minister will effect a change in his cabinet. She stressed the effect of wars on the economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>before or by the time specified</td>
<td>They have already completed the project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all ready</td>
<td>completely prepared</td>
<td>We are all ready to go to the game.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altogether</td>
<td>wholly or thoroughly</td>
<td>That type of rule is altogether unnecessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all together</td>
<td>in a group</td>
<td>They were all together in the hall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>anyone</td>
<td>any person</td>
<td>Anyone can sweep the floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>any one</td>
<td>a specific person or thing in a group</td>
<td>Any one of these men can sweep the floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assure</td>
<td>to make something certain; to promise</td>
<td>She assured me that my vacation would not be postponed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ensure</td>
<td>to make sure or secure</td>
<td>Registering the letter will ensure its delivery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insure</td>
<td>protect against loss or risk</td>
<td>All states require car owners to insure their vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beside</td>
<td>by the side of</td>
<td>I sat beside the window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besides</td>
<td>in addition to</td>
<td>Sanjay has income besides his salary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complement</td>
<td>something which completes (note the e in the middle of complete and complement)</td>
<td>A good sauce will complement the flavour of the curry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compliment</td>
<td>a flattering comment, or, as a verb, to flatter</td>
<td>The teacher paid a compliment to Neetu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complementary</td>
<td>completing or supplying needs</td>
<td>His talents and hers are complementary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complimentary</td>
<td>expressing praise or given free</td>
<td>He made several complimentary remarks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>council</td>
<td>a group of elected or appointed people</td>
<td>The matter is before the Church Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counsel</td>
<td>as a noun, means advice; or a lawyer; as a verb means, to advise</td>
<td>We offer counsel to all who ask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discreet</td>
<td>tactful; careful not to say or do anything wrong</td>
<td>Ashi is a discreet lady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discrete</td>
<td>disconnected from others; separate or distinct every person</td>
<td>The programmer will study several discrete systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>everyone</td>
<td>every person</td>
<td>Everyone is ready to leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every one</td>
<td>every person of a group</td>
<td>Every one of the team members is ready to leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formally</td>
<td>in a manner prescribed by custom or established procedure</td>
<td>The president acted formally at the commencement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formerly</td>
<td>beforehand; previous</td>
<td>Formerly, she had been a member of the council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forever</td>
<td>continuously</td>
<td>He was forever complaining about the bus service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for ever</td>
<td>eternally</td>
<td>I shall be here for ever if the bus doesn’t come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imply</td>
<td>to suggest without stating (the writer or speaker implies)</td>
<td>His statement implies that he will resign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infer</td>
<td>to reach a conclusion based on evidence (the reader or listener infers)</td>
<td>Your letter seems to imply that I have refused to see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>likely</td>
<td>probable, or to be expected</td>
<td>From his statement I infer that he will resign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liable</td>
<td>legally responsible, susceptible to something unpleasant</td>
<td>I infer from your letter that you think I refused to see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moral</td>
<td>pertaining to right conduct or ethical</td>
<td>My favourite song is likely to win an award.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morale</td>
<td>a cheerful, confident state of mind</td>
<td>Rakesh is liable to cut his foot with the power saw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principal</td>
<td>as an adjective, means ‘chief’ and as a noun means ‘chief official’</td>
<td>What is the moral of this story? It is your moral duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principle</td>
<td>rule or fundamental truth</td>
<td>Has the morale of the team improved?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The principal of the college is the person in charge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If you put an amount of money in your savings account, the principal earns interest for you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Note: a in the last syllable of principal and the a’s in man, woman, amount, main).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>What principle guides your life?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This principle of law protects women and minorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Note: Think of the le at the end of principle as of rule)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**List of Compound Words**

Some common compound words may be either written as one word or as two separate words depending on the context. The following is a list of some such words:

(a) **Almost and all most**
   - The train was *almost* five hours late.
   - ‘Almost’ is an adverb meaning ‘nearly’.
   - We are *all most* in agreement with the new proposal.
   - ‘All most’ means ‘all very much’.

(b) **Already and all ready**
   - The goods have *already* been despatched.
   - ‘Already’ is an adverb meaning ‘previously’.
   - The order is *all ready* to be despatched.
   - ‘All ready’ is used as ‘all prepared’.

(c) **Altogether and all together**
   - She is *altogether* too lazy to complete the job.
   - ‘Altogether’ is used as an adverb, meaning ‘entirely’.
   - The files are *all together* on his desk.
   - All together means ‘in a group’.

(d) **Always and all ways**
   - Ramesh has *always* done his work efficiently.
   - ‘Always’ means ‘at all times’.
   - They have tried in *all ways* to solve the problem.
   - All ways is used as ‘by all means’.

(e) **Anyone and any one**
   - *Anyone* could understand the motive.
   - Anyone means ‘anybody’.
   - *Any one* of you could have gone to the meeting.
   - ‘Any one’ is used as ‘any person of a group’.

(f) **Anyway and any way**
   - *Anyway*, we can’t let him go this time.
   - ‘Anyway’ is used as an adverb, meaning ‘in any case’.
   - If I can be of help in *any way*, please let me know.
   - ‘Any way’ is used as a noun; i.e. in any manner.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sight</td>
<td>act of seeing; that which is seen</td>
<td>The Rockies are a beautiful <em>sight</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>place or location</td>
<td>The <em>site</em> of the new building is near the bus stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cite</td>
<td>to bring forward as proof; to quote an authority; to summon to appear in court.</td>
<td>We can <em>cite</em> several authors to support our view.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stationery</td>
<td>letter paper</td>
<td>The judge will <em>cite</em> the defendant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stationary</td>
<td>standing still, motionless</td>
<td>Did you receive our letter written on new stationery?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The flywheel turns, but the boiler is <em>stationary</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Note: The *e* near the end of stationery and the *e*’s in letter match. Also, note the *a* in the end of stationary and the *a* in stand).
(g) Everyday and every day

The new accountant soon picked up the everyday routine of the department.
‘Everyday’ is used as an adjective, meaning ‘daily’ or ‘ordinary’.
She has telephoned almost every day this week.
‘Every day’ means ‘each day’.

(h) Everyone and every one

Everyone likes to be admired.
‘Everyone’ means ‘everybody’.
Every one of the employees was paid.
‘Every one’ means ‘each person, without exception’.

(i) Indifferent and in different

Ram was an indifferent worker in our factory.
‘Indifferent’ is used as an adjective, meaning ‘without interest’.
He appreciated our idea, but he wished it expressed in different words.
‘In different’ is used as ‘other’.

(j) Indirect and in direct

Indirect lighting is very satisfactory in an office.
Indirect is used as an adjective, meaning ‘not direct’.
This order is in direct conflict with the policy of our company. Here, direct is used as an adverb to quality conflict.

(k) Into and in to

She immediately walked into my office.
‘Into’ implies motion from without to within.
All documents are to be sent in to the Chief Engineer’s office.
Sheela came in to see me in the morning.
‘In to’ is a two-word phrase in which in is an adverb.

(l) Maybe and may be

If I don’t receive a letter today, maybe we should send a FAX message to him.
‘Maybe’ is an adverb, meaning ‘perhaps’.
Mr Satish Kumar may be (used as a verb) in his office tomorrow.

(m) Nobody and no body

There was nobody in the office today.
‘Nobody’ means ‘no person’.
No body of the staff is more efficient than you. Here, body takes a collective meaning to indicate the staff as a whole.

(n) Someone and some one

Someone should do this typing.
‘Someone’ means ‘somebody’.
Some one of the staff has done this.
‘Some one’ is used as ‘one particular person’.

(o) Sometime, sometimes and some time

The goods will be shipped sometime next month.
‘Sometime’ is an adverb, meaning ‘an unspecified’ or ‘indefinite’ time, usually in the future.
Sometimes reports in newspapers are wrong.
‘Sometimes’ is used as an adverb, meaning ‘usually’ or ‘now and then’.
It took her some time to compile the report.
‘Some time’ is a two-word phrase that refers to ‘passage of time’.

(p) Whoever and who ever

Whoever is appointed should join immediately.
(that is ‘no matter who’)
Who ever makes such a statement? (An expression to emphasise negative rhetoric)
List of Foreign Words and Phrases

Certain foreign words/expressions are frequently used in the English language. Some examinations ask questions to test the candidates knowledge of these words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ab initio</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>From the beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab origine</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>From the origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>addendum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>An appendix; something added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad hoc</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>For a particular purpose. e.g.: An ad hoc committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad infinitum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>To infinity, for ever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad interim</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Temporarily; for the time being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad libitum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>At pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad nauseam</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>To the point of disgust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ad valorem</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>According to value; excise and customs duties are so levied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fortiori</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>With a stronger reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aide-de-camp</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A subordinate staff officer personally assisting a commanding officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a la carte</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A selected meal; according to menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alias</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A second name bestowed upon himself by a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alibi</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Elsewhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alma mater</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Fostering mother; used by students for their school or university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ante meridiem</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Before noon; morning (am)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au fait</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Well-versed; an expert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandolero</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>A dacoit or bandit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bella donna</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>A pretty woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bete noire</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>An object of dislike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bona fide</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In good faith; general probability; genuine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bon enfant</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A good fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bon voyage</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>An enjoyable journey, especially abroad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cadre</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Official status; list of officers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canard</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A hoax or rumour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carte blanche</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A free hand; full powers; full freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>charge d'affaires</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A subordinate diplomat or one who acts as an ambassador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compte rendu</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A report or review; an account rendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>confer</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpus delicti</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>The substance of an offence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corrigendum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Correction made in a book after printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coup d'état</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A swift stroke of policy; to change government by rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coup de grace</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A death blow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coup de main</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A bold attempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuisine</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>The kind of cooking or speciality dishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de facto</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In fact; in reality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de jure</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In law; rightful; legally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de novo</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Anew; again; afresh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de trop</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Too much; superfluous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. elite</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>The best; superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. emeritus</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>One retired from active service (professor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. en attendant</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>In the meanwhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. en bloc</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Taken all together; in a body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. en effet</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>In effect; reality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. en masse</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Several persons; in body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. en train</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Under progress or process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. esprit de corps</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Spirit of comradeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. exempli gratia</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>For example (e.g.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. ex gratia</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>As an act of grace; payment made in favour or free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. ex officio</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>By virtue of his office/post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. ex parte</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>One-sided judgement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. ex post facto</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>After a happening; retrospectively</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. ex tempore</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Without preparation; especially a speech made without preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. facsimile</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A perfect copy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. fait accompli</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A thing done (without reference to interested parties); a work surely done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. faux pas</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A false step or social blunder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. festina lente</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Make haste slowly; careful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. gratis</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Free of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. honoris causa</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Honorary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. ibidem (ibid)</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In the same place; used for subsequent references(s) to the same place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. idem</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>The same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. in aeternum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Eternal or forever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. in initio</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In the beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. in statu quo</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In its original state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. inter alia</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Among other things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. in toto</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Completely or entirely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. ipso facto</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In fact; virtually; really</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. ipso jure</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>By the law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. jure humano</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>By man’s law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. lacuna</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A gap; shortcoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. laissez-faire</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Complete freedom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. locus standi</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A place for standing; the right to appear before a court or participate in a process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. mandamus</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A writ issued by a higher court to a subordinate court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. materia medica</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Material used for medicine; in current use pharmacology is included</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. matinee</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>An afternoon performance—usually cinema artists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. me judice</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In my opinion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. Memorabilia</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Things to be remembered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. modus operandi</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A method of doing something/operating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. note bene</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Note below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. obiter dictum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>An opinion given by a judge in a court but not a verdict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. par excellence</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Extra excellence; preeminent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Origin</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. par exemple</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>For example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. pari passu</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>With equal pace; together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. per annum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Per year; annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. per capita</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Per person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. per mensum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. per diem</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Per day; by the day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. persona grata</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A welcome guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. post meridiem</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Afternoon (pm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. post mortem</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>An examination of dead body to find cause of death; after death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. prima facie</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>At first sight; a case that calls for investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. pro rata</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>In proportion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. répondez, s’il vous plait</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Reply, if you please (RSVP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. res judicata</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>In law; already decided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. resume</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A summary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. sine die</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Indefinitely; without a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97. sobriquet</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A nick name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. status quo</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>As things were before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. stet</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Let it stand; an instruction to the printer or typist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. sub judice</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Pending under judicial consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. tete-a-tete</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>A private or face-to-face conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. tout a coup</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Suddenly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. ultimo</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Last month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. ultra vires</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Beyond the powers possessed, not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. vade mecum</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A constantly consulted aid; often a handbook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106. versus</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107. via media</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>A middle course; solution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. vice versa</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>The order being reversed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. vis-a-vis</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>Opposite; face to face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. viva voca</td>
<td>Latin</td>
<td>Oral examination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**List of Phobias**

A phobia is the unreasonable, unrealistic and excessive fear to a particular object, objects or situation.

- achluophobia: darkness
- acousticophobia: noise
- acrophobia: heights
- agliophobia: pain
- ailyophobia: cats
- alliumphobia: garlic
- androphobia: men
- anthropophobia: flowers
- arachnophobia: spiders
- arithmophobia: numbers
- chaetophobia: hair
- chrometophobia: money
- cibophobia: food
- dentophobia: dentists
- dipsophobia: drinking
- domatophobia: houses
- electrophobia: electricity
- emetophobia: vomiting
- enochlophobia: crowds
- febriophobia: fever
- lockiophobia: childbirth
- methyphobia: alcohol
- motorphobia: automobiles
- noctiphobia: night
- nosocomophobia: hospitals
- ombrophobia: rain
- ophidiophobia: snakes
- pharmacophobia: medicines
- plutophobia: wealth
- rhytiphobia: getting wrinkles
### Terms for Wedding Anniversaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>5 years</th>
<th>Tin</th>
<th>10 years</th>
<th>Crystal</th>
<th>15 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>20 years</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>25 years</td>
<td>Pearl</td>
<td>30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coral</td>
<td>35 years</td>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>40 years</td>
<td>Sapphire</td>
<td>45 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden</td>
<td>50 years</td>
<td>Emerald</td>
<td>55 years</td>
<td>Diamond</td>
<td>60 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List of Animal Related Words

#### Offsprings (young ones) of animals/birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal/bird</th>
<th>Offspring</th>
<th>Animal/bird</th>
<th>Offspring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ass, donkey</td>
<td>foal, colt (male), filly (female)</td>
<td>Hare</td>
<td>leveret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>cub</td>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>chicken, pullet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butterfly</td>
<td>caterpillar</td>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>colt, foal (M), filly (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camel</td>
<td>foal</td>
<td>Kangaroo</td>
<td>joey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>kitten</td>
<td>Leopard/Lion</td>
<td>cub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>calf (male), heifer (female)</td>
<td>Peacock</td>
<td>peachicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>fawn, calf, kid, pricket/brocott (M)</td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>piglet, pigling, shoat, gilt (F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>puppy, pup, whelp</td>
<td>Rabbit/Rat</td>
<td>nestling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>duckling</td>
<td>Rhinoceros</td>
<td>calf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>foal, calf</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>lamb, teg, hog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>minnow</td>
<td>Stag</td>
<td>steer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>cub</td>
<td>Swan</td>
<td>signet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frog</td>
<td>tadpole</td>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>cub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>kid, yearling</td>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>cub, whelp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>gosling</td>
<td>Zebra</td>
<td>foal, colt (M), filly (F)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Animal and its gender related words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ass, donkey</td>
<td>jack, jackass, dicky</td>
<td>jenny, she-ass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boar</td>
<td>boar</td>
<td>sow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>tom, gib/gib-cat</td>
<td>she-cat, queen, tabby, puss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>bull, ox (castrated)</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>buck, stag, hart</td>
<td>doe, hind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>dog, hound</td>
<td>bitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephant</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fox</td>
<td>dog, vix</td>
<td>vixen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Animal Stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>billy, buck</td>
<td>nanny, doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare</td>
<td>buck</td>
<td>doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>stallion, horse, sirestud, gelding (castrated)</td>
<td>mare, dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangaroo</td>
<td>buck, boomer</td>
<td>doe, blue, flier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leopard</td>
<td>leopard</td>
<td>leopardsess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>lion</td>
<td>lionness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>boar, hog (castrated)</td>
<td>sow, gilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit</td>
<td>buck</td>
<td>doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rat</td>
<td>buck</td>
<td>doe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinoceros</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>ram, tup, wether (castrated)</td>
<td>ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiger</td>
<td>tiger</td>
<td>tigress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walrus</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>dog, he-wolf</td>
<td>bitch, she-wolf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zebra</td>
<td>stallion</td>
<td>mare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Words Denoting Sounds Made by Animals/Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal/bird</th>
<th>Sound they make</th>
<th>Animal/bird</th>
<th>Sound they make</th>
<th>Animal/bird</th>
<th>Sound they make</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apes</td>
<td>gibber</td>
<td>Flies</td>
<td>buzz</td>
<td>Owls</td>
<td>hoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bears</td>
<td>growl</td>
<td>Frogs</td>
<td>croak</td>
<td>Parrots</td>
<td>talk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees</td>
<td>buzz; hum</td>
<td>Foxes</td>
<td>yelp</td>
<td>Pigeons</td>
<td>coo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birds</td>
<td>hum; sing, chirp; warble</td>
<td>Geese</td>
<td>cackle</td>
<td>Pigs</td>
<td>grunt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>bellow</td>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>bleat</td>
<td>Puppies</td>
<td>yelp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beetles</td>
<td>drone</td>
<td>Hawks</td>
<td>scream</td>
<td>Ravens</td>
<td>croak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>bleat</td>
<td>Hens</td>
<td>cluck</td>
<td>Swans</td>
<td>cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camels</td>
<td>grunt</td>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>neigh; snort</td>
<td>Thrushes</td>
<td>whistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>mew</td>
<td>Jackals</td>
<td>howl</td>
<td>Serpents</td>
<td>hiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocks</td>
<td>crow</td>
<td>Kittens</td>
<td>mew</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>bleat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crows</td>
<td>caw</td>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>bleed</td>
<td>Squirrels</td>
<td>squeak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>moo</td>
<td>Larks</td>
<td>sing</td>
<td>Tigers</td>
<td>roar; growl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>bark</td>
<td>Lions</td>
<td>roar</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>gobble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doves</td>
<td>coo</td>
<td>Mice</td>
<td>squeak</td>
<td>Wolves</td>
<td>yell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks</td>
<td>quack</td>
<td>Monkeys</td>
<td>chatter</td>
<td>Sparrows</td>
<td>chirp; twitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elephants</td>
<td>trumpet</td>
<td>Nightingales</td>
<td>warble</td>
<td>Swallows</td>
<td>twitter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### List of Words for Specific Places

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerodrome</td>
<td>where aeroplanes are kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquarium</td>
<td>enclosure for keeping domestic fishes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiary</td>
<td>where bees are kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenal</td>
<td>where arms and weapons are stored/kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakery</td>
<td>where bread/biscuits are manufactured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewery</td>
<td>where wine is produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cage</td>
<td>enclosure for domestic animals/birds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>where curios are kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>where medicines are prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studio</td>
<td>where films are produced and processed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannery</td>
<td>where leather is processed and produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury</td>
<td>where treasure (wealth) is kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardrobe</td>
<td>an almirah in which clothes are kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>where deadbodies are buried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloak room</td>
<td>luggage storing place at a railway station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confectionery</td>
<td>where confections or sweets are prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crematorium</td>
<td>where deadbodies are cremated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dockyard</td>
<td>where ships are built</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distillery</td>
<td>where liquor/spirits/whiskey is produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispensary</td>
<td>out-patient department where medicines are dispensed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garage</td>
<td>where cars/vehicles are kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granary</td>
<td>storage place of grains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest annexe</td>
<td>special room in a house for guests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>where deadbodies are buried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosiery</td>
<td>where knitted-wear is manufactured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchery</td>
<td>where eggs/chickens are produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiln</td>
<td>where bricks are baked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
<td>where coins are made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mint</td>
<td>where coins are made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortuary</td>
<td>where deadbodies are temporarily kept (in hospitals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoo</td>
<td>where animals/birds are kept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convent</td>
<td>where nuns live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monastery</td>
<td>where monks live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barracks</td>
<td>where soldiers live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palace</td>
<td>where king lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hive</td>
<td>where bees live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nest</td>
<td>where birds live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byre</td>
<td>where cows live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennel</td>
<td>where dogs live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>where horses live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Den</td>
<td>where lions live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>where owls live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burrow</td>
<td>where rabbits live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>where sheep live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Web</td>
<td>where spiders live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lair</td>
<td>where tigers live</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Some Colourful Adjectives

- **Ribald**: coarse and indecent
- **Pristine**: unspoiled primitive
- **Raucous**: boisterous
- **Mundane**: routine or ordinary
- **Cacious**: unfeeling
- **Picaresque**: pertaining to a type of fiction with a rogue as central character.
- **Nostalgic**: wistfully sentimental
- **Lurid**: sensational
- **Innocuous**: harmless
- **Precocious**: showing premature development
- **Sallow**: Yellowish in colour
- **Svelte**: slender
- **Phlegmatic**: sluggish
- **Blase**: bored
- **Grandiose**: imposing
- **Flaccid**: flabby
- **Posthumous**: happening after death
- **Statuesque**: graceful and dignified
- **Saladroit**: clumsy and awkward
- **Tact**: unspoken
- **Aquiline**: hooked or curved like an eagle’s beak
- **Dolorous**: sad
- **Niggardly**: stingy
- **Obstreperous**: unruly
- **Palid**: pale
- **Sumptuous**: luxurious
- **Piquant**: having a pungent taste
- **Grisly**: gruesome
- **Pious**: painful and distressing to the feelings.
- **Resilient**: elastic
- **Oblique**: slanting or indirect
- **Hoary**: gray with age

### Type of Women

- **Winsome**: charmingly or shyly pleasing
- **Virago**: a sharp tongued scold
- **Hoyden**: a tomboy
- **Primadonna**: a temperamental woman
- **Coquette**: a flirt
- **Petite**: little
- **Minx**: a pert, saucy girl
- **Svelte**: slender
- **Demure**: coy
- **Shrew**: a nag

### Type of Men

- **Adonis**: a handsome man
- **Tycoon**: a powerful businessman
- **Debonair**: nonchalant, urbane
- **Suave**: smoothly pleasant, ingratiating
- **Phianderer**: a fickle suitor
- **Lout**: an awkward, rough fellow
Wastrel: an idler or loafer
Curmudgeon: a gruff, irritable old man

Don Juan: a rake or seducer
Cavalier: a courtly gentleman, gallant

**Name of Special Colours**

Sorrel: Reddish or yellowish brown
Ochre: Dark yellow
Cerulean: Vivid blue
Cerise: Cherry red
Chartruse: Pale yellow green

Mauve: Purplish rose
Azure: Clear blue sky
Indigo: Deep violet blue
Ecru: Light yellowish brown
Fuchsia: Bright bluish red

**People and Their Professions**

Agronomist: an expert in soil management and production of field crops
Anthropologist: one who studies the origin, development and structure of people and their societies
Antiquary: a student of antiquities
Archaeologist: one who uncovers and studies the remains of early human cultures
Choreographer: one who devices dance movements and patterns
Etymologist: an expert in the derivation of words
Entomologist: one who studies insects
Ichthyologist: an expert in fishes
Lexicographer: one who writes or compiles a dictionary
Ornithologist: study of birds
Philatelist: one who collects and studies stamps
Philologist: a student of words and languages
Plagiarist: one who copies without acknowledgement
Zoologist: one who studies the development and structure of animals

**Fields of Study**

Acoustics: science of sound
Aerostatics: study of ballooning
Agronomy: study of scientific farming
Agrostology: study of grasses
Anthropology: the development of man
Archaeology: excavation and study of physical remains of early civilizations
Astronautics: science of space flight
Calisthenics: science of exercises for promoting beauty and strength.
Cosmography: description and mapping of the universe
Cryogenics: science of very low temperatures
Demography: science of vital and social statistics
Ecology: science of environment
Entomology: scientific study of insects
Ethnology: science of origin of races
Etiology: study of causes of diseases
Etymology: study of derivation of words
Genetics: study of heredity of individuals
Genealogy: a record of family descent
Geology: study of rocks, soils and minerals
Ichthyology: study of fishes
Meteorology: scientific study of weather conditions
Numismatics: study of coins and metals
Ornithology: study of birds.
Orthograph: the science of spellings
Paleontology: study of past life forms through fossils
Philology: study of words or literature
Seismology: science of earthquakes and earth’s movements
Sericulture: study of silk-worm breeding
Theology: study of religion
Toxicology: science and medical study of dealing with poisons

Some Words—Miniatures

Booklet: a small book
Capsule: a small box, a small detachable compartment of an airplane or spacecraft, a small soluble container for enclosing a dose of medicine
Dearling: little dear, a person tenderly loved
Duckling: a young duck
Globule: literally a small globe; hence, a tiny sphere of matter or drop of fluid
Islet: a small island
Leaflet: a small leaf, as a leaf of folded paper
Molecule: a small mass; smallest particle of an element or compound that can exist separately without losing its physical or chemical properties
Morsel: a small bite; a small piece of anything
Particle: a small part or piece of matter
Linguistics: science and study of language
Lexicography: art of dictionary making
A synonym is a word or expression accepted as a figurative or symbolic substitute for another word or expression. In other words, we can say that a synonym is a word which has the same, or almost the same meaning as that of another word in the same language. For example: *mix, blend and mingle* are synonyms as they convey more or less the same meanings. English has the largest vocabulary and, therefore, has more synonyms than any other language in the world.

It may, however, be noted that, except in rare cases, no two words are exact synonyms that are interchangeable in all the contexts in which either might appear. However, within a given context, there are often close synonyms. For example: *teach, educate* and *instruct*, convey more or less same meaning and can be called synonyms though they slightly differ from one another, principally in degrees of abstraction. Hence, words which are synonymous in one of their meanings may differ considerably in their other meanings.

**SET-I**

In each of the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a-d. Select from the alternatives the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. DISTASTEFUL
   (a) not delicious  (b) tasteless  (c) unpleasant  (d) useless

2. ACQUIESCE
   (a) something liquid  (b) watery  (c) consent  (d) to know someone

3. ESCALATE
   (a) retard  (b) step up  (c) hamper  (d) oppose

**Answers**

1. (c)  2. (c)  3. (b)
Explanations
1. Distasteful means something that offends the senses, the feelings or the opinions. Unpleasant means something failing to please. As both these words convey same meanings (i.e. bad), they are synonymous.
2. Acquiesce suggests a minimal compliance or a compliance compelled by outside force. Consent suggests giving of permission or the acceptance of a proposal. However, both the words refer to a positive response.
3. Escalate implies a gradual process or a series of sudden or surprise spurts. Step-up suggests a series of spurts with intervals between them. However, both the words imply heightening of something in scale.

SET-II
In each of the following questions, there are three words which are meanings of a certain word. Select that word from the answer choices provided in each question:

1. everlasting, endless, unending
   (a) living (b) eternal (c) increased (d) durable
2. flee, escape, run away
   (a) abscond (b) hide (c) go underground (d) forcing
3. absolve, acquit, vindicate
   (a) banish (b) exonerate (c) subsist (d) resist

Answers
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b)

Explanations
1. Eternal means something that will never cease.
2. Abscond means escaping from detention and mainly refers to embezzlement or theft in which property is illegally seized.
3. Exonerate means to free from accusation or blame.

SET-III
In each of the following questions there are four words marked a–d. While three of them are synonymous or have more or less same meaning, one is altogether different from the rest. Select from answer choices the word which is different from the rest:

1. (a) exile (b) banish (c) expatriate (d) exist
2. (a) witty (b) pleasant (c) comical (d) humourous
3. (a) grim (b) dismal (c) cheerless (d) formal

Answers
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (d)

Explanations
1. All other words refer to the sending away or placing apart of a person, group of people or things, except (d) exist, which means to live.
2. All other words refer to what causes or is intended to cause amusement or laughter, except (b).
3. All other words refer to appearances or prospects that are cold or unpromising, except (d).
SET-IV

In each of the following questions four pairs of words are given, marked a–d. Each pair consists of two words which have more or less similar meaning. However, one pair consists of two words which are different in meaning, which you have to select as your answer:

1. (a) induce/coax (b) fatal/deadly (c) disparate/discordant (d) abetter/thief
2. (a) amass/hoard (b) accessory/accomplice (c) absurd/dirty (d) abstain/forbear
3. (a) authentic/genuine (b) genius/aptitude (c) ghastly/crime (d) gruesome/grim

Answers
1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c)

SET-V

In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in bold type. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. Additional sessions will be held as circumstances dictate.
   (a) explain (b) require (c) speak (d) defend
2. Contributions from various sources help defray the cost of maintaining the hospital.
   (a) reduce (b) increase (c) project (d) to provide money for expenses
3. The UN coalition forces immediately went into action.
   (a) most powerful (b) faithful (c) temporary alliance (d) selective

Answers
1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (c)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT 1

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words or synonyms marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the similar meaning as the word given in capital letters:

1. CURB
   (a) medicinal (b) restriction (c) participation (d) hunger
2. ABATE
   (a) decrease (b) abolish (c) reject (d) declare
3. FRACAS
   (a) disagree (b) debate (c) exchange (d) quarrel
4. ABSTINENCE
   (a) resignation (b) moderation (c) prevention (d) constraints
5. BIFURCATION
   (a) discontinue (b) bend (c) division (d) radiate
6. COPIOUS
   (a) liberal (b) abundant (c) heavy (d) broad
7. BUCOLIC
   (a) quite (b) simple (c) hidebound (d) rural
8. FEVER
(a) energy  (b) intensity  (c) fire  (d) passion

9. GENIALITY
(a) friendliness  (b) happiness  (c) amenity  (d) optimism

10. CONCOCTED
(a) create  (b) mature  (c) pretend  (d) shape

11. Hallowed
(a) sacred  (b) respected  (c) favorite  (d) precious

12. ERRANT
(a) sinful  (b) unreliable  (c) shifting  (d) confusing

13. DIABOLIC
(a) discharge  (b) attack  (c) address  (d) objection

14. GLIB
(a) persuasive  (b) artful  (c) flattering  (d) informal

15. HALCYON
(a) luminous  (b) gentle  (c) motionless  (d) peaceful

16. FLUX
(a) overflow  (b) merge  (c) soften  (d) change

17. EXIGENCY
(a) dilemma  (b) constraint  (c) demand  (d) occasion

18. DESICCATED
(a) dry  (b) drain  (c) clear  (d) fade

19. OBSTINATE
(a) careless  (b) contrary  (c) callous  (d) stubborn

20. LASSITUDE
(a) sluggishness  (b) stagnation  (c) depression  (d) delicacy

21. INUNDATED
(a) suffocate  (b) overflow  (c) busy  (d) issue

22. MAGNANIMITY
(a) readiness  (b) attachment  (c) generous  (d) fairness

23. PENURY
(a) distress  (b) poverty  (c) emptiness  (d) reduction

24. NASTINESS
(a) painfulness  (b) garbage  (c) indignity  (d) cruelty

25. WRECK
(a) afraid  (b) destroy  (c) expire  (d) nervous

26. ERRATIC
(a) arbitrary  (b) irregular  (c) unnatural  (d) unpredictable

27. GAMUT
(a) circle  (b) class  (c) matter  (d) range

28. APPROBATION
(a) cheer  (b) consent  (c) tribute  (d) maintenance

29. REFUTE
(a) void  (b) frustrate  (c) disprove  (d) hinder

30. GRUBBY
(a) black  (b) corrupt  (c) offensive  (d) dirty
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<th></th>
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<td>31. IMPUTE</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) blame</td>
<td>(b) attribute</td>
<td>(c) apply</td>
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<td>32. PRECARIOUS</td>
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<td>(a) temporal</td>
<td>(b) dangerous</td>
<td>(c) heavy</td>
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<td>33. KUDOS</td>
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<td>(a) notability</td>
<td>(b) faith</td>
<td>(c) decoration</td>
<td>(d) reputation</td>
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<td>(e) confirmation</td>
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<td>34. INDOLENT</td>
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<td>(a) casual</td>
<td>(b) lethargic</td>
<td>(c) boring</td>
<td>(d) disinterested</td>
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<td>35. MOROSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) irritable</td>
<td>(b) uncivilized</td>
<td>(c) depressed</td>
<td>(d) pessimistic</td>
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<td>36. RUSE</td>
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<td>(a) illusion</td>
<td>(b) proposition</td>
<td>(c) craft</td>
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<td>37. SENSUOUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) delicious</td>
<td>(b) aesthetic</td>
<td>(c) abundant</td>
<td>(d) imposing</td>
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<td>38. AGILITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) prosperity</td>
<td>(b) style</td>
<td>(c) quickness</td>
<td>(d) allure</td>
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<td>39. PERPETUAL</td>
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<td>(a) everlasting</td>
<td>(b) firm</td>
<td>(c) equable</td>
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<td>40. KNOTTY</td>
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<td>(a) terrible</td>
<td>(b) mysterious</td>
<td>(c) confusing</td>
<td>(d) difficult</td>
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<td>41. RECKLESS</td>
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<td>(a) rude</td>
<td>(b) uncontrolled</td>
<td>(c) adventurous</td>
<td>(d) strong</td>
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<td>42. QUALMS</td>
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<td>(a) doubts</td>
<td>(b) censor</td>
<td>(c) anxiety</td>
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<td>43. SUNDRY</td>
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<td>(a) complex</td>
<td>(b) express</td>
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<td>44. TORTUOUS</td>
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<td>(a) extreme</td>
<td>(b) indirect</td>
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<td>45. ESOTERIC</td>
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<td>(a) mysterious</td>
<td>(b) irregular</td>
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<td>46. PENSIVE</td>
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<td>(a) suppress</td>
<td>(b) strange</td>
<td>(c) thoughtful</td>
<td>(d) affluence</td>
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<td>47. RIPOSTE</td>
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<td>(a) wealth</td>
<td>(b) asymmetrical</td>
<td>(c) noticeable</td>
<td>(d) comeback</td>
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<td>48. ACCLAIMED</td>
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<td>(a) magnify</td>
<td>(b) highly praised</td>
<td>(c) intensify</td>
<td>(d) favour</td>
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<td>49. WHIRLPOOL</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) wave</td>
<td>(b) direction</td>
<td>(c) trend</td>
<td>(d) current</td>
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<td>50. RETALIATION</td>
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<td>(a) compensation</td>
<td>(b) advance</td>
<td>(c) reaction</td>
<td>(d) revenge</td>
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<td>51. SHREWĐ</td>
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<td>(a) naive</td>
<td>(b) clever</td>
<td>(c) raw</td>
<td>(d) youthful</td>
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<td>52. APPLAUD</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) rebuke</td>
<td>(b) slam</td>
<td>(c) praise</td>
<td>(d) condemn</td>
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<td>53. DENOUNCE</td>
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<td>(a) support</td>
<td>(b) sustain</td>
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<td>54. CORROBORATE</td>
<td>(a) verify</td>
<td>(b) refute</td>
<td>(c) disprove</td>
<td>(d) disapprove</td>
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<td>55. SERENITY</td>
<td>(a) agitation</td>
<td>(b) protest</td>
<td>(c) stir</td>
<td>(d) calmness</td>
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<td>56. ANXIETY</td>
<td>(a) worry</td>
<td>(b) comfort</td>
<td>(c) faith</td>
<td>(d) reassurance</td>
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<td>57. ACcORD</td>
<td>(a) agreement</td>
<td>(b) disagreement</td>
<td>(c) dispute</td>
<td>(d) disparity</td>
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<tr>
<td>58. LETHAL</td>
<td>(a) deadly</td>
<td>(b) sluggish</td>
<td>(c) smooth</td>
<td>(d) unlawful</td>
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<tr>
<td>59. LIMPID</td>
<td>(a) moist</td>
<td>(b) dear</td>
<td>(c) transparent</td>
<td>(d) dark</td>
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<td>60. MACHINATION</td>
<td>(a) labour saving</td>
<td>(b) evil plot</td>
<td>(c) factory work</td>
<td>(d) engine part</td>
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<td>61. MALINGERING</td>
<td>(a) creating ill will</td>
<td>(b) feigning illness</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) defaming</td>
<td>(d) being habitually lazy</td>
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<tr>
<td>62. MELEE</td>
<td>(a) kindness</td>
<td>(b) brawl</td>
<td>(c) simple song</td>
<td>(d) primitive dance</td>
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<tr>
<td>63. MOLECULE</td>
<td>(a) little heap of earth</td>
<td>(b) birth mark</td>
<td>(c) enormous</td>
<td>(d) particle</td>
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<td>64. NAUTICAL</td>
<td>(a) perverse</td>
<td>(b) disgusting</td>
<td>(c) naval</td>
<td>(d) unaffected</td>
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<td>65. NOSTALGIA</td>
<td>(a) aroma</td>
<td>(b) sea sickness</td>
<td>(c) home sickness</td>
<td>(d) cure-all</td>
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<td>66. OBTUSE</td>
<td>(a) difficult</td>
<td>(b) interfering</td>
<td>(c) blunt</td>
<td>(d) concealed</td>
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<tr>
<td>67. OMNIPOTENT</td>
<td>(a) all knowing</td>
<td>(b) all powerful</td>
<td>(c) everlasting</td>
<td>(d) all merciful</td>
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<td>68. ENIGMATIC</td>
<td>(a) pithy</td>
<td>(b) puzzling</td>
<td>(c) complicated</td>
<td>(d) illusive</td>
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<tr>
<td>69. ORIENTATION</td>
<td>(a) eastward migration</td>
<td>(b) likeness to rules</td>
<td>(c) adjustment to facts</td>
<td>(d) teaching theories</td>
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<td>70. OSTEISBLY</td>
<td>(a) actually</td>
<td>(b) conspicuously</td>
<td>(c) apparently</td>
<td>(d) quietly</td>
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<td>71. OSTENTATION</td>
<td>(a) protruding</td>
<td>(b) wealthy</td>
<td>(c) decorative</td>
<td>(d) showy</td>
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<td>72. PANORAMA</td>
<td>(a) broad scene</td>
<td>(b) deck of cards</td>
<td>(c) light weight hat</td>
<td>(d) holiday</td>
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<td>73. PENITENCE</td>
<td>(a) retribution</td>
<td>(b) submission</td>
<td>(c) confinement</td>
<td>(d) repentance</td>
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<tr>
<td>74. MYSTICAL</td>
<td>(a) imaginary</td>
<td>(b) vague</td>
<td>(c) prophetic</td>
<td>(d) spiritually symbolic</td>
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<td>75. SINGULAR</td>
<td>(a) extraordinary</td>
<td>(b) simple</td>
<td>(c) to the point</td>
<td>(d) representative</td>
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<td>76. SAVOURING</td>
<td>(a) eating</td>
<td>(b) enjoying</td>
<td>(c) liking</td>
<td>(d) loving</td>
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<td>77. CASTIGATE</td>
<td>(a) deligate</td>
<td>(b) evaluate</td>
<td>(c) criticise</td>
<td>(d) enforce</td>
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<tr>
<td>78. SKIRMISH</td>
<td>(a) fight</td>
<td>(b) contact</td>
<td>(c) enimity</td>
<td>(d) relations</td>
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<td>79. DOMAIN</td>
<td>(a) area</td>
<td>(b) main</td>
<td>(c) marketing</td>
<td>(d) fielding</td>
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<td>80. EXCEEDINGLY</td>
<td>(a) politely</td>
<td>(b) extremely</td>
<td>(c) freely</td>
<td>(d) outwardly</td>
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<tr>
<td>81. UNANIMOUSLY</td>
<td>(a) friendly</td>
<td>(b) forcefully</td>
<td>(c) unquestionably</td>
<td>(d) democratically</td>
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<td>82. STUPID</td>
<td>(a) disobedient</td>
<td>(b) incapable</td>
<td>(c) insane</td>
<td>(d) silly</td>
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<tr>
<td>83. GRAPHIC</td>
<td>(a) pictorial</td>
<td>(b) squarish</td>
<td>(c) geometrical</td>
<td>(d) mathematical</td>
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<td>84. HANDSOME</td>
<td>(a) polite</td>
<td>(b) noble</td>
<td>(c) gentle</td>
<td>(d) good-looking</td>
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<td>85. VOCATION</td>
<td>(a) employment</td>
<td>(b) hobby</td>
<td>(c) occupation</td>
<td>(d) past</td>
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<td>86. DYNAMIC</td>
<td>(a) active</td>
<td>(b) robust</td>
<td>(c) forceful</td>
<td>(d) vigorous</td>
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<td>87. PLEASURE</td>
<td>(a) disappointment</td>
<td>(b) happiness</td>
<td>(c) grief</td>
<td>(d) anxiety</td>
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<td>88. RIVAL</td>
<td>(a) friend</td>
<td>(b) partner</td>
<td>(c) associate</td>
<td>(d) opponent</td>
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<td>89. GENERATE</td>
<td>(a) prefer</td>
<td>(b) race</td>
<td>(c) command</td>
<td>(d) produce</td>
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<td>90. ACUTE</td>
<td>(a) rice</td>
<td>(b) accidental</td>
<td>(c) severe</td>
<td>(d) curious</td>
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<td>91. LATENT</td>
<td>(a) hard</td>
<td>(b) concealed</td>
<td>(c) visible</td>
<td>(d) display</td>
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<td>92. ROBUST</td>
<td>(a) wear</td>
<td>(b) useless</td>
<td>(c) forceful</td>
<td>(d) stupid</td>
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<tr>
<td>93. LENIENT</td>
<td>(a) cruel</td>
<td>(b) rough</td>
<td>(c) kind</td>
<td>(d) harsh</td>
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<td>94. VENERATE</td>
<td>(a) defame</td>
<td>(b) abuse</td>
<td>(c) respect</td>
<td>(d) accuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>95. SHALLOW</td>
<td>(a) not deep</td>
<td>(b) low</td>
<td>(c) hidden</td>
<td>(d) high</td>
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<tr>
<td>96. REWARD</td>
<td>(a) retribution</td>
<td>(b) penalty</td>
<td>(c) forfeiture</td>
<td>(d) demotion</td>
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<tr>
<td>97. FOREIGNER</td>
<td>(a) alien</td>
<td>(b) native</td>
<td>(c) local</td>
<td>(d) national</td>
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<tr>
<td>98. GATHER</td>
<td>(a) spend</td>
<td>(b) scatter</td>
<td>(c) amass</td>
<td>(d) separate</td>
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<tr>
<td>99. CONCEALED</td>
<td>(a) disclosed</td>
<td>(b) opened</td>
<td>(c) camouflaged</td>
<td>(d) released</td>
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<tr>
<td>100. INNOCENT</td>
<td>(a) guilty</td>
<td>(b) clean</td>
<td>(c) deadly</td>
<td>(d) sinful</td>
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## WORKOUT 2

In each of the following sentences one word has been italicised. Under each sentence four alternative words, marked a–d, are given for the italicised word. Select, from these alternatives, the word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the italicised word in the sentence:

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<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The use of bullock carts is a superannuated mode of transportation.</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>obsolete</td>
<td>quicker</td>
<td>rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. It was a scurrilous attack on him.</td>
<td>serious</td>
<td>unjustified</td>
<td>insulting</td>
<td>justified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Both parties were amenable to a peaceful settlement of the land dispute.</td>
<td>agreeable</td>
<td>responsive</td>
<td>unwilling</td>
<td>doubtful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Unilateral action may not be acceptable to them.</td>
<td>under pressure</td>
<td>one-sided</td>
<td>strong</td>
<td>harmful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The nexus between the Punjab militants and the J&amp;K terrorists has been established.</td>
<td>fight</td>
<td>rivalry</td>
<td>connection</td>
<td>internal fighting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. His fidelity to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi was exemplary.</td>
<td>criticism</td>
<td>acceptance</td>
<td>loyalty</td>
<td>strong opposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. We have sanctioned his leave on compassionate grounds.</td>
<td>as an exception</td>
<td>legal</td>
<td>merciful</td>
<td>deserving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Jogging is considered an antidote to mental stress.</td>
<td>poisonous</td>
<td>remedy</td>
<td>equivalent</td>
<td>dangerous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bengalis are innate poets.</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>romantic</td>
<td>dull</td>
<td>inborn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. They connived to alert the police to the possibility of a bomb blast.</td>
<td>helped</td>
<td>to conspire</td>
<td>forced</td>
<td>to try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. It became an instant truism that politics meant selfishness.</td>
<td>universal belief</td>
<td>quick judgement</td>
<td>obvious truth</td>
<td>immediate guess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Industrial Relations was his bailiwick.</td>
<td>weakness</td>
<td>area of authority/skill</td>
<td>foolishness</td>
<td>failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. It was altruism of nations that sent relief supplies to Maharashtra.</td>
<td>richness</td>
<td>greatness</td>
<td>hypocrisy</td>
<td>unselfish concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. It was his magnanimity to overlook such remarks.</td>
<td>weakness</td>
<td>generosity</td>
<td>judgement</td>
<td>greatest fault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Amity between neighbouring countries is always beneficial to the public.</td>
<td>goodwill</td>
<td>competition</td>
<td>defence cooperation</td>
<td>enimity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. Leaders’ insatiable drive for power has weakened the government.
   (a) cunning           (b) inexperience
   (c) forceful          (d) impossible to satisfy

17. His professional qualification was of paramount value.
   (a) advantageous      (b) foremost
   (c) equal             (d) little

18. Her career is a paradigm of political opportunism.
   (a) result            (b) signal
   (c) model             (d) cause

19. Every engineer appreciates a proficient electrician.
   (a) experienced       (b) mature
   (c) honest            (d) skilled

20. He had a profusion of talents.
    (a) abundance         (b) dearth
    (c) limitation        (d) enough

21. His pacific personality helps in keeping harmony in the family.
    (a) stout             (b) tranquil
    (c) strong            (d) attractive

22. Their diverse attitude seemed to preclude a long-term solution.
    (a) to quickly negotiate (b) mediate
    (c) to prevent         (d) negotiate

23. The payment of bonus was within the purview of the management.
    (a) authority          (b) scope of vision
    (c) duties             (d) power

24. He works for a paltry sum in a provision store.
    (a) huge              (b) heavy
    (c) worthless          (d) sufficient

25. It was nothing but a ponderous lecture.
    (a) exaggerated        (b) thoughtful
    (c) unthoughtful        (d) dull and laboured

26. You cannot question the Inspector’s veracity.
    (a) efficiency         (b) truthfulness
    (c) honesty             (d) character

27. The land was parched by the scorching summer heat.
    (a) sterilized          (b) cleansed
    (c) to make dry         (d) burnt

    (a) refuse             (b) refrain
    (c) accept             (d) teetotaller

29. The annual meetings of trade unions are always boisterous.
    (a) well-attended       (b) disturbing
    (c) noisy               (d) poorly attended

30. The tension between the Chief Election Commissioner and the Finance Minister has subsided.
    (a) become strong       (b) started
    (c) to go down slowly   (d) widened

31. The new Manager could earn the confidence of his staff due to his urbane nature.
    (a) indifferent          (b) polite
    (c) friendly             (d) unfriendly

32. Nothing can be done when the whole system is paralysed by inertia.
    (a) corruption           (b) weakness
    (c) politics              (d) sluggishness

33. If you want real solace, go to Manali.
    (a) holiday              (b) consolation
    (c) happiness             (d) rest

34. Discussion on sex has always been a taboo in our society.
    (a) punishable           (b) prohibited by social norms
    (c) a difficult subject   (d) permitted

35. A sumptuous dinner was served after the meeting.
    (a) expensive            (b) lavish
    (c) undigestible         (d) very light

36. He was engrossed in the day’s office routine.
    (a) involved             (b) tired
    (c) fully occupied       (d) lost

37. He is unpopular due to his overbearing behaviour.
    (a) over smartness       (b) cunning
    (c) disloyal             (d) arrogant
38. K.P.S. Gill has made a dossier of all those who had links with terrorists in Punjab.
   (a) list of criminals       (b) record or file       (c) secret album       (d) to put on a hit list
39. I have read an excerpt from his recent book.
   (a) review               (b) assessment         (c) long paragraph     (d) extract
40. He has become a millionaire by his devious means.
   (a) hard work           (b) dishonest          (c) skillful            (d) never ending
41. When the two friends met after a long break, they hugged each other.
   (a) greeted warmly       (b) kissed             (c) embraced           (d) looked into each other’s eyes
42. There is an ambiguity in the office order.
   (a) uncertainty of meaning       (b) danger      (c) error           (d) mistake
43. Though dilatory in undertaking assignment, she was quick in its execution.
   (a) hesitant           (b) slow             (c) reluctant         (d) unwilling
44. The lessons of his past mistakes might teach him to be circumspect in the future.
   (a) avoidance           (b) influenced deeply (c) cautious         (d) fear
45. Leave him to reap the fruits of his own heinous crimes.
   (a) unlawful          (b) extremely wicked (c) punishable        (d) uncountable
46. They were beguiled into forming an unwise alliance.
   (a) forced            (b) cheated          (c) compelled         (d) reluctant
47. The Supreme Court defused the tension between the government and the Chief Election Commissioner.
   (a) exaggerated       (b) reduced          (c) ruled out        (d) increased
48. The reporter made a verbatim report of the Prime Minister’s address.
   (a) frank             (b) clear            (c) unchanged        (d) correct
49. Industrialists have lobbied heavily against the government’s liberalisation policy.
   (a) stormed           (b) criticised      (c) to persuade       (d) to caution
50. The Joint Parliamentary Committee combed through the files.
   (a) deeply engrossed  (b) to glance quickly (c) to search         (d) to slowly go through
51. The book has been hyped up far beyond its worth.
   (a) priced            (b) circulated       (c) publicised       (d) praised
52. The police has succeeded in busting the gang of robbers.
   (a) to arrest         (b) to break/smash    (c) to kill            (d) to disarm
53. He saw his role in the organisation as proactive.
   (a) effective          (b) ineffective      (c) motivator        (d) taking the initiative
54. The investment scheme had been a scam all along.
   (a) swindle           (b) plain            (c) failure           (d) successful
55. Another theory postulates that the yogic treatment relaxes the mind and body.
   (a) highlights        (b) to assume to be true (c) makes doubtful (d) discard
56. Sanjay has a propensity for getting into debt.
   (a) liking            (b) aptitude          (c) will             (d) natural tendency
57. The Bosnian forces had no artillery and was completely annihilated.
   (a) disarmed          (b) tired of fighting (c) destroyed        (d) inefficient
58. No one welcomes him to a party for he is so garrulous.
   (a) behaves indecently (b) too proud       (c) to have ego     (d) talks too much
59. Illnesses are prevalent in ageing population.
   (a) incurable         (b) commonly occurring (c) infectious       (d) curable
60. It is **scandalous** that the accused was set free.
   (a) bad news  (b) disgraceful action  (c) rumour  (d) harmful
61. I **beseech** you to speak frankly about my performance.
   (a) to ask earnestly  (b) to be sure  (c) expect  (d) to hope
62. **Incensed** by his rude behaviour, the employer sacked him.
   (a) excited  (b) enraged  (c) to get tired  (d) due to
63. Ayurvedic drugs may be used to **complement** allopathic treatment.
   (a) replace  (b) to make complete  (c) to discontinue  (d) supercede
64. The fact threw an **odious** light on the incident.
   (a) foul smelling  (b) hateful  (c) dirty  (d) open
65. Sunil’s **vocation** is both paying and pleasant.
   (a) holidays  (b) occupation  (c) business  (d) attitude
66. She had already **narrated** the adventure.
   (a) intimated  (b) to let down  (c) summarised  (d) to tell/recount
67. Her voice was perfectly **audible** even without a loudspeaker.
   (a) pleasant  (b) praiseworthy  (c) hearable  (d) sweet
68. Vikram Seth **garnered** the largest advance for his novel ‘A Suitable Boy’.
   (a) refused to accept  (b) won  (c) demanded  (d) threw away
69. Among all forms of blunders, prophecy is the most **gratuitous**.
   (a) indecent  (b) unjustified  (c) dangerous  (d) justified
70. Sumit’s **antipathy** to Reshma did not spring from the jealousy of a frustrated husband.
   (a) affection  (b) hostility  (c) love  (d) to divorce
71. Of course she knew pretty well that there was no **innuendo** in his remark.
   (a) implication  (b) sincerity  (c) sly implication  (d) frankness
72. Mr Saxena had **circumvented** Mr Ghosh and his driver on the way to the railway station.
   (a) to evade  (b) to deceive  (c) followed  (d) to watch secretly
73. It is my **candid** advice to you.
   (a) frank  (b) well thought  (c) humble  (d) simple
74. They are **adamant** about harming him.
   (a) bent upon  (b) to fear  (c) reluctant  (d) not convinced
75. Why are you so **tetchy** with your wife?
   (a) emotional  (b) jealous  (c) irritable  (d) unfriendly

**Answers**

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (b)
13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (b) 36. (c)
37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (d) 40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (b) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c)
49. (c) 50. (c) 51. (c) 52. (b) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (b) 56. (d) 57. (c) 58. (d) 59. (b) 60. (b)
61. (a) 62. (b) 63. (b) 64. (b) 65. (b) 66. (d) 67. (c) 68. (b) 69. (b) 70. (b) 71. (c) 72. (a)
73. (a) 74. (a) 75. (c)

**WORKOUT 3**

In each of the following questions, three words that are different meanings of a certain word are given. Select that word from the answer choices, marked a–d given under each set of words:
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>position, place, location</td>
<td>(a) raw</td>
<td>(b) site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>part, section, fraction</td>
<td>(a) analysis</td>
<td>(b) money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>identify, see, recognise</td>
<td>(a) slip</td>
<td>(b) quit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>intimate, warm, close</td>
<td>(a) harm</td>
<td>(b) come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>material, cloth, stuff</td>
<td>(a) room</td>
<td>(b) textile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>imagination, mind, feelings</td>
<td>(a) thoughts</td>
<td>(b) grip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>analysis, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy</td>
<td>(a) circulate</td>
<td>(b) psychiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>modern, current, recent</td>
<td>(a) present</td>
<td>(b) general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>history, yesteryear, the past</td>
<td>(a) recent</td>
<td>(b) elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>practical, sensible, realistic</td>
<td>(a) logical</td>
<td>(b) materialistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>noise, sound, blare</td>
<td>(a) blast</td>
<td>(b) glare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>series, sequence, chain</td>
<td>(a) cage</td>
<td>(b) string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>general, common, ordinary</td>
<td>(a) universal</td>
<td>(b) mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>compound, mix, complex</td>
<td>(a) analog</td>
<td>(b) amalgam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>manage, run, supervise</td>
<td>(a) arrange</td>
<td>(b) rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>doubt, uncertain, undecided</td>
<td>(a) knowledge</td>
<td>(b) disbelief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>adverse, unfavourable, harmful</td>
<td>(a) necessary</td>
<td>(b) mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>category, sort, group</td>
<td>(a) kind</td>
<td>(b) benevolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>encourage, urge, cheer</td>
<td>(a) result</td>
<td>(b) hearten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>balance, equilibrium, steadiness</td>
<td>(a) typical</td>
<td>(b) weight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>deliberate, planned, purposeful</td>
<td>(a) approximated</td>
<td>(b) guessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>freedom, liberty, sovereignty</td>
<td>(a) choice</td>
<td>(b) type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>produce, create, generate</td>
<td>(a) gardening</td>
<td>(b) construct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. result, outcome, consequence
   (a) product       (b) event       (c) creation       (d) numbers
25. satisfactory, acceptable, agreeable
   (a) acknowledge  (b) happiness  (c) asked          (d) adequate
26. wealth, riches, prosperity
   (a) time         (b) freedom    (c) assets        (d) demand
27. ultimatum, taunt, provocation
   (a) metal        (b) string     (c) challenge     (d) deliberation
28. tender, loving, warm
   (a) fond         (b) affectionate(c) lukewarm      (d) control
29. lenient, compassionate, moderate
   (a) relaxed      (b) perplexed  (c) prejudice     (d) mortal
30. keep, stay, remain
   (a) okayed       (b) maintain   (c) dummy         (d) station
31. immerse, dip, dunk
    (a) drunk        (b) frank      (c) imbibe        (d) submerge
32. hijack, capture, take control
    (a) attack       (b) clutch     (c) seize          (d) combine
33. glare, glower, scowl
    (a) auger        (b) frown      (c) argument      (d) decide
34. vanish, go, disappear
    (a) give         (b) evaporate  (c) find           (d) revive
35. wrapper, covering, binding
    (a) packaging    (b) advertising(c) newspaper     (d) title
36. yield, cede, defer
    (a) succeed      (b) combine    (c) succumb      (d) create
37. zest, enthusiasm, keenness
    (a) system       (b) substitute  (c) passion       (d) revitalize
38. heavy, serious, profound
    (a) nervous      (b) deep       (c) penetrate     (d) grounded
39. drama, play, comedy
    (a) trauma       (b) performance(c) teamwork      (d) success
40. bribe, inducement, carrot
    (a) sweetener    (b) saltiness  (c) somber        (d) almond
41. budget, finances, funds
    (a) resources    (b) figures    (c) balance-sheet(d) accounts
42. expert, authority, specialist
    (a) principle    (b) vendor     (c) connoiseur    (d) quality
43. imitate, duplicate, replicate
    (a) copy         (b) deviate    (c) fax           (d) send
44. nourish, supply, feed
    (a) food         (b) fodder     (c) nurture       (d) seed
45. pressure, weight, heaviness
    (a) air-tight    (b) touch      (c) bulky         (d) feather
46. opposite, conflicting, reverse
    (a) opposed      (b) doubles    (c) mates         (d) match
5.14  ■  Objective English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>cabinet, cupboard, dresser</td>
<td>(b) breakfront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>knowledge, information, facts</td>
<td>(b) analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>migrate, travel, drift</td>
<td>(b) roam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>pavement, roadway, concrete</td>
<td>(b) beach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answers**

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (c) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (a)

**WORKOUT 4**

In each of the questions a word is printed in capital. For each of the capital word, four words are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to it.

1. **STIGMA**
   - (a) brand
   - (b) dishonor
   - (c) pollution
   - (d) crime

2. **INANE**
   - (a) impassive
   - (b) fruitless
   - (c) idiot
   - (d) peculiar

3. **TENUOUS**
   - (a) vague
   - (b) inadequate
   - (c) confined
   - (d) critical

4. **VERBOSE**
   - (a) random
   - (b) effortless
   - (c) natural
   - (d) talkative

5. **WELTER**
   - (a) anxiety
   - (b) mass
   - (c) riot
   - (d) repetition

6. **ZEALOT**
   - (a) attendant
   - (b) optimist
   - (c) participant
   - (d) supporters

7. **FORESTALL**
   - (a) disappoint
   - (b) prevent
   - (c) frighten
   - (d) avoid

8. **LUCID**
   - (a) distinct
   - (b) reasonable
   - (c) audible
   - (d) clear

9. **DERIVATIVE**
   - (a) outcome
   - (b) effect
   - (c) development
   - (d) imitative

10. **JUNTA**
    - (a) association
    - (b) military rules
    - (c) assembly
    - (d) organization

11. **APEX**
    - (a) inborn
    - (b) category
    - (c) top
    - (d) banner

12. **CARDINAL**
    - (a) basic
    - (b) champion
    - (c) divine
    - (d) star

13. **ENDEMIC**
    - (a) growth
    - (b) domestic
    - (c) widespread
    - (d) specific
14. MODICUM  (a) end  (b) division  (c) benefit  (d) little
15. LUMINOUS  (a) atom  (b) bright  (c) grain  (d) fragment
16. INNOCUOUS  (a) harmless  (b) frank  (c) empty  (d) fresh
17. FULSOME  (a) smooth  (b) generous  (c) liberal  (d) excessive
18. ANOMALOUS  (a) bent  (b) different  (c) irregular  (d) discordant
19. DETERRENT  (a) restriction  (b) anchor  (c) harness  (d) chain
20. GUILELESS  (a) artless  (b) immature  (c) equitable  (d) frank
21. PROHIBITIVE  (a) closed  (b) fancy  (c) unaffordable  (d) swanky
22. METTLE  (a) backbone  (b) assurance  (c) reliance  (d) guts
23. EULOGY  (a) memorable  (b) tribute  (c) celebration  (d) chant
24. AMULET  (a) lucky charm  (b) allure  (c) reminder  (d) spell
25. INCURSION  (a) sweep  (b) capture  (c) attack  (d) interruption
26. LOQUACIOUS  (a) verbose  (b) taciturn  (c) rational  (d) alluring
27. PACIFY  (a) placate  (b) rouse  (c) harass  (d) rejoice
28. INfirm  (a) dull  (b) sickly  (c) slim  (d) unyielding
29. ACCREDITED  (a) authorised  (b) disallowed  (c) unauthorised  (d) not debited
30. RESOLUTE  (a) stout  (b) determined  (c) strong  (d) feeble
31. LOATH  (a) tired  (b) unwilling  (c) sickly  (d) spirited
32. ENTICE  (a) cheat  (b) lure  (c) flight  (d) love
33. PENSIVE  (a) habitually tardy  (b) confident  (c) given to quiet reflection  (d) affectionate
34. SLOTHFUL  (a) fat  (b) stubborn  (c) ignorant  (d) lazy
35. EMANCIPATE  (a) set free  (b) exist  (c) correct morally  (d) restrain
36. OBTUSE  (a) stupid  (b) diligent  (c) moderate  (d) champ
37. PARLOUS
   (a) tempting
   (b) obsolete (c) dangerous (d) concrete
38. ADMONITION
   (a) thrash
   (b) hindrance (c) warning (d) rebuke
39. SURREPTITIOUS
   (a) deceiving
   (b) secret (c) tricky (d) imaginary
40. MOLLIFY
   (a) appease
   (b) justify (c) tarnish (d) appreciate
41. ORACULAR
   (a) false
   (b) mysterious (c) absurd (d) predicting
42. WAIVE
   (a) restrict
   (b) relax (c) permit (d) admit
43. ELAN
   (a) flair
   (b) spiritual (c) inspiration (d) boredom
44. GAUCHE
   (a) vain
   (b) rich (c) polished (d) tactless
45. PREPOSTEROUS
   (a) formal
   (b) judicious (c) ridiculous (d) ceremonious
46. DOMINION
   (a) recreation
   (b) separation (c) issue (d) realm
47. ATTEST
   (a) allure
   (b) corroborate (c) assign (d) enlarge
48. QUALM
   (a) crisis
   (b) scruple (c) altercation (d) attribute
49. ANNOTATION
   (a) prologue
   (b) explanatory note (c) translation (d) scribe
50. EQUIPOISE
   (a) patience
   (b) modesty (c) balance (d) representation
51. SALUBRIOUS
   (a) outdoor
   (b) spacious (c) luxurious (d) healthy
52. LEERY
   (a) suspicious
   (b) empty (c) suggestive (d) wobbly
53. BYZANTINE
   (a) seductive
   (b) complex (c) peaceful (d) visionary
54. ACUTE
   (a) astute
   (b) deft (c) sudden (d) chronic
55. IMPERTINENT
   (a) modest
   (b) profane (c) impeccable (d) supercilious
56. CANTANKEROUS
   (a) talkative
   (b) aggressive (c) quarrelsome (d) obedient
57. CHIVALROUS
   (a) gallant
   (b) brave (c) impetuous (d) improverished
58. VINDICATE
   (a) approve
   (b) justify (c) express (d) exonerate
59. BAFFLE
   (a) puzzle
   (b) orthodox (c) sink (d) gratitude
60. DIPLOMATICALLY
   (a) slyly
   (b) slowly (c) tactfully (d) clearly
Test of Synonyms

**Answers**

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (a) 37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (d) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (c) 51. (d) 52. (a) 53. (b) 54. (d) 55. (d) 56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (b) 59. (a) 60. (c)

**Mock Tests**

**Test 1**

*No. of Questions: 25*  
*Time allotted: 15 minutes*

In each of the questions, a word is given along with four words listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to it.

1. **DORMANT**
   (a) neglected  
   (b) indifferent  
   (c) inherent  
   (d) undeveloped

2. **CREDO**
   (a) confession  
   (b) beliefs  
   (c) appeal  
   (d) authority

3. **PRECARIOUS**
   (a) delicate  
   (b) borderline  
   (c) alarming  
   (d) insecure

4. **ONEROUS**
   (a) ambition  
   (b) grievous  
   (c) immense  
   (d) difficult

5. **GOADED**
   (a) motivated  
   (b) challenge  
   (c) accurate  
   (d) alarm

6. **IMPERMEABLE**
   (a) inelastic  
   (b) sound  
   (c) solid  
   (d) confined

7. **LITIGATION**
   (a) code  
   (b) tentative  
   (c) honesty  
   (d) proceedings

8. **PROBITY**
   (a) benefit  
   (b) goodness  
   (c) straight  
   (d) principle

9. **EUPHORIA**
   (a) charge  
   (b) transport  
   (c) buzz  
   (d) joy

10. **COVERT**
    (a) fraudulent  
    (b) retreat  
    (c) secret  
    (d) tricky

11. **PUNGENT**
    (a) rough  
    (b) redolent  
    (c) painful  
    (d) overpowering

12. **DIFFUSE**
    (a) spread  
    (b) direct  
    (c) charitable  
    (d) interview

13. **RESOLUTION**
    (a) choice  
    (b) amendment  
    (c) decision  
    (d) law

14. **EXECRABLE**
    (a) lost  
    (b) terrible  
    (c) faulty  
    (d) evil

15. **INERT**
    (a) boring  
    (b) extinct  
    (c) blank  
    (d) motionless

16. **NONPLussed**
    (a) astonished  
    (b) frustrated  
    (c) cross  
    (d) puzzled
17. RETICENT  
(a) close  
(b) quiet  
(c) earnest  
(d) cool  
18. PLUMMET  
(a) pick  
(b) arrange  
(c) forward  
(d) drop  
19. RUE  
(a) crash  
(b) regret  
(c) decline  
(d) floor  
20. PREAMBLE  
(a) introduction  
(b) proof  
(c) survey  
(d) offer  
21. QUERY  
(a) educate  
(b) command  
(c) inquiry  
(d) examine  
22. SPECIOUS  
(a) vacant  
(b) minor  
(c) substitute  
(d) baseless  
23. TRACTABLE  
(a) complaint  
(b) easy  
(c) soft  
(d) good  
24. MUNDANE  
(a) nothing  
(b) secular  
(c) routine  
(d) crude  
25. VOLATILE  
(a) unstable  
(b) contrary  
(c) light  
(d) critical  

Answers  
1. (d)  2. (b)  3. (d)  4. (d)  5. (a)  6. (c)  7. (d)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (c)  11. (d)  12. (a)  
13. (c)  14. (b)  15. (d)  16. (d)  17. (b)  18. (d)  19. (b)  20. (a)  21. (c)  22. (d)  23. (d)  24. (c)  25. (a)  

TEST 2  
No. of Questions: 10  
Time allotted: 7 minutes  
In each of the following questions, three words that are different meanings of a certain word are given. Select word from the answer choices marked a–d given, under each set of words:  
1. haste, hurry, promptness  
   (a) speed  
   (b) worry  
   (c) carelessness  
   (d) immediate  
2. extemporaneous, impromptu, unrehearsed  
   (a) constant  
   (b) conditional  
   (c) exact  
   (d) spontaneous  
3. taint, blot, defile  
   (a) corrupt  
   (b) stigma  
   (c) dried  
   (d) foul smell  
4. witness, observer, onlooker  
   (a) spectator  
   (b) present  
   (c) biased  
   (d) careful  
5. decline, refuse, repudiate  
   (a) reject  
   (b) clim  
   (c) eject  
   (d) inject  
6. boisterous, clamorous, vociferous  
   (a) loud  
   (b) clumsy  
   (c) dangerous  
   (d) quiet  
7. approve, confirm, sanction  
   (a) endorse  
   (b) accept  
   (c) incorporate  
   (d) conforming  
8. deceased, defunct, extinct  
   (a) lifeless  
   (b) living  
   (c) stout  
   (d) infect  
9. chicanery, deceit, equivocation  
   (a) deception  
   (b) deceased  
   (c) dacoit  
   (d) burglar
10. cheer, encourage, warm
   (a) exhilarate  (b) fame  (c) defame  (d) courageous

**Answers**

1. (a) speed
   These words refer to rapid motion or to immediate execution of a task.

2. (d) spontaneous
   These words refer to actions that are taken on the spur of moment or without forethought.

3. (b) stigma
   These words refer, by means of a metaphor or disfigurement, to the lasting harm or discredit that may attach to someone because of an impropriety.

4. (a) spectator
   These words refer to someone watching any sort of event.

5. (a) reject
   These words mean to be unwilling to accept, receive or take into account a person or thing.

6. (a) loud
   These words refer to sounds of high intensity or volume, or to statements or way of behaving that are excessive or strident.

7. (a) endorse
   These words are alike in suggesting favourable judgement or support given to someone or something.

8. (a) lifeless
   These words refer to something that is no longer in existence.

9. (a) deception
   These words pertain to the use of misrepresentation to win the trust or approval of others.

10. (a) exhilarate
    These words refer to the raising of someone’s morale or to the creation of a positive or lively frame of mind.

**TEST 3**

No. of Questions: 25  
Time allotted: 15 minutes

In each of the following sentences one word has been italicised. Under each sentence four alternative words, marked a–d, are given. Select an alternative, that convey more or less the same meaning as the italicised word in the sentence:

1. Fatigue would make him *passive*.
   (a) sick  (b) weak  (c) irritating  (d) not active/submissive

2. Parveen’s *lacerating* words forced her to commit suicide.
   (a) abusive  (b) to tear, wound  (c) painful  (d) lasting anger

3. The doctor said that his heart was *palpitating* violently.
   (a) damaging  (b) deteriorating  (c) enlarging  (d) to throb, beat rapidly

4. I admire Mother Teresa for her *intrinsic* humanitarian values.
   (a) damaging  (b) deteriorating  (c) enlarging  (d) inherent

5. The doctor prescribed a *therapeutic* diet.
   (a) light  (b) balanced  (c) with low fat  (d) curative

6. These tribes normally have a *nomadic* way of life.
   (a) military  (b) simple  (c) wandering  (d) warlike
7. The excessive use of pocket calculators can **stultify** your capacity to do mental calculations.
   (a) improve upon  (b) destroy  (c) strengthen  (d) to aid in
8. Mr Ajit Singh’s tactful behaviour **melded** many different people into the Janata Dal.
   (a) repelled  (b) to unite  (c) frustrated  (d) to disunite
9. Limba Ram **flexed** his arm, showing his well-built muscles.
   (a) to remove cover  (b) to bend  (c) to strengthen  (d) to raise
10. It had been easier ever since to **quell** emotion than to incur the consequences of venting it.
    (a) to avoid  (b) to suppress, overcome  (c) to exaggerate  (d) to retreat
11. The **metamorphosis** of a caterpillar into a butterfly.
    (a) sudden change  (b) slow change  (c) transformation  (d) to imitate
12. Several people buy lottery tickets but only a few lucky ones hit the **jackpot**.
    (a) consolation prize  (b) a large container  (c) victory  (d) to win the prize
13. His surgeon recommended an **analgesic** for his fractured leg.
    (a) stimulant  (b) pain reliever  (c) stretching mechanism  (d) to fix screw
14. The recent immigrants realised they were **consanguineous**.
    (a) cheated  (b) badly treated  (c) mistaken  (d) having same ancestor
15. The manager had, in vain, attempted an act of **restitution**.
    (a) to make compromise  (b) to settle a dispute  (c) to restore, return  (d) to sort out
16. Your behaviour is not **congruous** with your personality.
    (a) appropriate, suitable  (b) excellent  (c) unsuitable  (d) acceptable
17. Iraq attempted to **annex** Kuwait.
    (a) destroy  (b) add to  (c) cross the border  (d) burn
18. The government **rescinded** its treaty with Sri Lanka.
    (a) to revoke/cancel  (b) to come into action  (c) finalised  (d) to strengthen
19. She realised her position was too **precarious** for active aggression.
    (a) strong  (b) insecure  (c) useful  (d) dangerous
20. They have put an **embargo** on all imports.
    (a) suspension of trade  (b) imposition of duty  (c) relaxation of duty  (d) punishment
21. Surjit was also an **accessory** to the crime.
    (a) victim  (b) accomplice  (c) instrumental  (d) witness
22. She saw me but **evinced** no great surprise at my poor health.
    (a) to care  (b) to show  (c) to regret  (d) sign of anger
23. She **couched** her request in an amusing way.
    (a) to put forward  (b) to put into words  (c) to neatly typed  (d) artistic handwriting
24. Amitabh and Jaya Bachchan were **conspicuous** by their absence at the film festival.
    (a) to be deprived of  (b) attracting attention  (c) remembered  (d) to look at
25. She was quite **oblivious** of the crowd.
    (a) nervous  (b) unaware  (c) familiar  (d) irritated

**Answers**

1. (d)  2. (b)  3. (d)  4. (d)  5. (d)  6. (c)  7. (b)  8. (b)  9. (b)  10. (b)  11. (c)  12. (d)  
13. (b) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b)  
25. (b)
PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold.

[IBPS Exam 2012]

1. REDRESSED
   (A) Addressed
   (B) Equalised
   (C) Restored
   (D) Redone
   (E) Rearranged

2. CURRENCY
   (A) Notes
   (B) Usage
   (C) Money
   (D) Cash
   (E) Value

3. INTRINSICALLY
   (A) Internally
   (B) Whole-heartedly

4. INDICATIVE
   (A) Causative
   (B) Forthcoming
   (C) Verbal
   (D) Abstract
   (E) Suggestive

5. COMPROMISING
   (A) Co-operating with
   (B) Reducing the quality
   (C) Hampering the progress
   (D) Conciliating in order to
   (E) Adjusting for the better

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2016]

6. JINX
   (A) Taunt
   (B) Juncture
   (C) Tour
   (D) spell

7. CONTENTIOUS
   (A) Precious
   (B) Controversial
   (C) Benevolent
   (D) Extravagant

8. CONJECTURE
   (A) Critic

9. BRAZEN
   (A) Modest
   (B) Melodramatic
   (C) Shameless
   (D) Trashy

10. SYNOPSIS
    (A) Discussion
    (B) Preview
    (C) Summary
    (D) Report

[SSC DP & CAPFs, SI & Assistant SI Exam 2016]

11. Regime
    (A) Clique
    (B) Cabal
    (C) Gang
    (D) Authority

12. Connote
    (A) To convey
    (B) To conspire

13. Sporadic
    (A) Epidermic
    (B) Stagnant
    (C) Occasional
    (D) Whirling
14. Stringent
   (A) Compulsory
   (B) Farfetched
   (C) Strict
   (D) Evident

15. Spectrum
   (A) Specific
   (B) Star
   (C) Telephone
   (D) Range

16. Variety
   (A) Modesty
   (B) Servility
   (C) Conceit
   (D) Altruism

17. Vehemence
   (A) Frumpiness
   (B) Apathy
   (C) Aloofness
   (D) Enthusiasm

18. Scrutinize
   (A) Examine
   (B) Discard

19. Erratic
   (A) Rational
   (B) Premeditated
   (C) Speculative
   (D) Irregular

20. Lax
   (A) Chaste
   (B) Zealous
   (C) Remiss
   (D) Diligent

21. Despot
    (A) Monarch
    (B) Tyrant
    (C) Ruler
    (D) Demon

22. Sanction
    (A) Submission
    (B) Commission

23. President
    (A) Transient
    (B) Permanent
    (C) Fleeting
    (D) Ceased

24. ADMONITION
    (A) Admission
    (B) Hindrance
    (C) Reason
    (D) Warning

25. THRIFTY
    (A) Greedy
    (B) Extravagant
    (C) Economical
    (D) Compassionate

26. Pleasure
    (A) Comfort
    (B) Privilege
    (C) Support
    (D) Happiness

27. Onus
    (A) Inclination
    (B) Responsibility
    (C) prudence
    (D) Antipathy

28. Essential
    (A) Hidden
    (B) Obvious
    (C) Vital
    (D) Trivial

29. Brisk
    (A) Quick
    (B) Bright
    (C) Puzzled
    (D) Active
30. Pail
   (A) Mug
   (B) Container
   (C) Bucket
   (D) Vessel

31. Condone
   (A) Ignore
   (B) Overlook
   (C) Forgive
   (D) Forget

32. Thrive
   (A) Destroy
   (B) Flourish
   (C) Raise
   (D) Create

33. Anguish
   (A) Trouble
   (B) Conflict
   (C) Anger
   (D) Agony

34. Dissuade
   (A) Encourage
   (B) Worry
   (C) Disturb
   (D) Discourage

35. Fortitude
   (A) Prudence
   (B) Support

36. Imply
   (A) Conclude
   (B) Connote
   (C) Confirm
   (D) Comply

37. Vigilant
   (A) Intelligent
   (B) Ambitious
   (C) Smart
   (D) Watchful

38. Apprise
   (A) Praise
   (B) Inform
   (C) Conceal
   (D) Assess

39. Periodic
   (A) Infrequent
   (B) Continuous
   (C) Occasional
   (D) Regular

40. Gruesome
   (A) Sullen
   (B) Hideous
   (C) Exhausting
   (D) Insulting

41. Nexus
   (A) Connection
   (B) Distance
   (C) Deficit
   (D) Difference

42. Mammoth
   (A) Straight
   (B) Huge
   (C) Wild
   (D) Greedy

43. Hyperbole
   (A) Expansion
   (B) Imitation
   (C) Decoration
   (D) Exaggeration

44. Eulogy
   (A) Apology
   (B) Address
   (C) Speech
   (D) Praise

45. Menacingly
   (A) Dangerously
   (B) Threateningly
   (C) Harmfully
   (D) Hideously

46. Gaol
   (A) Destination
   (B) Garden
   (C) Jail
   (D) Bird

47. Loathing
   (A) Warmth
   (B) Affectation
   (C) Hatred
   (D) Affection

48. Pragmatic
   (A) Intelligent
   (B) Wise
   (C) Religious
   (D) Practical
49. **Notion**
   (A) Thought
   (B) Fact
   (C) Truth
   (D) Hypothesis

50. **Vivacious**
   (A) Poisonous
   (B) Energetic
   (C) Tricky
   (D) Slow

51. **Enigma**
   (A) Truth
   (B) Fear
   (C) Difficulty
   (D) Puzzle

52. **Concurrence**
   (A) Occurrence
   (B) Conquest

53. **Espionage**
   (A) Planning
   (B) Pioneering
   (C) Lineage
   (D) Spying

54. **Wholesome**
   (A) Complete
   (B) Ripe
   (C) Sound
   (D) Desirable

55. **Infirm**
   (A) Unsteady
   (B) Timid
   (C) Nervous
   (D) Weak

56. **Cordial**
   (A) Affectionate
   (B) Generous

57. **Sole**
   (A) Only
   (B) Principal
   (C) Important
   (D) Immediate

58. **Systematically**
   (A) Scientifically
   (B) Technically
   (C) Methodically
   (D) Symmetrically

59. **Diligent**
   (A) Intelligent
   (B) Eminent
   (C) Hardworking
   (D) Reliable

60. **Tempest**
   (A) Drama
   (B) Temperature
   (C) Temptation
   (D) Storm

61. **Instant**
   (A) Constant
   (B) Distant
   (C) Immediate
   (D) Sudden

62. **Disaster**
   (A) Death
   (B) Epidemic

63. **Adverse**
   (A) Unequal
   (B) Unfavourable
   (C) Unwanted
   (D) Undue

64. **Impediment**
   (A) Clear
   (B) Ailment
   (C) Incapable
   (D) Obstruction

65. **Advance**
   (A) Reduce
   (B) Hall
   (C) Progress
   (D) Extend
66. Elastic
   (A) Rubbery
   (B) Flexible
   (C) Expensive
   (D) Exciting

67. Vacillate
   (A) Waver
   (B) Never
   (C) Quiver
   (D) Queer

68. Impeccable
   (A) Perfect
   (B) Fair
   (C) Faultless
   (D) Criminal

69. Prognosis
   (A) Diagnosis
   (B) Forecast
   (C) Preface
   (D) Identity

70. Poach
   (A) Catch
   (B) Hunt
   (C) Preach
   (D) Plunder

71. Repartee
   (A) Refuse
   (B) Celebrate
   (C) Response
   (D) Question

72. Exhort
   (A) Recommend
   (B) Coax
   (C) Pressure
   (D) Push

73. Lurid
   (A) Happy
   (B) Abundant
   (C) Bright
   (D) Shocking

74. Assault
   (A) Attack
   (B) Comfort
   (C) Construct
   (D) Attach

75. Protrude
   (A) Lengthen
   (B) Uphold
   (C) Bulge
   (D) Refute

76. Accomplish
   (A) Surrender
   (B) Achieve
   (C) Forsake
   (D) Abandon

77. Apex
   (A) Bottom
   (B) Outward
   (C) Top
   (D) Inward

78. Baffle
   (A) Strike
   (B) Puzzle
   (C) Flutter
   (D) Surpass

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Each item in this section consists of an underlined word in given sentences. Each sentence is followed by four words. Select the word which is most similar in meaning to the underlined word. [NDA/NA Exam 2016]

79. Suddenly there was a bright flash, followed by a deafening explosion.
   (A) dangerous
   (B) terrifying
   (C) mild
   (D) very loud

80. He showed exemplary courage during the crisis.
   (A) usual
   (B) durable
   (C) commendable
   (D) some
81. When the new teacher entered the classroom, he found the pupils restive.
   (A) at rest
   (B) idle
   (C) quiet
   (D) impatient
82. There is no dearth of talent in this country.
   (A) scarcity
   (B) availability
   (C) plenty
   (D) absence
83. The servants retired to their quarters.
   (A) entered
   (B) went away
   (C) ran away
   (D) mobilized
84. The navy gave tactical support to marines.
   (A) sensitive
   (B) strategic
   (C) immediate
   (D) expert
85. A genius tends to deviate from the routine way of thinking
   (A) dispute
   (B) disagree
   (C) distinguish
   (D) differ
86. He was greatly debilitated by an attack of influenza.
   (A) depressed
   (B) weakened
   (C) worried
   (D) defeated
87. His efforts at helping the poor are laudable.
   (A) welcome
   (B) sincere
   (C) good
   (D) praiseworthy
88. His conduct brought him reproach from quarters.
   (A) rebuke
   (B) sympathy
   (C) indifference
   (D) remorse

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Select the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the original word and make the correct response as (A), (B), (C) or (D) as the case may be, in your Answer Sheet.

93. DEPLORE
   (A) lose heart
   (B) entreat
   (C) regret
   (D) malign
   (C) recede
   (D) little
94. MOTIVATION
   (A) inducement
   (B) emotion
   (C) ambition
   (D) incitement
   (A) perfect
   (B) confused
   (C) never ending
   (D) seasonal
95. RESIDUE
   (A) remainder
   (B) nothing
   (A) climb
   (B) confirm
   (C) answer
   (D) agree
98. DEFIANCE
(A) insult
(B) denial
(C) degradation
(D) resistance

99. EMANCIPATE
(A) liberate
(B) release

100. HOSTILITY
(A) hospitality
(B) jealousy
(C) enmity
(D) envy

101. ALLOCATE
(A) Find the exact position of
(B) Lessen the pain
(C) Give up gracefully
(D) To apportion for a specific purpose

102. OPTIMAL
(A) Most satisfactory
(B) Relating to vision
(C) Cheerful
(D) Not compulsory

103. EXASPERATE
(A) Cut off a part
(B) Annoy exceedingly
(C) Carry off
(D) Conclude

104. CONSERVE
(A) Save
(B) Old-fashioned
(C) Hoard
(D) Store

105. RESTIVE
(A) restless
(B) resting
(C) restful
(D) arresting

106. ANTICIPATE
(A) participate
(B) oppose
(C) foresee
(D) accept

107. STRAIT
(A) channel of water
(B) not crooked
(C) a narrow street
(D) straightforward

Directions: In this section, you find a number of sentences, parts of which are underlined. For each underlined part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the underlined part and blacken the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet.

110. She is a woman of sterling qualities.
(A) interesting
(B) genuine
(C) irritating
(D) exciting

111. Although the boys in his class were naughty, he never resorted to corporal punishment.
(A) harsh
(B) physical
(C) unjust
(D) general

112. He wanted to mitigate his burdens.
(A) lessen
(B) increase
(C) postpone
(D) leave

113. She adjusted quite well with her husband’s idiosyncrasies.
(A) peculiar habits
(B) bad habits
(C) weaknesses
(D) stupid manners
114. The Deputy Inspector General made a **perfunctory** inspection of the police station.
   (A) thorough and complete
   (B) superficial
   (C) done as a routine but without interest
   (D) intensive

115. The decision to drop the atom bomb on Hiroshima was a **grave** one.
   (A) serious
   (B) momentous
   (C) instinctive
   (D) impulsive

116. A scientist generally carries out his investigations **empirically**.
   (A) intuitively
   (B) verbally
   (C) through written communication
   (D) by observation and experiment

**Directions:** Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or group of words. Select the synonym of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.

[NDA & NA Exam 2013]

120. A wise man puts past RANCOUR behind and moves ahead.
    (A) Dislike
    (B) Hatred
    (C) Division
    (D) Criticism

121. Many of the villagers were ISOLATED by heavy showers of rains.
    (A) Destroyed
    (B) Separated from others
    (C) Battered
    (D) Devastated

122. As series of COLUMNS supporting a large porch is typical of medieval architecture.
    (A) Statues
    (B) Arches
    (C) Pillars
    (D) Murals

123. Trees that BLOCK the view of oncoming traffic should be cut down.
    (A) Alter
    (B) Obstruct
    (C) Improve
    (D) Spoil

124. The landscape changed **ABRUPTLY** after the snowfall.
    (A) Suddenly
    (B) Sharply
    (C) Favorably

**Directions:** In each of these items a word or a phrase in bold letters followed by words or phrases listed (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the most appropriate word/phrase closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase and select your answer accordingly.

[CDS Exam 2013]
130. He **disdained** to notice the insult.
   (A) was very proud
   (B) refused
   (C) was unhappy
   (D) was too reluctant

131. **Expeditious** steps should be taken to complete the work in two weeks.
   (A) Unmerciful and punitive,
   (B) Strict and forceful,
   (C) Disciplinary,
   (D) Prompt and efficient,

132. Why did you make that **flippant** remark?
   (A) highly critical
   (B) not showing deserved respect
   (C) casual
   (D) indifferent

133. That is not an occasion to make and **impromptu** speech.
   (A) without preparation
   (B) thoughtless
   (C) improper
   (D) long and boring

134. The weavers have to do **monotonous** work.
   (A) autonomous
   (B) irksome
   (C) exhausting
   (D) repetitive

135. There is not a single word that is **redundant** in the report.
   (A) unimportant
   (B) not needed
   (C) bombastic
   (D) flowery

136. The country’s economy is beginning to **look up** now.
   (A) look clear
   (B) go down
   (C) remain static
   (D) improve

137. The old man shows no signs of **infirmity** even though he is eighty years old.

**Directions:** Each item in this section consists of a word or a group of words in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word or words in capital letters.

[CDS Exam 2013]
147. CONTRADICT
   (A) Request politely
   (B) Deny emphatically
   (C) Talk abusively
   (D) Contempt

148. GIVE UP
   (A) Abandon
   (B) Present
   (C) Lift
   (D) Scatter

149. SPECIFIC
   (A) Proper
   (B) Uncommon
   (C) Noteworthy
   (D) Precise

150. ERADICATE
   (A) Put up
   (B) Remove
   (C) Soften
   (D) Suppress

151. PROBABLE
   (A) Certain
   (B) Indefinite
   (C) Likely
   (D) Temporary

152. ADHERE
   (A) Act reluctantly
   (B) Give allegiance
   (C) Waver frequently
   (D) React promptly

153. INFERENCE
   (A) Conclude
   (B) Calculate
   (C) Debate
   (D) Suggest

154. HESITATE
   (A) Afraid to talk
   (B) Unwilling to act
   (C) Unwilling to speak
   (D) Unable to decide quickly

155. EXPLICIT
   (A) Immediate
   (B) Plainly stated
   (C) Marked
   (D) Revealing the secret

156. SUFFICIENT
   (A) Adequate
   (B) Complete
   (C) Full
   (D) Frugal

157. REPRESS
   (A) Express
   (B) Impress
   (C) Curb
   (D) Confuse

158. VINDICTIVE
   (A) Cruel
   (B) Harsh
   (C) Revengeful
   (D) Rude

159. PROXIMITY to the court house makes an office building more valuable.
   (A) Difference
   (B) Similarity
   (C) Nearness
   (D) Usefulness

160. STRIVE for excellence.
   (A) Cooperate with others
   (B) Be patient
   (C) Pay well
   (D) Make efforts

161. It is very discourteous to INTRUDE during someone’s conversation.
   (A) find fault
   (B) disagree
   (C) interrupt
   (D) leave quickly

162. If the client INSISTS upon being stubborn, I will also have to be tough.
   (A) disagrees
   (B) consists
   (C) persists
   (D) declines

163. It is difficult to deal with a STUBBORN child.
   (A) obstinate
   (B) indignant
   (C) abject
   (D) depressed

164. The entrance examination will begin PRECISELY at eight-thirty.
   (A) usually
   (B) occasionally
   (C) definitely
   (D) exactly
165. The Delhi airport authorities have **CONFISCATED** a large consignment of illegal weapons.
   (A) seized  
   (B) discarded  
   (C) concealed  
   (D) destroyed

166. Drink only **TEPID** liquids.
   (A) lukewarm  
   (B) slightly cool  
   (C) very hot  
   (D) very cold

167. Picasso’s paintings can inspire a **PENSIVE** mood.
   (A) cheerful  
   (B) thoughtful  
   (C) depressed  
   (D) confused

168. Due to extreme pressure, underwater divers are often **SLUGGISH**.
   (A) hurt  
   (B) careful  
   (C) worried  
   (D) slow

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**B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS**

**Directions:** In these questions keyword is followed by four choices. Choose the one nearest to it in meaning.

[NIFT Exam 2013]

169. **LOATH**
   (A) Tired  
   (B) Unwilling  
   (C) Sickly  
   (D) Spirited

170. **PROPENSITY**
   (A) Quality  
   (B) Aptitude  
   (C) Liking  
   (D) Natural tendency

171. **CORRUGATED**
   (A) Confirmed  
   (B) Wrinkled

[GBO Exam 2012]

172. **ETYMOLOGY**
   (A) Ancient script  
   (B) Foreign language  
   (C) Word derivation  
   (D) Words

173. **SCEPTICAL**
   (A) Bigoted  
   (B) Unconvinced  
   (C) Convinced  
   (D) Dissenting

174. **BEHEST**
   (A) Command  
   (B) See  
   (C) Attach  
   (D) Harm

175. **COLOSSUS**
   (A) Tall  
   (B) Huge  
   (C) Lofty  
   (D) Towering

176. **DEFER**
   (A) Respect  
   (B) Disguise

[HP CMAT Exam 2012]

177. **EXASPERATION**
   (A) Exaltation  
   (B) Invitation  
   (C) Amplification  
   (D) Annoyance

178. **FRAGMENT**
   (A) Smell  
   (B) Image  
   (C) Portion  
   (D) Impression

179. **Stringent**
   (A) Aware  
   (B) Miser  
   (C) Strict/Severe  
   (D) Strike

180. **Retain**
   (A) To snub  
   (B) To return  
   (C) To follow  
   (D) To keep
5.32  ■  Objective English

181. **Incredible**
   (A) Amazing  (C) Bounded
   (B) Next in sequence (D) Limitless
   (C) Permanent
   (D) Good

182. **Paradox**
   (A) Ordained by God
   (B) Contradiction

183. **Alarm**
   (A) Dangerous
   (B) Worrisome
   (C) Depleting
   (D) Alert

184. **BLASE**
   (A) Indifferent
   (B) Awed
   (C) Afraid
   (D) Cultured

185. **DECIDUOUS**
   (A) Undecided
   (B) Hesitant
   (C) Evergreen
   (D) Momentary

186. **CHARY**
   (A) Lavish
   (B) Malevolent
   (C) Cautious
   (D) Sparing

187. **BOURGEOIS**
   (A) Aristocratic
   (B) Animated
   (C) Lively
   (D) Ordinary

188. **ANIMADVERT**
   (A) Needy
   (B) Hospitable
   (C) Make remarks
   (D) Notation

189. **JOCUND**
   (A) Flimsy
   (B) Cheerful
   (C) Cruel
   (D)Laughable

190. **UNAWARE**
   (A) Ignorant
   (B) Familiar
   (C) Unworthy
   (D) Famous

191. **WAIVED**
   (A) Charged
   (B) Condoned
   (C) Overlooked
   (D) Moved

192. **ACCESS**
   (A) Reach
   (B) Loan
   (C) Help
   (D) Advantage

193. **MASS**
   (A) Groups
   (B) Students
   (C) Officers
   (D) Parents

194. **ENVISAGE**
   (A) Implement
   (B) Visualise
   (C) Endure
   (D) Expect

195. **TRADITIONAL**
   (A) Religious
   (B) Customary
   (C) Stories
   (D) Rules

**MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS**

*Directions:* Pick up correct synonyms for each word in capital letters from the answer choices.

[DMRC JE(Electronics) Exam 2016]

184. **BLASE**
   (A) Indifferent
   (B) Awed
   (C) Afraid
   (D) Cultured

185. **DECIDUOUS**
   (A) Undecided
   (B) Hesitant
   (C) Evergreen
   (D) Momentary

186. **CHARY**
   (A) Lavish
   (B) Malevolent
   (C) Cautious
   (D) Sparing

187. **BOURGEOIS**
   (A) Aristocratic
   (B) Animated
   (C) Lively
   (D) Ordinary

188. **ANIMADVERT**
   (A) Needy
   (B) Hospitable
   (C) Make remarks
   (D) Notation

189. **JOCUND**
   (A) Flimsy
   (B) Cheerful
   (C) Cruel
   (D) Laughable

[ESIC (Maharashtra) Exam 2012]
**Directions:** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

196. **Magnificent**
   (A) Magnanimous  
   (B) Modest  
   (C) Generous  
   (D) Splendid

197. **Spirited**
   (A) Heated  
   (B) Drunk  
   (C) Enthusiastic  
   (D) Possessed

198. **Gloomy**
   (A) Misty  
   (B) Obscure

199. **Grumble**
   (A) To scold  
   (B) To complain  
   (C) To sheer  
   (D) To fight

200. **Crude**
   (A) Unrefined  
   (B) Cruel  
   (C) Rude  
   (D) Savage

[CLAT UG Exam 2012]

201. **Lethargy**
   (A) Serenity  
   (B) Listlessness  
   (C) Impassivity  
   (D) Laxity

202. **Emaciated**
   (A) Tall  
   (B) Languid  
   (C) Very thin  
   (D) Wise

203. **Latent**
   (A) Concealed  
   (B) Apparent  
   (C) Lethargic  
   (D) Prompt

204. **Sporadic**
   (A) Epidemic  
   (B) Whirling  
   (C) Occasional  
   (D) Stagnant

205. **Compendium**
   (A) Summary  
   (B) Index  
   (C) Reference  
   (D) Collection

206. **Rather**
   (A) Regular  
   (B) Quite  
   (C) Instead  
   (D) But  
   (E) Known

207. **Release**
   (A) Free  
   (B) Vacate  
   (C) Vent  
   (D) Let expire  
   (E) Make public

208. **Reverence**
   (A) Respect  
   (B) Detail  
   (C) Astonishment  
   (D) Hope  
   (E) Remembrance

209. **Humble**
   (A) Rich  
   (B) Waste  
   (C) Meek  
   (D) Modest  
   (E) Low

210. **Astonished**
   (A) Petrified  
   (B) Upset  
   (C) Dazed  
   (D) Fearful  
   (E) Surprised

211. **Stretch out**
   (A) Lie down  
   (B) Exercise  
   (C) Fall  
   (D) Elongate  
   (E) Extend out
235. **Lethargy**  
(A) Serenity  
(B) Listlessness  
(C) Impassivity  
(D) Laxity  

236. **Emaciated**  
(A) Tall  
(B) Languid  
(C) Very thin  
(D) Wise  

237. **Latent**  
(A) Concealed  
(B) Apparent  

**Directions:** In the following questions, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

217. **BEHEST**  
(A) Command  
(B) See  
(C) Attach  
(D) Harm  

218. **COLOSSUS**  
(A) Tall  
(B) Huge  
(C) Lofty  
(D) Towering  

219. **DEFER**  
(A) Respect  
(B) Disguise  

220. **EXASPERATION**  
(A) Exaltation  
(B) Irritation  
(C) Amplification  
(D) Exception  

221. **FRAGMENT**  
(A) Smell  
(B) Image  
(C) Portion  
(D) Impression
### Test of Synonyms

**Answer Keys**

#### BANKING EXAMINATIONS
1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B)

#### SSC EXAMINATIONS
6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (C) 10. (C) 11. (D) 12. (A) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (C) 17. (D)
18. (A) 19. (D) 20. (C) 21. (B) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (C) 26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (A)
30. (C) 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (D) 35. (C) 36. (B) 37. (D) 38. (B) 39. (D) 40. (B) 41. (A)
42. (B) 43. (D) 44. (D) 45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (D) 49. (A) 50. (B) 51. (D) 52. (D) 53. (D)
54. (C) 55. (D) 56. (C) 57. (A) 58. (C) 59. (C) 60. (D) 61. (D) 62. (C) 63. (B) 64. (D) 65. (D)
66. (B) 67. (A) 68. (A) 69. (A) 70. (B) 71. (C) 72. (B) 73. (D) 74. (A) 75. (C) 76. (B) 77. (C) 78. (B)

#### UPSC EXAMINATIONS
79. (D) 80. (C) 81. (D) 82. (A) 83. (B) 84. (B) 85. (D) 86. (B) 87. (D) 88. (A) 89. (A) 90. (C)
91. (B) 92. (C) 93. (C) 94. (A) 95. (A) 96. (A) 97. (D) 98. (D) 99. (A) 100. (C) 101. (D) 102. (A)
103. (B) 104. (A) 105. (A) 106. (C) 107. (A) 108. (B) 109. (C) 110. (B) 111. (B) 112. (A) 113. (A) 114. (C)
115. (A) 116. (D) 117. (B) 118. (D) 119. (A) 120. (B) 121. (B) 122. (C) 123. (B) 124. (A) 125. (A) 126. (A)
127. (C) 128. (C) 129. (D) 130. (B) 131. (D) 132. (B) 133. (A) 134. (D) 135. (B) 136. (D) 137. (B) 138. (B)
139. (A) 140. (B) 141. (D) 142. (B) 143. (C) 144. (A) 145. (B) 146. (D) 147. (B) 148. (A) 149. (A) 150. (B)
151. (C) 152. (B) 153. (A) 154. (D) 155. (B) 156. (A) 157. (C) 158. (C) 159. (C) 160. (D) 161. (C) 162. (C)
163. (A) 164. (D) 165. (A) 166. (A) 167. (B) 168. (D)

#### B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS
169. (B) 170. (D) 171. (B) 172. (C) 173. (B) 174. (A) 175. (D) 176. (C) 177. (D) 178. (C) 179. (C) 180. (D)
181. (A) 182. (B) 183. (B)

#### MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS
184. (A) 185. (D) 186. (D) 187. (D) 188. (C) 189. (B) 190. (A) 191. (C) 192. (A) 193. (A) 194. (B) 195. (B)
196. (D) 197. (C) 198. (C) 199. (B) 200. (A) 201. (C) 202. (C) 203. (A) 204. (C) 205. (A) 206. (B) 207. (A)
208. (A) 209. (D) 210. (E) 211. (A) 212. (C) 213. (C) 214. (A) 215. (C) 216. (A) 217. (A) 218. (B) 219. (C)
220. (B) 221. (C)
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Test of Antonyms

An antonym is a word having an opposite meaning to another word or nearly so. For example: ‘incite’ means to arouse to action or ‘exhort’. Its opposite word or its antonym can be ‘hinder’ or ‘discourage’. Similarly, ‘disparate’ which means unlike or unequal is an antonym of ‘similar’, which means ‘alike’.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

Select from amongst the four alternatives, marked a–d, the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. ABSTAIN
   (a) refuse   (b) oppose   (c) permit   (d) run away
2. CANDID
   (a) useless  (b) misleading  (c) worthless  (d) legal
3. IMPLICIT
   (a) satire    (b) baseless    (c) unexplained  (d) definite

*Answers*

1. (c)   2. (b)   3. (d)

*Explanations*

1. ‘Abstain’ means to withhold oneself from an action or self-indulgence, whereas ‘permit’ refers to the act of not preventing, i.e. opposite in meaning.
2. ‘Candid’ refers to revealing or expressing one’s true thoughts or feelings, whereas ‘misleading’ means something that is apt to give a false or mistaken impression.
3. ‘Implicit’ refers to something that is not revealed in words but can be inferred from the evidence, whereas ‘definite’ refers to expressions unclouded by any ambiguity.

**SET-II**

In each of the following questions there are four pairs of words marked a–d. Each pairs, except one, consist of two words that are opposite in meaning to each other. Select the odd pair.
CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT 1

Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

1. GRANDIOSE  (a) pretentious  (b) brilliant  (c) egoistic  (d) modest
2. ABSTINENCE  (a) indulgence  (b) self-denial  (c) afraid  (d) devotion
3. IMPERMEABLE  (a) resistant  (b) concrete  (c) permeable  (d) sound
4. EXECRABLE  (a) repulsive  (b) unhappy  (c) blamed  (d) laudable
5. GAINSAY  (a) oppose  (b) disapprove  (c) forbid  (d) agree
6. FERAL  (a) grim  (b) natural  (c) unyielding  (d) tame
7. ABYSMAL  (a) eternal  (b) superb  (c) immeasurable  (d) beneath
8. INDIGENT  (a) inferior  (b) wealthy  (c) subordinate  (d) insolvent
9. EXTANT  (a) existing  (b) fashionable  (c) dynamic  (d) lost
10. GRANDILOQUENT  (a) redundant  (b) overbearing  (c) straight-forward  (d) elaborate
11. AUTONOMOUS  (a) absolute  (b) separate  (c) self-directed  (d) dependent
12. DEFAULT  (a) unlimited  (b) payment  (c) principal  (d) evasion
13. EUPHORIA  (a) despair  (b) excitement  (c) stimulation  (d) stamina
14. INTIMATE  (a) declare  (b) release  (c) close  (d) distance
15. PUNCTILIOUS  (a) former  (b) careless  (c) observant  (d) moderate
16. DISSEMINATED  (a) network  (b) interact  (c) concentrated  (d) acquaint
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test of Antonyms</th>
<th>6.3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>18. HYPERBOLE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) exaggeration</td>
<td>(b) understatement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19. AMBITIOUS</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) submissive</td>
<td>(b) misleading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>20. INADVERTENTLY</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) fearful</td>
<td>(b) impartial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) accidentally</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>21. PROFOUND</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) superficial</td>
<td>(b) obscure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>22. GARRULOUS</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) talkative</td>
<td>(b) frank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23. FRUGALITY</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) thrift</td>
<td>(b) generosity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24. ACCRETION</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) erosion</td>
<td>(b) addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25. EQUABLE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) calm</td>
<td>(b) standardize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>26. CAUTIOUSLY</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) carelessly</td>
<td>(b) genuinely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>27. RELUCTANT</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) inclined</td>
<td>(b) worried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>28. FALSE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) inaccurate</td>
<td>(b) incorrect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>29. CONDEMN</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) avoid</td>
<td>(b) worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>30. AGGRESSIVE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) assertive</td>
<td>(b) proud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>31. LIBERAL</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) tolerant</td>
<td>(b) educated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>32. SCARCE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) thick</td>
<td>(b) enlarge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>33. SEGREGATE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) abolish</td>
<td>(b) confuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>34. MOISTURE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) dryness</td>
<td>(b) delicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>35. COUNSEL</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) advise</td>
<td>(b) oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>36. AUDACIOUS</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) manifest</td>
<td>(b) obvious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>37. CITE</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) good</td>
<td>(b) conceal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>38. CHAOS</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) symmetric</td>
<td>(b) inexperienced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>39. AFFLUENT</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) talkative</td>
<td>(b) poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>40. RELUCTANT</strong>&lt;br&gt; (a) agreeable</td>
<td>(b) enthusiastic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
41. CALM
   (a) relaxed  (b) easy  (c) uncomfortable  (d) cosy
42. EXTINCT
   (a) useless  (b) irrelevant  (c) obscure  (d) unimportant
43. SIGNIFICANT
   (a) distinct  (b) extreme  (c) alive  (d) unimportant
44. EXTRAVAGANT
   (a) miserly  (b) uneconomical  (c) mean  (d) narrow-minded
45. APPLAUD
   (a) request  (b) criticise  (c) pray  (d) flatter
46. ABUNDANT
   (a) long  (b) heavy  (c) minute  (d) excessive
47. THRIVE
   (a) survive  (b) revive  (c) entertain  (d) deteriorate
48. ECONOMISE
   (a) reduce  (b) save  (c) minimise  (d) expensive
49. GRUESOME
   (a) pleasant  (b) rude  (c) fresh  (d) clear
50. DOUBT
   (a) ignorance  (b) dullness  (c) mistake  (d) belief
51. TRIUMPH
   (a) excitement  (b) failure  (c) gain  (d) joy
52. OUTSTANDING
   (a) admirable  (b) not included  (c) notorious  (d) interesting
53. VOLUMINOUS
   (a) long  (b) sleek  (c) shining  (d) loud
54. HOMELY
   (a) rough  (b) outgoing  (c) smooth  (d) beautiful
55. EXTRAVAGANT
   (a) expensive  (b) thrifty  (c) unlimited  (d) proud
56. CRUEL
   (a) indifferent  (b) merciful  (c) dreadful  (d) hateful
57. MARVELLOUS
   (a) pleasing  (b) charming  (c) attractive  (d) shabby
58. TRANSMIT
   (a) show  (b) reply  (c) withhold  (d) televise
59. ELOQUENT
   (a) inarticulate  (b) clear  (c) lucid  (d) coherent
60. COMMUNICATE
   (a) impassive  (b) animated  (c) mobile  (d) open
61. STRIPPED
   (a) covered  (b) naked  (c) exposed  (d) unclothed
62. REVEALED
   (a) bare  (b) open  (c) concealed  (d) naked
63. BURIED
   (a) shown  (b) marked  (c) obscured  (d) hidden
64. DISPLAY
   (a) exhibit  (b) show  (c) demonstrate  (d) conceal
65. IMPRECISION
   (a) accuracy          (b) wrong          (c) mistake          (d) erroneousness
66. ERROR
   (a) fallacy           (b) impropriety  (c) unsuitability  (d) correctness
67. SETBACK
   (a) bonus             (b) misfortune  (c) shock           (d) upset
68. ASSIST
   (a) aid               (b) help         (c) hinder          (d) facilitate
69. PREVENT
   (a) stop              (b) permit        (c) check           (d) avoid
70. DESTRUCTION
   (a) preservation      (b) ruin          (c) damage          (d) wreckage
71. SPOIL
   (a) improve           (b) blemish      (c) destroy         (d) blight
72. ENHANCE
   (a) boost             (b) increase      (c) damage          (d) advance
73. UNION
   (a) separation        (b) combination  (c) merger          (d) blending
74. STRENGTHEN
   (a) introduce         (b) debilitate   (c) conclude        (d) fortify
75. MAGNIFY
   (a) produce           (b) support      (c) reduce          (d) destroy

**Answers**
1. (d)  2. (a)  3. (c)  4. (d)  5. (c)  6. (d)  7. (d)  8. (b)  9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (d)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (a) 22. (d) 23. (b) 24. (a)
25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (c) 29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (b) 36. (d)
37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (c) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (d)
49. (a) 50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (b) 53. (b) 54. (b) 55. (b) 56. (b) 57. (d) 58. (c) 59. (a) 60. (a)
61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (a) 64. (d) 65. (a) 66. (d) 67. (a) 68. (c) 69. (b) 70. (a) 71. (a) 72. (c)
73. (a) 74. (b) 75. (c)

**WORKOUT 2**

Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

1. INDOLENT
   (a) apathetic        (b) casual          (c) industrious  (d) heedless
2. DETERRENT
   (a) incitement       (b) confinement  (c) disincentive (d) intervention
3. FINESSE
   (a) elegance         (b) neglect      (c) proposition (d) clumsiness
4. GENIALITY
   (a) warmth           (b) hostility    (c) reciprocity (d) amenities
5. PREAMBLE
   (a) preface          (b) commencement  (c) postscript (d) tender
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ANARCHY</td>
<td>(a) destruction</td>
<td>(b) indiscipline</td>
<td>(c) relaxation</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>INSOUCIANCE</td>
<td>(a) indifferent</td>
<td>(b) composure</td>
<td>(c) interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>DISSOLUTION</td>
<td>(a) suspension</td>
<td>(b) inauguration</td>
<td>(c) partition</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>AVARICE</td>
<td>(a) cupidity</td>
<td>(b) conservation</td>
<td>(c) indulgence</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>CONVEX</td>
<td>(a) concave</td>
<td>(b) u-shape</td>
<td>(c) bent</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>GLIB</td>
<td>(a) apparent</td>
<td>(b) strong</td>
<td>(c) superficial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>INTRACTABLE</td>
<td>(a) wayward</td>
<td>(b) abstinent</td>
<td>(c) bleak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>METICULOUS</td>
<td>(a) careless</td>
<td>(b) particular</td>
<td>(c) calculated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>PLETHORA</td>
<td>(a) profusion</td>
<td>(b) current</td>
<td>(c) balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>FACILITATE</td>
<td>(a) assist</td>
<td>(b) expiate</td>
<td>(c) impede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>DORMANT</td>
<td>(a) latent</td>
<td>(b) active</td>
<td>(c) indolent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>AMENABLE</td>
<td>(a) agreeable</td>
<td>(b) bound</td>
<td>(c) submissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>PIETY</td>
<td>(a) docility</td>
<td>(b) seriousness</td>
<td>(c) wickedness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>DENOUEMENT</td>
<td>(a) start</td>
<td>(b) issue</td>
<td>(c) stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>INTRANSIGENCE</td>
<td>(a) obstinacy</td>
<td>(b) protection</td>
<td>(c) flexibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>MOTLEY</td>
<td>(a) mixed</td>
<td>(b) intense</td>
<td>(c) composite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>FAWNING</td>
<td>(a) toadying</td>
<td>(b) assertive</td>
<td>(c) comply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>PERFUNCTORY</td>
<td>(a) obligatory</td>
<td>(b) thoughtful</td>
<td>(c) impersonal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>DISTILL</td>
<td>(a) extract</td>
<td>(b) infuse</td>
<td>(c) rare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>INERT</td>
<td>(a) tight</td>
<td>(b) immobile</td>
<td>(c) moving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>SAVORY</td>
<td>(a) sad</td>
<td>(b) hidden</td>
<td>(c) lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>FULFILLED</td>
<td>(a) satirical</td>
<td>(b) dry</td>
<td>(c) gorgeous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>RECLUSIVE</td>
<td>(a) joined</td>
<td>(b) obscure</td>
<td>(c) gregarious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
29. COURTEOUS
   (a) flaccid   (b) emollient   (c) insolent   (d) scrupulous
30. USURP
   (a) rise rapidly   (b) use fully   (c) produce quickly   (d) own rightfully
31. ACRIMONIOUS
   (a) legal   (b) severe   (c) cursive   (d) harmonious
32. SKEPTIC
   (a) cryptic   (b) believer   (c) support   (d) eminent
33. INDUBITABLE
   (a) wavering   (b) aesthetic   (c) unmitigated   (d) questionable
34. DELETIOUS
   (a) impulsive   (b) salubrious   (c) pathetic   (d) inclusive
35. PUISSANCE
   (a) ignorance   (b) approbation   (c) impotence   (d) repudiation
36. SYCOPHANCY
   (a) speak harmoniously   (b) shout harshly   (c) push forcefully   (d) advise candidly
37. ABERRATION
   (a) typical behaviour   (b) correct manners   (c) straight aim   (d) full truthfulness
38. ANOMALOUS
   (a) capacious   (b) vicious   (c) connected   (d) usual
39. COGNISANCE
   (a) idiom   (b) ignorance   (c) abeyance   (d) anecdote
40. QUIESCENT
   (a) restless   (b) exempt   (c) malignant   (d) mendicant
41. ESCHEW
   (a) traduce   (b) invite   (c) use   (d) emanate
42. TACITURN
   (a) dubious   (b) garrulous   (c) strategic   (d) pleasant
43. RECONDITE
   (a) miniature   (b) philosopher   (c) arable   (d) obvious
44. REDUNDANT
   (a) dilatory   (b) apocryphal   (c) astute   (d) necessary
45. RESTITUTION
   (a) inflation   (b) cataclysm   (c) deprivation   (d) constitution
46. PARSIMONY
   (a) closely held   (b) free spending   (c) acting apishly   (d) poorly expressed
47. PERSPICACITY
   (a) homelike ambiance   (b) precise meaning   (c) vague memory   (d) partial fulfillment
48. PREPOSTEROUS
   (a) complaisant   (b) conceited   (c) apologetic   (d) credible
49. SANCTIMONIOUS
   (a) proud   (b) stubborn   (c) wealthy   (d) devout
50. EXTIRPATE
   (a) preserve   (b) inseminate   (c) ingratiating   (d) enter
51. CAPRICIOUS
   (a) redoubtable   (b) constant   (c) phlegmatic   (d) solitary
52. CASUISTARY
   (a) resultant   (b) interior   (c) sediment   (d) verity
53. CONTUMELY
   (a) willingness
   (b) sporadically
   (c) praise
   (d) augmented

54. SEDULOUS
   (a) vociferous
   (b) derelict
   (c) concomitant
   (d) itinerant

55. IMPERTURBABLE
   (a) militant
   (b) cynical
   (c) conical
   (d) agitated

56. PROFUSION
   (a) travesty
   (b) validity
   (c) scarcity
   (d) retraction

57. TEMPERATE
   (a) aged
   (b) unlimited
   (c) truncated
   (d) inebriated

58. MITIGATION
   (a) aggravation
   (b) verdancy
   (c) obscenity
   (d) restriction

59. INIQUITY
   (a) fairness
   (b) rectitude
   (c) peace
   (d) apostasy

60. PROTUBERANCE
   (a) cadence
   (b) habitation
   (c) indentation
   (d) attachment

61. EFFULGENCE
   (a) murky
   (b) harshness
   (c) mercenary
   (d) quiet

62. AMELIORATE
   (a) increase
   (b) worsen
   (c) clasp
   (d) dissemble

63. BENIGN
   (a) sick
   (b) poor
   (c) damaged
   (d) evil

64. SALUTARY
   (a) noxious
   (b) objectionable
   (c) moderate
   (d) farewell

65. ALIENATE
   (a) go native
   (b) say clearly
   (c) make friends
   (d) give freely

66. DROLLERY
   (a) firm warning
   (b) serious statement
   (c) incredible threat
   (d) witty aside

67. RETALIATE
   (a) maintain serenity
   (b) stand tall
   (c) turn the other cheek
   (d) improve relations with

68. ANALYSIS
   (a) dialysis
   (b) electrolysis
   (c) parenthesis
   (d) synthesis

69. PEREMPTORY
   (a) humble
   (b) resistant
   (c) weak
   (d) deferential

70. CONDUCIVE
   (a) useless
   (b) favourable
   (c) contributory
   (d) helpful

71. INSOLVENT
   (a) physically pure
   (b) financially stable
   (c) metaphysically correct
   (d) chemically active

72. HOMOGENEOUS
   (a) parsimonious
   (b) consciousness
   (c) variegated
   (d) loquacious

73. AMALGAMATE
   (a) recriminate
   (b) procrastinate
   (c) scintillate
   (d) segregate

74. TEMERITY
   (a) immbroglio
   (b) diffidence
   (c) cognomen
   (d) effervescence

75. MUTATION
   (a) constancy
   (b) decency
   (c) adolescent
   (d) clangorous
76. SYBARITIC  
   (a) foolish  
   (b) obdurate  
   (c) consistent  
   (d) austere

77. PROSAIC  
   (a) fulsome  
   (b) mundane  
   (c) extraordinary  
   (d) certain

78. TENDER  
   (a) difficult  
   (b) leonine  
   (c) tepid  
   (d) hardened

79. INADEQUATE  
   (a) glossy  
   (b) rapid  
   (c) aspiring  
   (d) sufficient

80. NON-STRIATED  
   (a) marked  
   (b) striped  
   (c) plagued  
   (d) stippled

81. SCRUTINISE  
   (a) question  
   (b) leer  
   (c) sensitise  
   (d) disregard

82. LOFTY  
   (a) assessed  
   (b) debased  
   (c) general  
   (d) intrusive

83. COLOURLESS  
   (a) red  
   (b) black  
   (c) flamboyant  
   (d) vicious

84. CELEBRITY  
   (a) depression  
   (b) postponement  
   (c) slowness  
   (d) choler

85. FURIOUS  
   (a) medium  
   (b) restrained  
   (c) ticklish  
   (d) disjointed

86. OVERPOWER  
   (a) succumb  
   (b) twinge  
   (c) oust  
   (d) betray

87. PALACE  
   (a) manse  
   (b) dwelling  
   (c) skyscraper  
   (d) hovel

88. SUSPEND  
   (a) turn on  
   (b) resume  
   (c) switch  
   (d) pend

89. MUTTER  
   (a) please oneself  
   (b) resolve conflict  
   (c) speak distinctly  
   (d) digress randomly

90. TRANSPARENT  
   (a) indelicate  
   (b) neutral  
   (c) opaque  
   (d) somber

91. ENSEMBLE  
   (a) complement  
   (b) cacophony  
   (c) coordination  
   (d) solo

92. RETAIN  
   (a) allocate  
   (b) distract  
   (c) relegate  
   (d) discard

93. RADIATE  
   (a) approach  
   (b) cool  
   (c) absorb  
   (d) tranish

94. EPICURE  
   (a) a person ignorant about art  
   (b) a person dedicated to a cause  
   (c) a person motivated by greed  
   (d) a person indifferent to food

95. PREVARICATION  
   (a) tact  
   (b) consistency  
   (c) veracity  
   (d) silence

96. AMORTISE  
   (a) loosen  
   (b) denounce  
   (c) suddenly increase one’s indebtedness  
   (d) wisely cause to flourish

97. EMACIATION  
   (a) invigoration  
   (b) glorification  
   (c) amelioration  
   (d) inundation

98. UNALLOYED  
   (a) destabilised  
   (b) unregulated  
   (c) assimilated  
   (d) adulterated
99. MINATORY
   (a) reassuring
   (b) genuine
   (c) creative
   (d) obvious

100. FLUCTUATE
   (a) work for
   (b) flow over
   (c) follow from
   (d) remain steady

Answers
1. (c)  2. (a)  3. (d)  4. (b)  5. (c)  6. (d)  7. (c)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (a)  11. (d)  12. (d)
13. (a)  14. (d)  15. (c)  16. (b)  17. (d)  18. (c)  19. (a)  20. (d)  21. (d)  22. (b)  23. (b)  24. (d)
25. (c)  26. (d)  27. (d)  28. (c)  29. (c)  30. (d)  31. (d)  32. (b)  33. (d)  34. (b)  35. (c)  36. (d)
37. (a)  38. (d)  39. (b)  40. (a)  41. (c)  42. (b)  43. (d)  44. (b)  45. (b)  46. (b)  47. (d)  48. (d)
49. (d)  50. (a)  51. (b)  52. (d)  53. (c)  54. (b)  55. (b)  56. (c)  57. (d)  58. (a)  59. (b)  60. (c)
61. (a)  62. (b)  63. (d)  64. (a)  65. (c)  66. (b)  67. (c)  68. (d)  69. (d)  70. (a)  71. (b)  72. (c)
73. (d)  74. (b)  75. (a)  76. (d)  77. (c)  78. (d)  79. (d)  80. (b)  81. (d)  82. (b)  83. (c)  84. (c)
85. (b)  86. (a)  87. (d)  88. (b)  89. (c)  90. (c)  91. (d)  92. (d)  93. (c)  94. (d)  95. (c)  96. (c)
97. (a)  98. (d)  99. (a)  100. (d)

MOCK TESTS

TEST 1

No. of Questions : 25  
Time allotted : 15 minutes

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words, marked a-d. You are required to select a word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. MULTIFARIOUS
   (a) uniform
   (b) inconsistence
   (c) separate
   (d) homogenous

2. APPOSITE
   (a) competent
   (b) inappropriate
   (c) liable
   (d) connected

3. PLUMMET
   (a) climb
   (b) propel
   (c) release
   (d) shake

4. FLORID
   (a) fancy
   (b) busy
   (c) loud
   (d) plain

5. ANTEDILUVIAN
   (a) remote
   (b) modern
   (c) early
   (d) aged

6. DOCTRINAIRE
   (a) rigid
   (b) supporter
   (c) liberal
   (d) academic

7. MONOLITHIC
   (a) small
   (b) compatible
   (c) autocratic
   (d) steady

8. PALLID
   (a) wasted
   (b) colourless
   (c) neutral
   (d) dark

9. INSUPERABLE
   (a) impossible
   (b) resistance
   (c) powerful
   (d) easy

10. GOADED
    (a) forced
    (b) encourage
    (c) unprovoked
    (d) arouse

11. APPROBATION
    (a) regard
    (b) admiration
    (c) assent
    (d) disapproval

12. PERTURBED
    (a) influence
    (b) relaxed
    (c) transform
    (d) overcome
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<tr>
<td>13. INNOCUOUS</td>
<td>(a) harmless</td>
<td>(b) naïve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. CONCILIATORY</td>
<td>(a) provocation</td>
<td>(b) appeasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. DERIVATIVE</td>
<td>(a) derive</td>
<td>(b) connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. FUSION</td>
<td>(a) blend</td>
<td>(b) separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. PUSILLANIMOUS</td>
<td>(a) worried</td>
<td>(b) shaky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. IRRESOLUTE</td>
<td>(a) cheating</td>
<td>(b) confused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. ABSTEMIOUS</td>
<td>(a) meager</td>
<td>(b) economical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. CONVIVIAL</td>
<td>(a) glowing</td>
<td>(b) unfriendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. PERMEABLE</td>
<td>(a) leaky</td>
<td>(b) refined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. OVERWEENING</td>
<td>(a) arrogant</td>
<td>(b) unassuming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. INTANGIBLE</td>
<td>(a) concrete</td>
<td>(b) vague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. FLUX</td>
<td>(a) course</td>
<td>(b) instability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. SOPORIFIC</td>
<td>(a) hypnotic</td>
<td>(b) dreamy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answers**

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (d)

**TEST 2**

*No. of Questions: 25*

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words, marked a-d. You have to select a word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. TORTUOUS  (a) twisting (b) compound (c) straight (d) manifold
2. DESICCATED  (a) shriveled (b) dried (c) dehydrated (d) fresh
3. INCONSEQUENTIAL  (a) illogical (b) doubtful (c) incoherent (d) important
4. EXACTING  (a) elementary (b) smooth (c) easy (d) effortless
5. FALLOW  (a) empty (b) barbaric (c) desert (d) cultivated
6. VIABLE  (a) feasible (b) impossible (c) credible (d) rational
7. INUNDATED  
   (a) idle  
   (b) encompass  
   (c) consume  
   (d) hectic  
8. PIQUED  
   (a) upset  
   (b) craze  
   (c) pleased  
   (d) bitter  
9. TREMULOUS  
   (a) shaky  
   (b) anxious  
   (c) unsettled  
   (d) steady  
10. FORBEARANCE  
    (a) restraint  
    (b) escape  
    (c) departure  
    (d) impatience  
11. INVECTIVE  
    (a) insulting  
    (b) praise  
    (c) sarcastic  
    (d) backbiting  
12. JUNTA  
    (a) democracy  
    (b) alliance  
    (c) stratocracy  
    (d) cartel  
13. LEVITY  
    (a) humor  
    (b) gratification  
    (c) nonsense  
    (d) gravity  
14. CRAVEN  
    (a) weak  
    (b) bold  
    (c) scared  
    (d) anxious  
15. PROHIBITIVE  
    (a) excessive  
    (b) absolute  
    (c) expensive  
    (d) affordable  
16. INCURSION  
    (a) attack  
    (b) invasion  
    (c) advance  
    (d) retreat  
17. VACUOUS  
    (a) plain  
    (b) clear  
    (c) bright  
    (d) desert  
18. TURBID  
    (a) clear  
    (b) muddy  
    (c) confused  
    (d) dense  
19. SENTIENT  
    (a) aware  
    (b) attentive  
    (c) informed  
    (d) unconscious  
20. TACIT  
    (a) indicated  
    (b) inherent  
    (c) explicit  
    (d) involved  
21. NEGATED  
    (a) disagree  
    (b) declare  
    (c) redeem  
    (d) valid  
22. PHLEGMATIC  
    (a) different  
    (b) energetic  
    (c) deliberate  
    (d) collected  
23. REFUTE  
    (a) convict  
    (b) degrade  
    (c) reduce  
    (d) prove  
24. INSENSIBLE  
    (a) sensitive  
    (b) numb  
    (c) sluggish  
    (d) clumpy  
25. SPORADIC  
    (a) periodic  
    (b) odd  
    (c) regular  
    (d) exceptional

**Answers**

1. (c)  2. (d)  3. (d)  4. (c)  5. (d)  6. (b)  7. (a)  8. (c)  9. (d)  10. (d)  11. (b)  12. (a)  13. (d)  14. (b)  15. (d)  16. (d)  17. (c)  18. (a)  19. (d)  20. (c)  21. (d)  22. (b)  23. (d)  24. (a)  25. (c)
PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold.

[IBPS (BSO) Exam 2012]

1. Lack
   (A) Presence
   (B) Sufficiency
   (C) Charisma
   (D) Adequacy
   (E) Dearth

2. Inconceivable
   (A) Visible
   (B) Truthful
   (C) Incredible
   (D) Apparent
   (E) Complex

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2016]

3. Fortify
   (A) Undermine
   (B) Intensify
   (C) Strengthen
   (D) Support

4. Misanthropist
   (A) Pedant
   (B) Pragmatist
   (C) Zealot
   (D) Philanthropist

5. Abstain
   (A) Dismiss
   (B) Indulge
   (C) Disgrace
   (D) Repel

6. Ostracize
   (A) Crucify
   (B) Shun
   (C) Discard
   (D) Patronize

7. Unapproachable
   (A) Unclear
   (B) Accessible
   (C) Withdrawn
   (D) Casual

8. Erudite
   (A) Immature
   (B) Unimaginative
   (C) Professional
   (D) Ignorant

9. Subsequent
   (A) Preceding
   (B) Aloof
   (C) Dismissive
   (D) Inferior

10. Profuse
    (A) Sacred
    (B) Meager
    (C) Adverse
    (D) Ambiguous

11. Agony
    (A) Ecstasy
    (B) Conflict
    (C) Misery
    (D) Sorrow

12. Redundant
    (A) Wordy
    (B) Concise
    (C) Repetitions
    (D) Surplus.

13. PERNICIOUS
    (A) Permanent
    (B) Beneficial
    (C) Parochial
    (D) Dangerous

[SSC CGL (Pre) Recruitment Exam 2013]

14. ACCELERATE
    (A) Supervise
    (B) Slacken
    (C) Control
    (D) Check
15. **PRUDENT**  
(A) Shortsighted  
(B) Reckless  
(C) Inconsiderate  
(D) Injudicious

16. **MAGNANIMITY**  
(A) Enmity  
(B) Meanness

17. **CONFIRM**  
(A) Strengthen  
(B) Oppose  
(C) Contradict  
(D) Verify

18. **ABRUPT**  
(A) Gradual  
(B) Hasty  
(C) Blunt  
(D) Unexpected

19. **FORMER**  
(A) Later  
(B) Latter  
(C) Informal  
(D) Latest

20. **IMITATION**  
(A) Spurious  
(B) Unadulterated

23. **WITHER**  
(A) Shine  
(B) Bloom  
(C) Excel  
(D) Wilt

24. **COMPASSIONATE**  
(A) Unlawful  
(B) Heartless  
(C) Untrustworthy  
(D) Indecisive

25. **TASTY**  
(A) Delicious  
(B) Insipid  
(C) Appetizing  
(D) Palatable

26. **INQUISITIVE**  
(A) Intrusive  
(B) Cooperative  
(C) Unsympathetic  
(D) Indifferent

27. **DILATE**  
(A) Frustrate  
(B) Contract  
(C) Expand  
(D) Rotate

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]

15. **PRUDENT**  
(A) Shortsighted  
(B) Reckless  
(C) Inconsiderate  
(D) Injudicious

16. **MAGNANIMITY**  
(A) Enmity  
(B) Meanness

17. **CONFIRM**  
(A) Strengthen  
(B) Oppose  
(C) Contradict  
(D) Verify

21. **DYNAMIC**  
(A) Static  
(B) Stupid  
(C) Strange  
(D) Stout

22. **STABILITY**  
(A) Opposition  
(B) Carelessness  
(C) Disparity  
(D) Inconsistency

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]
33. **Adulterate**  
   (A) Contaminate  
   (B) Purify  
   (C) Wash  
   (D) Stain

34. **Vain**  
   (A) Conceited  
   (B) Egotistic  
   (C) Humble  
   (D) Proud

35. **IMPECCABLE**  
   (A) Faulty  
   (B) Tedious  
   (C) Flashy  
   (D) Boring

36. **AMALGAMATE**  
   (A) Separate  
   (B) Combine  
   (C) Assimilate  
   (D) Integrate

37. **ZENITH**  
   (A) Climax  
   (B) Crisis

38. **INFLUX**  
   (A) Reflex  
   (B) Deflection  
   (C) Effluent  
   (D) Exodus

39. **ORDERLY**  
   (A) Semitic  
   (B) Colic  
   (C) Democratic  
   (D) Chaotic

40. **HASTEN**  
   (A) Dash  
   (B) Dawdle  
   (C) Hurry  
   (D) Scurry

41. **SPIRITED**  
   (A) Animated  
   (B) Excited  
   (C) Lively  
   (D) Dull

42. **FORTHRIGHT**  
   (A) Blunt  
   (B) Tricky  
   (C) Candid  
   (D) Plainspoken

43. **ANTAGONISM**  
   (A) Cordiality  
   (B) Animosity  
   (C) Hostility  
   (D) Enmity

44. **VANITY**  
   (A) Humanity  
   (B) Humility  
   (C) Pretension  
   (D) Arrogance

45. **IMPETUOUS**  
   (A) Agitated  
   (B) Impulsive  
   (C) Cautious  
   (D) Reckless

46. **APPROACHED**  
   (A) Retreated  
   (B) Reached  
   (C) Arrived  
   (D) reproached

47. **CULMINATION**  
   (A) Completion  
   (B) Climax  
   (C) Conclusion  
   (D) Beginning

48. **INCLUDE**  
   (A) Embrace  
   (B) Embody  
   (C) Eliminate  
   (D) Enclose

49. **Unpredictable**  
   (A) Pliable  
   (B) Reliable  
   (C) Possible  
   (D) Potential

50. **KNACK**  
    (A) Talent  
    (B) Dullness

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**[SSC Graduate Level (Tier-I) Exam 2012]**

**[SSC GL (Tier-I) & FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]**

**[SSC GL (Tier-I) & (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]**
51. PERNICIOUS
   (A) Prolonged
   (B) Ruinous
   (C) Ruthless
   (D) Beneficial

52. OPULENCE
   (A) Luxury
   (B) Transparency
   (C) Wealth
   (D) Poverty

53. FOMENT
   (A) Repulse
   (B) Cease
   (C) Control
   (D) Quell

54. TARDY
   (A) Prompt
   (B) Gradual

55. SACRED
   (A) Profuse
   (B) Prolific
   (C) Profound
   (D) Profane

56. STERILE
   (A) Lively
   (B) Fertile
   (C) Plenty
   (D) Useful

57. PROMINENT
   (A) Prompt
   (B) Prolong
   (C) Insignificant
   (D) Prove

58. MEMORY
   (A) Reminder
   (B) Forgetfulness

59. RELISH
   (A) Tolerate
   (B) Refuse
   (C) Disgust
   (D) Relent

60. INDUSTRIOUS
   (A) Industrial
   (B) Lazy
   (C) Smart
   (D) Intelligent

61. CORRUPT
   (A) Honest
   (B) Unclean
   (C) Heartless
   (D) Hateful

62. PROMINENT
   (A) Notorious
   (B) Obscure

63. DESTRUCTIVE
   (A) Structural
   (B) Constructive
   (C) Wind speed
   (D) Static

64. VAGUE
   (A) Unclear
   (B) Definite
   (C) Cloudy
   (D) Ambiguous

65. PERFECT
   (A) Imperfect
   (B) Ugly

66. DEFICIT
   (A) Explicit
   (B) Implicit
   (C) Surplus
   (D) Superfluous
67. **BANE**
   (A) Profit
   (B) Disadvantage
   (C) Boon
   (D) None of the above

68. **ANTIQUE**
   (A) Obsolete
   (B) New
   (C) Boutique
   (D) Physique

69. **FLAGRANT**
   (A) Modest
   (B) Mediocre
   (C) Meek
   (D) Mild

70. **WHOLESALE**
   (A) Discursive
   (B) Unhealthy

71. **Anticipation**
   (A) Inattentive
   (B) Sensible
   (C) Actual
   (D) Apparent

72. **Susceptible**
   (A) Incredible
   (B) Immune
   (C) Predictable
   (D) Unpredictable

73. **Frugal**
   (A) Miserly
   (B) Gluttonous
   (C) Plentiful
   (D) Extravagant

74. **Cessation**
   (A) Commencement
   (B) Renewal

75. **Procrastinate**
   (A) Experiment
   (B) Expedite
   (C) Exclude
   (D) Propagate

76. **Potent**
   (A) Inefficient
   (B) Soft
   (C) Fragile
   (D) Weak

77. **Contradiction**
   (A) Opposition
   (B) Adjustment
   (C) Confirmation
   (D) Agreement

78. **Relinquish**
   (A) Reinstate
   (B) Displace
   (C) Reclalm
   (D) Retain

79. **Unpredictable**
   (A) Dependable
   (B) Nature

80. **Stern**
   (A) Lenient
   (B) Crabby
   (C) Polite
   (D) Unreasonable

81. **Suspicion**
   (A) Doubt
   (B) Whim
   (C) Indifference
   (D) Trust

82. **Despair**
   (A) Sneer
   (B) Compliment
83. **TRANSPARENT**
   (A) Translucent
   (B) Opaque
   (C) Clear
   (D) Sharp

84. **DORMANT**
   (A) Acute
   (B) Active
   (C) Able
   (D) Ablaze

85. **CHIVALROUS**
   (A) Gallant
   (B) Dastardly
   (C) Amorous
   (D) Defiant

86. **ERUDITE**
   (A) Illiterate
   (B) Crude
   (C) Boring
   (D) Ignorant

87. **RENOVED**
   (A) Famous
   (B) Owned
   (C) Unowned
   (D) Unknown

88. **UNANIMITY**
   (A) Amity
   (B) Enmity
   (C) Disagreement
   (D) Disagreement

89. **VICE**
   (A) Fame
   (B) Virtue

90. **Philanthropic**
   (A) Self-centered
   (B) Benevolent
   (C) Benign
   (D) Unsparing

91. **Opulent**
   (A) Poor
   (B) Sumptuous
   (C) Drooping
   (D) Wealthy

92. **R ECED E**
   (A) Advance
   (B) Retrograde

93. **REMOVED**
   (A) Moved
   (B) Remove
   (C) Repair
   (D) Eliminate

94. **R ECED E**
   (A) Advance
   (B) Retrograde

95. **Perpetual**
   (A) Intermittent
   (B) Frequent
   (C) Continuous
   (D) Rare

96. **Unruly**
   (A) Uneven
   (B) Undue
   (C) Orderly
   (D) Dirty

**UPSC EXAMINATIONS**

*Directions:* Each item in this section consists of an underlined word in given sentences. Each sentence is followed by four words. Select the word which is most nearly **opposite** in meaning to the underlined word.

97. He handled the machine with **deft** fingers.
   (A) delicate
   (B) sturdy
   (C) quick
   (D) clumsy

98. I was deeply affected by his **urban** behaviour.
   (A) rural
   (B) rude
   (C) irrational
   (D) indifferent
99. His timidity proved costly.
   (A) arrogance  
   (B) boldness  
   (C) skillfulness  
   (D) cunning  

100. Arrangements were made to handle the mammoth gathering tactfully.
    (A) significant  
    (B) small  
    (C) unruly  
    (D) noisy  

101. He was engrossed in his work when I walked in.
     (A) occupied  
     (B) inattentive  
     (C) engaged  
     (D) absent  

102. These are the main points of the preceding paragraph.
     (A) following  
     (B) previous  
     (C) first  
     (D) last  

103. He made a shrewd guess.
     (A) clever  
     (B) wild  
     (C) incorrect  
     (D) discriminating  

104. He is suffering from a severe cough.
     (A) violent  
     (B) mild  
     (C) bad  
     (D) continuous  

105. Cumulatively, the effect of these thugs quite bad.
     (A) Individually  
     (B) Obviously  
     (C) Decreasing  
     (D) Collectively  

106. He was conspicuous because of his colourful shirt.
     (A) charming  
     (B) ugly  
     (C) small  
     (D) unnoticeable  

107. He hates these continual arguments with friend.
     (A) repeated  
     (B) irrational  
     (C) occasional  
     (D) regular  

108. John is always shabbily dressed.
     (A) decently  
     (B) beautifully  
     (C) extravagantly  
     (D) scantily  

109. The new manager of the bank is urbane is his manners.
     (A) civilized  
     (B) slow  
     (C) rude  
     (D) foolish  

110. It is necessary to develop thrifty habits to be able to lead a comfortable life.
     (A) expensive  
     (B) extravagant  
     (C) economical  
     (D) good  

111. Many people suffer because of pride.
     (A) lowliness  
     (B) submission  
     (C) humility  
     (D) obedience  

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or phrases as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Select the word or phrase which is nearly opposite to the meaning of the original word and mark the correct response as (A), (B), (C) or (D) as the case may be, in your answer sheet.

112. FORBID
    (A) Forgive  
    (B) Allow  
    (C) Refuse  
    (D) Deprive  

113. AMBIGUOUS
    (A) Definite  
    (B) Constant  
    (C) Shapeless  
    (D) Determined  

114. COUNTERFEIT
    (A) Destructive  
    (B) Genuine  
    (C) Affirm  
    (D) Harmonize  

115. FUSION
    (A) Melting  
    (B) Fixture  
    (C) Amendment  
    (D) Separation  

[NDA (I) Exam 2015]
116. ESCALATE
   (A) Bring down
   (B) Isolate
   (C) Slope down
   (D) Reject

117. TERMINATE
   (A) Imitate
   (B) Interrupt

118. GRAVITATE
   (A) Meditate
   (B) Become serious
   (C) Deteriorate
   (D) Retreat

119. PARTIALLY
   (A) Impartially
   (B) Entirely
   (C) Favoring one party
   (D) Not together

120. DECEASED
   (A) Paralyzed
   (B) Sickly
   (C) Living
   (D) Misled

121. STERILE
   (A) Barren
   (B) Productive

Directions: In this section, each item consists of a word or a phrase which is underlined in the sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the underlined word or phrase.

124. Kapil’s bowling yesterday proved very costly.
   (A) economical
   (B) frugal
   (C) thrifty
   (D) expensive

125. I cannot see much likeness between the two boys.
   (A) enmity
   (B) hatred
   (C) difference
   (D) dislike

126. I am still dubious about that plan.
   (A) certain
   (B) doubtful
   (C) docile
   (D) faithful

127. The wise say that life is meant not merely to accumulate wealth but for self-realization.
   (A) amass
   (B) produce
   (C) scatter
   (D) gather

128. He will never turn down your request.
   (A) turn up
   (B) turn over

129. Real happiness does not lie in material possessions alone.
   (A) Physical
   (B) essential
   (C) spiritual
   (D) manual

130. I was upset by his hostile attitude.
   (A) friendly
   (B) positive
   (C) negative
   (D) inimical

131. Ashoka was a magnificent king.
   (A) small
   (B) petty
   (C) kind
   (D) majestic

132. Mala is always defiant in her behavior.
   (A) obedient
   (B) rebellious
   (C) meek
   (D) friendly
133. I find his views **repugnant**.
   (A) amiable               (C) amoral
   (B) repulsive            (D) apolitical

**Directions:** In this section each item consists of a word printed in capital letters followed by words or phrases listed as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning of the word in capital letters.  

134. **OMNISCIENT**  
   (A) Subordinate  
   (B) Ignorant  
   (C) Ignoble  
   (D) Weak
   **Directions:** Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or group of words. Select the antonym of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.  

[NDA/NA Exam 2013]

137. **LETHAL**  
   (A) Harmless  
   (B) Gentle  
   (C) Soft  
   (D) Non-poisonous

135. **MYSTIFY**  
   (A) Enlighten  
   (B) Inform  
   (C) Communicate  
   (D) Make unholy

136. **JEOPARDISE**  
   (A) Help  
   (B) Encourage

138. **HAZARDOUS**  
   (A) Innocent  
   (B) Peaceful  
   (C) Secure

139. His **CANDID** remarks impressed the authorities.  
   (A) Blunt  
   (B) Guarded  
   (C) Sincere  
   (D) Unconventional

140. The guilty appealed to the jury to **CONDONE** his punishment.  
   (A) Accept  
   (B) Forgive  
   (C) Condemn  
   (D) Criticise

141. His family **SEVERED** ties with him for marrying inter-caste.  
   (A) Joined  
   (B) Included  
   (C) Detached  
   (D) Disrupted

142. It is easy to understand his **FUZZY** thoughts.  
   (A) Misty  
   (B) Vague  
   (C) Clear  
   (D) Useful

143. He drove his car through **SLIMY** road to reach your office.  
   (A) Ugly  
   (B) Clean  
   (C) Beautiful  
   (D) Slippery

144. We are **ANXIOUS** to avoid any problems with regard to this.  
   (A) Cool  
   (B) Composed  
   (C) Careless  
   (D) Worried

145. The railway lines are **EXTENDED** and we are quite happy about it.  
   (A) Protracted  
   (B) Widened  
   (C) Curtailed  
   (D) Elongated

146. There was a fire this morning. They were lucky to **ESCAPE** it.  
   (A) Arrest  
   (B) Arrive/Expose  
   (C) Evade  
   (D) Conceive

147. Domestic violence is a very **INHUMAN** act.  
   (A) Indifferent  
   (B) Compassionate  
   (C) Terrible  
   (D) Ferocious

148. His **ELOQUENT** speech helped him bag the award  
   (A) Lucid  
   (B) Vivid  
   (C) Short  
   (D) Inarticulate
149. The students council was DISSOLVED as the university closed for vacation
(A) rejected
(B) continued
(C) allowed
(D) disbanded

150. The older ways of threshing wheat have become OBSOLETE.
(A) extinct
(B) outdated
(C) fashionable
(D) modern

151. My family DISSUADED me from giving up the lacerative assignment
(A) persuaded
(B) prevented
(C) disagreed
(D) agreed

152. Not taking medicines regularly turned out to be HAZARDOUS for him.
(A) grouchy
(B) grotesque
(C) safe
(D) perilous

153. His success is a TRIBUTE to his mother’s dedication for her children.
(A) criticism
(B) honour
(C) praise
(D) admiration

154. The developed countries should stop selling LETHAL weapons.
(A) injurious
(B) innocent
(C) dangerous
(D) harmless

155. Use of the narcotic drugs is PROHIBITED in the hostel rooms.
(A) banned
(B) impeded
(C) permitted
(D) restricted

156. My son is gifted with an extraordinarily INQUISITIVE mind.
(A) dull
(B) unattractive
(C) capable
(D) curious

157. Jobs are difficult to get as the economy is in great RECESSION.
(A) inflation
(B) deflation
(C) jubilant
(D) boom

158. The boy RECOILED at the sight of the snake.
(A) shrank
(B) moved forward
(C) pushed backwards
(D) expanded

Directions: Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters. 

159. PLENTIFUL
(A) Handful
(B) Rare
(C) Small
(D) Scanty

160. URBANE
(A) Elegant
(B) Slow
(C) Crude
(D) Foolish

161. FAMOUS
(A) Notorious
(B) Ignorant
(C) Completely unknown
(D) Worthless

162. SPURIOUS
(A) Genuine
(B) Authentic
(C) Real
(D) Artificial

163. SUCCEED
(A) Achieve
(B) Fail
(C) Move fast
(D) Lose

164. PROUD
(A) Humble
(B) Kind
(C) Gentle
(D) Decent
165. LEISURELY
   (A) Idly
   (B) Lazily
   (C) Foolishly
   (D) Hurriedly

169. GRACEFUL
   (A) Awkward
   (B) Ignorant
   (C) Slow
   (D) Disloyal

166. BARREN
   (A) Wet
   (B) Rich
   (C) Fertile
   (D) Exception

170. ATTRACT
   (A) Severe
   (B) Repel
   (C) Dispel
   (D) Diminish

167. CONCEAL
   (A) Reveal
   (B) Show off
   (C) Describe
   (D) Explain

171. PROVOKE
   (A) Attract
   (B) Convince
   (C) Gratify
   (D) Pacify

168. ACCEPTANCE
   (A) Demote
   (B) Throw in
   (C) Rejection
   (D) Turn in

172. VAGUE
   (A) Clear
   (B) Pleasant
   (C) Profound
   (D) Sufficient

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In these questions, a keyword followed by four choices. Choose the one opposite to it in the meaning.

[Global Business Operation (DU) Exam 2012]

173. COARSE
   (A) Dead
   (B) Fine
   (C) Dirty
   (D) Cloudy

176. EFFICIOUS
   (A) Useful
   (B) Skilled
   (C) Useless
   (D) Unskilled

174. SLENDER
   (A) Stout
   (B) Ugly
   (C) Smart
   (D) Filthy

177. FELICITY
   (A) Thankful
   (B) Unhappiness
   (C) Happiness
   (D) Regards

175. BENEVOLENCE
   (A) Beg
   (B) Merciless

180. MAR
   (A) Transparent
   (B) Cover
   (C) Clear
   (D) Make

178. LUSCIOUS
   (A) Fickle
   (B) Insipid
   (C) Languid
   (D) Deteriorating

181. OPAQUE
   (A) Transparent
   (B) Covered
   (C) Clear
   (D) Misty

179. MERCILESS
   (A) Obscure
   (B) Faithful
   (C) Kind
   (D) Pathetic
182. MAGNANIMITY
   (A) Disability
   (B) Hypocrisy
   (C) Meanness
   (D) Miserliness

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage. [CMAT (HP) Exam 2012]

183. RELUCTANT
   (A) True
   (B) Clever
   (C) Averse
   (D) Hesitant
   (E) Keen

184. SKILFULLY
   (A) Angrily
   (B) Haphazardly
   (C) Highly
   (D) Cheaply
   (E) Deftly

185. DEFTLY
   (A) Nimbly
   (B) Artistically
   (C) Skillfully
   (D) Shallowly
   (E) Sluggishly

186. IN AN INSTANT
   (A) In lieu of
   (B) Quickly

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word. [DMRC JE(Electronics) Exam 2016]

190. CAPTIOUS
   (A) Tolerant
   (B) Capable
   (C) Frivolous
   (D) Recollected

191. DECOROUS
   (A) Sedate
   (B) Flowery
   (C) Undignified
   (D) Good in conduct

192. JITTERY
   (A) Shaky
   (B) Boldness
   (C) Piecemeal
   (D) Profuse

193. WARP
   (A) Straighten
   (B) Distort
   (C) Falsify
   (D) Fully developed

Directions: In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer. [DMRC JE(Mechanical) Exam 2016]

194. Equilibrium
   (A) Work out
   (B) Disturb
   (C) Imbalance
   (D) Unevenness

195. Superfluous
   (A) Essential
   (B) Excess
   (C) Unwanted
   (D) Urgent
196. Veteran
   (A) Activist
   (B) Enthusiast
   (C) Novice
   (D) Master

**Directions:** In these questions, each item consists of a word or a phrase which is printed in underlined in sentence given. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase which is closest to the opposite in meaning underlined word or phrase.

197. We must remember that like all other, this day of prosperity will end too:
   (A) Trouble
   (B) Disaster
   (C) Adversity
   (D) Misfortune

198. He pleaded for the modernization of the factory enthusiastically:
   (A) Unconvincingly
   (B) Reluctantly
   (C) Indifferently
   (D) Dispassionately

**Directions:** Against each key word are given for suggested meanings. Choose the word of phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

200. JOCOSE
   (A) Humorous
   (B) Waggish
   (C) Diseased
   (D) Dull

201. INCULPATE
   (A) Accuse
   (B) Exonerate

202. FRUGAL
   (A) Enraged
   (B) Extravagant
   (C) Farcical
   (D) Replete

203. LUSCIOUS
   (A) Fickle
   (B) Insipid
   (C) Languid
   (D) Deteriorating

204. HAPHAZARD
   (A) Safe
   (B) Indifferent
   (C) Deliberate
   (D) Tense

205. EVASIVE
   (A) Frank
   (B) Correct

206. DESTITUTE
   (A) Stationary
   (B) Characteristic
   (C) Dazzling
   (D) Affluent

207. DEARTH
   (A) Width
   (B) Life
   (C) Abundance
   (D) Brightness

**Directions:** Read the sentence and choose the antonyms of the underlined word among the alternative words of phrase as (A), (B), (C) and (D).

208. Ram is showing signs of senility.
   (A) Virility
   (B) Laziness
   (C) Maturity
   (D) Exhaustion

209. The superintendent looked very grumpy.
   (A) Surly
   (B) Pleasant
   (C) Efficient
   (D) Honest
6.26  ■  Objective English

**Directions:** Against each key word are given four suggested meanings. Choose the word of phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

210. **Lurid**
    (A) Murky
    (B) Dismal
    (C) Ignorant
    (D) Mild

211. **Niggardly**
    (A) Miserly
    (B) Generous
    (C) Local
    (D) Stingy

**Directions:** Each of the following items consists of a word printed in bold followed by four words. Select the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.

212. **REAL**
    (A) Imaginary
    (B) Hypothetical
    (C) Invisible
    (D) In fact

214. **AMBIGUOUS**
    (A) Explicit
    (B) Disparity
    (C) Confusing
    (D) Vague

213. **INDIGENOUS**
    (A) Foreign
    (B) Aboriginal
    (C) Native
    (D) Genius

215. **STALE**
    (A) New
    (B) Fresh
    (C) Stink
    (D) Perfumed

216. **DETEST**
    (A) Test
    (B) Dislike
    (C) Like
    (D) Interest

217. **INTENTIONAL**
    (A) Accidental
    (B) Undecided
    (C) Concentrated
    (D) Broken

218. **COMMENCE**
    (A) Start
    (B) Schedule

219. **EXPAND**
    (A) Contract
    (B) Contrast
    (C) Consist
    (D) Controvert

220. **PROSPERITY**
    (A) Propriety
    (B) Property
    (C) Adversity
    (D) Perspicacity
**BANKING EXAMINATIONS**

1. (A) 2. (D)

**SSC EXAMINATIONS**

3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (B) 11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (C) 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (B) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (D) 32. (D) 33. (B) 34. (C) 35. (A) 36. (A) 37. (D) 38. (D) 39. (D) 40. (B) 41. (D) 42. (B) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (C) 46. (A) 47. (D) 48. (C) 49. (B) 50. (B) 51. (D) 52. (D) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (D) 56. (B) 57. (C) 58. (B) 59. (C) 60. (B) 61. (A) 62. (B) 63. (B) 64. (B) 65. (A) 66. (C) 67. (C) 68. (B) 69. (A) 70. (C) 71. (A) 72. (B) 73. (A) 74. (A) 75. (B) 76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (C) 79. (A) 80. (A) 81. (D) 82. (D) 83. (B) 84. (B) 85. (B) 86. (A) 87. (D) 88. (C) 89. (B) 90. (C) 91. (A) 92. (A) 93. (A) 94. (A) 95. (A) 96. (C)

**UPSC EXAMINATIONS**

97. (D) 98. (B) 99. (B) 100. (B) 101. (B) 102. (A) 103. (C) 104. (B) 105. (A) 106. (D) 107. (C) 108. (A) 109. (D) 110. (B) 111. (C) 112. (B) 113. (A) 114. (B) 115. (D) 116. (A) 117. (C) 118. (D) 119. (B) 120. (C) 121. (B) 122. (D) 123. (B) 124. (A) 125. (C) 126. (A) 127. (C) 128. (D) 129. (C) 130. (A) 131. (B) 132. (A) 133. (A) 134. (B) 135. (A) 136. (D) 137. (A) 138. (C) 139. (B) 140. (C) 141. (A) 142. (C) 143. (B) 144. (B) 145. (C) 146. (A) 147. (B) 148. (B) 149. (C) 150. (D) 151. (A) 152. (C) 153. (A) 154. (D) 155. (C) 156. (A) 157. (D) 158. (B) 159. (D) 160. (D) 161. (C) 162. (A) 163. (B) 164. (A) 165. (D) 166. (C) 167. (A) 168. (C) 169. (A) 170. (B) 171. (D) 172. (A)

**B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS**

173. (B) 174. (A) 175. (B) 176. (B) 177. (B) 178. (B) 179. (C) 180. (D) 181. (C) 182. (C) 183. (E) 184. (B) 185. (E) 186. (D) 187. (D) 188. (B) 189. (A)

**MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS**

190. (A) 191. (C) 192. (B) 193. (A) 194. (C) 195. (A) 196. (C) 197. (C) 198. (D) 199. (C) 200. (A) 201. (A) 202. (B) 203. (B) 204. (C) 205. (A) 206. (D) 207. (C) 208. (C) 209. (B) 210. (D) 211. (B) 212. (A) 213. (A) 214. (A) 215. (B) 216. (C) 217. (A) 218. (C) 219. (A) 220. (C)
Test of Analogy

Analogy questions are vocabulary reinforcement questions that measure if you are able to analogically compare two words. This type of questions are used in English section of a few competitive examinations now, and, for most of tests this type has moved to their verbal reasoning section.

In the test of analogy, we look for the relationship between two words and then look for another pair of wards that share the same relationship. For example, we could say flower to the garden is as book is to library because a flower can be found in a garden and a book can be found in a library.

STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONS

In these type of questions, students are given with a pair of words followed by four or five additional pairs of words. They must select from the choices that pair which best matches the relationship existing between the given pair. In handling such questions, it is necessary to determine the exact nature of relationship existing between the given pair of words.

Sample Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Forest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) daisy</td>
<td>meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) grass</td>
<td>lawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) wheat</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) flower</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) frog</td>
<td>pond</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this case, the relationship is that a forest cannot exist without trees. The answer is (b) because a lawn cannot exist without grass. However, a meadow need not contain daisies; a field can be made of grain other than wheat; a garden may contain only vegetables and a pond need not contain frogs.

Working with verbal relationships involves a kind of reasoning similar to mathematical thinking. Many students find it helpful to apply the ratio and proportion concept of mathematics to the situations presented in verbal analogy questions. In some questions, you are asked to carry an analogy from a concrete relationship to a more abstract or less tangible situation. In others you may find questions involving synonyms, antonyms, and cause and effect.
List of Possible Relationships

Listed below are different possible relationships that could be the basis of the verbal analogy questions given in tests.

1. Worker and article created
   carpenter : house, writer : book, composer : symphony

2. Worker and tool used
   carpenter : saw, writer : pen, surgeon : scalpel

3. Tool and object worked on
   pencil : paper, saw : wood

4. The act the tool does to the object it works on
   saw : wood (cuts), knife : bread (cuts), brake : car (stops)

5. Time sequence
   early : late; dawn : twilight; sunrise : sunset

6. Cause and effect
   germ : disease, carelessness : accident, explosion : debris

7. Degree of intensity
   tepid: hot, joy: ecstasy, admiration : love

8. Class-species
   furniture : chair, insect : grasshopper, mammal : whale, dog : poodle

9. Typo-characteristic
   cow : herbivorous, tiger : carnivorous

10. Grammatical relationships
    I : mine (first person nominative case : first person possessive case), wolf : lupine, fox: vulpine (noun : adjective), have : had (present tense : past tense), alumnus : alumni (singular noun : plural noun)

11. Synonyms
    lie : prevaricate, kind : benevolent

12. Antonyms
    never : always, love : hate, fancy : simple, real : fictional

13. Person and thing sought by person
    alchemist : gold, prospector : gold

14. Person and thing avoided by
    child : fire, pilot : reef

15. Part to the whole
    soldier : regiment, star : constellation

16. Sex
    duck : drake, bull : cow

17. Symbol what it stands for
    flag : nation, insignia : rank

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

SET-I

Antonym (opposite) Relationship
Select a pair of words to replace the question marks.

1. Exempt : Obliged :: ? : ?
   (a) Affluent : Fluent
   (b) Immune : Susceptible
   (c) Valiant : Mighty
   (d) Steadfast : Reputed
2. **Alleviate** : **Aggravate** :: ? : ?
   (a) Joke : Worry           (b) Elevate : Agree
   (c) Elastic : Rigid        (d) Level : Grade

3. **Fortuitous** : **Inherent** :: ? : ?
   (a) Rugged : Endurable
   (b) Legible : Indelible
   (c) Gregarious : Introverted
   (d) Envious : Desire

4. **Opaque** : **Transparent** :: ? : ?
   (a) Turbid : Swollen
   (b) Concentrated : Dissipated
   (c) Tepid : Seething
   (d) Intimate : Famous

5. **Desultory** : **Methodical** :: ? : ?
   (a) Integral : Unified
   (b) Unborn : Died
   (c) Dissipated : Concentrated
   (d) Villian : Mighty

**Answers**
1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (b)

### SET-II

**Synonym (similar meaning) Relationship**

Select a pair of words to replace the question marks.

1. **Escape** : **Abscond** :: ? : ?
   (a) Freedom : Independence
   (b) Endless : Eternal
   (c) Weaken : Strengthen
   (d) Exult : Jubilate

2. **Benevolent** : **Kind** :: ? : ?
   (a) Unclear : Muddy
   (b) Imprudent : Reverential
   (c) Sagacity : Incautious
   (d) Redundant : Cheerful

3. **Libel** : **Publication** :: ? : ?
   (a) Slander : Speech
   (b) Editor : Chief editor
   (c) Liability : Information
   (d) Television : Radio

4. **Quackery** : **Mountebank** :: ? : ?
   (a) Fraud : Embezzler
   (b) Sailing : Water
   (c) Salinity : Sea water
   (d) Submit : Confront

5. **Burden** : **Encumber** :: ? : ?
   (a) Synopsis : Recapitulate
   (b) Weariness : Tireless
   (c) Reptile : Snake
   (d) Behead : Summary

**Answers**
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)

### SET-III

**Other Relationships**

In each of the following questions are a related pair of words or phrases given. Each pair is followed by four other pairs of words. Choose the pair that best expresses the relationship existing between the given pair.

1. **Harm** : **Damage**
   (a) sweet : sour           (b) stout : weak
   (c) injure : incapacitate  (d) hook : crook

2. **Contradict** : **Contravene**
   (a) deny : refute
   (b) confuse : satisfy
   (c) compensate : damage
   (d) profane : vulgarity

3. **Biased** : **Partial**
   (a) partisan : prejudiced
   (b) built-in : included
   (c) axle : wheel
   (d) leaning : yield
4. Blurred : Confused
   (a) muddled : unclear
   (c) scam : clarity
   (b) dangerous : adequate
   (d) abatement : significant

5. Deprecate : Credit
   (a) enhance : disparage
   (c) unfair : biased
   (b) bait : heckle
   (d) discourage : force

**Answers**
1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a)

**Explanations:** If you carefully examine each pair of words, you will find that they have similarity in their meanings (synonyms), or they are opposite in meaning (antonyms). Such analogical questions are called synonym or antonym relationship questions. Let us examine these questions in detail:

1. Both words mean to affect a person or thing in such a way as to lessen health, strength, value, beauty etc. Similarly, ‘injure’ means ‘hurt’ and ‘incapacitate’ intensifies the meaning of ‘injure’. Hence, these words have synonymical relationship.

2. The words ‘contradict’ and ‘contravene’ refer to the rejection of a previous statement by argument or evidence, whereas ‘deny’ or ‘refute’ refer to something refused or withheld. Hence, these words are synonyms.

3. These words refer to a lack of fairness in judging or reporting because of the favouritism given to one way of viewing the subject. Therefore, these four words have more or less similar meanings.

4. These words refer to ‘confusion’ or ‘uncertainty’, and ‘blurred’ and ‘confused’ also have more or less the same meaning.

5. ‘Deprecate’ refers to diminishing the worth of something whereas ‘credit’ is opposite in meaning. Similarly ‘enhance’ means to ‘heighten’ or ‘intensify’, whereas ‘disparage’ refers to an effort to make something without worth or value. Hence, the pair of these words are opposite in meaning.

**CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

**WORKOUT 1**

For each question below, determine the relationship between the pair the words in the question and then select, from the options, the pair having a similar relationship to the first pair.

1. Sample : Universe ::
   (a) Plan : Research
   (c) Mathematics : Statistics
   (e) Tactic : Strategy
   (b) Individual : Population
   (d) Element : Electron

2. Carbohydrates : Obesity ::
   (a) Aversion : Regression
   (c) Pressure : Extrusion
   (e) Sickness : Hospital
   (b) Sugar : Cavities
   (d) Hostility : War

3. Promise : Fulfill ::
   (a) Pawn : Redeem
   (c) Law : Enforce
   (e) Prisoner : Release
   (b) Pledge : Deny
   (d) Confession : Hedge

4. Addicted : Dedicated ::
   (a) Slavish : Kindly
   (c) Acute : Chronic
   (e) Habitual : Continuous
   (b) Fanatical : Enthusiastic
   (d) Temporary : Permanent

5. Recall : Remember ::
   (a) Counterfeit : Forge
   (c) Construct : Terminate
   (e) Believe : Recant
   (b) Behave : Re-enact
   (d) Predict : Prove
6. Quixotic: Feasible ::
   (a) Sudden : Workable
   (b) Theoretical : Practical
   (c) Fashionable : Efficient
   (d) Precise : Practicable
   (e) Sad : Adept

7. Debate : Forensic ::
   (a) Drama : Histrionic
   (b) Opera : Spoken
   (c) Concerto : Harmonising
   (d) Argument : Domestic
   (e) Novel : Original

8. Anthology : Poems ::
   (a) Antipasto : Hors-d’oeuvre
   (b) Volume : Book
   (c) Encyclopaedia : Words
   (d) Thesaurus : Synonyms
   (e) Medley : Arrangement

9. Anhydrous : Saturated ::
   (a) Dry : Wet
   (b) Sweet : Wet
   (c) Cloying : Full
   (d) Solid : Liquid
   (e) Physics : Chemistry

10. Wine : Grapes ::
    (a) Champagne : Raisins
    (b) Liquor : Intoxicating
    (c) Vineyard : Winery
    (d) Whiskey : Hops
    (e) Vodka : Potatoes

11. Notable : Notorious ::
    (a) Philanthropic : Benevolent
    (b) Philandering : Pleasant
    (c) Heinous : Atrocious
    (d) Nefarious : Secret
    (e) Philanthropic : Miserly

12. Manumit : Enslave ::
    (a) Large : Vivid
    (b) Gigantic : Massive
    (c) Repel : Attract
    (d) Barren : Infertile
    (e) Meek : Shy

13. Morphone : Sedates ::
    (a) Drug : Addicts
    (b) Liquor : Intoxicates
    (c) Medicine : Soothes
    (d) Oil : Smears
    (e) Bandage : Heals

14. Actor : Soliloquy ::
    (a) Playwright : Tragedy
    (b) Director : Movie
    (c) Musician : Solo
    (d) Drummer : March
    (e) Singer : Duet

15. Ernest : Immoral ::
    (a) Land : Evil
    (b) Dissolute : Lascivious
    (c) Restrained : Wanton
    (d) Shore : Reef
    (e) Conscience : Sin

16. Mendicant : Impecunious ::
    (a) Critic : Quizzical
    (b) Complainer : Petulant
    (c) Hat : Askew
    (d) Liar : Poor
    (e) Philanthropist : Prodigal

17. Apostate : Religion ::
    (a) Loyal : Faith
    (b) Traitor : Country
    (c) Renegade : Indian
    (d) Vital : Church
    (e) Disloyal : Colonies

18. Dermatologist : Skin ::
    (a) Paleontologist : Statues
    (b) Genealogist : Genes
    (c) Cardiologist : Heart
    (d) Astrologist : Future
    (e) Psychologist : Insanity

19. Squint : Eyes ::
    (a) Grapple : Iron
    (b) Grope : Hands
    (c) Lips : Speech
    (d) Limp : Limbs
    (e) Sneeze : Nostrils

20. Cynosure : Brilliant ::
    (a) Student : Attentive
    (b) Map : Legible
    (c) Rock : Large
    (d) Word : Common
    (e) Magnet : Attractive

21. Numerator : Denominator ::
    (a) Fraction : Decimal
    (b) Divisor : Quotient
    (c) Ratio : Proportion
    (d) Dividend : Divisor
    (e) Top : Bottom
22. Noisome : Garbage ::
   (a) Liquid : Perfume
   (b) Heavy : Metal
   (d) Warmth : Snow
   (e) Frangrant : Incense
   (c) Loud : Music
23. Sad : Dolorous ::
   (a) Rich : Wealthy
   (b) Smart : Smattering
   (d) Giver : Free
   (e) Gratitude : Frugal
   (c) Grief : Healthy
24. School : Tuition ::
   (a) Game : Loss
   (b) Lawyer : Client
   (c) Hospital : Insurance
   (d) Church : Tithe
   (e) Library : Fine
25. Dissertation : Ideas ::
   (a) Propaganda : Facts
   (b) Novel : Theme
   (c) Poem : Emotions
   (d) Essay : Novel
   (e) Play : Acting
26. Naive : Ingenious ::
   (a) Ordinary : Ingenious
   (b) Old : Wise
   (c) Simple : Kind
   (d) Eager : Reserved
   (e) Sophisticated : Urbane
27. Termagant : Shrew ::
   (a) Anteater : Mouse
   (b) Virago : Harpy
   (c) Supporter : Nag
   (d) Single : Married
   (e) Male : Female
28. Cloud : Storm ::
   (a) Container : Contained
   (b) Portent : Disaster
   (c) Cumulus : Gale
   (d) Thunder : Lightning
   (e) Rain : Wind
29. Conduit : Water ::
   (a) Pump : Oil
   (b) Behaviour : Liquid
   (c) Artery : Blood
   (d) Wire : Sound
   (e) Electricity : Television
30. Bread : Oven ::
   (a) Ceramics : Kiln
   (b) Silo : Corn
   (c) Pottery : Wheel
   (d) Iron : Furnace
   (e) Cake : Stove
31. Abundance : Luxury ::
   (a) Silence : Stealth
   (b) Humility : Pretension
   (c) Poverty : Indigence
   (d) Pilot : Plane
   (e) Wealth : Miserliness
32. Token : Turnstile ::
   (a) Words : Telegram
   (b) Coin : Telephone
   (c) Diesel : Automobile
   (d) Road : Toll
   (e) Profession : License
33. Fuel : Pipes ::
   (a) Blood : Veins
   (b) Food : Stomach
   (c) Wood : Trees
   (d) Cars : Expressway
   (e) Power : Generator
34. Exemption : Rule ::
   (a) Debarment : Prevention
   (b) Immunity : Disease
   (c) Forgiveness : Crime
   (d) Exile : Nation
   (e) Enclosure : Gate
35. Indigenous : Foreign ::
   (a) Indifferent : Interested
   (b) Resident : Nomadic
   (c) Native : Extraneous
   (d) Partial : Whole
   (e) Local : Universal
36. Latitude : Equator ::
   (a) Direction : Declension
   (b) Weight : Length
   (c) Warp : Woof
   (d) Longitude : International date line
   (e) North Pole : Arctic Circle
37. Antimacassar : Sofa ::
   (a) Rug : Floor
   (b) Table : Chair
   (c) Door : Window
   (d) Picture : Frame
   (e) Pillow : Bed
38. Perimeter : Addition ::
   (a) Arithmetic : Geometric  (b) Exponential : Quadratic  (c) Linear : Logarithmic
   (d) Triangle : Sphere  (e) Area : Multiplication

39. Actuary : Insurance ::
   (a) Librarian : School  (b) Historian : Dates  (c) Veterinarian : Animal husbandry
   (d) Agronomist : Agreement  (e) Vegetarian : Meat

40. Isolationist : Aloof ::
   (a) Altruist : Selfish  (b) Mist : Mournful  (c) Scholar : Proud
   (d) Bigot : Tolerant  (e) Segregationist : Gregarious

41. Water : Conduit ::
   (a) Electricity : Magnet  (b) Elevator : Shaft  (c) Shell : Rifle
   (d) Noise : Cannon  (e) Soda : Bottle

42. Plaintiff : Defendant ::
   (a) Court : Law  (b) Injured : Accused  (c) Judge : Jury
   (d) Attorney : Lawyer  (e) Nobleman : Serf

43. Explosive : Volcano ::
   (a) Cold : Mountain  (b) Arid : Desert  (c) Humid : Valley
   (d) Misty : Morning  (e) Water : Ice

44. Bizarre : Exotic ::
   (a) Stage : Dancer  (b) Common place : Routine  (c) Wild : Tame
   (d) Ordinary : Exceptional  (e) Lively : Livid

45. Doctor : Disease ::
   (a) Psychiatrist : Maladjustment  (b) Teacher : Pupils  (c) Scholar : Knowledge
   (d) Judge : Crime  (e) Lawyer : Law

46. Shower : Deluge ::
   (a) Irritation : Rage  (b) April : May  (c) Passion : Affection
   (d) Surprise party : Exceptional  (e) Flow : Surge

47. Drama : Playwright ::
   (a) Act : Actor  (b) Words : Author  (c) Poetics : Poet
   (d) Review : Critic  (e) Opera : Musician

48. Always : Never ::
   (a) Often : Rarely  (b) Frequently : Occasionally  (c) Constantly : Frequently
   (d) Intermittently : Casually  (e) Occasionally : Constantly

49. President : Pope ::
   (a) Elected : Chosen  (b) Ballot : Smoke  (c) Proclamation : Bull
   (d) Temporal : Secular  (e) Leader : Religion

50. Permanent : Evanescent ::
   (a) Durable : Fleeting  (b) Lasting : Glittering  (c) Eternal : Everlasting
   (d) Hairdo : Bleach  (e) Leader : Religion

51. Ornithologist : Birds ::
   (a) Aquarium : Fish  (b) Anthropologist : Insects  (c) Botanist : Animals
   (c) Archaeologist : Artifacts  (d) Architect : Buildings

52. Verbs : Action ::
   (a) Nouns : Amplification  (b) Pronouns : Demonstration  (c) Adjectives : Modification
   (d) Adverbs : Connection  (e) Prepositions : Definition

53. Oafish : Astute ::
   (a) Net : Gun  (b) Ocean : Mountain  (c) Wise : Smart
   (d) Lake : Thorough  (e) Simpleton : Sage
54. Suggest : Demand ::
   (a) Deny : Request
   (b) Affection : Consolation
   (c) Hint : Blunder
   (d) Give : Receive
   (e) Take : Grab

55. Vindicable : Reprehensible ::
   (a) Mild : Serious
   (b) Bitter : Sad
   (c) Mild : Mad
   (d) Solid : Porous
   (e) Vivid : Dull

56. Multiplication : Division ::
   (a) Increase : Decrease
   (b) Zero : Infinity
   (c) Calculate : Estimate
   (d) Digit : Series
   (e) Integers : Score

57. Sonnet : Line ::
   (a) Ballad : Poetry
   (b) Symphony : Harmony
   (c) Novel : Chapter
   (d) Game : Score
   (e) Epic : Ode

58. Triangle : Quadrilateral ::
   (a) Plane : Solid
   (b) Pentagon : Hexagon
   (c) Rectangle : Octagon
   (d) Cone : Cube
   (e) Regular : Irregular

59. Fine : Imprisonment ::
   (a) Sentence : Judgment
   (b) Bail : Bond
   (c) Jury : Judge
   (d) Magistrate : Judge
   (e) Misdemeanour : Felony

60. Satellite : Orbit ::
   (a) Ball : Pitcher
   (b) Missile : Trajectory
   (c) Moon : Phase
   (d) Rocket : Projectile
   (e) Auto : Bridge

**Answers**

1. (b)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (b)  5. (a)  6. (b)  7. (a)  8. (d)  9. (a)  10. (e)  11. (e)  12. (c)
13. (b)  14. (c)  15. (c)  16. (b)  17. (b)  18. (c)  19. (b)  20. (c)  21. (d)  22. (e)  23. (a)  24. (d)
25. (c)  26. (e)  27. (b)  28. (b)  29. (c)  30. (a)  31. (c)  32. (b)  33. (a)  34. (b)  35. (c)  36. (d)
37. (a)  38. (e)  39. (c)  40. (b)  41. (b)  42. (b)  43. (b)  44. (b)  45. (a)  46. (a)  47. (d)  48. (a)
49. (c)  50. (a)  51. (c)  52. (c)  53. (e)  54. (e)  55. (a)  56. (a)  57. (c)  58. (b)  59. (e)  60. (b)

**WORKOUT 2**

Select the lettered pair that expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

1. Mad : Insane ::
   (a) Healthy : Fat
   (b) Brave : Timid
   (c) Red : Green
   (d) Slim : Thin

2. Cool : Cold ::
   (a) Length : Width
   (b) Gold : Bourne
   (c) Plant : Tree
   (d) Pretty : Beautiful

3. Food : Hungry ::
   (a) Wine : Intoxication
   (b) Water : River
   (c) Rest : Weary
   (d) Thought : Politics

4. Ink : Pen ::
   (a) Water : River
   (b) Syrup : Juice
   (c) Blood : Body
   (d) Satellite : Communication

5. Proscenium : Stage ::
   (a) Portico : House
   (b) Linen : Bed
   (c) Lamp : Table
   (d) Compass : Needle

6. Aeroplane : Drove ::
   (a) Bird : Chirp
   (b) Silk : Rustle
   (c) Paper : Crinkle
   (d) Elephant : Tusk

7. Editor : Newspaper ::
   (a) Lecturer : University
   (b) Teacher : School
   (c) Nurse : Hospital
   (d) Architect : Design
8. Horse : Stable :: ______ : ______
   (a) Book : Magazine   (b) Dog : Kennel   (c) Pond : Fish   (d) River : Water

9. Opening : Inauguration :: ______ : ______
   (a) Memory : Commemoration   (b) Display : Exhibition   (c) Admission : Initiation   (d) Solemn : Vestments

10. Amplify : Argument :: ______ : ______
     (a) Redouble : Efforts   (b) Exacerbate : Sale   (c) Maximise : Profit   (d) Enhance : Power

11. Jeweller : Ornament :: ______ : ______
     (a) Doctor : Patients   (b) Mechanic : Repair   (c) Artism : Goldsmith   (d) Architect : Plans

12. Terrorist : Violence :: ______ : ______
     (a) Atheist : Religion   (b) Priest : Temple   (c) Militant : Hit   (d) Physician : Medicine

13. Artist : Paint :: ______ : ______
     (a) Doctor : Patients   (b) Mechanic : Car   (c) Chemical : Discovery   (d) Sculptor : Clay

14. Army : Logistics :: ______ : ______
     (a) War : Logic   (b) Team : Individual   (c) Soldier : Student   (d) Business : Strategy

15. Rancour : Affection :: ______ : ______
     (a) Greed : Generosity   (b) Affinity : Attraction   (c) Reprisal : Resourcefulness   (d) Grasp : Hold

16. Debate : Forensic :: ______ : ______
     (a) Drama : Histrionic   (b) Opera : Spoken   (c) Argument : Domestic   (d) Novel : Original

17. Bread : Wheat :: ______ : ______
     (a) Oil : Corn   (b) Wine : Grape   (c) Butter : Cow   (d) Fruit : Tree

18. Liquefy : Petrify :: ______ : ______
     (a) Melt : Freeze   (b) Soften : Frighten   (c) Cash : Invest   (d) Blend : Separate

19. Vindicable : Reprehensible :: ______ : ______
     (a) Bitter : Sad   (b) Mild : Serious   (c) Solid : Porous   (d) Vivid : Dull

20. Suggest : Demand :: ______ : ______
     (a) Deny : Request   (b) Question : Ask   (c) Give : Receive   (d) Take : Grab

21. Pariah : Favorite :: ______ : ______
     (a) Nephew : Son   (b) Outcast : Chosen   (c) Hypnotism : Victim   (d) Chosen : Accepted

22. Habits : Instinct :: ______ : ______
     (a) Work : Play   (b) Training : Heredity   (c) Learning : Force   (d) Birds : Animals

23. Fatuous : Inane :: ______ : ______
     (a) Clever : Wise   (b) Fatal : Mordant   (c) Cloying : Viscous   (d) Portentous : Significant

24. Scales : Justice :: ______ : ______
     (a) Weights : Measures   (b) Markets : courts   (c) Torch : Liberty   (d) Laurel : Peace

25. Conviction : Intellect :: ______ : ______
     (a) Response : Emotion   (b) Speech : Propaganda   (c) Belief : Religion   (d) Facts : Statistics

26. Ignorance : Darkness :: Light : ______
     (a) Sun   (b) Genius   (c) Intelligence   (d) Knowledge

27. Back : Backbone :: Belly : ______
     (a) Heart   (b) Throat   (c) Navel   (d) Ribs

     (a) Strike   (b) Play   (c) Ring   (d) Sing
29. Foot : Toes :: Hand : __________
   (a) Fingers                      (b) Palm
   (c) Thumb                       (d) Nails

30. Falcon : Bird :: Toad : __________
   (a) Frog                        (b) Water
   (c) Snake                       (d) Pond

31. Kindness : Mercy :: Cruelty : __________
   (a) Savageness                  (b) Wildness
   (c) Death                       (d) Destruction

32. Head : Cap :: Finger : __________
   (a) Nail                        (b) Helmet
   (c) Ring                        (d) Thimble

33. Drama : Director :: Magazine : __________
   (a) Printer                     (b) Publisher
   (c) Editor                      (d) Reader

34. Water : Dam :: Trade : __________
   (a) Commerce                    (b) Money
   (c) Goods                       (d) Embargo

35. Argument : Debate :: Fight : __________
   (a) Contest                     (b) Quarrel
   (c) Controversy                 (d) Hit

36. Bird : Feather :: Cat : __________
   (a) Paws                        (b) Hair
   (c) Ears                        (d) Fur

37. Year : Month :: Week : __________
   (a) Hour                        (b) Minute
   (c) Day                         (d) Fortnight

38. Bakery : Bread :: Studio : __________
   (a) Camera                      (b) Film Actors
   (c) Artists                     (d) Film

39. Ship : Dockyard :: Money : __________
   (a) Wealthy man                 (b) Poor man
   (c) Cashier                     (d) Mint

40. Interest : Banker :: Salary : __________
   (a) Employee                    (b) Landlord
   (c) Labourer                    (d) Prisoner

41. Pitch : Cricket :: Ring : __________
   (a) Wrestling                   (b) Badminton
   (c) Boxing                      (d) Hockey

42. Pinch : Salt :: Morsel : __________
   (a) Cake                        (b) Biscuit
   (c) Fruit                       (d) Food

43. Red : Blood :: Sharp : __________
   (a) Tongue                      (b) Razor
   (c) River                       (d) Rock

44. Litter : Puppies :: Suite : __________
   (a) Ladies                      (b) Bees
   (c) Rooms                       (d) Cities

45. Cackle : Geese :: Hiss : __________
   (a) Camels                      (b) Elephants
   (c) Jackals                     (d) Serpents

46. Patter : Rain :: Thunder : __________
   (a) Stream                      (b) Clouds
   (c) Bugles                      (d) Waves

47. Heavy : Lead :: Cold : __________
   (a) Winter                      (b) Water
   (c) Ice                         (d) Air

48. Rest : Change :: Large : __________
   (a) Fine                        (b) Brute
   (c) Mixed                       (d) Variant

49. Charge : Value :: Old : __________
   (a) Usual                       (b) Doubt
   (c) Bizarre                     (d) Common

50. Black : White :: Value : __________
   (a) Fancy                       (b) Busy
   (c) Snag                        (d) Aid

51. Sleep : Weariness :: Food : __________
    (a) Health                     (b) Rest
    (c) Night                      (d) Hunger

52. Plate : Dive :: Cup : __________
    (a) Super                      (b) Breakfast
    (c) Drink                      (d) Swallow
53. Marble : Quarry :: Salt : __________
   (a) Stone   (b) Solid   (c) Grave   (d) Mine

54. Widow : Dowager :: Consort :: __________
   (a) Slave   (b) Comrade   (c) Companion   (d) Enemy

55. Building : Vertical :: Street : __________
   (a) Wide   (b) Narrow   (c) Hawkers   (d) Horizontal

56. Aeroplane : Hangar :: Boat : __________
   (a) Fort   (b) Dock   (c) Harbour   (d) Float

57. Intense : Persistent :: Acute :: __________
   (a) Resistant   (b) Acrimonious   (c) Acrid   (d) Chronic

58. Solution : Mystery :: Learning : __________
   (a) Books   (b) Study   (c) Library   (d) Detective

59. Sugar : Molasses :: Gasoline : __________
   (a) Petroleum   (b) Drill   (c) Quarry   (d) Mine

60. Large : Small :: Giant : __________
   (a) Heavy   (b) Slim   (c) Lean   (d) Dwarf

**Answers**

1. (d)  2. (d)  3. (c)  4. (c)  5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (d)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (b)  11. (d)  12. (c)
13. (d)  14. (d)  15. (a)  16. (a)  17. (a)  18. (a)  19. (b)  20. (d)  21. (b)  22. (b)  23. (d)  24. (c)
25. (a)  26. (d)  27. (d)  28. (d)  29. (a)  30. (a)  31. (a)  32. (d)  33. (c)  34. (d)  35. (d)  36. (d)
37. (c)  38. (d)  39. (d)  40. (a)  41. (c)  42. (d)  43. (b)  44. (c)  45. (d)  46. (b)  47. (c)  48. (d)
49. (b)  50. (d)  51. (d)  52. (c)  53. (d)  54. (c)  55. (a)  56. (b)  57. (d)  58. (b)  59. (a)  60. (d)

**MOCK TESTS**

**TEST I**

*No. of Questions: 30*  
*Time allotted: 20 minutes*

For each question below, determine the relationship between the pair of words in the question, and then select, from the answer options, the pair of words having a similar relationship to the first pair.

1. Aviary : Birds ::
   (a) Zoo : Tigers
   (b) Bank : Money
   (c) Post-office : Letters
   (d) Arboretum : Plants
   (e) Beehive : Honey

2. Convict : Imprisonment ::
   (a) Student : School
   (b) Exile : Banishment
   (c) Delinquent : Orphanage
   (d) Prisoner : Court
   (e) Hostage : Freedom

3. Water : Flood ::
   (a) Rain : River
   (b) Wind : Sleet
   (c) Snow : Blizzar
   (d) Ice : Floe
   (e) Summer : Winter

4. Penitent : Obdurate ::
   (a) Pensive : Thoughtless
   (b) Vacuous : Empty
   (c) Cumulative : Aggressive
   (d) Happy : Ecstatic
   (e) Problematic : Ponderous

5. Fortitude : Resolution ::
   (a) Timidity : Cowardice
   (b) Heroics : Stoicism
   (c) Medal : Bravery
   (d) Poem : Poet
   (e) Plan : Execution

6. Liquefy : Petrify ::
   (a) Water : Stone
   (b) Soften : Frighten
   (c) Cash in : Strengthen
   (d) Solvent : Rich
   (e) Insolvent : Bankrupt
7.12 □ Objective English

7. Belt : Trousers ::
   (a) Braces : Garters (b) Trunk : Tree (c) Pillar : Society
   (d) Cables : Trolley (e) Cables : Bridge

8. Gasoline : Petrol ::
   (a) Motor : Car (b) Engine : Trunk (c) Light : Heavy
   (d) Elevator : Lift (e) Refined : Crude

9. Rhythm : Rhyme ::
   (a) Poet : Versifier (b) Accent : Sound (c) Prose : Poetry
   (d) Versification : Scansion (e) Blank verse : Free verse

10. Scholar : Entrepreneur ::
    (a) Books : Superstition (b) Learning : Studying (c) University : Laboratory
        (d) Knowledge : Profits (e) Knowledge : Research

11. Nectar : Ambrosia :
    (a) Frankincense : Myrrh (b) Vegetable : Fruit (c) Taste : Smell
        (d) Goddess : God (e) Drink : Food

12. Muslin : Brocade ::
    (a) Ornate : Decorated (b) Simple : Torn (c) Gaudy : Rich
        (d) Plain : Figured (e) Multicoloured : Variegated

13. Derivation : Lexicographer ::
    (a) Evolution : Biologist (b) Origin : Typographer (c) Politics : Anarchist
        (d) Laws : Court (e) Foundation : Roofer

14. Epaullette : Shoulder ::
    (a) Medal : Chest (b) Knapsack : Back (c) Sash : Window
        (d) Sword : Scabbard (e) Decoration : Uniform

15. Sheep : Wool ::
    (a) Fodder : Animal (b) Otter : Fur (c) Flax : Cotton
        (d) Animal : Vegetable (e) Stupid : Good

16. Nail : Puncture ::
    (a) Sword : Scabbard (b) Scalpel : Incision (c) Easel : Picture
        (d) Needle : Sew (e) Tyre : Flat

17. Misdemeanour : Felony ::
    (a) Imprisonment : Bail (b) Joy : Ecstasy (c) Gale : Breeze
        (d) Judge : Magistrate (e) Coward : Criminal

18. Secret service : C.I.D. ::
    (a) Soldier : Army (b) Local : National (c) Treasury : Justice
        (d) Policemen : Detectives (e) Open : Undercover

19. Fatuous : Inane ::
    (a) Clever : Inchoate (b) Querulous : Picayune (c) Fatal : Mordant
        (d) Portentous : Significant (e) Cloying : Viscous

20. Lungs : Blood ::
    (a) Heart : Circulation (b) Arteries : Veins (c) Carburettor : Car
        (d) Glands : Secretions (e) Carburettor : Gasoline

21. Abhorrence : Distaste ::
    (a) Shower : Deluge (b) Ecstasy : Happiness (c) Ache : Pain
        (d) Altruism : Philanthropy (e) Hatred : Odium

22. Diaphanous : Cacophonous ::
    (a) Twofold : Multiple (b) Sheer : Transparent (c) Sheer : Opaque
        (d) Harmonious : Discordant (e) Transparent : Noisy
23. Bleeding : Tourniquet ::
   (a) Drowning : Resuscitation  (b) Sunstroke : Fatigue  (c) Traffic : Red Light
   (d) Coughing : Elixir  (e) Disease : Microbe

24. Detritus : Glaciers ::
   (a) Ice : Icebergs  (b) Thaw : Cold  (c) Silt : Rivers
   (d) Sediment : Bottom  (e) Disease : Microbe

25. Exculpate : Incriminate ::
   (a) Exonerate : Involve  (b) Free : Fine  (c) Blame : Criticise
   (d) Blame : Pardon  (e) Excuse : Free

26. Trumpet : Brass ::
   (a) Drums : Bide  (b) Bugle : Bronze  (c) Cello : String
   (d) Orchestra : Band  (e) Horn : Metal

27. Sandpaper : Abrasive ::
   (a) Polish : Floors  (b) Pumice : Emulsion  (c) Gasoline : Refined
   (d) Oil : Lubricant  (e) Gratuity : Irritant

28. Despite : Although ::
   (a) Preposition : Conjunction  (b) Conjunction : Conjunction
   (c) Conjunction : Preposition  (d) Adjective : Conjunction
   (e) Conjunction : Adverb

29. Habits : Instincts ::
   (a) Work : Play  (b) Training : Heredity  (c) Acquired : Cultivated
   (d) Natural : Unusual  (e) Birds : Animals

30. Ambulatory : Bedridden ::
   (a) Wheelchair : Bed  (b) Healthy : Sick  (c) Strong : Weak
   (d) Broken arm : Broken limb  (e) Free : Confine

Answers
1. (d)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (a)  5. (a)  6. (a)  7. (e)  8. (d)  9. (b)  10. (d)  11. (e)  12. (d)
13. (a)  14. (a)  15. (b)  16. (b)  17. (b)  18. (c)  19. (d)  20. (c)  21. (c)  22. (c)  23. (c)  24. (c)
25. (a)  26. (c)  27. (d)  28. (b)  29. (b)  30. (e)

TEST 2

No. of Questions: 30  Time allotted: 20 minutes

For each question below, determine the relationship between the pair of words in the question and then from the answer options select the pair of words having a relationship similar to the first pair.

1. Yardstick : Measurement ::
   (a) Scientist : Observation  (b) Microscope : Observation
   (c) Dictator : Control  (d) Car : Highway  (e) Hypothesis : Theory

2. Ear : Amplifier ::
   (a) Finger : Instrument  (b) Wind : Velocity  (c) Foot : Distance
   (d) Automobile : Accelerator  (e) Eye : Telescope

3. Phlegmatic : Energetic ::
   (a) Perfidious : Faithful  (b) Flagrant : Swift  (c) Motivated : Static
   (d) Sickly : Powerful  (e) Egregious : Atrocious

4. Murder : Genocide ::
   (a) Accident : Assault  (b) Attack : War  (c) Fire : Holocaust
   (d) Wasteland : Desert  (e) Mortuary : Sanctuary
5. Nebulous : Clarification ::
   (a) Trite : Aggrandisement
   (b) Erroneous : Emendation
   (c) Broken : Replacement
   (d) Mysterious : Deception
   (e) Accused : Proof

6. Pariah : Favourite ::
   (a) Nephew : Son
   (b) Hypnotism : Comatose
   (c) Sycophant : Obsequious
   (d) Ostracism : Nepotism
   (e) Chosen : Accepted

7. Golf : Holes ::
   (a) Badminton : Feather
   (b) Football : Kick
   (c) Baseball : Innings
   (d) Tennis : Net
   (e) Swimming : Pool

8. Pariah : Favourite ::
   (a) Nephew : Son
   (b) Hypnotism : Comatose
   (c) Sycophant : Obsequious
   (d) Ostracism : Nepotism
   (e) Chosen : Accepted

9. Golf : Holes ::
   (a) Badminton : Feather
   (b) Football : Kick
   (c) Baseball : Innings
   (d) Tennis : Net
   (e) Swimming : Pool

10. Goose : Gander ::
    (a) Lion : Lioness
    (b) Shark : Shark
    (c) Duck : Drake
    (d) Male : Female
    (e) Master : Slave

11. Bushel : Potatoes ::
    (a) Container : Fruit
    (b) Ounce : Coal
    (c) Wood : Cord
    (d) Point : Diamond
    (e) Bricks : Mortar

12. Paddle : Canoe ::
    (a) Engine : Train
    (b) Auto : Motor
    (c) Oar : Row
    (d) Walk : Run
    (e) Steer : Rudder

13. Thermometer : Temperature ::
    (a) Minute : Time
    (b) Gauge : Pressure
    (c) Calendar : Year
    (d) Stop-watch : Speed
    (e) Barometer : Air current

14. Synthesis : Construction ::
    (a) Artificial : Building
    (b) Dissection : Analysis
    (c) Excuse : Denial
    (d) Inductive : Logical
    (e) Artificial : True

15. Plebiscite : Ukase ::
    (a) Vote : Musical instrument
    (b) Lack : Abundance
    (c) Public : Ruler
    (d) Written : Oral
    (e) Cancel : Construct

16. Poetry : Rhythm ::
    (a) Music : Instrument
    (b) Sculpture : Clay
    (c) Painting : Form
    (d) Architecture : Builder
    (e) Artist : Model

17. Partnership : Corporation ::
    (a) Two : Many
    (b) Local : National
    (c) Agreement : Conspiracy
    (d) Conspiracy : Plot
    (e) Unlimited : Limited

18. Inksblot : Eye Chart ::
    (a) Blurs : Letters
    (b) Blotter : Spectacles
    (c) Physician : Specialist
    (d) Psychiatrist : Optometrist
    (e) Oculist : Ophthalmologist

19. Tulip : Zinnia ::
    (a) Flower : Bud
    (b) Garden : Meadow
    (c) Bulb : Seed
    (d) Annual : Perennial
    (e) Flower : Grass

20. Ligaments : Bones ::
    (a) Fat : Muscles
    (b) Invertebrates : Vertebrates
    (c) Tear : Fracture
    (d) Invertebrates : Mammals
    (e) Heart : Arm
21. Fun : Celebration
   (a) Sorrow : Pain  (b) Love : Blindness  (c) Sad : Condemn
   (d) Woeful : Pleasant  (e) Witty : Boring

22. Debater : Laryngitis ::
   (a) Actor : Applause  (b) Doctor : Diagnosis  (c) Writer : Paper
   (d) Pedestrian : Lameness  (e) Swimmer : Wet

23. Daffodils : Trees ::
   (a) Spring : Summer  (b) Fish : Frogs  (c) Lake : Meadow
   (d) Snakes : Grass  (e) Garden : Orchard

24. Knight : Shield ::
   (a) Fencer : Saber  (b) Soldier : Carbine  (c) Welder : Goggles
   (d) Mechanic : Wrench  (e) Lord : Escutcheon

25. Furlong : Mile ::
   (a) Second : Hour  (b) Degree : Thermometer  (c) Foot : Yard
   (d) Ounce : Pound  (e) Pint : Gallon

26. Legislature : Laws ::
   (a) Judiciary : Decisions  (b) King : Justice  (c) Election : Candidates
   (d) Democracy : Freedom  (e) Army : Weapons

27. Conviction : Intellect ::
   (a) Speech : Propaganda  (b) Belief : Religion  (c) Facts : Statistics
   (d) Court : Home  (e) Persuasion : Emotion

28. Bereaved : Condolences ::
   (a) Guilty : Accusations  (b) Faulty : Eraser  (c) Robbed : Insurance
   (d) Victorious : Wealth  (e) Destitute : Charity

29. Blow : Retaliation ::
   (a) Attack : Violence  (b) Accusation : Proof  (c) Criticism : Sarcasm
   (d) Insult : Retort  (e) Deception : Unmasking

30. Brush : Paint ::
   (a) Hammer : Nail  (b) Polish : Floor  (c) Trowel : Cement
   (d) Match : Fire  (e) Rake : Lawn

Answers
1. (b)  2. (e)  3. (a)  4. (c)  5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (c)  8. (c)  9. (d)  10. (c)  11. (d)  12. (a)
13. (b)  14. (b)  15. (c)  16. (c)  17. (e)  18. (d)  19. (c)  20. (c)  21. (c)  22. (d)  23. (e)  24. (c)
25. (e)  26. (a)  27. (e)  28. (e)  29. (d)  30. (c)
English Proficiency Tests

Chapter 8  One Word Substitution
Chapter 9  Idioms and Phrases
Chapter 10 Idiomatic Use of Verbs
Chapter 11 Dealings with Homonyms
Chapter 12 Test of Spellings
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One Word Substitution

The vocabulary section of the examination also covers questions in which a phrase or a group of words is given and the candidate is asked to find one word that conveys the same meaning as the phrase or group of words.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

SET-I

Out of the four alternatives, choose the right option that can be substituted for the given words/sentences in the following questions:

1. One who sacrifices his life for a cause
   (a) patriot   (b) martyr   (c) soldier   (d) revolutionary

2. A person interested in reading books and nothing else
   (a) book-keeper   (b) scholar   (c) bookworm   (d) student

3. A person who brings goods illegally into the country
   (a) importer   (b) exporter   (c) fraud   (d) smuggler

4. Yearly celebration of a date or an event
   (a) birthday   (b) anniversary   (c) jubilee   (d) centenary

5. The policy of extending a country’s empire and influence
   (a) communism   (b) capitalism   (c) internationalism   (d) imperialism

6. The murder of the king is called a
   (a) homicide   (b) matricide   (c) patricide   (d) regicide

7. Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation is
   (a) compensation   (b) alimony   (c) substance   (d) maintenance

8. A tank in which fish are kept is called an
   (a) aquarium   (b) aquacade   (c) aquatint   (d) aquatone

9. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things is called
   (a) blasphemy   (b) heresy   (c) atheism   (d) apostasy

10. A person who studies the formation of the earth
    (a) meteorologist   (b) anthropologist   (c) geologist   (d) seismologist
8.4 Objective English

**Answers**
1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)

**List of Important One-Word Substitutes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase/Group of Words</th>
<th>One-word Substitute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person who looks at the dark side of everything</td>
<td>pessimist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who looks at the bright side of everything</td>
<td>optimist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks</td>
<td>teetotaller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who conceals his identity as a writer under an assumed pen-name</td>
<td>pseudonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman having many husbands at the same time</td>
<td>polyandry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plurality of wives</td>
<td>polygyny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage of growth between boyhood and youth</td>
<td>adolescence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An organ of body cut off by surgery</td>
<td>amputation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person who believes in going out naked</td>
<td>nudist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who eats everything</td>
<td>omnivorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal that eats flesh or other animals</td>
<td>carnivorous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals that can live on land and water</td>
<td>amphibians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residing in a country of which one is not yet a full-fledged citizen</td>
<td>alien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who knows or can speak many languages</td>
<td>polyglot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child without parents</td>
<td>orphan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something very ancient</td>
<td>antediluvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to shape in desired form</td>
<td>malleable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easy to carry over long distance</td>
<td>portable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An object through which light passes but people cannot see across clearly</td>
<td>translucent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An object through which light passes and one can see through</td>
<td>transparent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A child born after the death of its father</td>
<td>posthumous child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct vote of all the selectors of the state</td>
<td>plebiscite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That which can be drunk</td>
<td>potable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That which can be eaten</td>
<td>edible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That which can be easily digested</td>
<td>palatable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person who can use both hands with equal facility</td>
<td>ambidexterous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belonging to one’s ancestors</td>
<td>ancestral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A truce or cessation from arms before a formal treaty is signed</td>
<td>armistice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A state of complete continence</td>
<td>celibacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deserving blame for an offence or crime</td>
<td>culpable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A state of perfect balance</td>
<td>equilibrium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That which lasts forever or is never-ending</td>
<td>eternal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A speech without any previous preparation</td>
<td>extempore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A speech made by a speaker for the first time in a particular gathering</td>
<td>maiden speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A hater of women</td>
<td>misogynist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who hates mankind</td>
<td>misanthrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illicit partner of a married man or woman</td>
<td>paramour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyond all powers of destruction of time</td>
<td>imperishable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phrase/Group of Words</strong></td>
<td><strong>One-word Substitute</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasting only for a very short time</td>
<td>transient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Which can be destroyed quickly</td>
<td>perishable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of complete continence on the part of a woman</td>
<td>virginity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyment</td>
<td>hedonist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A person with refined taste in food and wine</td>
<td>epicure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A physician who specializes in diseases of skin</td>
<td>dermatologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A physician who specializes in heart diseases</td>
<td>cardiologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system</td>
<td>gynaecologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders</td>
<td>orthopaedician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist of eye diseases</td>
<td>ophthalmologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist of diseases of infants</td>
<td>paediatrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The large-scale departure of people</td>
<td>exodus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease that spreads by contact</td>
<td>contagious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease that spreads by means of germs carried in the atmosphere</td>
<td>infectious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time</td>
<td>epidemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease prevalent in a particular locality</td>
<td>endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killing of a human being</td>
<td>homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic extermination of a race or community</td>
<td>genocide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who murders his own mother</td>
<td>matricide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act of murdering one’s father</td>
<td>patricide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act of ending one’s life</td>
<td>suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killing of one’s brother or sister</td>
<td>fratricide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study of the origin and history of words</td>
<td>etymology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In a state of apparent inactivity but capable of being easily called into action</td>
<td>dormant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To pass winter in a dormant state or a period of inactivity in which some living organisms pass the winter (like frogs)</td>
<td>hibernation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A sleeping room for a number of people</td>
<td>dormitory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The day of Last Judgement or end of the world</td>
<td>doomsday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To sail round the world</td>
<td>circumnavigate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To surround on all sides</td>
<td>envelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth</td>
<td>equivocal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler</td>
<td>gullible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Composed of elements highly diverse in character</td>
<td>hetrogeneity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform in structure or composition throughout</td>
<td>homogeneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words differing in meaning from another word with same sound</td>
<td>homonym</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words having more or less same meanings</td>
<td>synonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words more or less opposite in meanings</td>
<td>antonyms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause</td>
<td>spontaneous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Something occurring at irregular intervals of time or occasionally</td>
<td>sporadic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power of reading the thoughts or mind of others</td>
<td>telepathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very pleasing to eat</td>
<td>toothsome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase/Group of Words</td>
<td>One-word Substitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host</td>
<td>parasite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine that loosens the bowels</td>
<td>laxative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine used to calm or pacify</td>
<td>tranquilizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried</td>
<td>widow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried</td>
<td>widower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder of a king</td>
<td>regicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hater of learning and knowledge</td>
<td>misologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who loves mankind</td>
<td>philanthropist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder of an infant or a new-born baby</td>
<td>infanticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)</td>
<td>foeticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To root out an evil</td>
<td>eradicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The state of being married</td>
<td>matrimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time</td>
<td>monogamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself</td>
<td>monologue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book</td>
<td>epilogue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play</td>
<td>prologue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account of a person’s life written by another</td>
<td>biography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Account of a person’s life written by himself</td>
<td>autobiography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unfit for human consumption</td>
<td>inedible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who is hard to please</td>
<td>dissenter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who believes in God</td>
<td>theist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who does not believe in the existence of God</td>
<td>atheist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person leading a life of strict self-discipline</td>
<td>ascetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who is interested in antiquities</td>
<td>antiquarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Things belonging to ancient times</td>
<td>antiques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person more like a woman than a man</td>
<td>effeminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honourably discharged from service</td>
<td>emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrying one person while still legally married to another</td>
<td>bigamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion</td>
<td>bigot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incapable of being corrected</td>
<td>incorrigible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who pretends to be what he is not</td>
<td>hypocrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One who is all powerful</td>
<td>omnipotent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

**WORKOUT I**

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

1. The people in a theatre or cinema
   (a) assembly  (b) crowd  (c) audience  (d) spectators

2. A man who operates on sick people
   (a) operator  (b) surgeon  (c) physician  (d) physiotherapist

3. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
   (a) dictionary  (b) encyclopaedia  (c) anthology  (d) directory
4. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance  
(a) telescope  (b) microscope  (c) periscope  (d) kaleidoscope
5. A hater of learning and knowledge  
(a) illiterate  (b) bibliophile  (c) misologist  (d) misogynist
6. A person who looks at the dark side of everything  
(a) sadist  (b) blind  (c) pessimist  (d) optimist
7. Animals who eat flesh of another animal  
(a) maneater  (b) beast  (c) carnivorous  (d) cannibal
8. Animals that can live on land and water  
(a) aquatic  (b) amphibians  (c) reptiles  (d) gregarious
9. One who eats everything  
(a) carnivorous  (b) gourmet  (c) omnivorous  (d) omnipotent
10. A woman having several husbands at the same time  
(a) polygamy  (b) polyandry  (c) polysexual  (d) polyglot
11. The state of complete continence on the part of a woman  
(a) celibacy  (b) virginity  (c) unmarried  (d) spinster
12. A person who hates women  
(a) intolerant  (b) misogynist  (c) bigamist  (d) gullible
13. Destruction of unborn baby in mother’s womb  
(a) foeticide  (b) infanticide  (c) abortion  (d) regicide
14. A sleeping room for many persons  
(a) boarding  (b) hostel  (c) dormitory  (d) dwelling
15. One who murders one’s mother  
(a) genocide  (b) gamicide  (c) matricide  (d) patricide
16. Elimination of a racial group by killing  
(a) homicide  (b) regicide  (c) genocide  (d) patricide
17. Habit of secretly listening to private conversation  
(a) spying  (b) spelling  (c) condign  (d) murmering
18. A large scale departure of people from a territory  
(a) migration  (b) immigration  (c) exodus  (d) aberration
19. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war  
(a) truce  (b) armistice  (c) accord  (d) retreat
20. A disease that spreads by means of germs carried in atmosphere  
(a) infectious  (b) epidemic  (c) contagious  (d) endemic
(a) murder  (b) suicide  (c) homicide  (d) assassination
22. Killing of one’s own brother  
(a) murder  (b) matricide  (c) fratricide  (d) genocide
23. Rainfall at irregular intervals or occasionally  
(a) irregular  (b) sporadic  (c) accidental  (d) temporary
24. A speech delivered without preparation  
(a) straightforward  (b) extempore  (c) verbose  (d) maiden
25. Something that becomes outdated  
(a) old  (b) ancient  (c) obsolete  (d) useless
26. A speech made by someone for the first time  
(a) spontaneous  (b) extempore  (c) maiden speech  (d) sermon
27. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin  
(a) obstetrician  (b) dermatologist  (c) cardiologist  (d) None of these
28. To kill someone for political reasons
   (a) homicide  (b) murder  (c) assassination  (d) genocide
29. A person who is fond of sensuous enjoyment
   (a) epicure  (b) witty  (c) hedonist  (d) humorous
30. A disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
   (a) endemic  (b) epidemic  (c) infectious  (d) contagious
31. A religious discourse
   (a) preach  (b) stanza  (c) sanctorum  (d) sermon
32. A place that provides refuge
   (a) asylum  (b) sanatorium  (c) shelter  (d) orphanage
33. A large dark grey cloud that brings rain or snow
   (a) nimbus  (b) blizzard  (c) hail  (d) fog
34. One who has a compulsive desire to steal
   (a) pilferer  (b) poacher  (c) plagiarist  (d) kleptomaniac
35. Official misconduct
   (a) malefactor  (b) malfeasance  (c) maltreatment  (d) maladministration
36. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
   (a) theist  (b) heretic  (c) atheist  (d) fanatic
37. Teetotaler means
   (a) one who abstains from theft  (b) one who abstains from meat
   (c) one who abstains from taking wine
38. Policemen riding on motorcycles as guards of VIP
   (a) outriders  (b) servants  (c) commandos  (d) attendants
39. A person who tries to deceive people by claiming to be able to do wonderful things
   (a) trickster  (b) impostor  (c) magician  (d) mountebank
40. A place for sick people who need long periods for recovery
   (a) clinic  (b) hospital  (c) sanatorium  (d) asylum
41. A person who eats too much
   (a) glutton  (b) reveller  (c) sensualist  (d) omnivore
42. Likely to break apart easily
   (a) breakable  (b) thin  (c) brittle  (d) harsh
43. Government by one person
   (a) dictatorship  (b) monarchy  (c) democracy  (d) oligarchy
44. A general pardon granted by the government to political offenders
   (a) pardon  (b) excuse  (c) honesty  (d) amnesty
45. A person who is out to destroy government
   (a) anarchist  (b) destroyer  (c) atheist  (d) theist
46. Perceptible to the ear
   (a) audible  (b) laudable  (c) praiseable  (d) adorable
47. A government that is carried on through officers
   (a) bureaucracy  (b) officiousness  (c) class-one  (d) dictatorship
48. Something that occurs at irregular intervals in time or occasionally
   (a) obvious  (b) sporadic  (c) monotonous  (d) ambiguous
49. People working in the same department or office
   (a) fellows  (b) colleagues  (c) mates  (d) companions
50. Animals that eat flesh
   (a) herbivorous  (b) omnivorous  (c) carnivorous  (d) vegetarian
TEST 1

No. of Questions: 12
Time allotted: 6 minutes

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

1. One who feels at home in every country
   (a) metropolitan  (b) cosmopolitan  (c) citizen  (d) denizen

2. A statement that is absolutely clear
   (a) clean  (b) confused  (c) ambiguous  (d) unequivocal

3. The murder of a human being
   (a) homicide  (b) regicide  (c) suicide  (d) infanticide

4. Incapable of being explained
   (a) nondescript  (b) untold  (c) unexplained  (d) inexplicable

5. Handwriting that cannot be read
   (a) illegible  (b) unreadable  (c) dim  (d) dull

6. A hard nut to crack is
   (a) a person who is very obstinate
   (b) any dry fruit like walnut
   (c) a difficult child
   (d) a problem which cannot be solved easily

7. A cock and bull story means
   (a) an unbelievable gossip
   (b) a children’s fable
   (c) a quarrelsome dialogue
   (d) a competition between unequal people

8. The gift of the gab means
   (a) an unexpected gain
   (b) fluency of speech
   (c) thought provoking oration
   (d) a gift from Santa Claus

9. A fool’s paradise means
   (a) a foolish idea
   (b) an imaginary idea
   (c) an unexpected gain for foolish man
   (d) false hopes

10. A man of spirit is
    (a) a very talented man
    (b) a spiritual person
    (c) a very courageous man
    (d) a unique person

11. A person very hard to please
    (a) obstinate
    (b) unconquerable
    (c) fastidious
    (d) invincible

12. A funny imitation of a poem
    (a) dialogue
    (b) sonnet
    (c) caricature
    (d) parody

Answers
1. (b)  2. (d)  3. (a)  4. (d)  5. (a)  6. (d)  7. (a)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (c)  11. (c)  12. (d)
TEST 2

No. of Questions: 110

1. Person who looks at the dark side of everything
   (a) pessimist  (b) idealist  (c) optimist  (d) Naturalism

2. Person who looks at the bright side of everything
   (a) cynic  (b) pessimist  (c) optimist  (d) Strange

3. Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks
   (a) teetotaller  (b) ambitious  (c) abscond  (d) escape

4. Assumed pen-name of one who conceals his identity as a writer
   (a) pompous  (b) plagiarist  (c) pseudonym  (d) philistine

5. Stage of growth between boyhood and youth
   (a) infancy  (b) teenager  (c) old age  (d) adolescence

6. An organ of body cut off by surgery
   (a) amputation  (b) imitation  (c) adaptation  (d) impartial

7. One who eats everything
   (a) carnivorous  (b) herbivorous  (c) insectivorous  (d) omnivorous

8. Animal that eats flesh of other animals
   (a) carnivorous  (b) benevolent  (c) insectivorous  (d) omnivorous

9. Animals that can live on land and water
   (a) insectivorous  (b) dinosaurs  (c) amphibians  (d) reptile

10. One who is residing in a country of which he or she is not yet a full-fledged citizen
    (a) lain  (b) lease  (c) enemy  (d) alien

11. Child without parents
    (a) juvenile  (b) sprout  (c) orphan  (d) ankle biter

12. Easy to shape in desired form
    (a) malleable  (b) stiff  (c) rigid  (d) brittle

13. Easy to carry over long distance
    (a) fixed  (b) manageable  (c) portable  (d) convenient

14. An object through which light passes but people cannot see across clearly
    (a) heavy  (b) cloudy  (c) opaque  (d) translucent

15. An object through which light passes and one can see through
    (a) transparent  (b) opaque  (c) quite  (d) thick

16. That which can be drunk
    (a) jeopardize  (b) potable  (c) risk  (d) peril

17. That which can be eaten
    (a) poisonous  (b) ripe  (c) provision  (d) edible

18. That which can be easily digested
    (a) palatable  (b) inedible  (c) tasteless  (d) tart

19. Belonging to one’s ancestors
    (a) fresh  (b) acquired  (c) ancestral  (d) unusual

20. A truce or cessation from arms before a formal treaty is signed
    (a) dispute  (b) armistice  (c) commencement  (d) disagreement

21. A state of complete continence
    (a) celibacy  (b) conceit  (c) courage  (d) arrogance

22. Deserving blame for an offence or crime
    (a) innocent  (b) exalted  (c) culpable  (d) thorough,
23. A state of perfect balance
   (a) equilibrium  (b) equilibrium  (c) imbalance  (d) equilibrium

24. That which lasts forever or is never-ending
   (a) cessation  (b) terminable  (c) eternal  (d) limited

25. A speech without any previous preparation
   (a) extempore  (b) deliberately  (c) rehearsed  (d) premeditated

26. Illicit partner of a married man or woman
   (a) foe  (b) abscond  (c) hate  (d) paramour

27. Beyond all powers of destruction of time
   (a) imperishable  (b) destructible  (c) intermittent  (d) transient

28. Lasting only for a very short time
   (a) transient  (b) enduring  (c) enticing  (d) lasting

29. Which can be destroyed quickly
   (a) endurance  (b) continuation  (c) permanent  (d) perishable

30. State of complete continence on the part of a woman
   (a) honor  (b) restraint  (c) virginity  (d) virtue

31. A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyment
   (a) flat  (b) hedonist  (c) underdeveloped  (d) acetic

32. A person with refined taste in food and wine
   (a) puritan  (b) ascetic  (c) novice  (d) epicure

33. The large-scale departure of people
   (a) entrance  (b) arrival  (c) standing  (d) exodus

34. Disease that spreads by contact
   (a) contagious  (b) lupine  (c) antiseptic  (d) endemic

35. Disease that spreads by means of germs carried in the atmosphere
   (a) hygienic  (b) limited  (c) harmless  (d) infectious

36. Disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time
   (a) epidemic  (b) gush  (c) explosion  (d) healing

37. In a state of apparent inactivity but capable of being easily called into action
   (a) active  (b) involved  (c) animated  (d) dormant

38. A period of inactivity in which some living organisms pass the winter (like frogs)
   (a) hibernation  (b) hustle  (c) diligence  (d) ambitious

39. One who hates mankind
   (a) philanthropist  (b) misanthrope  (c) humanitarian  (d) optimist

40. To sail round the world
   (a) circumnavigate  (b) assist  (c) permit  (d) land

41. Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth
   (a) clear  (b) obvious  (c) authentic  (d) equivocal

42. One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler
   (a) smart  (b) gullible  (c) astute  (d) perceptive

43. Uniform in structure or composition throughout
   (a) heterogeneous  (b) evident  (c) ordered  (d) homogeneous

44. Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause
   (a) deliberate  (b) spontaneous  (c) premeditated  (d) painstaking

45. Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host
   (a) leader  (b) workaholic  (c) overachiever  (d) parasite
46. Person who loves mankind
   (a) detractor      (b) egoist      (c) philanthropist (d) stingy
47. To root out an evil
   (a) establish      (b) eradicate    (c) institute     (d) secure
48. The state of being married
   (a) matrimony      (b) divorce      (c) observance    (d) neglect
49. Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time
   (a) slenderness    (b) fornication (c) tidiness      (d) monogamy
50. Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself
    (a) dialogue       (b) listening    (c) monologue    (d) address
51. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book
    (a) epilogue       (b) preface      (c) debut        (d) climax
52. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play
    (a) finish         (b) prologue    (c) postscript    (d) addendum
53. Account of a person’s life written by another
    (a) speech         (b) adventure   (c) notification (d) biography
54. Unfit for human consumption
    (a) inedible       (b) comestible  (c) appetizing   (d) delicious
55. Person who is hard to please
    (a) conformist     (b) orthodox    (c) sheep        (d) dissenter
56. Person who believes in God
    (a) heist          (b) theist      (c) atheist       (d) thirsty
57. Person who does not believe in the existence of God
    (a) atheist        (b) believer    (c) devotee      (d) disciple
58. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
    (a) elaborate      (b) encouraging (c) ascetic       (d) indulgent
59. Things belonging to ancient times
    (a) unripe         (b) young       (c) modern       (d) antiques
60. Person more like a woman than a man
    (a) masculinity    (b) extroverted (c) effeminate   (d) unpretentious
61. Honourably discharged from service
    (a) employed       (b) emeritus    (c) active       (d) working
62. Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion
    (a) tolerator      (b) liberal     (c) humanitarian (d) bigot
63. Incapable of being corrected
    (a) reformable     (b) incorrigible (c) manageable   (d) obedient
64. One who pretends to be what he is not
    (a) loyalist       (b) honest      (c) hypocrite    (d) rogue
65. One who is all powerful
    (a) omnipotent     (b) incapable    (c) mundane     (d) unremarkable
66. Composed of elements highly diverse in character
    (a) heterogeneity  (b) synonyms    (c) antonyms     (d) homogenous
67. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin
    (a) dermatologist  (b) gynaecologist (c) orthopaedician (d) ophthalmologist
68. A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system
    (a) ophthalmologist (b) orthopaedician (c) gynaecologist (d) dermatologist
69. A physician who specializes in heart diseases
    (a) dermatologist  (b) cardiologist (c) ophthalmologist (d) gynaecologist
70. Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders
   (a) dermatologist  (b) orthopaedician  (c) ophthalmologist  (d) gynaecologist

71. Specialist of eye diseases
   (a) ophthalmologist  (b) gynaecologist  (c) orthopaedician  (d) dermatologist

72. One who murders his own mother
   (a) matricide  (b) genocide  (c) contract  (d) homicide

73. Act of murdering one’s father
   (a) genocide  (b) patricide  (c) euthanasia  (d) infanticide

74. Killing of one’s brother or sister
   (a) elimination  (b) assassination  (c) regicide  (d) fratricide

75. Words differing in meaning from another word with same sound
   (a) harmony  (b) homonym  (c) hominify  (d) hominid

76. Words having more or less same meanings
   (a) antonyms  (b) convenient  (c) synonyms  (d) beside

77. Words more or less opposite in meanings
   (a) synonyms  (b) metonym  (c) analogue  (d) antonyms

78. Specialist of diseases of infants
   (a) pediatrician  (b) preterition  (c) penetration  (d) protrusion

79. Murder of an infant or a new-born baby
   (a) infinities  (b) infanticide  (c) infinitude  (d) incorrigible

80. Very pleasing to eat
   (a) toothsome  (b) tasteless  (c) disgusting  (d) inedible

81. Act of ending one’s life
   (a) suicide  (b) dangerous  (c) encouraged  (d) assisting

82. Systematic extermination of a race or community
   (a) decimation  (b) devastation  (c) ethnic  (d) genocide

83. A child born after the death of its father
   (a) posterior  (b) fluvial  (c) posthumous  (d) obituary

84. Marrying one person while still legally married to another
   (a) bigamy  (b) prerogative  (c) ballot  (d) thesaurus

85. Study of the origin and history of words
   (a) eugenic  (b) etymology  (c) eucharist  (d) euglena

86. Woman having many husbands at the same time
   (a) polygraph  (b) polymorphic  (c) polyp  (d) polyandry

87. Plurality of wives
   (a) Exogamy  (b) polygyny  (c) polyphony  (d) polyphagia

88. A hater of women
   (a) misogynist  (b) misproportion  (c) carper  (d) misreckon

89. A sleeping room for a number of people
   (a) office  (b) dump  (c) fireside  (d) dormitory

90. The day of Last Judgment or end of the world
   (a) knocker  (b) doomsday  (c) adaptation  (d) Enthusiasm

91. To surround on all sides
   (a) buyoff  (b) fleece  (c) envelope  (d) squeeze

92. A person who believes in going out naked
   (a) weird  (b) dangerous  (c) nudist  (d) nuttiest

93. Something very ancient
   (a) entitling  (b) mischievous  (c) momentum  (d) antediluvian
94. Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried  
(a) wiener  
(b) widower  
(c) wield  
(d) widow
95. Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried  
(a) dower  
(b) widower  
(c) widget  
(d) woodier
96. Medicine used to calm or pacify  
(a) hypnotic  
(b) antidepressant  
(c) tranquillizer  
(d) fusion
97. Murder of a king  
(a) butchery  
(b) regicide  
(c) slaughter  
(d) infanticide
98. Hater of learning and knowledge  
(a) misologist  
(b) posologist  
(c) syllogist  
(d) zoologist
99. The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)  
(a) noticed  
(b) fortitude  
(c) po etized  
(d) foeticide
100. Account of a person’s life written by himself  
(a) confession  
(b) autobiography  
(c) adventures  
(d) portrayal
101. Power of reading the thoughts or mind of others  
(a) kiosk  
(b) philosophy  
(c) telepathy  
(d) attitude
102. Killing of a human being  
(a) tor pedo  
(b) enforcer  
(c) homicide  
(d) hominy
103. Something occurring at irregular intervals in time or occasionally  
(a) regular  
(b) sporadic  
(c) dependable  
(d) typical
104. Person who knows or can speak many languages  
(a) ankle biter  
(b) juvenile  
(c) polyglot  
(d) sprout
105. Disease prevalent in a particular locality  
(a) uncontagious  
(b) limited  
(c) endemic  
(d) alien
106. Direct vote of all the selectors of the state  
(a) plebiscite  
(b) pledge  
(c) plenary  
(d) poetized
107. A person who can use both hands with equal facility  
(a) ambidexterous  
(b) dual handler  
(c) equal-hand y  
(d) super hand
108. Medicine that loosens the bowels  
(a) tummy loosener  
(b) bowel loosener  
(c) tummy relaxant  
(d) laxative
109. Person who is interested in antiquities  
(a) antiquarian  
(b) intreantiquities  
(c) antiquitiness  
(d) antiquity-boy
110. A speech made by a speaker for the first time in a particular gathering  
(a) composer  
(b) nuospeak  
(c) primar yspeak  
(d) maiden speech

Answers
1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (a)
13. (c) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (c)
25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (c) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (a)
37. (d) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (a)
49. (d) 50. (c) 51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (d) 56. (b) 57. (a) 58. (c) 59. (d) 60. (c)
61. (b) 62. (d) 63. (b) 64. (c) 65. (a) 66. (a) 67. (a) 68. (c) 69. (b) 70. (b) 71. (a) 72. (a)
73. (b) 74. (d) 75. (b) 76. (c) 77. (d) 78. (a) 79. (b) 80. (a) 81. (a) 82. (d) 83. (c) 84. (a)
85. (b) 86. (d) 87. (b) 88. (a) 89. (d) 90. (b) 91. (c) 92. (c) 93. (d) 94. (d) 95. (b) 96. (c)
97. (b) 98. (a) 99. (d) 100. (b) 101. (c) 102. (c) 103. (b) 104. (c) 105. (c) 106. (a) 107. (a) 108. (d)
109. (a) 110. (d)
One Word Substitutions

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

1. An assembly of worshipers.
   (A) Configuration
   (B) Confrontation
   (C) Congregation
   (D) Conflagration

2. A person who lives by himself.
   (A) Extrovert
   (B) Prophet

3. That which cannot be read.
   (A) illegitimate
   (B) illegible
   (C) illiberal
   (D) illicit

4. One who makes an official examination of accounts.
   (A) Clerk
   (B) Accountant
   (C) Auditor
   (D) Boss

5. Fluent and clear in speech
   (A) Emotional
   (B) Enthusiastic
   (C) Articulate
   (D) Confident

6. Speaks or done without preparation
   (A) Verbose
   (B) Extempore
   (C) Amateur
   (D) Verbatim

7. One who gains benefit from something
   (A) A benefactor
   (B) A miser
   (C) A hermit
   (D) A beneficiary

8. One who eats both vegetables and meat
   (A) Omnivorous
   (B) Veggevoreous
   (C) Herbivorous
   (D) Carnivorous

9. A person who knows or sees everything.
   (A) Omnipotent
   (B) Omniscient
   (C) Omnipresent
   (D) Omniferous

10. An instrument used to see distant objects.
    (A) Periscope
    (B) Microscope
    (C) Bioscope
    (D) Telescope

11. Group of people living together in the same locality.
    (A) Neighborhood
    (B) Crowd

12. The height of an object above sea level
    (A) Altitude
    (B) Certitude
    (C) Latitude
    (D) Longitude

13. Something that is difficult to believe
    (A) Inevitable
    (B) Incredible
    (C) Suspicious
    (D) Impossible

14. Government of the people, by the people and for the people
    (A) Plutocracy
    (B) Aristocracy
    (C) Autocracy
    (D) Democracy

15. A proficient public speaker
    (A) Curator
    (B) Orator
    (C) Narrator
    (D) Arbitrator

Previous Years’ Questions

SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2013

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   (B) Confrontation
   (C) Congregation
   (D) Conflagration

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   (A) Omnipotent
   (B) Omniscient
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   (D) Omniferous

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    (A) Altitude
    (B) Certitude
    (C) Latitude
    (D) Longitude

SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012

2. A person who lives by himself.
   (A) Extrovert
   (B) Prophet

4. That which cannot be read.
   (A) illegitimate
   (B) illegible
   (C) illiberal
   (D) illicit

6. An instrument used to see distant objects.
   (A) Periscope
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   (D) Confident

10. One who gains benefit from something
    (A) A benefactor
    (B) A miser
    (C) A hermit
    (D) A beneficiary

12. Group of people living together in the same locality.
    (A) Neighborhood
    (B) Crowd
17. Unfair advantages for members of one’s own family
   (A) Optimism
   (B) Plagiarism
   (C) Nepotism
   (D) Deposition

18. Fit to be eaten
   (A) Legible
   (B) Credible
   (C) Audible
   (D) Edible

19. Always ready to attack or quarrel
   (A) Creative
   (B) Impatient
   (C) Aggressive
   (D) Malicious

20. One who has a good taste for food and enjoys it.
   (A) Gourmet
   (B) Curator
   (C) Parasite
   (D) Stoic

21. A lady who remains unmarried
   (A) Spinster
   (B) Artist
   (C) Bachelor
   (D) Misanthrope

22. A doctor who treats skin diseases
   (A) Ophthalmologist
   (B) Dermatologist
   (C) Pediatrician
   (D) Cardiologist

23. A person who does not believe in the existence of God
   (A) Atheist
   (B) Chaperon
   (C) Sycophant
   (D) Parasite

24. One who studies insect life
   (A) Geologist
   (B) Zoologist
   (C) Entomologist
   (D) Botanist

25. Impossible to decipher, make out or read
   (A) Eligible
   (B) Intelligible
   (C) Illegible
   (D) Ambiguous

26. Careful not to harm or inconvenience others
   (A) Humble
   (B) Considerate
   (C) Obstinate
   (D) Rash

27. One who finds it easy to produce new and original ideas and things.
   (A) Impulsive
   (B) Creative
   (C) Hospitable
   (D) Bright

28. Done with good judgment
   (A) Eminent
   (B) Judicious
   (C) enviable
   (D) Judicial

29. One who loves books
   (A) Bibliophile
   (B) Bibliophagist
   (C) Bibliophobe
   (D) Bibliographer

30. Speaking without preparation
   (A) Deliberate
   (B) Fluent
   (C) Loquacious
   (D) Extempore

31. Special trial of the Head of State by Parliament
   (A) Impingement
   (B) Infringement

32. Someone able to use both hands with equal skill
   (A) Ambivalent
   (B) Amphibious
   (C) Ambiguous
   (D) Ambidextrous

33. Cure for all diseases
   (A) Curable
   (B) Panacea
   (C) Incurable
   (D) Curative
34. A group of three books, films etc. that have the same subject or characters.
   (A) Trinity
   (B) Trilogy
   (C) Trio
   (D) Tripod

35. A study of the human race
   (A) Anthropology
   (B) Archaeology
   (C) Ethnology
   (D) Etymology

36. An expert in an area of the fine or other arts
   (A) Neophyte
   (B) Amateur
   (C) Connoisseur
   (D) Enthusiast

37. The art of preserving skin of animals, birds, fishes
   (A) Topology
   (B) Taxonomy
   (C) Seismology
   (D) Taxidermy

38. Chanting of magic spells
   (A) Narration
   (B) Recitation
   (C) Incantation
   (D) Utterance

39. One who eats human flesh
   (A) Carnivore
   (B) Herbivore
   (C) Glutton
   (D) Cannibal

40. Liable to be easily broken
   (A) Weak
   (B) Brittle
   (C) Thin
   (D) Hard

41. One who is out to destroy the Government
   (A) Anarchist
   (B) Villain
   (C) Criminal
   (D) Enemy

42. One who loves all mankind
   (A) Philologist
   (B) Philosopher
   (C) Philanthropist
   (D) Philatelist

43. A person who cannot make a mistake
   (A) Inexplicable
   (B) Inevitable
   (C) Indispensable
   (D) Infallible

44. Someone who scientifically studies the birds
   (A) Earthologist
   (B) Orthopeadic
   (C) Orthodontist
   (D) Ornithologist

45. Something which is imagined to be real but actually does not exist.
   (A) Figment
   (B) Insight
   (C) Mirage
   (D) Shadow

46. Something having many skills
   (A) Versatile
   (B) Projectile
   (C) Cyclostyle
   (D) Anglophile

47. To officially take private property away to seize.
   (A) Offer
   (B) Confiscate
   (C) Annex
   (D) Hijack

48. Giving of special favor to one’s kith and kin
   (A) Favoritism
   (B) Solecism
   (C) Pantheism
   (D) Nepotism

49. One who collects and studies coins
   (A) Philatelist
   (B) Nuncio
   (C) Bibliophile
   (D) Numismatist
50. Words or lines written on the tomb of a person
   (A) Epitaph
   (B) Anecdote
   (C) Calligraphy
   (D) Cenotaph

51. Study of the origin and history of words
   (A) Etymology
   (B) Epistemology
   (C) Morphology
   (D) Dictionary

52. The practice of eating human flesh
   (A) Solipsism
   (B) Narcissism
   (C) Cannibalism
   (D) Mysticism

53. Someone who works only for personal profit
   (A) Materialistic
   (B) Mercenary
   (C) Greedy
   (D) Mercantile

54. A heavy unnatural slumber
   (A) Nap
   (B) Stupor
   (C) Insomnia
   (D) Coma

55. A deep dislike of foreigners
   (A) Acrophobia
   (B) Xenophobia
   (C) Claustrophobia
   (D) Hydrophobia

56. That cannot be overcome
   (A) Irrevocable
   (B) Irreparable
   (C) Invulnerable
   (D) Insurmountable

57. To walk slowly, wasting time
   (A) Stagger
   (B) Stride
   (C) Dawdle
   (D) Plod

58. One who is appointed to deal with complaints made by common people against banks companies, etc.
   (A) Jurist
   (B) Arbiter
   (C) Ombudsman
   (D) Magistrate

59. The profession of writing dictionaries
   (A) Typography
   (B) Biography
   (C) Cartography
   (D) Lexicography

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   (B) Biography
   (C) Cartography
   (D) Lexicography

60. A small, flowing waterfall.
   (A) Cascade
   (B) Ascend
   (C) Break flow
   (D) Trickle

61. One who writes dictionaries.
   (A) Interpreter
   (B) Lexicographer
   (C) Philologist
   (D) Composer

62. One who writes with both his hands
   (A) Amphibious
   (B) Ambiguous
   (C) Ambidextrous
   (D) Ambiskilled

63. Murder of one’s father :
   (A) Matricide
   (B) Patriarchal
   (C) Slaughter
   (D) Patricide

64. Someone who hate mankind :
   (A) Skeptic
   (B) Misogynist

65. Pertaining to tasting :
   (A) Auditory
   (B) Olfactory
   (C) Sensory
   (D) Gustatory

66. Study of statistics of population and births, deaths, diseases, etc
   (A) Census
   (B) (Official) counting
   (C) Headcount
   (D) Demography

67. A type of mental illness in which one desires to steal :
   (A) Hypomania
   (B) Clephomania
   (C) Kleptomania
   (D) Klebsiella

68. Someone who is fluent in many languages:
   (A) Polymers
   (B) Polygyny
   (C) Polygenta
   (D) Polyglot
69. Someone who collects and studies coins and medals:
   (A) Philatelic
   (B) Bibliophile
   (C) Numismatist
   (D) Numista

70. Someone who studies the skin and diseases related to skin:
   (A) Cardiologist
   (B) Endocrinologist

72. Large number of insects, birds etc. moving about
   (A) Crowd
   (B) Group
   (C) Pack
   (D) Swarm

73. A person who readily believes others
   (A) Sensible
   (B) Credulous
   (C) Sensitive
   (D) Credible

74. Dry weather with no rainfall
   (A) Summer
   (B) Desert
   (C) Drought
   (D) Autumn

75. Unrelated to the subject
   (A) Irrelevant
   (B) Superficial
   (C) Specific
   (D) General

76. Complete change of form
   (A) Transgression
   (B) Translation
   (C) Transformation
   (D) Transmigration

77. An unexpected piece of good fortune
   (A) Turnstile
   (B) Windfall
   (C) Philanthropy
   (D) Benevolence

78. Those who go on to someone else’s land without the owner’s permission
   (A) Delinquents
   (B) Trespassers
   (C) Offenders
   (D) Culpits

79. Pertaining to horses
   (A) Equine
   (B) Equestrian
   (C) Equinox
   (D) Equation

80. One who cannot be corrected
   (A) Incurable
   (B) Incorrigible
   (C) Hardened
   (D) Vulnerable

81. Difficult or impossible to read
   (A) Illogical
   (B) Illegible
   (C) Ineligible
   (D) Legible

82. Movement of a part of the body to express an idea or feeling.
   (A) Jibe
   (B) Gesture
   (C) Pose
   (D) Mimicry

83. Failing to discharge one’s duty.
   (A) Debacle
   (B) Dereliction
   (C) Determination
   (D) Deterrent

84. A person who is physically dependent on a substance.
   (A) Criminal
   (B) Martyr

85. A child born after the death of its father is called.
   (A) An orphan
   (B) A deprived child
   (C) A waif
   (D) A posthumous child

86. A legal agreement by which a person borrows money from a bank usually to buy a house.
   (A) Document
   (B) Mortgage
   (C) Lease
   (D) Invoice
8.20  ■  Objective English

87. Work for which one does not take salary or payment
   (A) remunerated
   (B) charge sheet
   (C) complementary
   (D) honorary

88. No longer in use
   (A) absolute
   (B) obsolete
   (C) contemporary
   (D) remote

89. An office with a salary but no work
   (A) Honorary
   (B) Sinecure
   (C) Insolvent
   (D) Sinuous

90. The study or collection of coins
   (A) Nymphomania
   (B) Numismatics
   (C) Numerology
   (D) Numeric

91. One who hates women
   (A) Misogynist
   (B) Misanthrope

92. A woman with dark brown hair
   (A) Blonde
   (B) Philogynist
   (C) Brunette
   (D) Dotard

93. There was a big applause when he delivered his speech for the first time.
   (A) Introductory speech
   (B) Maiden speech
   (C) Concluding speech
   (D) Initial speech

94. Extremely talkative
   (A) Loquacious
   (B) Iconoclastic
   (C) Gullible
   (D) Pompous

95. One who mocks traditional beliefs
   (A) Priggish
   (B) Taciturn
   (C) Erudite
   (D) Iconoclastic

96. Very learned, scholarly
   (A) Priggish
   (B) Taciturn
   (C) Erudite
   (D) Iconoclastic

97. An uncontrollable urge to buy things
   (A) Mythomania
   (B) Megalomania
   (C) Oniomania
   (D) Choreomania

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Choose the alternative which fits the given definition.

98. The act of violating the sanctity of the church is
   (A) Blasphemy
   (B) Heresy
   (C) Sacrilege
   (D) Desecration

99. A child born after the death of his/her father is called:
   (A) Orphan
   (B) Postulant

100. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a:
    (A) Defeatist
     (B) Sycophant
     (C) Truant
     (D) Martinet

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Find the one word substation in the following questions.

101. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls:
     (A) Entomologist
     (B) Psephologist
     (C) Demagogue
     (D) Eugenist
102. One who is indifferent to pleasure or pain:
   (A) Stoic
   (B) Stylist
   (C) Cynic
   (D) Psychic

   **Directions:** Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.

103. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
   (A) Curmudgeon
   (B) Money-grabber
   (C) Scrimp
   (D) Miser

104. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion.
   (A) Constriction
   (B) Consternation
   (C) Concentration
   (D) Contraction

105. A person who is fluent in two languages.
   (A) Versatile
   (B) Expert
   (C) Bilingual
   (D) Knowledgeable

106. One who eats human flesh.
   (A) Man-eater
   (B) Cannibal
   (C) Beast
   (D) Savage

107. The quality of being politely firm and demanding.
   (A) Assertive
   (B) Bossy
   (C) Aggressive
   (D) Lordly

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**Answer Keys**

**SSC EXAMINATIONS**

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

**B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS**

94. (A)  95. (D)  96. (C)  97. (C)

**MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS**

98. (B)  99. (D)  100. (C)  101. (B)  102. (A)  103. (D)  104. (B)  105. (C)  106. (B)  107. (A)
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Idioms and Phrases

An idiom is an expression or phrase, often informal and having a meaning of its own which is not apparent from the meaning of its individual words. For example: *round the bend* is an idiom meaning ‘mad’. In your examination, you may come across questions on idioms or phrases in the following formats:

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicized in the sentence. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the italicized idiom/phrase in the sentence:

1. The cricket match proved to be a big *draw*.
   (a) a keen contest  
   (b) a huge attraction  
   (c) a goal-less match  
   (d) a game without any result

2. Pt Nehru was born with a *silver spoon in his mouth*.
   (a) born in a middle class family  
   (b) born in a wealthy family  
   (c) born in a family of nationalists  
   (d) born in a family of intellectuals

3. In the armed forces, it is considered a great privilege to *die in harness*.
   (a) pain and suffering  
   (b) die on the battle field  
   (c) die while still working  
   (d) die with honour

4. The thief *took to his heels* when he saw a policeman.
   (a) had some pain in his heels  
   (b) ran away from the scene  
   (c) confronted the policeman  
   (d) could not decide what to do

5. *To catch a tartar*
   (a) to deal with a person who is more than one’s match  
   (b) to catch a dangerous person  
   (c) to trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty  
   (d) to meet with disaster

6. *A wet blanket*
   (a) a man who is always drunk  
   (b) a wife who is cold to her husband  
   (c) to wear black and white clothes  
   (d) a person who ends enjoyable activity

7. *To strain every nerve*
   (a) to spoil relationship  
   (b) to get afraid  
   (c) to try one’s utmost  
   (d) to take ill
9.2  ■  Objective English

8. To have an axe to grind
   (a) pinpoint faults of others  (b) to take revenge
   (c) to make unreasonable demands  (d) to have a selfish interest to serve

9. To take heart
   (a) to become hopeful  (b) to love everyone
   (c) to prepare for a battle  (d) to withdraw from activity

10. To draw the line
    (a) to decide one’s occupation  (b) to set limits
    (c) to prepare for a battle  (d) to withdraw from activity

**Answers**
1. (b)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (b)  5. (a)  6. (d)  7. (c)  8. (d)  9. (a)  10. (b)

**List of Important Idioms and Phrases**

Given below is a list of some common idioms and phrases along with their meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idiom/Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The Alpha and Omega</td>
<td>Beginning and end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. To mind one’s P’s and Q’s</td>
<td>To be accurate and precise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. To rise from the ranks</td>
<td>To rise to a high position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. A feather in one’s cap</td>
<td>An achievement to be proud of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. To cut one’s coat according to one’s cloth</td>
<td>To live within one’s means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. To grease a person’s palm</td>
<td>To bribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. To keep the ball rolling</td>
<td>To continue the work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. To fight tooth and nail</td>
<td>To make all efforts to win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. To make an ass of oneself</td>
<td>To act foolishly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. To make neither head nor tail of anything</td>
<td>To be completely baffled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Once in a blue moon</td>
<td>Rarely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. To take to one’s heels</td>
<td>To run away</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. To pay lip service to</td>
<td>To pretend to be loyal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. To pay through the nose</td>
<td>To pay very dearly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. To take the law into one’s hand</td>
<td>To have a disregard for law and order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Barking up the wrong tree</td>
<td>Accusing the wrong person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. To meet one’s Waterloo</td>
<td>To meet one’s final defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. To be on the horns of a dilemma</td>
<td>To be in a fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. To look for a needle in a hay stack</td>
<td>To seek what is impossible to find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. To let the cat out of the bag</td>
<td>To reveal a secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. To wash one’s dirty linen in public</td>
<td>To discuss dirty and scandalous matters of personal nature in the presence of outsiders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. To be ill at ease</td>
<td>To be on bad terms with somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. To be in hornet’s nest</td>
<td>To be in an unpleasant situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Apple of discord</td>
<td>Cause of dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Bell the cat</td>
<td>Do the most dangerous job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Beat about the bush</td>
<td>Evade the issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Bag and baggage</td>
<td>Completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Come out of a bandbox</td>
<td>Be excessively well-dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiom/Phrase</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Know how many beans make five</td>
<td>To be well informed, to be intelligent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Hit below the belt</td>
<td>Fight unfairly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. To kill two birds with one stone</td>
<td>Achieve two aims with a single effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Birthday suit</td>
<td>Naked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. In cold blood</td>
<td>Deliberately, without heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Sweep in the board</td>
<td>Take everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. In the same boat</td>
<td>Similarly situated; like in a predicament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Bolt from the blue</td>
<td>Unexpected calamity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Bone of contention</td>
<td>Matter of dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Make no bones</td>
<td>Make no objections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. It does not suit my book</td>
<td>It doesn’t fit my arrangements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. In good or bad books</td>
<td>In or out of favour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Draw the long bow</td>
<td>Exaggerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Two strings to bow</td>
<td>Possessing a second way of attaining one’s object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. In the wrong box</td>
<td>Out of one’s proper place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Break new ground</td>
<td>Venture into an untried field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Make a clean breast</td>
<td>Confess, own up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Wear the breeches</td>
<td>Domination of the husband by the wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Bring down the house</td>
<td>Receive rapturous applause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Bear the brunt</td>
<td>Endure the greater part of a stress or burden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Take the bull by the horns</td>
<td>Attack danger boldly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Burning the candle at both ends</td>
<td>Trying to do two opposite and exhausting things at the same time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Take the cake</td>
<td>Carry off the honours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. Not worth the candle</td>
<td>Not worth the expense involved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. To feather one’s nest</td>
<td>To care for self interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. To go against the grain</td>
<td>To work against one’s liking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. A thorn in flesh</td>
<td>A cause of continual trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. A bird’s eye view</td>
<td>A general view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. To cut no ice</td>
<td>To have no effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. To come off with flying colours</td>
<td>To achieve distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush</td>
<td>One certainty is worth more than two prospective advantages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. To enjoy the lion’s share</td>
<td>To enjoy the major part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Sweat of one’s brow</td>
<td>Hard labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. To put one’s shoulder to the wheel</td>
<td>To help oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. To have a jaundiced eye</td>
<td>To be prejudiced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. To go with the tide</td>
<td>To do as others do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65. To read between lines</td>
<td>To understand the hidden meaning of the writer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66. To wake up a sleeping dog</td>
<td>To disturb some person or condition capable of causing trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67. To see eye to eye</td>
<td>To agree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. To carry coal to Newcastle</td>
<td>To do something that is unnecessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. To fish in troubled waters</td>
<td>To make most of a bad bargain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Blood is thicker than water</td>
<td>Kinship is stronger than friendship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiom/Phrase</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. To put down in black and white</td>
<td>To write down on paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. To put in the corner</td>
<td>To punish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. To split hairs</td>
<td>To make pretty and fine distinctions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Win by a hair</td>
<td>To win by a narrow margin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75. To turn a hair</td>
<td>To reveal discomfiture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76. To get in someone’s hair</td>
<td>To upset or annoy someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77. To step into another’s shoes</td>
<td>To take another’s place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78. A snake in the grass</td>
<td>Unrecognised danger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79. On the cards</td>
<td>Likely to happen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80. Put the horse before the cart</td>
<td>Reverse the natural order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81. To make castles in the air</td>
<td>Daydream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82. Cat and dog life</td>
<td>Life of constant discord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83. Know chalk from the cheese</td>
<td>Be able to discriminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84. Take two bites at a cherry</td>
<td>Make two attempts where one should suffice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85. Chip off the old block</td>
<td>Exemplifying the family characteristics, like his father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86. Show a clean pair of heels</td>
<td>Escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87. Clear the decks</td>
<td>Prepare for action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88. Cock and bull story</td>
<td>Ridiculous story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89. To give the cold shoulder</td>
<td>Snub or behave differently towards a person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90. Drive into a corner</td>
<td>Cut off all means of escape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91. Crocodile tears</td>
<td>Hypocritical tears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92. The sword of Damocles</td>
<td>Impending evil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93. To have had one’s day</td>
<td>To be past one’s prime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94. Dead men’s shows</td>
<td>Await someone’s death with the expectancy of benefiting from it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95. Make a dead set at</td>
<td>Attack with determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96. Between the devil and the deep (blue) sea</td>
<td>Between two equally unpleasant situations/choices</td>
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<tr>
<td>97. Gone to the dogs</td>
<td>Done for, ruined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98. Down in the mouth</td>
<td>Low spirited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99. Sow dragon’s teeth</td>
<td>Make a bad situation worse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100. Allow the dust to settle</td>
<td>Wait until the disturbance is well and truly over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101. As sure as eggs is eggs</td>
<td>As sure as anything can be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102. Make both ends meet</td>
<td>Live within one’s budgeted income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103. Fall to the ground</td>
<td>Argument that is unfounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104. Play fast and loose</td>
<td>Be inconsistent and unreliable in fulfilling obligations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105. The fat is in the fire</td>
<td>The mischief is out</td>
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<tr>
<td>106. Put a good face on the matter</td>
<td>Make the best of a bad job</td>
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<tr>
<td>107. For good and all</td>
<td>Permanently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108. Cut the Gordian knot</td>
<td>Solve a difficulty in summary fashion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109. Goes without saying</td>
<td>Be self-evident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110. Sour grapes</td>
<td>Disparaging what is beyond one’s reach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111. All is grist that comes in his mill</td>
<td>He turns everything to his profit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112. Without turning a hair</td>
<td>Without any sign of discomfort</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idiom/Phrase</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>113. With a high hand</td>
<td>Arrogantly; imperiously</td>
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<tr>
<td>114. To be in hand-and-glove (or hand-in-glove)</td>
<td>Inseparable; on intimate terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115. Wash hands off the matter</td>
<td>Have nothing to do with it</td>
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<tr>
<td>116. Out of harness</td>
<td>Retired; at leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117. Make a hash of (something)</td>
<td>Make a mess of it; do it badly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118. After my own heart</td>
<td>According to my views and tastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119. With heart in (one’s) boots</td>
<td>Terrified, apprehensive; alarmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120. Wear heart on (one’s) sleeve (or mouth)</td>
<td>Make public your private feelings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121. By hook or by crook</td>
<td>By one way or the other</td>
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<tr>
<td>122. Bring a hornet’s nest about one’s ears</td>
<td>Run into trouble by being meddlesome</td>
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<tr>
<td>123. Reckon without (one’s) host</td>
<td>To look at a matter from one’s own point of view</td>
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<tr>
<td>124. To eat humble pie</td>
<td>Show oneself full of humility</td>
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<tr>
<td>125. To break the ice</td>
<td>To take the first step in breaking down cold reserve or prepare the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126. Long innings</td>
<td>Long spell of success</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127. Ins and outs</td>
<td>The minute particulars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128. Dwell in an ivory tower</td>
<td>Be detached from the every day preoccupations of mankind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129. Lay their heads together</td>
<td>Plan an enterprise jointly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130. At the eleventh hour</td>
<td>Just in time</td>
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<tr>
<td>131. Jack of all trades</td>
<td>One who turns his hand to anything but excels in nothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>132. Keep body and soul together</td>
<td>Stay alive</td>
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<tr>
<td>133. Pretty kettle of fish</td>
<td>Bad business</td>
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<tr>
<td>134. Lay by the heels</td>
<td>Render harmless</td>
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<tr>
<td>135. Turn over a new leaf</td>
<td>Make a fresh start</td>
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<tr>
<td>136. There is no love lost between them</td>
<td>They dislike one another</td>
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<tr>
<td>137. Left in the lurch</td>
<td>Abandoned; at a grave disadvantage</td>
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<tr>
<td>138. Land of milk and honey</td>
<td>Land abounding in good things</td>
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<tr>
<td>139. To make mountains out of molehills</td>
<td>Make trifling difficulties seem insuperable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. Nail in (one’s) coffin</td>
<td>Anything that tends to shorten life; drink, worry etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>141. Hit the nail on the head</td>
<td>Judge aright; say something exactly right</td>
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<tr>
<td>142. Best thing since sliced bread</td>
<td>A good invention or innovation</td>
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<tr>
<td>143. Led by the nose</td>
<td>Mislead, deceived</td>
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<tr>
<td>144. It makes no odds</td>
<td>It makes no difference</td>
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<tr>
<td>145. Pour oil on troubled waters</td>
<td>Soothe strife, use tact and discretion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146. Olive branch</td>
<td>Emblem of peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147. Part and parcel</td>
<td>Essential portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148. Pay the piper</td>
<td>Defray the cost or bear the loss in an undertaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149. Cast pearls before a swine</td>
<td>Offer good things to people incapable of appreciating them</td>
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<tr>
<td>150. Pig in a poke</td>
<td>Unexamined purchase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151. From pillar to post</td>
<td>Hither and thither indiscriminately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152. To be out of pocket</td>
<td>To lose money or to pay more than one’s share</td>
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<tr>
<td>153. Born in the purple</td>
<td>Child of royal parents</td>
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<tr>
<td>154. Put down the shutters</td>
<td>To go out of business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idiom/Phrase</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>155. Rain cats and dogs</td>
<td>Rain heavily</td>
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<tr>
<td>156. Rank and file</td>
<td>Common soldiers, hence followers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157. Smell a rat</td>
<td>Detect something suspicious</td>
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<tr>
<td>158. Red-letter day</td>
<td>Day of special consequence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159. With neither rhyme nor reason</td>
<td>Without any sense; useless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160. Rule the roost</td>
<td>To be in control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161. Robbing Peter to pay Paul</td>
<td>Transferring a burden from one to another, benefitting one at the expense of another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162. By rule of the thumb</td>
<td>By experience, practical though rough</td>
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<tr>
<td>163. Not worth (one’s) salt</td>
<td>Inefficient, not worth one’s keep</td>
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<tr>
<td>164. Take with a grain of salt (or pinch of salt)</td>
<td>With considerable reservation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165. Another pair of shoes</td>
<td>Different matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166. Step into another man’s shoes</td>
<td>Take over another’s position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167. Straight from the shoulder</td>
<td>With full force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168. Born with a silver spoon in mouth</td>
<td>Born in a wealthy family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169. At sixes and sevens</td>
<td>In a state of confusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170. Throw up the sponge</td>
<td>Admit defeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171. Square pegs in round holes</td>
<td>People in the wrong jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>172. Man of straw</td>
<td>Without substance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173. Turn the tables</td>
<td>Reverse the situation between two persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174. On the tip of (one’s) tongue</td>
<td>Almost remembering but not quite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175. Blow (one’s) own trumpet</td>
<td>Sing one’s own praise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176. Valley of the shadow of death</td>
<td>Nearness to death; place of fear for those poor in faith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177. Go to the wall</td>
<td>Give way; be vanquished</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178. Throw cold water on</td>
<td>Discourage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179. Wheels within wheels</td>
<td>Situation of extreme complexity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180. White elephant</td>
<td>Something useless and expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181. Show the white feather</td>
<td>Behave like a coward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING**

**WORKOUT I**

In each of the following questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning of the idiomatic expression and mark the number of that meaning as your answer on the answer sheet. If you do not find any correct answer mark (e), that is, ‘None of these’, as your answer.

1. Back out
   (a) step aside                           (b) pack up                         (c) support       (d) withdraw from
2. Back up
   (a) stay behind                          (b) give moral support              (c) back-bencher   (d) pull back from
3. Bandy words with
   (a) argue                                 (b) oratory                        (c) speech enthusiast (d) linguistic acumen
4. Be down and out
   (a) be destitute                        (b) be tipsy                        (c) over-drinking   (d) rivalry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idioms and Phrases</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Be down in the dumps</td>
<td>(a) to fall down (b) to fall from grace (c) ever ready to take on (d) appear miserable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Be out of the blue</td>
<td>(a) lighting (b) suddenly (c) euphoria (d) come out of gloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Be to the fore</td>
<td>(a) to the brim (b) pre-apprehension (c) be prominent (d) to take the lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Be on one’s knee</td>
<td>(a) kneel down to pray (b) kneel down to great (c) kneel down to kiss (d) kneel down to pick up a thing</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Curl one’s lip</td>
<td>(a) show something good (b) show scorn (c) show scope (d) show score</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Put a spoke in one’s wheel</td>
<td>(a) obstruct progress (b) grinder (c) help someone to progress (d) help someone with advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. To be at the zenith of</td>
<td>(a) to die an immature death (b) to be succumbed to, one’s flattery (c) be at the peak (d) face difficulty boldly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Have a screw loose</td>
<td>(a) be mad (b) be disturbed or slightly mad (c) be screw less (d) accept a defective item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. A pipe dream</td>
<td>(a) a day dream (b) an unending dream (c) a hope or plan that will never come true (d) a nightmare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Piping hot</td>
<td>(a) steaming hot (b) dreaming hot (c) rancour (d) extreme anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Plain speaking</td>
<td>(a) spilling the beans (b) telling nonsense (c) telling the truth (d) revealing the secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Play all one’s cards</td>
<td>(a) losing the last penny in gambling (b) a game of cards (c) an ineffective card game (d) use every means in one’s power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Play one’s cards well</td>
<td>(a) a good gambler displaying skills (b) a magician showing magic of cards (c) use means effectively (d) a game of gamble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Play it safe</td>
<td>(a) avoid risks (b) play a game peacefully (c) play light games (d) play for pleasure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Play second fiddle to somebody</td>
<td>(a) to fiddle somebody (b) be subordinate in position (c) unnecessary argument (d) be in someone’s company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Plough a lone furrow</td>
<td>(a) to play the best card (b) to play the last card (c) do something that achieves the desired success (d) to play the card to win</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. A prophet of doom</td>
<td>(a) a godman who curses (b) prediction of doom (c) a person who holds and spreads pessimistic views (d) a person who holds the world guilty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. A purple weight</td>
<td>(a) a dark spot (b) a blemish in otherwise good work (c) multicoloured decoration (d) an ornate portion in a literary work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. A pyrrhic victory</td>
<td>(a) a victory which is not possible (b) devastating victory (c) a victory that brings more loss than gains (d) a quid pro quo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
24. A quid pro quo
   (a) something done in revenge or retaliation
   (b) give up
   (c) selfless service
   (d) selfish act of revenge

25. Under a cloud
   (a) experiencing cloudy weather
   (b) enjoying favourable luck
   (c) under suspicion
   (d) under observation

26. Flogging a dead horse
   (a) repeating our request
   (b) making him see reason
   (c) beating about the bush
   (d) wasting time in useless effort

27. Face the music
   (a) get finished
   (b) get reprimanded
   (c) feel sorry
   (d) listen to the music

28. Token strike
   (a) total strike
   (b) carefully planned strike
   (c) short strike held as warning
   (d) sudden call of strike

29. Sweeping statement
   (a) rash statement
   (b) unpremeditated statement
   (c) thoughtless statement
   (d) generalized statements

30. To a hair
   (a) vaguely
   (b) to some extent
   (c) exactly
   (d) not the like of

31. Let the grass grow under one’s feet
   (a) to accept responsibility
   (b) to engage in useless talk
   (c) to be trifled with
   (d) to remain idle

32. Fights shy of
   (a) afraid of
   (b) frightened
   (c) avoids from a feeling of mistrust
   (d) quarrels bitterly with

33. Far from cry
   (a) to come from far
   (b) to leave silently
   (c) very different from
   (d) to approach silently

34. Feel a bit under the weather
   (a) showing signs of torture
   (b) traumatized
   (c) feeling ignored or unattended
   (d) feeling slightly ill

35. Hear it on the grapevine
   (a) to hear rumours
   (b) to hear from the market
   (c) to listen from behind the doors
   (d) to listen from horse’s mouth

36. Cut the mustard
   (a) to lose
   (b) to come up to expectations
   (c) to get injured
   (d) to leave the job

37. To beat about the bush
   (a) to punish an innocent person
   (b) to avoid coming to the point
   (c) to boast about oneself
   (d) None of these

38. Why you should always be the one to cast the first stone?
   (a) deeply involved
   (b) to be the first to find fault
   (c) to praise first of all
   (d) to start a fight

39. The entire discussion revolved around the moot point.
   (a) an important point
   (b) a non-controversial issue
   (c) a controversial issue
   (d) an unrelated issue

40. While I have a bath, you may chew the cud.
   (a) go through legalities
   (b) reflect upon one’s past
   (c) have breakfast
   (d) kill time
41. The project looks to be in apple pie order.
   (a) grappling with (b) dirty job
   (c) perfectly neat and tidy (d) beautifully decorated

42. Unexpectedly, he proved to be a man of straw.
   (a) very stubborn (b) weak
   (c) useful (d) self-loving

43. He was in high spirits when I met him in the restaurant.
   (a) in a drunken state (b) in a cheerful mood
   (c) talking incoherently (d) deeply engrossed in thoughts

44. He struck several bad patches before he made good.
   (a) came across bad sail (b) went through many illnesses
   (c) had a bumpy car ride (d) had many professional difficulties

45. Truly he is a chip of the old block.
   (a) very similar to his father (b) a good actor
   (c) an honourable man (d) outdated in his mannerisms

46. Veera has unknowingly bitten off more than she can chew.
   (a) been very greedy (b) always been hungry
   (c) an upset stomach (d) little regard for others

47. The bare bones of the conversation had been that he hated my guts.
   (a) the naked truth (b) just bones
   (c) the main point (d) the detailed analysis

48. The green eyed monster
   (a) the creature of the sea (b) an animal with green eyes
   (c) personal jealousy (d) to get into trouble

49. To burn one’s fingers
   (a) to have a burning sensation at the tips of one’s fingers
   (b) to undergo suffering heroically for one’s principles
   (c) to behave as if one is very great and important
   (d) to have a bad result from something

50. To end in smoke
   (a) to die of cancer caused by smoking
   (b) to end without providing any practical result
   (c) die in a burning house choked with smoke
   (d) to risk everything in a single venture

**Answers**

1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (b)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (a)
25. (c) 26. (d) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (d) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (c) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (b)
37. (b) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (c)
49. (d) 50. (b)

**WORKOUT 2**

In the following questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicised in the sentence. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase:

1. His most trusted friend proved to be a snake in the grass.
   (a) an unreliable person (b) a hidden enemy
   (c) low and mean (d) cowardly and brutal

2. The captors of the kidnapped kept his family on tenter-hooks.
   (a) an anxious suspense (b) on constant move (c) in seething anger (d) in excited wait
3. I have come to know of your hole-and-corner methods of dealing with people.
   (a) suspicious  (b) secret  (c) servile  (d) strict

4. They are sure to steal a march upon their competitors.
   (a) outshine  (b) defy  (c) challenge  (d) resist

5. He was in a brown study and did not seem to catch my point.
   (a) in his study room  (b) absorbed in reading  (c) absent-minded  (d) in a state of shock

6. The authorities took him to task for his negligence.
   (a) gave him additional work  (b) suspended his assignment  (c) forced him to resign  (d) reprimanded him

7. I am sure they will fight tooth and nail for their rights.
   (a) with all their rights  (b) with all their might  (c) without any weapon  (d) very cowardly

8. The detective left no stone unturned to trace the culprit.
   (a) took no pains  (b) did very irrelevant things  (c) restored to illegitimate practices  (d) used all available means

9. He is not playing with the full deck.
   (a) someone who has lost interest  (b) someone who lacks intelligence  (c) someone who is clever in his dealings  (d) someone who has less money to make the deal

10. Harassed by repeated acts of injustice, he decided to put his foot down.
    (a) not to yield  (b) resign  (c) withdraw  (d) None of these

11. Harshad Mehta could be easily arrested because the police was tipped off in advance.
    (a) bribed  (b) cautioned  (c) given advance information  (d) threatened

12. You cannot have your cake and eat it too.
    (a) enjoy for ever  (b) enjoy without payment  (c) have it both ways  (d) absolve yourself of guilt

13. In the beginning of his career, he was practically rolling in money.
    (a) wasting a lot of money  (b) spending more than his earnings  (c) very rich  (d) saving lot of money

14. Those were only crocodile tears.
    (a) pretended sadness  (b) a weeping sign  (c) mild regret  (d) very gloomy

15. He was murdered in cold blood.
    (a) coolly  (b) deliberately  (c) unfeelingly  (d) thoughtlessly

16. The students were in the blues when they heard that the examination would not be postponed after all
    (a) cheerless and depressed  (b) violent and angry  (c) wearing blue badges  (d) singing sad songs

17. To give so much importance to this dispute is to make a mountain of a molehill.
    (a) to take advantage  (b) to give great importance to trifles  (c) to see a thing with prejudiced mind  (d) to get into trouble

18. The captain played with determination because the honour of the team was at stake.
    (a) at the top  (b) in danger  (c) very low  (d) appropriate

19. The inspector was caught red handed.
    (a) quickly  (b) caught in the act of committing the crime  (c) caught with dirty hands  (d) found with hands tied

20. She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage.
    (a) made a sorry figure  (b) cut a sorry face  (c) did not do well  (d) performed a sad role

21. Sunita has bitten off more than she can chew.
    (a) over and above  (b) beyond her capacity  (c) trying to do too much  (d) bad fall
22. He never wanted to keep her under his thumb and so he let her do what she liked.
   (a) below his thumb  (b) restricted
   (c) unduly under control  (d) in his presence all the time

23. I have a bone to pick with you in this matter.
   (a) am angry  (b) selfish motive
   (c) selfless motive  (d) desire

24. The cashier wiped the nose of his employer by presenting false bills.
   (a) abused  (b) cheated
   (c) slapped  (d) doomed

25. It is time that professors came down from their ivory towers and studied the real needs of present day students.
   (a) expensive fee  (b) detachment and seclusion
   (c) dreamlands  (d) a tower made of ivory

26. She is quite at sea and does not know what course of action to take in the matter.
   (a) at ease  (b) displeased
   (c) perplexed  (d) danger

27. To work on this project is like flogging a dead horse.
   (a) harp upon a question that has been settled
   (b) dragging something too far
   (c) over-spending money
   (d) None of these

28. Let India and Pakistan clinch the Kashmir issue through bilateral talks; it is no use involving a mediator.
   (a) to continue negotiations
   (b) to find a via-media
   (c) to decide finally
   (d) to decide among themselves

29. He neither employs him nor allows him to find job elsewhere, he is simply following a dog in the manger policy.
   (a) a selfish policy  (b) delaying tactics
   (c) good for nothing  (d) dirty policy

30. Please do not get on my nerves, I am already in a crisis.
   (a) to disappoint
   (b) to add more worry
   (c) disturb  (d) leave me alone

31. The Bill was passed by the Parliament in the teeth of opposition.
   (a) in the face of
   (b) by force of
   (c) cooperation  (d) assistance

32. We made a dash for the cricket stadium to see Kapil Dev.
   (a) point
   (b) to go quickly
   (c) to make sure  (d) decided

33. An honest person never plays fast and loose with his friends.
   (a) ignores
   (b) deceives
   (c) to be inconsistent  (d) delay tactics

34. If you want mental peace, you should steer clear of group politics in our office.
   (a) decide
   (b) to avoid
   (c) to abide by  (d) to satisfy yourself

35. Their attempt to get back the stolen necklace was a wild goose chase.
   (a) wise decision
   (b) useless search
   (c) timely action  (d) delayed action

36. Sheela stood by her husband in weal and woe.
   (a) by hook or crook
   (b) useless search
   (c) during illness  (d) during the operation

37. Following CBI investigations, the ISRO scientist’s integrity was under a cloud for a while.
   (a) doubt
   (b) doubtless
   (c) disgrace  (d) false implication

38. She took into her head to leave her job in no time and go to her parents.
   (a) half-heartedly decided
   (b) to challenge
   (c) to deceive  (d) to interfere

39. Mr Arjun Singh snapped his fingers at Narasimha Rao and got himself in hot water.
   (a) to cheat
   (b) to challenge
   (c) to deceive  (d) to interfere
43. We are afraid that you may be led astray in Arvind’s bad company.
   (a) get into trouble  (b) misguided  (c) killed  (d) lose the job

44. With the multinational companies entering the Indian market, domestic companies are at a low ebb these days.
   (a) without profit  (b) with less profit  (c) on the decline  (d) with moderate profit

45. The CBI officials followed up the clue, but it proved to be a mare’s nest.
   (a) useless  (b) time consuming  (c) an unfounded rumour  (d) baseless

46. After the death of his father, Ramesh is playing ducks and drakes with his inherited property and is sure to ruin himself.
   (a) gambling  (b) to spend lavishly  (c) horse trading  (d) bad tactics to fool others

47. One should not turn up one’s nose at the hard life of downtrodden people.
   (a) to run away  (b) to rebuke  (c) to hate  (d) to abuse

48. It has been proved up to the hilt that China’s intentions are bad.
   (a) completely  (b) up to final decision  (c) final outcome  (d) None of these

49. Rakesh stole the march on Sukhdev by getting the latter posted to a remote village.
   (a) to aim advantage secretly  (b) to aim benefit by pleasing someone  (c) to aim benefit of superiority  (d) to aim benefit of one’s relationship

50. After the retirement, Mr Mehta is thinking of resting on his oars.
   (a) to depend on his savings  (b) rest after hard work  (c) do a mild business to keep busy  (d) None of these

51. We talked over the matter for an hour but without any result.
   (a) surveyed  (b) assessed  (c) fought about  (d) discussed

52. To pick holes
   (a) to find some reason to fight  (b) to destroy something  (c) to criticize someone  (d) to cut some part of an item

53. To drive home
   (a) to find one’s roots  (b) back to original position  (c) to return to the place of rest  (d) to emphasize

54. To beg the question
   (a) to refer to  (b) to take for granted  (c) to raise objections  (d) to be discussed

55. To keep one’s temper
   (a) to become angry  (b) to be in a good mood  (c) to preserve one’s energy  (d) to be aloof from

56. Although he ran into debt, he did not stop gambling.
   (a) met with  (b) had the risk of  (c) incurred  (d) crushed into

57. He went ahead and shot the elephant in order not to lose face in front of the natives.
   (a) be humiliated  (b) be disfigured  (c) be blamed  (d) be criticized

58. So far as hazards of pollution are concerned, the traffic policemen bear the brunt.
   (a) suffer the most  (b) are exposed to the danger  (c) face the consequences  (d) have to run the risk

59. My boss is, in fact, a live wire; he works for twelve hours a day.
   (a) a industrious and brilliant  (b) lively and active  (c) sincere and intelligent  (d) sincere and efficient

60. Every opponent of Mohammad Ali has gone to the well in the contest with him so far.
   (a) failed to defeat  (b) proved equal  (c) achieved one’s aim  (d) broken one’s bones
TEST I

No. of Questions: 15

Time allotted: 8 minutes

In the following questions four alternatives are given for idioms/phrases in now. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the given idiom/phrase.

1. To cry wolf
   (a) to give false alarm
   (b) to turn pale
   (c) to ruin oneself
   (d) to overcome someone

2. To have an axe to grind
   (a) to work for both sides
   (b) to have selfish interest to serve
   (c) to criticize someone
   (d) to fail to arouse interest

3. To hit the right nail on the head
   (a) to do things right
   (b) to announce one’s fixed views
   (c) to destroy one’s reputation
   (d) to teach someone a lesson

4. To be at cross-purposes
   (a) missed each other
   (b) work against each other
   (c) dislike each other
   (d) misunderstand each other

5. To the ends of the earth
   (a) upto a certain limit
   (b) everywhere
   (c) till losing one’s patience
   (d) till losing one’s patience

6. To be in dribs and drabs
   (a) without fail
   (b) with much ease
   (c) in small quantities
   (d) with great difficulty

7. A hard nut to crack is
   (a) one who is very obstinate
   (b) very difficult child
   (c) a walnut or a fruit
   (d) problem that is hard be solved

8. A cock and bull story means
   (a) an unbelievable gossip
   (b) a children’s fable
   (c) quarrelsome dialogue
   (d) competition between unequals

9. The gift of the gab means
   (a) an unexpected gain
   (b) fluency of speech
   (c) thought provoking oration
   (d) a X-mas gift

10. A fool’s paradise means
    (a) a foolish idea
    (b) an imaginary idea
    (c) an unexpected gain
    (d) false hopes for a foolish person

11. A man of spirit is
    (a) a very talented man
    (b) a spiritual person
    (c) a very courageous man
    (d) a unique person

12. The murder of the king is called a
    (a) homicide
    (b) matricide
    (c) patricide
    (d) regicide
13. Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation is
   (a) compensation  (b) alimony  (c) substance  (d) dearness allowance

14. The belief in witchcraft is losing ground even in remote areas now.
   (a) acquiring power  (b) continuing as before  (c) deeply engrained  (d) becoming less acceptable

15. There are black sheep in every community
   (a) good leaders  (b) bad characters  (c) poor persons  (d) intelligent people

Answers
1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (d)  4. (d)  5. (c)  6. (c)  7. (d)  8. (a)  9. (b)  10. (d)  11. (c)  12. (d)  13. (b)  14. (d)  15. (b)

PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression or a proverb is highlighted. Select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence.

1. Facts spoke louder than words at the Director tried to paint a rosy picture of the Company during the meeting.
   (A) Too many facts related to the good financial health of the Company were presented during the meeting.
   (B) The Company was not doing well financially despite the Director, saying otherwise.
   (C) The Director was very loud while presenting the facts about the company’s financial health during the meeting.
   (D) The facts stated in the meeting supported the Director’s claims of good financial health of the Company.
   (E) The Company was doing exceptionally well financially, despite the Director saying otherwise.

2. By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had killed the goose that lays the golden egg.
   (A) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had left her speechless.
   (B) Kajal had ruined her chances of success by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
   (C) Kajal had exacted her revenge by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
   (D) Kajal had hurt Sakshi by picking a Fight with her in office.
   (E) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, Kajal had missed getting good times.

3. I let the chips fall where they may and do not worry too much about what I want to do next.
   (A) I take calculated risks.
   (B) I let others do what they want and do not interfere.

4. After trying hard to convince Narendra to change his ways, Raman realised that a leopard cannot change its spots.
   (A) Raman realised that Narendra would never change his ways.
   (B) Raman realised that Narendra was helpless.
   (C) Raman realised that he was not good at convincing others.
   (D) Raman realised that Narendra would change his ways soon.
   (E) Raman realised that someone else was forcing Narendra to act in a certain way.

5. Before starting work on our new project, our mentor told us not to count our chickens before they hatched.
   (A) Our mentor warned us against being over-confident about achieving success.
   (B) Our mentor asked us to meticulously count he chicken first and then the eggs.
   (C) Our mentor warned us against being over-enthusiastic in implementing the project.
   (D) Our mentor warned us about all the challenges that lay ahead of us.
   (E) Our mentor informed us about the prizes that we would get on succeeding.
6. The **course of events** made it necessary for Joseph to start working.
   (A) Events that were planned
   (B) Long list of future events
   (C) A succession of unexpected events
   (D) Nature of events that followed after Joseph joined work
   (E) None of these

7. The team put their plan **into execution** the very next day.
   (A) Proposed a plan
   (B) Discussed their plan
   (C) Started thinking about a plan
   (D) Started carrying out their plan
   (E) None of these

8. Mrs. Nayak opened the **discussion** on the “alarming rate of poverty in India”.
   (A) Started the discussion
   (B) Gave her opinion in the discussion

**SSC EXAMINATIONS**

**Directions:** In each of the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in **bold** at the question places. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/phrase as your answer.

9. The new law on “Right to Food Safety” will **come into force** next month.
   (A) Be forced upon the people
   (B) Be associated from next month onwards
   (C) Be implemented next month
   (D) Be withdrawn next month
   (E) Be widely rejected next month

10. When the girl wanted to stay out past midnight, her father **put his foot down**.
    (A) Gave in to her request
    (B) Walked away disapprovingly
    (C) Obstructed her from leaving the house
    (D) Requested her to be home on time
    (E) None of these

11. **To have an axe to grind**
    (A) To criticize someone
    (B) To fail to arouse interest
    (C) To work for both sides
    (D) To have a selfish end to serve

12. **A hornet’s nest**
    (A) A comfortable position
    (B) An unpleasant situation
    (C) Among thorns
    (D) A dilemma

13. **To roll out the red carpet**
    (A) To buy a gift
    (B) To give a warning signal

**Directions:** Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.

14. **To put his foot down**
    (A) Concede
    (B) Not to yield
    (C) Resign
    (D) Withdraw

15. **Have a foot in the grave**
    (A) Be afraid to die
    (B) Have no interest in life
    (C) Be close to death
    (D) Have an incurable disease

16. **God’s acre** refers to which of the following places.
    (A) Aisle
    (B) Altar
    (C) A cemetery beside church
    (D) Church

17. **To pick holes**
    (A) To criticize someone
    (B) To find some reason to quarrel
    (C) To cut some part of an item
    (D) To destroy something

18. She **wrangled over an ass’s shadow**.
    (A) did unnecessary work
    (B) quarrelled over trifles
    (C) sat on the shadow of the ass
    (D) quarrelled like fools

19. He is like a **snake in the grass** for our family.
    (A) a distant relative
    (B) a stupid person
    (C) a close friend
    (D) a hidden rival
20. To put one’s hand to plough
   (A) To take up agricultural farming
   (B) To get entangled into unnecessary things
   (C) Take interest in technical work
   (D) To take up a difficult task

Directions: In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the answer sheet.

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2013]

21. The young servant goes about with the old master.
   (A) tries to know more about
   (B) adjusts well
   (C) moves around
   (D) goes around
   (C) speaking kindly
   (D) speaking cheerfully

22. The mother was right in giving a piece of her mind to the daughter.
   (A) speaking sadly
   (B) speaking sharply
   (C) speaking kindly
   (D) speaking cheerfully

23. After getting a severe scolding from his mother, Raghu got down to business.
   (A) began to work seriously
   (B) joined his father’s business
   (C) started a business
   (D) became businesslike

Directions: Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

24. On the cards
   (A) A winner
   (B) Accept defeat
   (C) Play at cards
   (D) Likely to happen
   (C) A quarrel
   (D) A fight for an apple

25. At the eleventh hour
   (A) At eleven o’clock
   (B) At the last hour
   (C) Arrive late
   (D) The last possible time
   (C) Call in day time
   (D) Call on someone

26. An apple of discord
   (A) The cause of a contention
   (B) Sour apple

Directions: In the following questions. Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best express the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]

27. Call it a day
   (A) Good bye to active life
   (B) Name the day
   (C) Call in day time
   (D) Call on someone
   (A) To make a noise
   (B) To make a fuss over small matter
   (C) A play by Shaw
   (D) Talk about nothing

29. It was on the tip of my tongue when you also proposed that we should go to the auditorium.
   (A) slip of tongue
   (B) on lips
   (C) about to say
   (D) None of these
   (C) appreciated
   (D) asked to leave

30. Kindly tell him by word of mouth that I shall be dining with him tonight.
   (A) orally
   (B) using gestures
   (C) jargons
   (D) written
   (A) to cry for no reason
   (B) felt sorry for the son
   (C) shed tears of blood
   (D) false tears of sorrow

31. Hari was taken to task by the teacher for making a noise in the class.
   (A) scolded
   (B) rewarded
Directions: In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

34. Stand by:
   (A) support
   (B) postpone
   (C) stand up
   (D) resist

35. To give vent to:
   (A) cause trouble
   (B) lose courage
   (C) circulate
   (D) express

36. Part and parcel:
   (A) partly
   (B) unnecessary part
   (C) essential element
   (D) large part

37. To get acquainted:
   (A) to forget
   (B) come to know
   (C) to tell
   (D) to fly

38. Under the thumb of:
   (A) beyond control of
   (B) under the nose of
   (C) active
   (D) under control of

39. At the eleventh hour
   (A) At a late stage
   (B) At the beginning
   (C) At 11 o’clock
   (D) At an early stage

40. A shot in the dark
   (A) To love to go out on adventures
   (B) Be able to work very quickly
   (C) Be very violent
   (D) An attempt to guess something

41. In a nutshell
   (A) Anggrily
   (B) Causally

42. From the bottom of my heart
   (A) Sincerely
   (B) Lowest position
   (C) Totally
   (D) Wholly

43. For better or worse
   (A) Sometimes
   (B) Always
   (C) In good times
   (D) In bad times

44. A hard nut to crack
   (A) A foolish search
   (B) A difficult problem
   (C) An easy question
   (D) An expensive thing

45. Hand and glove
   (A) Very difficult
   (B) Open enemy
   (C) Very intimate
   (D) Very rude

46. A lame excuse
   (A) An unsatisfactory explanations
   (B) A good explanation
   (C) Useless talk
   (D) Ill feelings

47. At a loss
   (A) Expert
   (B) Unable
   (C) Able
   (D) Defeat

48. In black and white
   (A) Useless
   (B) In writing
   (C) In short
   (D) In full swing

49. A cry in wilderness
   (A) A cry in vain
   (B) An unpleasant situation
   (C) A cry in disgrace
   (D) A cry with a laughter

50. To rock the boat
   (A) To conspire against
   (B) To create difficulties
   (C) To agitate against
   (D) To upset the balance
53. To give airs  
   (A) Exhale  
   (B) Inhale  
   (C) Boast  
   (D) Humble

*Directions*: In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

54. Ram is very calculative and always **has an axe to grind**.  
   (A) has no result  
   (B) works for both sides  
   (C) has a private agenda  
   (D) fails to arouse interest

55. The police looked all over for him but **drew a blank**.  
   (A) did not find him  
   (B) put him in prison  
   (C) arrested him  
   (D) took him to court

56. On the issue of marriage, Sarita **put her foot down**.  
   (A) stood up  
   (B) was firm  
   (C) got down  
   (D) walked fast

57. His investments helped him **make a killing** in the stock market.  
   (A) lose money quickly  
   (B) plan a murder quickly  
   (C) murder someone quickly  
   (D) make money quickly

58. There is no **gainsaying** the fact that the country is in difficulties.  
   (A) ignoring  
   (B) hiding  
   (C) forgetting  
   (D) denying

59. The project is carried over to this year, and we need to **keep the ball rolling**.  
   (A) to continue the work  
   (B) more information  
   (C) to do better  
   (D) new strategies

60. The host team **bore the palm**  
   (A) played quite well  
   (B) was victorious  
   (C) was defeated  
   (D) played a very boring match

61. Just **keep your wig on**. Everything will be alright.  
   (A) hold on to your wig, so it won’t fall off.  
   (B) get another hair cut  
   (C) calm down  
   (D) take off your wig

62. Parents pay **through their nose** for their children’s education.  
   (A) by taking loans.  
   (B) an extremely high price  
   (C) grudgingly  
   (D) willingly

63. Monica’s habit of **picking holes** in every relationship is very irksome.  
   (A) admiring people  
   (B) finding fault  
   (C) criticizing people  
   (D) arguing with people

64. If you want to be happy, **cut your coat according to your cloth**.  
   (A) be honest in your dealings  
   (B) work according to your capacity  
   (C) live within your means  
   (D) don’t be too ambitious

65. She **broke down** in the middle of her speech.  
   (A) could not proceed  
   (B) fell down  
   (C) became angry  
   (D) cried

66. He **lays out** fifty percent of his income on bonds and shares.  
   (A) allots  
   (B) distributes
69. I could have continued my higher studies if I wanted but, that’s water under the bridge.
(A) something I cannot change
(B) the time I met with an accident near the bridge
(C) something my family did not want
(D) the time I went on a cruise

70. My parents want me to study science, but I will stick to my guns and graduate in Economics.
(A) prefer to disobey them
(B) hold on to my decision
(C) refuse to listen to them
(D) show them that they are wrong

71. The manager dismissed the proposal out of hand and said that it was not at all practical.
(A) completely
(B) directly

74. Sarala is always ready to eat anyone’s salt.
(A) to be one’s guest
(B) to cook tasty dishes
(C) an infectious disease
(D) to deceive someone

75. He will certainly come to grief if he does not leave his present friends
(A) addicted
(B) go up to the extreme
(C) suffer
(D) enjoy

76. If you develop friendship with an individual you must stand by him through thick and thin.
(A) think about his/her welfare.
(B) under all circumstances
(C) to accompany through a thick forest.
(D) day and night.

77. Nowadays, one gets good literary books once in a blue moon.
(A) from renowned publisher
(B) at very low cost
(C) when moon gives blue light
(D) rarely

78. He decided to bury the hatchet.
(A) to keep a secret
(B) to make peace
(C) to fool someone
(D) to bury the wealth

Directions: In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the idioms/phrases.

72. The people of this village are the salt of the earth.
(A) rich
(B) educated
(C) quarrelsome
(D) kind

73. He accused her of talking through her hat and refused to accept a word of what she said.
(A) talking straight
(B) talking nonsense
(C) talking tough
(D) talking sense

79. Reena is a kind of person who wears her heart on her sleeve.
(A) expresses her emotions freely
(B) expresses her emotions sparingly
(C) suppresses her emotions openly

80. I hope to talk him over to our view.
(A) oppose
(B) analyze
(C) convince
(D) support

81. Fresh out of college, Ram found it difficult to get a job as he was wet behind the ears.
(A) unsuitable
(B) inexperienced
(C) unhealthy
(D) irresponsible

82. The officer kicked up a row over the issue.
(A) gave a kick in the air
(B) made a great fuss
(C) avoided the issue
(D) gave strict orders

83. “If he does not perform his duties properly, I will send him packing,” said the manager.
(A) send him to packing department
(B) give him a warning
(C) serve him a notice
(D) terminate his services.
84. Like wildfire
   (A) Here and there
   (B) Slowly
   (C) Rapidly
   (D) Partially

85. A herculean task
   (A) A task which requires little effort
   (B) A task which requires a lot of patience
   (C) A task which requires enormous courage.
   (D) A task which requires great effort.

86. To make light of
   (A) To bring light into life
   (B) To treat as unimportant
   (C) To make candles
   (D) To light a fire

87. To look into
   (A) To observe
   (B) To search
   (C) To peep
   (D) To investigate

88. To egg on
   (A) To urge
   (B) To advise
   (C) To ask
   (D) To warn

89. Not my cup of tea
   (A) A refreshing drink
   (B) A routine work
   (C) Not what I like
   (D) Not liked by me

Directions: Four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

90. To have second thoughts.
   (A) To change decision
   (B) To plan carefully
   (C) To take someone
   (D) To reconsider

91. I’m sure the new office order serves them right.
   (A) Realised their mistakes
   (B) Changes their mind
   (C) Gives good service to them
   (D) Get what they deserve

92. When he took charge as the General Manager of the company, the situation was at sixes and sevens.
   (A) In utter confusion
   (B) The money was meager
   (C) The company was in debt as he makes ducks and drakes of his money.
   (D) Only a few workers were there

93. He is always in debt as he makes ducks and drakes of his money
   (A) often squanders money
   (B) grows ducks and hens
   (C) gives loans to other people
   (D) spends a lot of money to buy food and drinks

94. The manager gave his secretary her marching orders when he found her work unsatisfactory.
   (A) Punishment
   (B) Dismissal
   (C) Transfer
   (D) Training

95. Trying to find life on the Mars is a wild goose chase.
   (A) mad race for something
   (B) competition to face the prepared
   (C) futile exercise
   (D) useful enterprise

96. It is high time we buried the hatchet and worked for the progress of our country.
   (A) Stop fighting, be friendly
   (B) Start fighting, kill the enemy
   (C) Stop being lazy, work hard
   (D) Start burying the hatchet

97. All the participants were first asked to break the ice soon after the key note address was over.
   (A) get the truth
   (B) bring out good news
   (C) accomplish a task
   (D) familiarise with each other

98. After getting selected for the job, he has been putting on an air these days.
   (A) wearing costly clothes
   (B) travelling only by air
   (C) putting on weight
   (D) becoming very boastful

99. My teacher is a man of his word
   (A) a man of letters
   (B) one who fulfills his promise
   (C) one who pays lip service
   (D) one who makes no promise

100. Beware of the wolf in sheep’s clothing.
    (A) Hypocrite
    (B) Terror
    (C) Satirist
    (D) Sly
101. He put across his ideas to the Minister.
   (A) made available
   (B) effectively conveyed
   (C) strongly expressed
   (D) laid aside

102. George and I are neighbours, but we don’t see eye to eye with each other.
   (A) like
   (B) interact
   (C) agree
   (D) fight

103. The question of unemployment is a hard nut to crack.
   (A) difficult task
   (B) different matter
   (C) impossible
   (D) inexplicable problem

104. The rat race among the leaders is revolting.
   (A) corruption
   (B) nepotism
   (C) favouritism
   (D) fierce competition for power

105. People were dropping like flies in the intense heat.
   (A) collapsing in large numbers
   (B) getting infected with many diseases
   (C) taking leave in large numbers
   (D) sitting down in the shade

Directions: Four alternatives are given for the idioms/phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

106. To have something up one’s sleeve
   (A) To hide something in the sleeve
   (B) To play a magician trick
   (C) To have a secret plan
   (D) To play hide and seek

107. On the spur of the moment
   (A) To act at once
   (B) To ride for hours in a race
   (C) To act deliberately
   (D) To act at the appointed time

108. At one’s beck and call
   (A) To attend a call
   (B) Be helped by someone

111. To foam at one’s mouth
   (A) To brush properly
   (B) To get very angry
   (C) To salivate on seeing food
   (D) None of the above

112. To feel like a fish out of water
   (A) Disgusted
   (B) Uncomfortable
   (C) Disappointed
   (D) Homeless

113. At the eleventh hour
   (A) Too late
   (B) Too early
   (C) Immediately
   (D) At the last moment

114. To burn one’s fingers
   (A) To get hurt physically
   (B) To suffer financial losses
   (C) To find work
   (D) To suffer nervous breakdown

115. To add fuel to fire
   (A) To investigate
   (B) To insulate
   (C) To initiate
   (D) To incite

116. To secretly store more than what is allowed.
   (A) Hoard
   (B) Store
   (C) Hide
   (D) Aboard

117. Very dramatic
   (A) Histrionic
   (B) Hippocratic
   (C) Hirsute
   (D) Hoary

118. A figure of speech by which a thing is spoken of as being that which it only resembles.
   (A) Metaphor
   (B) Simile
   (C) Personification
   (D) Alliteration
119. The process by which a person or an organization reduces the amount of money it spends.
   (A) Budgeting
   (B) Retrenchment
   (C) Saving
   (D) Closure

Directions: In these questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it as your answer.

120. An established principle of practical wisdom.
   (A) Marxism
   (B) Maxim
   (C) Neologism
   (D) Platonism

121. It was a red letter day in the history of the world.
   (A) a day with bloodshed.
   (B) a dangerous note about the destruction.
   (C) a day memorable for some joyful event.
   (D) a day with love and warmth.

122. Chintan is so innocent that he wears his heart on his sleeve.
   (A) wears dress that does not match.
   (B) expresses his feeling openly.
   (C) wears colourful dresses.
   (D) express his feelings with the shape of a heart printed on its sleeve.

123. Tagore was a man of letters.
   (A) a man of wide contacts.
   (B) an excellent letter dictator.
   (C) a great writer of letters.
   (D) proficient in literary subjects.

Directions: Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/phrases in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

124. The poor subordinates are made scapegoats by their superiors.
   (A) Punished for others’ misdeeds.
   (B) Developed poor relations.
   (C) Treated humbly and respectfully.
   (D) Scolded with arrogant reactions.

125. His friends beat the boy to pay off old scores.
   (A) to refund old dues.
   (B) to take revenge.
   (C) to force him to be a scorer in a match.
   (D) because he had not scored well earlier.

Directions: Supply suitable auxiliaries idioms/phrase for the next ten (10) items that follow:

131. Trespassers ________ be prosecuted
   (A) shall
   (B) might
   (C) ought
   (D) could

132. It ______ rain, but I don’t think it will.
   (A) shall
   (B) might

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Supply suitable auxiliaries/idioms/phrase for the next ten (10) items that follow:

133. You _____ to get better marks this year if you want to achieve some position.
   (A) ought
   (B) might
   (C) could
   (D) shall
134. How ______ he do such a thing which was not expected of him?
   (A) shall
   (B) might
   (C) ought
   (D) could

135. Long _____ she live to enjoy her good fortune.
   (A) might
   (B) may
   (C) should
   (D) can

136. She is such an egoist that she usually indulges herself in ______
   (A) tell tales
   (B) throwing mud at
   (C) throwing a fit
   (D) tall talk

137. Examinations are fast approaching please do not ______
   (A) spend your time
   (B) while away your time

138. She has _____ her mother.
   (A) taken after
   (B) taken off
   (C) taken up
   (D) taken to

139. The delay of the project was not my fault. I am not the kind of person to ______
   (A) let the grass grow under my feet
   (B) look back on
   (C) look down upon
   (D) lie in wait

140. She is so beautiful that she ______ among all her friends.
   (A) stands up to
   (B) stands out
   (C) straightens out
   (D) sticks out for

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B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the underlined idiom/phrase in the sentence.

[NIFT Exam 2013]

141. He is a queer fish; I have failed to understand him.
   (A) funny person
   (B) sensitive person
   (C) strange person
   (D) quarrelsome person

142. He knew she was dead but was completely at sea about the cause of her death.
   (A) anxious
   (B) confused
   (C) ignorant
   (D) certain

143. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.
   (A) promoted each other
   (B) clashed with each other

[Global Business School (DU) Exam 2012]

146. He was not called for the interview as his application had been ______
   (A) turned out
   (B) turned down
   (C) advanced in harmony
   (D) moved in different directions

148. We were ______ decorating the living room, when our guest from Chicago arrived, a week early.
   (A) piling it thick on
   (B) thick and fast
   (C) thick on the ground of
   (D) in the thick of
149. Have you heard the latest news? An increase in car prices is ______
   (A) on the cards  
   (B) on the carpet  
   (C) on the call  
   (D) on the bottle

Directions: A word or a phrase is given and four options are given below it. Choose that option which is nearest in meaning to the word/phrase.

150. This is strictly ______ but you are going to be transferred.
   (A) off the mark  
   (B) off the rails  
   (C) off the record  
   (D) off the key

Directions: An idiom is given. You have to choose the closest to its meaning from among the given option.

154. Gourmand
   (A) Connoisseur of good food  
   (B) Graceful person  
   (C) Lethargic  
   (D) Greedy person

155. Corpe
   (A) Dead human body  
   (B) Centre  
   (C) Body of soldiers  
   (D) Dead animals

156. To be above board implies
   (A) To be the tallest  
   (B) To be honest in any deal  
   (C) To be debt free  
   (D) To be able to muster support

157. Bad blood implies
   (A) Infected blood  
   (B) Ill feeling  
   (C) Unfaithful  
   (D) Suspicious

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In each of the following questions, an idiomatic expression/a proverb in bold has been given followed by some alternatives. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given idiom or proverb

158. She was in a brown study and did not notice my entrance.
   (A) sleep  
   (B) dream  
   (C) fear  
   (D) reverie (an act or state of absentminded day dreaming)

159. His boss was always breathing down his neck.
   (A) shouting loudly at him  
   (B) giving him strenuous work  
   (C) abusing and ill-treating him  
   (D) watching all his actions closely

Directions: In each of the followings questions an idiomatic expression and its four possible meanings are given. Find out the correct meaning and mark your answer:

160. To turn tail:
   (A) Shifts one position  
   (B) Run away  
   (C) In the presence of  
   (D) Something concealed

161. To fight tooth and nail:
   (A) To fight a losing battle  
   (B) To fight purposely
Directions: In each of the following questions, four alternative meanings are given for the idiom/phrase given in capital letters. You are to select the alternative meaning which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase.

163. TURN A NEW LEAF :
(A) Start a journey
(B) Start to live a new life
(C) Give something new life
(D) Give somebody a new life

164. ON THIN ICE:
(A) As thin as ice
(B) On an ice berg
(C) in a cold climate
(D) On a slippery front

Directions: Select the correct meaning of the italicized idioms and phrases out the four choices given.

165. He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbor’s affair.
(A) got himself into trouble
(B) burnt himself
(C) got himself insulted
(D) got rebuked

166. Mr. Gupta, who is one of the trustees of a big charity, is suspected of feathering his own nest.
(A) being lazy in doing his work
(B) being too generous
(C) neglecting his job
(D) making money unfairly

167. Mrs. Hashmi has been in the blues for the last several weeks.
(A) abroad
(B) unwell

Directions: Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below.

170. Mala fide
(A) Generous
(B) Bad intention
(C) Trustworthy
(D) Genuine

171. Tabula rasa
(A) Clean slate
(B) Agitated
(C) Deprived
(D) Creative

172. Carte blanche
(A) Slavery
(B) Complete discretion

Directions: Which of the phrases (A), (B), (C) and (D) given below each sentence should replace the underlined phrase to make the sentence grammatically correct?

175. Besides criticism of some supervisors the chairman still commands respect from the employees.
(A) Without criticism of
(B) Despite criticism from
(C) Except the criticism from
(D) Unless criticism of

176. The bridge in connection with the two cities will remain closed for security reasons.
(A) connecting
(B) being connected from
(C) in connection to
(D) connects between
177. Complete the phrase:
   Burning the candle at both
   (A) sides
   (B) ends
   (C) tips
   (D) flames

178. The phrase ‘a close call’ means
   (A) To be happily married
   (B) To be hardhearted
   (C) To live nearby
   (D) To have a narrow escape

Directions: Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/ phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase.

181. To speak one’s mind
   (A) To be frank and honest
   (B) To think aloud
   (C) To talk about one’s ideas
   (D) To express one’s thoughts

182. To make a mountain of mole hill
   (A) To make advantage of a small thing
   (B) To give great importance to little things
   (C) To get into trouble
   (D) To see a thing with prejudiced mind

183. Hand in glove
   (A) In close relationship
   (B) Non-cooperative

Answer Keys

BANKING EXAMINATIONS
1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (C)

SSC EXAMINATIONS
11. (D) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (C) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (D) 21. (D) 22. (B)
23. (A) 24. (D) 25. (D) 26. (A) 27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (A) 32. (D) 33. (D) 34. (A)
35. (D) 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (D) 39. (A) 40. (D) 41. (D) 42. (A) 43. (B) 44. (B) 45. (C) 46. (A)
47. (B) 48. (B) 49. (A) 50. (B) 51. (C) 52. (C) 53. (C) 54. (C) 55. (A) 56. (A) 57. (D) 58. (D)
59. (A) 60. (B) 61. (C) 62. (B) 63. (B) 64. (C) 65. (D) 66. (A) 67. (A) 68. (B) 69. (A) 70. (B)
71. (A) 72. (D) 73. (B) 74. (A) 75. (C) 76. (B) 77. (D) 78. (B) 79. (A) 80. (C) 81. (B) 82. (B)
83. (D) 84. (C) 85. (D) 86. (B) 87. (D) 88. (A) 89. (C) 90. (D) 91. (D) 92. (A) 93. (A) 94. (B)
95. (C) 96. (A) 97. (D) 98. (D) 99. (B) 100. (A) 101. (B) 102. (C) 103. (D) 104. (D) 105. (A) 106. (C)
107. (A) 108. (D) 109. (D) 110. (C) 111. (B) 112. (B) 113. (D) 114. (B) 115. (D) 116. (A) 117. (A) 118. (A)
119. (B) 120. (B) 121. (C) 122. (B) 123. (D) 124. (A) 125. (B) 126. (A) 127. (C) 128. (C) 129. (B) 130. (B)

UPSC EXAMINATIONS
131. (A) 132. (B) 133. (A) 134. (D) 135. (B) 136. (D) 137. (B) 138. (A) 139. (A) 140. (B)

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS
141. (C) 142. (B) 143. (C) 144. (D) 145. (B) 146. (B) 147. (D) 148. (D) 149. (A) 150. (C) 151. (C) 152. (C)
153. (D) 154. (A) 155. (C) 156. (B) 157. (B)
MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

158. (D) 159. (D) 160. (B) 161. (C) 162. (C) 163. (B) 164. (D) 165. (A) 166. (D) 167. (C) 168. (D) 169. (B)
170. (B) 171. (A) 172. (B) 173. (C) 174. (B) 175. (B) 176. (A) 177. (B) 178. (D) 179. (C) 180. (D) 181. (D)
182. (B) 183. (A) 184. (B) 185. (B)
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Idiomatic Use of Verbs

Certain words change their meaning when used with different prepositions or other words. Very often such questions have been appearing in competitive examinations. The format in which these questions are asked is simple and can be attempted with the basic knowledge of such combinations of words.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

Choose from the answer choices given under each sentence, the phrase or words that, gives the same meaning as the words italicized in the given sentence:

1. An epidemic of plague had *broken out* in some villages of Maharashtra.
   (a) eradicated    (b) spread
   (c) ruined life   (d) disturbed normal life

2. When the thief saw the sentry at the main gate, he managed to *get off* from the attack.
   (a) hide himself  (b) escape
   (c) overpower the thieves  (d) dodge away

3. Though defeated, Chechnya, the separatist republic of Russia, would not *give in*.
   (a) to yield      (b) to negotiate
   (c) to succeed    (d) None of these

4. The judges *took down* the evidence produced by Harshad Mehta, the chief accused in the securities scam.
   (a) rejected      (b) recorded
   (c) turned down   (d) accepted

5. The affection of his wife *bore him up* in the midst of all his problems.
   (a) to sustain    (b) to deceive
   (c) to humble down  (d) None of these

*Answers*

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)

**SET-II**

In each of the following questions some words are given in italics, followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select from the alternatives, the group of words or phrase that conveys, more or less, the meaning of the word given in the question:

1. *Break up*
   (a) adjourned     (b) closed/dispersed
   (c) accumulate pieces  (d) to crush
2. **Bear through**
   (a) patience  (b) support  (c) experience  (d) sustain

3. **Took off**
   (a) remove  (b) start  (c) fly in sky  (d) adopt

4. **To lay up**
   (a) live peacefully  (b) to be cooperative
   (c) to tolerate  (d) to be confined to bed

5. **To come round**
   (a) to visit  (b) to agree
   (c) to tolerate  (d) casual visit

**Answers**
1. (b)  2. (b)  3. (a)  4. (d)  5. (b)

**List of Idiomatic Use of Verbs with Prepositions and Other Words**

To attempt such questions in your examination, the following list of important words/phrases and their meanings will prove a great help:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bear with</td>
<td>to sustain</td>
<td>She can no longer <em>bear with</em> her husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bear upon</td>
<td>to sustain</td>
<td>Your arguments do not <em>bear upon</em> the topic under debate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bear away</td>
<td>to win</td>
<td>PT Usha <em>bore away</em> the gold medals in all track events.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bear out</td>
<td>to confirm</td>
<td>My shift supervisor can <em>bear out</em> that I worked till late at night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bear through</td>
<td>to support</td>
<td>Religion can <em>bear us through</em> all miseries of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bear up</td>
<td>to sustain</td>
<td>The love of his friend <em>bore him up</em> in the midst of his domestic problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bear down upon</td>
<td>to attack</td>
<td>He <em>bore down</em> tactfully upon his enemies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Break into</td>
<td>enter forcibly</td>
<td>The robbers <em>broke into</em> the residence of Mr Chawla at the dead of night.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Break off</td>
<td>to stop suddenly</td>
<td>She <em>broke off</em> in the middle of her inaugural speech at the annual day function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Break with</td>
<td>to cut off relations</td>
<td>Mr Arjun Singh has <em>broken with</em> Mr. Narasimha Rao for political reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Break forth</td>
<td>to burst out</td>
<td>She <em>broke forth</em> into bursts of laughter when the comedian came on the stage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Bring round</td>
<td>to induce</td>
<td>She managed to <em>bring him round</em> to her views very soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Bring to bear on</td>
<td>to use force</td>
<td>He <em>brought</em> his stout body <em>to bear on</em> the heavy steel gate to enter in the room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Bring home to</td>
<td>to convince</td>
<td>The instructor <em>brought home to us</em> the importance of daily physical exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Call in</td>
<td>to send for</td>
<td>He <em>called in</em> the cardiologist as my father was sinking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Call at</td>
<td>to visit</td>
<td>I <em>will call</em> at your office tomorrow morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Call upon</td>
<td>to order</td>
<td>You are <em>called upon</em> to pay the outstanding amount within a week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Call for</td>
<td>need</td>
<td>I <em>called for</em> an explanation for his rude behaviour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Call forth</td>
<td>to bring into</td>
<td>This assignment will <em>call forth</em> all your action energy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Call off</td>
<td>to stop/withdraw</td>
<td>Ms Medha Patkar <em>called off</em> her indefinite fast yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Call into play</td>
<td>to give scope</td>
<td>The recent tragedy <em>called into play</em> all my faculties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Carry off</td>
<td>to win/to kill</td>
<td>The recent outbreak of plague in Maharashtra <em>carried off</em> thousands of lives. PT Usha <em>carried off</em> all the medals at stake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Carry through</td>
<td>to support</td>
<td>His sincerity and patience <em>carried him through</em> all odds and problems of life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Carry away</td>
<td>to be influenced</td>
<td>I was <em>carried away</em> by her spontaneous replies during the beauty contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Carry out</td>
<td>to accomplish</td>
<td>Our government is trying to <em>carry out</em> the economic reforms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Come up to</td>
<td>to be equal to</td>
<td>Her achievements have not come up to our expectations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Come to terms</td>
<td>to settle down</td>
<td>Israel and Palestine have at last come to terms for maintaining Middle East peace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Come to pass</td>
<td>to happen</td>
<td>What is destined must come to pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Come off</td>
<td>take place</td>
<td>Our first semester examination comes off by December end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Cut in</td>
<td>to interfere</td>
<td>It is a bad habit to cut in while someone is speaking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. To cut off</td>
<td>to die</td>
<td>Suchitra was cut off at the zenith of her film career.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. To drop off</td>
<td>to disappear</td>
<td>When you are in a bad shape, your friends also drop off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Done up</td>
<td>to be exhausted</td>
<td>I am totally done up; I cannot walk any further.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. To fall out</td>
<td>to quarrel</td>
<td>After their father’s death, the brothers fell out over a small piece of land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. To fall to</td>
<td>to start eating</td>
<td>When you are hungry, just fall to your meals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. To fall in with</td>
<td>to agree</td>
<td>During the argument, I fell in with your views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. To get round</td>
<td>to prevail upon</td>
<td>She managed to get him round to her views immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. To get off</td>
<td>to escape</td>
<td>When the burglar saw the policeman, he managed to get off from the attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. To give in</td>
<td>to yield</td>
<td>In spite of my persuasion, he did not give in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. To go off</td>
<td>to explode/to pass</td>
<td>The rocket got off immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I am sure that the inauguration ceremony will go off smoothly in spite of bitter opposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. To hold out</td>
<td>to offer resistance</td>
<td>The separatist fighters held out for several weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She held out a promise she made to me several months ago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. To keep back</td>
<td>to conceal</td>
<td>I shall keep back nothing from you in this matter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. To lay by</td>
<td>to save for future</td>
<td>One should lay by something against any unforeseeable contingency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Look upon</td>
<td>to regard</td>
<td>I look upon him as my best friend and guide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Look up to</td>
<td>to regard/with regard</td>
<td>You should look up to Almighty for help when you are in distress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. To make off</td>
<td>to run away with</td>
<td>The dacoit made off with all the precious jewellery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. To make away with</td>
<td>to kill</td>
<td>A servant made away with the master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Make over</td>
<td>to transfer</td>
<td>His father made over all his moveable and non-moveable properties to his eldest son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. To make for</td>
<td>to go in the direction of</td>
<td>After visiting Canada, Sam made for Auckland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. To make up</td>
<td>to compensate</td>
<td>How should she make up for the wrong which she has done to the organization?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. To pull through</td>
<td>to recover</td>
<td>His disease is no doubt very serious but he will pull through.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. To pull together</td>
<td>to work in harmony</td>
<td>It is a matter of concern that the couple does not pull well together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53. Put in</td>
<td>to submit/ work/speak</td>
<td>She has put in six years’ service with ITC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Will you please put in a word for my son to your Chief Executive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>She has already put in an application for three days’ leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. To put by</td>
<td>to save</td>
<td>One should put by some money to enjoy one’s life after retirement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55. Put up with</td>
<td>to tolerate</td>
<td>I cannot put up with this sort of insult in office.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56. To put off</td>
<td>postpone</td>
<td>I have decided to put off my tour for one week.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57. Put down</td>
<td>to suppress</td>
<td>The Congress (I) government in Punjab is strong enough to put down the opposition’s revolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. Put out</td>
<td>to extinguish/to be confused</td>
<td>The Municipal Fire Brigade team was able to put out the fire in less than three minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She was <strong>put out</strong> when she learnt of her brother’s failure in the Civil Services preliminary examination.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. Run into</td>
<td>to be involved</td>
<td>If you do not change your lifestyle, you will soon <strong>run into</strong> some sort of heart ailment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. Run out</td>
<td>to expire</td>
<td>The lease of this shop-cum-flat has <strong>run out</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. Run through</td>
<td>to waste</td>
<td>She <strong>ran through</strong> her hard-earned money in a year and was reduced to poverty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. Take up cause</td>
<td>to support</td>
<td>One must <strong>take up the cause</strong> of the poor people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63. Turn out</td>
<td>to prove</td>
<td>Rakesh has <strong>turned out</strong> to be a false friend of Neetu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64. Turn up</td>
<td>to appear</td>
<td>He <strong>turned up</strong> late for giving his evidence in the case.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dealings with Homonyms

Homonyms are the words having the same or almost similar pronunciation but different meanings and origins.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

SET-I

In each of the following questions there are two sentences, numbered I and II. In these two sentences, two homonyms are italicized, which may either be misspelt or incorrect in the context of the sentence.

Read both the sentences and decide on their correctness:

Give answer (a), if only sentence I is correct.
Give answer (b), if only sentence II is correct.
Give answer (c), if both the sentences I and II are correct.
Give answer (d), if the sentences I as well as II are incorrect but, could be corrected by changing the words italicized in the sentences.

(1) I. The Workers’ Union will adapt the regulations.
    II. We should advice Raju about the consequences.

(2) I. We offer counsel to all who ask.
    II. They will counsel him to act wisely in the matter.

(3) I. What is the moral of this small story?
    II. Has the morale of the cricket team improved?

(4) I. The electronics engineer is already leaving the company.
    II. Every one of the team members is ready to leave.

(5) I. All the workers accept Ashok Singh as their leader.
    II. They invited everybody to their party expect us.

(6) I. The Doctor will advise you in this matter.
    II. He is ready to offer his advice to them.

(7) I. You can save your conveyance allowance if you do not exceed the 89–90 km per hour speed.
    II. Sujata will accede to the wishes of her parents.
(8) I. An adopt tennis player will win the match at any cost.
II. The employees will adept the new constitution.
(9) I. The Chief Minister will soon effect a change in his cabinet.
II. She stressed the effect of office politics on the administration.
(10) I. It is going to affect our production.
II. He has adopted the rules and regulations.

Answers
1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (c)

List of Important Homonyms
Certain, similar sounding words differ in their meanings and spellings. Here is a list of some homonyms that often confuse us.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>addenda</th>
<th>additional items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agenda</td>
<td>list of things to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aphasia</td>
<td>loss of speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asphyxia</td>
<td>suffocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atone</td>
<td>to make amends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attain</td>
<td>to reach or achieve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avert</td>
<td>to anticipate and ward off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overt</td>
<td>not concealed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by law</td>
<td>according to law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bylaw</td>
<td>local or corporate rules; rules adopted by an organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpus</td>
<td>wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corpus</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collaborate</td>
<td>to work or act jointly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corroborate</td>
<td>to confirm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtesy</td>
<td>polite behaviour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtesy</td>
<td>husband’s right in dead wife’s land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cynosure</td>
<td>one that attracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinecure</td>
<td>easy job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decedent</td>
<td>deceased (dead) person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissident</td>
<td>one who disagrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depositary</td>
<td>one who receives a deposit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depository</td>
<td>place where something is deposited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disseminate</td>
<td>to spread widely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissimilate</td>
<td>to make or become dissimilar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dissimulate</td>
<td>to hide under a false appearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engross</td>
<td>to prepare a text; to purchase in quantity; to absorb full attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in gross</td>
<td>existing independently; in a large quantity or sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forego</td>
<td>to precede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forgo</td>
<td>to give up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furlong</td>
<td>one-eighth of a mile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furlough</td>
<td>leave of absence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homonym</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incredibility</td>
<td>unbelievable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incredulity</td>
<td>disbelief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in jure</td>
<td>according to law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injure</td>
<td>to harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpellate</td>
<td>to question formally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpolate</td>
<td>to insert words in a text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumbar</td>
<td>relating to vertebrae of the lower back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lumber</td>
<td>timber ready for use (n); to move clumsily (v)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malafeasance</td>
<td>wrongful conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misfeasance</td>
<td>improper performance of a legal act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-feasance</td>
<td>failure to do what ought to be done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mesalliance</td>
<td>a poor marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misalliance</td>
<td>an improper alliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misogamy</td>
<td>hatred of marriage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misogyny</td>
<td>hatred of women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
<td>not any; nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nun</td>
<td>woman of a religious order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ode</td>
<td>a lyrical poem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odd</td>
<td>unconventional; strange; (way of behaviour); a number not divisible by two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owed</td>
<td>obligated to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>official</td>
<td>authenticated; authorized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>officious</td>
<td>volunteering one’s services where neither asked nor needed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposite</td>
<td>contrary; set against something that is at the other end or side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apposite</td>
<td>appropriate; relevant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordinance</td>
<td>authoritative decree or director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ordnance</td>
<td>military supplies, weapons, ammunition, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overseas</td>
<td>beyond or across the sea; foreign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oversees</td>
<td>surveys; supervises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>packed</td>
<td>crammed; wrapped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pact</td>
<td>an agreement; accord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pail</td>
<td>bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pale</td>
<td>yellowish, deficient in colour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paltry</td>
<td>inferior; trivial; small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poultry</td>
<td>domestic fowls (birds)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paced</td>
<td>covered at a walk; measure by pacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paste</td>
<td>adhesive material; a kind of dough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parameter</td>
<td>an arbitrary constant whose value characterises a member of a system; a factor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perimeter</td>
<td>boundary; outer limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parcel</td>
<td>package; unit (as of land)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partial</td>
<td>biased; not the whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parlay</td>
<td>to increase or otherwise transform into something of much greater value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parley</td>
<td>to confer; to discuss terms with an enemy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parol</td>
<td>word of mouth (parol evidence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parole</td>
<td>conditional release of a prisoner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payroll</td>
<td>salary or wages register</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parson</td>
<td>a clergyman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person</td>
<td>an individual human being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patience</td>
<td>the ability to bear pains, trials or delays without complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patients</td>
<td>individuals awaiting or under medical care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pause</td>
<td>a temporary stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paws</td>
<td>feet of animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peace</td>
<td>a state of tranquility or quiet; freedom from war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piece</td>
<td>a part of a whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peak</td>
<td>summit; a pointed or projected part; highest level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peek</td>
<td>a brief look; glance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peal</td>
<td>to ring (as a bell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peel</td>
<td>to strip off an outer layer (as peeling an orange)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedal</td>
<td>to operate a foot lever (cycle pedal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peddle</td>
<td>to sell or offer to sell wares carried from place to place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peer</td>
<td>person of equal standing with another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pier</td>
<td>a supporting structure, as for adjacent ends of two bridge spans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pencil</td>
<td>a writing instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensile</td>
<td>suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendant</td>
<td>something suspended, as an ornament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pendent</td>
<td>supported from above; suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presentiment</td>
<td>premonition or prejudgement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presentment</td>
<td>offering of something to be dealt with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpetrate</td>
<td>to bring about; to commit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpetuate</td>
<td>to cause to last indefinitely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persecute</td>
<td>to harass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prosecute</td>
<td>to follow to the end; to institute and carry on legal proceedings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal</td>
<td>relating to a person; private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personnel</td>
<td>member of an office force, labour or staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perspective</td>
<td>outlook; vista, view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prospective</td>
<td>likely to happen; expected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>partition</td>
<td>division; something that divides; an internal dividing wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petition</td>
<td>an earnest request; entreaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piety</td>
<td>quality or state of being pious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pity</td>
<td>compassion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pistil</td>
<td>ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant or flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pistol</td>
<td>a small fire arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plum</td>
<td>a fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumb</td>
<td>straight down or up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain</td>
<td>an extensive area of level or rolling treeless country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plane</td>
<td>an airplane; a flat or level surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pole</td>
<td>a rod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poll</td>
<td>casting or recording of votes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poplar</td>
<td>a kind of tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>popular</td>
<td>well-known</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>populace</td>
<td>the common people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>populous</td>
<td>densely populated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>praise</td>
<td>an expression of approval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prays</td>
<td>entreats; request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preys</td>
<td>seizes and devours; commit violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proceede</td>
<td>to surpass in rank; come ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proceed</td>
<td>to continue; to advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precedence</td>
<td>the fact of preceding in time; priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precedents</td>
<td>adjudged cases or decision considered as authority for similar cases later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precis</td>
<td>concise summary of essential points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>precise</td>
<td>minutely exact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>premise</td>
<td>something taken for granted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>promise</td>
<td>a pledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prescribe</td>
<td>to lay down as a guide, direction or rule of action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proscribe</td>
<td>to condemn or forbid as harmful; prohibit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretest</td>
<td>a preliminary test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pretext</td>
<td>an excuse; an action that cloaks the real intention or state of affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preview</td>
<td>advance view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purview</td>
<td>part or scope of a statute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prince</td>
<td>male member of a royal family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>princess</td>
<td>a king’s daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prophecy</td>
<td>a prediction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prophesy</td>
<td>to foretell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostate</td>
<td>a gland in male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prostrate</td>
<td>stretched out with face on ground, prone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purpose</td>
<td>to intend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>propose</td>
<td>to suggest; to set forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiet</td>
<td>tranquility; calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quit</td>
<td>to cease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quite</td>
<td>wholly; to a considerable extent; rather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rain</td>
<td>to fall as water; to pour down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rein</td>
<td>to check or stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reign</td>
<td>to rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rack</td>
<td>to cause to suffer, torture, shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrack</td>
<td>to ruin utterly; to destroy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radish</td>
<td>a vegetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reddish</td>
<td>somewhat red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>racket</td>
<td>clamour, criminal network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>racquet</td>
<td>a lightweight implement used in games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raid</td>
<td>hostile or predatory incursion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rayed</td>
<td>shone in or on; radiated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raise</td>
<td>elevate; build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rays</td>
<td>beams of light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raze</td>
<td>to destroy to the ground (razor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recession</td>
<td>ceding back; withdrawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recission</td>
<td>cancellation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recession</td>
<td>bringing to an end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recede</td>
<td>to withdraw; to recoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receed</td>
<td>to cede again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recover</td>
<td>to obtain a right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-cover</td>
<td>to cover again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>to decline (verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refuse</td>
<td>waste (noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>release</td>
<td>to give up; to free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re-lease</td>
<td>to lease again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saver</td>
<td>one who saves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>savour</td>
<td>the taste or smell of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scam</td>
<td>a scandal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scan</td>
<td>to examine closely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scrip</td>
<td>paper currency or token issued for temporary use (share certificates)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>script</td>
<td>something written; text; manuscript</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shear</td>
<td>to cut as hair or wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheer</td>
<td>to deviate from a course (verb); complete or absolute; transparent and see-through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewage</td>
<td>refuse or waste matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewer</td>
<td>pipelines to carry off waste matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sewerage</td>
<td>a system of sewers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side</td>
<td>lateral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sighed</td>
<td>uttered a sigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>site</td>
<td>a place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>simulate</td>
<td>to copy; represent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stimulate</td>
<td>to excite to activity or growth; arouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slay</td>
<td>to kill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleigh</td>
<td>a sled; vehicle used on snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sleight</td>
<td>dexterity; stratagem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slight</td>
<td>slim; frail, meagre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smooth</td>
<td>to make things more agreeable; to palliate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soothe</td>
<td>to calm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soar</td>
<td>to rise to heights; to glide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sore</td>
<td>painful; wound type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soared</td>
<td>rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sword</td>
<td>a weapon with a long blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spacious</td>
<td>roomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specious</td>
<td>having a false look of truth or genuineness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stair</td>
<td>any one step of a series for ascending or descending from one level to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stare</td>
<td>a fixed look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statue</td>
<td>sculpture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statute</td>
<td>law or rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>straight</td>
<td>direct; uninterrupted; upright</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strait</td>
<td>narrow; constricted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stricture</td>
<td>a hostile criticism; a narrowing or restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>structure</td>
<td>building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suite</td>
<td>a set of rooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suit</td>
<td>a set of garments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summary</td>
<td>quickly executed, brief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>summery</td>
<td>fit for summer; or like summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tail</td>
<td>rear appendage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tale</td>
<td>story</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>team</td>
<td>to yoke with or join a team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teem</td>
<td>to abound; to become filled to overflowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear</td>
<td>to separate parts of or pull apart by force; a saline drop emanating from the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tier</td>
<td>a row; a layer of articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tare</td>
<td>a deduction from the gross weight to allow for weight of container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenant</td>
<td>leasee; occupant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenet</td>
<td>a principle; belief; doctrine held to be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenor</td>
<td>the highest natural male singing voice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tenure</td>
<td>act of holding; period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troop</td>
<td>a group of soldiers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>troupe</td>
<td>a group of theatrical performers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vacation</td>
<td>period for rest or holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vocation</td>
<td>the work in which one is regularly employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avocation</td>
<td>hobby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vain</td>
<td>conceited; worthless; futile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vane</td>
<td>device showing wind direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vein</td>
<td>a narrow channel; blood vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vary</td>
<td>to change; to deviate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very</td>
<td>exceedingly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veracious</td>
<td>truthful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voracious</td>
<td>greedy in eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veracity</td>
<td>truthfulness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voracity</td>
<td>the state of being voracious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vial</td>
<td>a small vessel for liquids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vile</td>
<td>evil, foul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viola</td>
<td>stringed musical instrument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertex</td>
<td>the highest point of something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vortex</td>
<td>a whirling mass of fluid; something resembling a whirlpool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vice</td>
<td>a moral fault or failing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 11.8  Objective English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vise</td>
<td>a tool with tight-holding jaws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vicious</td>
<td>mean; violent; fierce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viscous</td>
<td>sticky; vicid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waist</td>
<td>the narrowed part of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waste</td>
<td>rejected material; garbage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waive</td>
<td>to relinquish voluntarily, to strike off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wave</td>
<td>a disturbance in the sea water (sea waves); moving one’s hand (to wave at somebody)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Test of Spellings

Spellings form the core of the English language and it is but natural to find questions to test your knowledge of spellings of words.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

SET-I

In the following questions four sets of words are given, marked a–d; one of which is wrongly spelt. Choose the incorrectly spelt word:

1. (a) athlete  (b) auxilliary  (c) abscess  (d) catalogue
2. (a) forfeit  (b) fascinate  (c) column  (d) fullfilled
3. (a) occassion  (b) commission  (c) accommodate  (d) occurred
4. (a) privilege  (b) manoeuvre  (c) managable  (d) maintenance
5. (a) mathematics  (b) concealment  (c) challenge  (d) erroneously

Answers

1. (b) The word ‘auxiliary’ has only one ‘l’.
2. (d) It should be spelt ‘fullfilled’
3. (a) It should be spelt with ‘s’; ‘occasion’
4. (c) The correct spelling is ‘manageable’
5. (a) The correct spelling is ‘mathematics’

SET-II

In the following questions, a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word:

1. (a) acquaintence  (b) acquaintance  (c) acquaintance  (d) acquaintence
2. (a) accommodate  (b) accommodate  (c) accommodate  (d) acomodate
3. (a) occurred  (b) occurred  (c) occurr  (d) occurred
4. (a) erroneously  (b) erroneusly  (c) erroneously  (d) erroniosly
5. (a) demmurage  (b) demurage  (c) demarrage  (d) demurage
**Answers**

1. (c) acquaintance
2. (c) The word ‘accommodate’ contains double ‘c’ and double ‘m’.
3. (a) In ‘occurred’ there should be double ‘c’ and double ‘r’.
4. (c) erroneously
5. (b) demurrage

**Ways to Improve Your Spelling**

*Cultivate a minute reading habit* Read as much as you can. If you get into this habit, your vocabulary will grow by leaps and bounds. Read all posters and advertisement in magazines and make a careful note of their spellings. Sometimes the word may sound very familiar but you may not be able to spell it out correctly.

*When in doubt, consult a dictionary* Always keep a dictionary handy and consult it whenever in doubt about the spellings of any word.

**Etymology learning** This is an important and interesting way of enhancing your vocabulary, as also knowledge of spellings. A word, for example, consists of the following elements:

(a) **Prefixes**: The letter combinations that appear at the beginning of words. Example: telephone, telepath
(b) **Root/stems**: Nearly 70 per cent of these carry the basic meaning of words. This forms the main part of the word. Example: unprecedented
(c) **Suffix**: The letter combination that appears at the end of a word. Example: monogamous

As you come across a word, analyse it in terms of its prefix/suffix and stem. The following examples will help you, analyse words and enable you to find common elements in several words.

**Some Common Prefixes and Suffixes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contra-</td>
<td>against</td>
<td>contrary, contradictory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poly-</td>
<td>many</td>
<td>polygamous, polytheism,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>post-operative, postpone, post-mortem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super-</td>
<td>above</td>
<td>supermarket, superimpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In/Im/Il</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>impossible, illegal, invalid, illegal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ir/Un</td>
<td>not</td>
<td>irrelevant, undesirable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tele-</td>
<td>distance</td>
<td>telephone, telepathy, telefax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydro-</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>hydroscope, hydro-electric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mono-</td>
<td>single</td>
<td>monopoly, monogamous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffixes</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ious</td>
<td>full of</td>
<td>rebellious, religious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ary</td>
<td>relating to</td>
<td>elementary, rudimentary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-cede</td>
<td>go</td>
<td>precede, secede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-gamous</td>
<td>marriage</td>
<td>polygamous, monogamous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ject</td>
<td>throw</td>
<td>reject, eject, project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ment</td>
<td>result</td>
<td>settlement, statement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Learn Some Basic Rules of Spelling**

The English language has inherently diverse spellings. Despite irregularities, there is a certain amount of consistency within the framework of the spelling system in the language and the following basic rules may help improve your ability to spell out words accurately.

*‘Ei’ and ‘Ie’ words* When the sound is /ɛ/, write ie (except after c, in which case write ei).
After other consonants
relief, yield, grief
chief, niece, field

When sound is other than /e/ (like /a/), usually write *ei* weight, heir, freight, their, height, reign, foreign, weigh, neighbour, feign, eight, vein, sleigh.

**Exceptions** financier, ancient, seize, species, weird, fiery, forfeit

**Words ending in *-able* and *-ible*** The most common ending is *-able*. For example, advisable, profitable, valuable, probable, capable

However, some of the most commonly used words end with *-ible*. For example, divisible, flexible, permissible, susceptible, collectible

**Words ending in *-cede*, *-ceed* and *-sede*** Remember that only one word ends in *-sede*, ‘supersede’. Only three words end in *ceed*, ‘succeed’, ‘proceed’, ‘exceed’

**Note:** However, derivatives of these three words are spelled with only one *e*: excess, success, procedure.

All other words ending with the sound of “seed” are spelled with *-cede*: precede, secede, recede

**Words ending in *-ise*, *-ize* and *-yze*** Usually *-ize* ending is used. However, some of the most commonly used words end with *-ise*. Example: advertize, authorize, realize, exercise, compromise

**Adding of Prefixes and Suffixes to the Roots**

**Prefix** Add the prefix to the root without doubling or dropping letters. Like in: unnecessary, dissatisfied, unusual, disappear

**Suffixes**

(a) Drop the final *e* before a suffix beginning with a vowel but not before a suffix beginning with a consonant; as in: care: careful; entire: entirely; safe: safety

However, value: valuable; fame: famous; come: coming

**Exceptions** awful, duly, truly, argument

Before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o*, the final *e* is retained after the “soft” *c* or *g*: courageous, noticeable, mileage

(b) If a one-syllable word—or a word accented on the last syllable—ends with a single consonant preceded by single vowel, double the consonant before adding a suffix beginning with a vowel. It not a one-syllable word, do not double the consonant.

Words having only one syllable:
bat—batted, batting, batter
drop—dropped, dropping, dropper
sad—sadder, saddest, sadden
plan—planned, planning, planner

Compare  *baiting*, *planting*, *drooping*

Words accented on the last syllable:
admit’—admitted, admitting, admittance
occur’—occurred, occurring, occurrence
refer’—referred, referring, reference (exception)
forget’—forgotten, forgetting, forgettable

Compare  *benefit*, *benefited*, *benefiting*

differ—differed, differing, difference

(c) Except before *ing*, the final *y* is usually changed to *i*:

happy + ness = happiness
study + es = studies
funny + er = funnier
But,

\[ \text{study} + \text{ing} = \text{studying} \]
\[ \text{hurry} + \text{ing} = \text{hurrying} \]

**Note:** For verbs ending in \( y \) preceded by a vowel do not change the \( y \) to form the third person singular of the present tense or the past participle. As in: array, arrays, arrayed

*Exceptions* lay—laid; pay—paid; say—said

**Relationship of long and short vowel sounds** Note the relationship of the long vowel sound to the silent \(/e/\), and the short vowel sound to the doubled consonant.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Long vowel sound</th>
<th>Short vowel sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shine, shined, shining</td>
<td>shin, shinned, shinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hope, hoped, hoping</td>
<td>hop, hopped, hopping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plane, planed, planing</td>
<td>plan, planned, planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note: spellings of plural nouns**

(a) In most nouns the plural is formed by simple addition of \(/s/\) to the singular:
   - girl—girls; boy—boys; desk—desks
   - book—books; radio—radios; tree—trees

(b) Nouns ending in \( s, ch, sh, \) or \( x \), add \(/es/\) to form nouns:
   - bush—bushes; loss—losses; hoax—hoaxes; porch—porches

(c) In some nouns ending in \( f \) or \( fe \), the plural is formed by changing the ending to \( ve \) before adding is:
   - goodself—goodselfes; yourself—yourselves; life—lives; shelf—shelves

(d) In nouns ending in \( y \) and preceded by a *consonant*, the plural is formed by changing the \( y \) to \( i \) and adding \( es/\):
   - necessity—necessities; company—companies
   - vacancy—vacancies; authority—authorities

However, when a noun ends in \( y \), preceded by a *vowel*, add \(/s/\) after \(/y/\):
   - attorney—attorneys; journey—journeys; monkey—monkeys

### Strategy to Tackle Spelling Questions

- To solve spelling questions follow the strategy given below:
- **Note** the instructions very carefully, whether the examiner is asking you to choose the “correctly” or the “incorrectly” spelt word.
- Read the words in the answer choices very carefully.
- For revision purposes, carefully solve the practice tests given in this section.
- **Given below** is a list of commonly misspelt words. The important letters, which are often mistaken, are italicised. Carefully study these words and take note of the italicised letter/letters in each word.

**Commonly Misspelt Words**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>accidentally</th>
<th>advertisement</th>
<th>apparent</th>
<th>attendance</th>
<th>beneficial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accommodation</td>
<td>agreeable</td>
<td>apparatus</td>
<td>audience</td>
<td>benefited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accordance</td>
<td>alleviate</td>
<td>appropriate</td>
<td>awkward</td>
<td>breathed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acknowledge</td>
<td>allotted</td>
<td>archive</td>
<td>arithmetic</td>
<td>breathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address</td>
<td>amateur</td>
<td>ascertain</td>
<td>bargain</td>
<td>brilliant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjournment</td>
<td>amelioration</td>
<td>assassination</td>
<td>battery</td>
<td>bureaucracy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adequately</td>
<td>antagonism</td>
<td>attacked</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adolescent</td>
<td>anticipated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>catalogue</td>
<td>entrance</td>
<td>illogical</td>
<td>luxuriously</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>category</td>
<td>enumeration</td>
<td>imaginary</td>
<td>luggage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>challenge</td>
<td>envelope</td>
<td>immediately</td>
<td>machinery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumstances</td>
<td>environment</td>
<td>immense</td>
<td>maintain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>equipment</td>
<td>inadvertent</td>
<td>maintenance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committee</td>
<td>equipped</td>
<td>inadvertently</td>
<td>magnificent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compare</td>
<td>erroneously</td>
<td>inadequate</td>
<td>manoeuvre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competent</td>
<td>especially</td>
<td>inadaptable</td>
<td>mathematics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competition</td>
<td>exaggerate</td>
<td>inadmissible</td>
<td>mileage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>complementary</td>
<td>excellent</td>
<td>inalienable</td>
<td>missile</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commissioner</td>
<td>expense</td>
<td>inapplicable</td>
<td>mortgage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concealment</td>
<td>experience</td>
<td>independent</td>
<td>mysterious</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conciliation</td>
<td>explain</td>
<td>indispensable</td>
<td>necessary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condemn</td>
<td>explanation</td>
<td>influence</td>
<td>nuclear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>condemned</td>
<td>excel</td>
<td>inoculate</td>
<td>nuisance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controlled</td>
<td>extent</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>notified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controversial</td>
<td>extension</td>
<td>interruption</td>
<td>nu/ified</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convenient</td>
<td>familiar</td>
<td>installed</td>
<td>occasion</td>
<td></td>
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<td>consignment</td>
<td>familiarity</td>
<td>instalment</td>
<td>occasional</td>
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<tr>
<td>consistent</td>
<td>famine</td>
<td>increase</td>
<td>occurring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>courtesy</td>
<td>fascinate</td>
<td>increment</td>
<td>omitted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondence</td>
<td>fascination</td>
<td>invariably</td>
<td>opportunity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>correspondent</td>
<td>fascist</td>
<td>irritation</td>
<td>oppressed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>criticised</td>
<td>financial</td>
<td>irritable</td>
<td>optimistic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curiosity</td>
<td>financially</td>
<td>itinerant</td>
<td>parallel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deal</td>
<td>foreseen</td>
<td>itinerary</td>
<td>paroled</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defendant</td>
<td>forfeit</td>
<td>jealous</td>
<td>particularly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>definitely</td>
<td>fulfill</td>
<td>jeopardy</td>
<td>passenger</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>definition</td>
<td>fulfilled</td>
<td>jubilee</td>
<td>peculiarity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>demurrage</td>
<td>gazette</td>
<td>judicial</td>
<td>performance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demor</td>
<td>gazetted</td>
<td>jurisdiction</td>
<td>permanent</td>
<td></td>
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WORKOUT 1

In the following questions four groups of words are given. In each group one word is misspelt. Find the misspelt word:

1. (a) neighbour   (b) necter   (c) necessary   (d) nemesis   (e) all correct
2. (a) punctuation   (b) puncture   (c) pungent   (d) pudding   (e) all correct
3. (a) commend   (b) amend   (c) comprehend   (d) asend   (e) all correct
4. (a) decency   (b) promoter   (c) deficiency   (d) discourteous   (e) all correct
5. (a) agnostic   (b) sceptic   (c) prolific   (d) assetic   (e) all correct
6. (a) envelop   (b) certain   (c) uncertain   (d) conclude   (e) all correct
7. (a) deceive   (b) relieve   (c) believe   (d) belief   (e) all correct
8. (a) procured   (b) restor   (c) terminate   (d) formation   (e) all correct
9. (a) pronounce   (b) enhance   (c) performing   (d) exclusion   (e) all correct
10. (a) global   (b) sence   (c) commence   (d) performance   (e) all correct
11. (a) desease   (b) increase   (c) apparatus   (d) apparent   (e) all correct
12. (a) brilliant   (b) column   (c) artical   (d) correspondent   (e) all correct
13. (a) catalogue   (b) calendar   (c) benefited   (d) attendance   (e) all correct
14. (a) amateur   (b) antagonism   (c) anticipeted   (d) bureaucracy   (e) all correct
15. (a) measurement   (b) disagreement   (c) concerned   (d) controversial   (e) all correct
16. (a) percieve   (b) receive   (c) concieve   (d) belief   (e) all correct
17. (a) comperable   (b) turmoil   (c) woolen   (d) hoist   (e) all correct
18. (a) occurred   (b) occurred   (c) terminate   (d) assurance   (e) all correct
19. (a) ensured   (b) sincerety   (c) obscure   (d) permitted   (e) all correct
20. (a) alloweable   (b) noticeable   (c) decor   (d) permissible   (e) all correct
21. (a) irrelevant   (b) irreverent   (c) hackneyed   (d) imutable   (e) all correct
22. (a) delirious   (b) delusive   (c) hefty   (d) hiensious   (e) all correct
23. (a) lieage   (b) limber   (c) lineament   (d) liklihood   (e) all correct
24. (a) ferment   (b) felicitious   (c) introvert   (d) inveigle   (e) all correct
25. (a) intrude   (b) mockery   (c) moderater   (d) phenomenon   (e) all correct
26. (a) rational   (b) survival   (c) demolish   (d) release   (e) all correct
27. (a) garbage   (b) courageous   (c) criminal   (d) regular   (e) all correct
28. (a) enthusiastic   (b) surrender   (c) impression   (d) harmonise   (e) all correct
29. (a) extremely (b) pleasant (c) credibility (d) assurance (e) all correct
30. (a) presant (b) distinct (c) companion (d) villager (e) all correct
31. (a) liquidity (b) perspective (c) avoid (d) through (e) all correct
32. (a) mosquitoes (b) buffaloes (c) bullocks (d) chickens (e) all correct
33. (a) kitchen (b) collage (c) specimen (d) quit (e) all correct
34. (a) consequences (b) recommendation (c) instructor (d) specimen (e) all correct
35. (a) accepted (b) mentioned (c) opportunity (d) physician (e) all correct
36. (a) accepted (b) neighbour (c) quit (d) common (e) all correct
37. (a) poiner (b) mentioned (c) comfortable (d) assumption (e) all correct
38. (a) wisedom (b) instantly (c) assumption (d) restricted (e) all correct
39. (a) enhance (b) assumption (c) vehical (d) prisoner (e) all correct
40. (a) reclie (b) severe (c) beautifully (d) governor (e) all correct
41. (a) gramer (b) composition (c) essay (d) general (e) all correct
42. (a) composition (b) varendahs (c) buckets (d) general (e) all correct
43. (a) servers (b) feathers (c) teachers (d) features (e) all correct
44. (a) observe (b) democracy (c) companion (d) absorption (e) all correct
45. (a) enhance (b) essay (c) noteworthy (d) engagement (e) all correct
46. (a) caution (b) armor (c) highlight (d) tutorial (e) all correct
47. (a) fragrous (b) monopoly (c) rational (d) demolish (e) all correct
48. (a) largely (b) armor (c) mortality (d) liberate (e) all correct
49. (a) farmer (b) octuber (c) labourers (d) country (e) all correct
50. (a) priority (b) triangular (c) laughter (d) inflation (e) all correct

**Answers**

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (c)
13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (e)
25. (c) 26. (e) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (e) 30. (a) 31. (a) 32. (e) 33. (b) 34. (e) 35. (c) 36. (e)
37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (c) 40. (a) 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (b) 47. (a) 48. (b)
49. (b) 50. (e)

**WORKOUT 2**

In the following questions, a set of four words are given, marked (a) to (d). In each set a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the *correctly* spelt word:

1. (a) FEASIBEL (b) FEASIBLE (c) FASCIEBLE (d) FEASEBLE
2. (a) DOLOROUS (b) DOLUROUS (c) DOLOREUS (d) DELORIOUS
3. (a) CONDUIT (b) CONDUIT (c) CONNDUIT (d) CONDEUT
4. (a) RELIGIAN (b) RELIGOIN (c) RELIGION (d) RELIGEN
5. (a) SEDATE (b) SEDOTE (c) SCEDATE (d) SEEDATE
6. (a) PARIMETER (b) PERIMETER (c) PERIMOTOR (d) PARIMETRE
7. (a) NAVIGATION (b) NAVIGATION (c) NAVITATION (d) NEVIGATION
8. (a) SUGAST (b) SUJEST (c) SUGGEST (d) SUGAST
9. (a) HAABITS (b) HABITS (c) HABBITS (d) HABITTS
10. (a) TERRER (b) TEROR (c) TERROR (d) TERROR
11. (a) NECTAR (b) NECTOR (c) NACTOR (d) NACTAR
12. (a) REHYTHEM (b) RHYTHM (c) RYTHEM (d) RHYTHOM
13. (a) FAVOURITE (b) FAVOURET (c) FAVORITE (d) FAVOURIET
14. (a) CANINE (b) CANNINNE (c) CANNINE (d) CANINEE
15. (a) INTELECT (b) INTELLECT (c) INTELICTE (d) INTELICTE
16. (a) CINVECTION (b) CONVICTION (c) CONVICSHUN (d) CONVICTOIN
17. (a) AGREEMENT (b) AGREEMENT (c) AGREEMENT (d) AGREMENT
18. (a) JOVIAL (b) JOEAL (c) JOVIEL (d) JOIVEL
19. (a) ARBITRARY (b) ARBITRARY (c) ARBITRARY (d) ARBITRARY
20. (a) INTRINSIC (b) INTRINSIC (c) ENTERNSIC (d) ENTRINSEC
21. (a) DEMOCRATEC (b) DOMOCRATIC (c) DEMOCRATIC (d) DEMOCRATIC

Answers
1. (b)  2. (a)  3. (b)  4. (c)  5. (a)  6. (b)  7. (b)  8. (c)  9. (b)  10. (c)  11. (a)  12. (b)  13. (a)  14. (a)  15. (b)  16. (b)  17. (a)  18. (a)  19. (b)  20. (b)  21. (b)  22. (a)  23. (b)  24. (d)  25. (d)

**TEST 1**

No. of Questions: 15  
Time allotted: 8 minutes

Choose the incorrectly spelt word from the following set of words:

1. (a) demurrage  (b) cultivat  (c) demonstrate  (d) permanent
2. (a) already  (b) allmost  (c) adheree  (d) adhere
3. (a) dependence  (b) dependance  (c) entrance  (d) entertain
4. (a) distress  (b) entertained  (c) dismiss  (d) dismissel
5. (a) rudiment  (b) rudement  (c) cornered  (d) concerned
6. (a) awkward  (b) submission  (c) submarge  (d) disappont
7. (a) autumn  (b) condemn  (c) augmanted  (d) subsequent
8. (a) potential  (b) influential  (c) documented  (d) sequence
9. (a) eligible  (b) elligible  (c) systematic  (d) augmentation
10. (a) edible  (b) nutrient  (c) leniente  (d) domination
11. (a) audible  (b) pertinent  (c) historiceel  (d) elementary
12. (a) harassed  (b) diagnose  (c) colleague  (d) dialogue
13. (a) buried  (b) hurried  (c) carried  (d) absolutly
14. (a) alloted  (b) breath  (c) defendant  (d) punishable
15. (a) dinner  (b) dinning  (c) woollen  (d) discrepancy

Answers
1. (b)  2. (b)  3. (b)  4. (d)  5. (b)  6. (c)  7. (c)  8. (c)  9. (b)  10. (c)  11. (c)  12. (c)  13. (d)  14. (a)  15. (b)

**TEST 2**

No. of Questions: 10  
Time allotted: 5 minutes

In the following questions a set of four words are given marked (a) to (d). In each set a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word:

...
1. (a) accommodate (b) accommodate (c) accommodate (d) accommodate
2. (a) professor (b) professor (c) profesor (d) professor
3. (a) vegetarian (b) vegetarian (c) vegetarian (d) vegetarian
4. (a) immense (b) immense (c) immense (d) immense
5. (a) symmetrical (b) symmetrical (c) symmetrical (d) symmetrical
6. (a) privilege (b) privilege (c) privilege (d) privilege
7. (a) disappoint (b) disappoint (c) disappoint (d) disappoint
8. (a) supersede (b) supersede (c) supersede (d) supersede
9. (a) occurrence (b) occurrence (c) occurrence (d) occurrence
10. (a) occasional (b) occasional (c) occasional (d) occasional

**Answers**

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (b)

**TEST 3**

**No. of Questions:** 100  
**Time allotted:** 15 minutes

1. Sliders travel/(a) along a thin film/(b) of water located/(c) on the bottom of the glacier/(d).
2. His removal/(a) from office is to be in accordance/(b) with procedure/(c) prescribed in Article 61 of the Constitution/(d).
3. It’s important purpose is to/(a) evolve high standards/(b) to strengthen the institution/(c) of Parliamentary Democracy/(d).
4. After assigning duties/(a) and granting authority/(b), one more relationship/(c) becomes necessary/(d).
5. Behavior range refers/(a) to a leader’s normal range/(b) of personality and values exhibited/(c) in leadership roles/(d).
6. If the pesticide/(a) is highly toxic, this section must/(b) inform physicians of the proper/(c) treatment for poisoning/(d).
7. Emergency first aid/(a) measures must be stated on the label/(b) however, antidotes are not always in keeping/(c) with current medical recommendations/(d).
8. Although being adaptable/(a) as a leader is often necessary/(b), it also can be challenging/(c) and ultimately push us to our limits/(d).
9. A company must never allow/(a) the distribution of high dividend/(b) to be funded by borrowing money/(c) and worsening its debt-equity ratio/(d).
10. Metro in Germany/(a) is a participant in the ‘Payback,’/(b) loyalty program administered/(c) by the company Loyalty Partners/(d).

11. A number of factors/(a) help to determine the economic/(b) and sporting legacy/(c) of hosting an Olympic Games/(d).
12. Hunting of all animals and the destruction/(a) of flora is prohibited except in/(b) special circumstances, when the state government can/(c) approve the granting of a permit/(d).
13. The demand for the product is variable/(a) and is affected by temperature, drought/(b) cheaper foreign competition/(c) fashion, among other things/(d).
14. Citrus fruits are not only delicious/(a) and refreshing but also they provide/(b) vitamins, minerals/(c) and many other substances/(d).
15. High growth in Sector cannot be brought in/(a) by micro level initiatives alone/(b) without providing them necessary infrastructure/(c) and logistical inputs/(d).
16. Sophisticated video games/(a) and other multimedia computer entertainment/(b) are increasingly using television/(c) and cinema film and techniques/(d).
17. Earthquake magnitude or amount/(a) of energy released is determined/(b) by use of a Seismograph, and instrument/(c) that continuously records ground vibrations/(d).
18. The Indian entertainment/(a) and media (E&M) industry has/(b) out-performed the Indian economy/(c) and is one of the fastest growing sectors in India/(d).
19. Frigile economic recovery in the US/(a) and Europe and moderately/(b) subdued expectations at home affected the growth/(c) of the industrial sector in the current Year/(d).
20. Petroleum products’/(a) subsidiaries have also gone up/(b) in the recent years on account/(c) of high global prices of crude petroleum/(d).
21. The funding constraints/(a) in international financial markets/(b) could impact both the availability and cost of foreign funding/(c) for banks and corporate/(d).
22. Monetary policy was tightened/(a) by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/(b) during the year to control inflation/(c) and curb inflationary expectations/(d).
23. In volcanic or other areas/(a) where CO2 emissions occur/(b) it is important to avoid small depressions/(c) and low areas that might be CO2 traps/(d).
24. The seriousness/(a) of the emerging acute regional imbalances/(b) has not yet received/(c) the public attention it deserves/(d).
25. In Europe this was sparked/(a) by the liberalization/(b) of markets at the European Union level/(c) and budgetary constraints faced by government/(d).
26. The ability of forest soils to resist, or buffer/(a), acidity depends on the thickness/(b) and composition of the soil/(c) as well as the type of bedrock beneath the forest floor/(d).
27. The new changes are a paradigm shift/(a) from the existing system/(b) where only services of specified discriptions/(c) are subjected to tax/(d).
28. Transfer risk focuses more specifically/(a) on a borrower’s capacity/(b) to obtain the foreign exchange necessary/(c) to service its cross-border debt and other contractual obligations/(d).
29. Coal gasification refers/(a) to a process that breaks down coal into its components/(b) by subjecting it to high pressure and high temperature/(c) in addition to the use of steam and oxygen/(d).
30. Leading the green change successfully/(a) will require innovative approaches/(b) to deliver economic, environmental/(c) and social benefits/(d).
31. Initially translation training courses/(a) of 3 months/(b) were being conducted/(c) at the Headquarters in New Delhi/(d).
32. Human Resource Management must be/(a) an equal partner in the formulation/(b) and implementation of the company’s organization wide/(c) and competitive strategies/(d).
33. Since tourism does not fall under/(a) a single heading in India’s National Accounts Statistics/(b) its contribution/(c) has to be estimated/(d).
34. The commodity futures market facilitates/(a) the price discovery process/(b) and provides a platform/(c) for price risk management in commodities/(d).
35. The Earth constantly tries/(a) to maintain a balance between/(b) the energy that it receives from/(c) the Sun and the energy it emits back out to space/(d).
36. Central Plan Scheme/(a) Monitoring System/(b) to be expanded for better tracking/(c) and utilisation of funds/(d).
37. Temporary arrangement/(a) to use disinvestment proceeds/(b) for capital expenditure/(c) in social sector schemes extended for one more year/(d).
38. Full exemption from import duty/(a) on certain categories/(b) of specified equipment needed/(c) for road construction and tunnel boring machines/(d).
39. Industrial growth, measured/(a) in terms of the index/(b) of industrial production (IIP),/(c) shows fluctuating trends/(d).
40. Climate change represents additional stress/(a) on ecological and socio-economic systems/(b) that are already facing tremendous pressure/(c) due to hazardous economic development/(d).
41. Governments are repeatedly warned/(a) by international bearers/(b) of fiscal standards not to give guarantees to investors/(c) especially for private-sector initiatives/(d).
42. The persistence of inflationary pressures/(a) and consequent demand slowdown/(b) had their impact on public finances/(c) with rising costs impairing profit margins/(d).
43. Concessional excise duty structure/(a) for taxes rationalized to provide refund/(b) of 20 per cent of the excise duty paid on such vehicles/(c) if they are registered as taxis subsequent to removal/(d).
44. The National Food Security Bill/(a) seeks to correct the under-consumption by the poor and other vulnerable sections/(b) and might entail some rise/(c) in levels of subsidy when operationalized/(d).
45. A slippage on the targets/(a) of the deficit indicators/(b) is likely though efforts are afoot/(c) to minimize them/(d).
46. The **widening** gap between demand and supply/(a) of housing units **resulting/(b)** from **inadequate** housing./c) and housing finance **solutions/(d).**

47. The call rate **declined/(a)** at the **commencement/(b)** of the **financial year/(c)** with improvement in **liquidity conditions/(d).**

48. Self-assessment in customs to **usher/(a)** in a new era of trust based customs-trade **partnership/(b)** modernize the customs **administration/(c)** and quicken the **clearance of cargo/(d).**

49. Any financial **stability issue/(a)** regarding banks in the **conglomerate/(b)** may have an **amplifying effect/(c)** on the **insurer/(d).**

50. Great changes in the sectorial **composition/(a)** of India’s export **basket seen/(b)** in the 2000s decade have **accelerated/(c)** in the beginning of this **decade/(d).**

51. The ability to **raise capital/(a)** and adequate **reinsurance capacity** are expected/(b) to be important **determinents/(c)** for the insurance sector’s **continued stability/(d).**

52. If the global situation **worsens/(a)** the pressure for **stimulus measures/(b)** could again resurface and **protectionist measures/(c)** from **trading partners could increase/(d).**

53. The **challenges for India on the trade front/(a)** are **daunting but needs to be addressed/(b)** with speed and **dexterity as the opportunities/(c)** are equally great and still **untapped/(d).**

54. A **concerted effort/(a)** is required to increase **yield/(b)** of this crop to avoid **fluctuations/(c)** in production and **spikes in price of sugar/(d).**

55. Animal **wealth/(a)** in India has increased **manifold prompting/(b)** the animal **husbandry sector/(c)** to adopt skilled **practices/(d).**

56. Agricultural **credit plays an important role/(a)** in improving agricultural **production/(b)** and **productivity/(c)** and **mitigating distress of farmers/(d).**

57. **Moderation in the growth/(a)** of food was also **associated/(b)** with a period which **witnessed/(c)** a decline in the **ratio of profit after tax/(c)** to sales for the listed **manufacturing companies/(d).**

58. A **vibrant agrarian and rural economy/(a)** requires **establishing/(b)** forward **linkages/(c)** in the form of the food **processing industries/(d).**

59. **Environment issues/(a)** encompass **exploration/(b)** and **excavation,** and use of resources/(c) and their **pricing/(d).**

60. **Utilities were also strongly affected/(a)** by the **crisis as some investors/(b)** were forced to reduce **investment or even divest/(c)** due to lower demand and **accumulated losses/(d).**

61. The sector has **capacity/(a)** to create large-scale **employment/(b)** both direct and indirect, for **diverse sections in society/(c)** from the most **specialized to unskilled workforce/(d).**

62. **Continuous modernization of ports and/(a)** upgradation of port **infrastructure/(b)** are important to **increase the productivity and/(c)** **efficiency of ports/(d).**

63. Global **recession has been putting/(a)** pressure on companies to reduce costs and/(b) they are trying out various methods of **outsourcing/(c)** their non-core functions to low cost **destinations/(d).**

64. To make it **relevant/(a)** to present day requirements and to check **piracy/(b)** the Ministry of Information and **Broadcasting is/(c)** in the process of amending the **Cinematograph Act 1952/(d).**

65. Power trading helps **generation resource optimization/(a)** by **facilitating trade and flow of power/(b)** across the country with varied **geography/(c)** climatic conditions, and natural resource **endowments/(d).**

66. A **preliminary market demand assessment/(a)** study has been carried out and **preparation/(b)** of a **Detailed Feasibility Report/(c)** has been **initiated/(d).**

67. The rate of **levy/(a)** of development **surcharge/(b)** was **revised from 2 per cent to 5 per cent/(c)** in the case of all **traffic/(d).**

68. A **liberal/(a)** policy **regime and involvement/(b)** of the **private sector have played/(c)** an important role in **transforming this sector/(d).**

69. Continued **demographic shift/(a)** from rural to urban areas and rapid **urbanization/(b)** are posing a **challenge** in terms of creation and/(c) **maintenance of minimum level of infrastructure and services/(d).**

70. The **negotiations** in future have to address this/(a) issue effectively and evolve an **appropriate model/(b)** for **facilitating the development and/(c)** access to such **technologies/(d).**

71. As a responsible and **enlightened member/(a)** of the international **community/(b)** India showed flexibility along with other developing countries **towards/(c)** the success of the Durban **Conference/(d).**

72. Access to the **decentralized public health system/(a)** is sought to be increased through **establishment of new infrastructure/(b)** in **deficient areas and upgrading/(c) of existing infrastructure/(d).**
73. This **strategy** was supported by a **favorable** exchange rate, cheap credit, and relatively low wages which helped to gain competitive advantage.

74. That apart, with regard to **frontier** areas India is well placed to take advantage of its vast diaspora to jump-start its R&D efforts.

75. Classic **literature** exposes students young and old to moral and social issues in the various styles, themes and voices of the great **authors** of the past.

76. Until we all get serious and resolve to make our planet a better place to live in, **humanity** stands amidst grave danger of **peering** and being destroyed.

77. **Ethanol** can be produced from any **biological** feed stocks that contain appreciable amounts of sugar or materials that can be converted into sugar such as starch.

78. **Hydrogen** is light and tends to leak out of containment areas it is highly combustible but no more than gasoline.

79. Printer **kartridges** can be remanufactured or refilled and kept working at a lower cost than their new **counterparts**.

80. The **emissions** of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, are leading to higher **temperatures** all over the world, but these are observed in an irregular manner across the **continents**.

81. Major chemicals undergo several stages of processing to be converted into downstream chemicals.

82. A good **transport** system performing in logistics activities brings benefits not only to service quality but also to company **competitiveness**.

83. They have confirmed the presence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus in the North and Central **Pacific** with the highest **abundance** in inshore waters particularly in or near large **harbors**.

84. It revolutionized communication in a previously inconceivable way provided consumers with a product of unprecedented value and created an entirely new market.

85. The one about the sand boas' two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool **predators**.

86. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers.

87. You disengage from the grandness of creation and **implode** into the holographic **illusions** humans have come to call reality.

88. Experience shows that man values his **possessions** even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for **perpetuation** and survival of his **descendants** even after his body is reduced to ashes.

89. An **alarmingly** high level of **contamination** considering that **Maharashtra** is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states.

90. He promised to punish the **clique** of courtiers who had positioned his mind against his favorite minister.

91. He left the bulk of his **fortunes**, amounting to about £ 1, 75, 000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian **trustees**.

92. **Fortunately** it is yet only through fantasy that we can see what the destruction of the **scholarly** and **scientific** disciplines would mean to mankind.

93. He provokes the other jackdaws continually if the female jackdaw is looking on and he purposefully becomes emboldened in conflicts with other deeply respected **superiors**.

94. Today, the **inventions** of the scenario-writer go out from Los Angeles across the whole world, countless **audiences** soak passively in the tepid bath of **nonsense**.

95. A little **tarsier-like** creature began to use its hand and became inquisitive the long trail of evolution towards man began.

96. **Explanations** for the **epidemic** range from a cyclic change in the environment to a **baffling** form of tree **cancer**.

97. In our **approach** to life be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact, that **confronts** us squarely is the desire for peace, security and happiness.

98. **According** to the research finding of a team of American **scientists**, published recently, the sea waves contain as much energy as the world is consuming at present.
99. It was this urge for importance which made Alexander (a) the Great embark (b), on a world conquest (c) and made many emperors wage innumerable battles and wars (d).

100. With plenty of plants (a) and snails the water (b) in an aquarium does not have (c) to be changed frequently (d).

**Answers**

1. (d)  2. (d)  3. (d)  4. (b)  5. (a)  6. (d)  7. (d)  8. (c)  9. (d)  10. (c)  11. (d)  12. (b)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (a) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (b) 21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (d) 36. (b)
37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (c) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (b) 48. (c)
49. (b) 50. (c) 51. (c) 52. (c) 53. (c) 54. (b) 55. (c) 56. (d) 57. (b) 58. (a) 59. (c) 60. (d)
61. (a) 62. (d) 63. (a) 64. (d) 65. (d) 66. (c) 67. (c) 68. (b) 69. (c) 70. (a) 71. (a) 72. (a)
73. (b) 74. (a) 75. (a) 76. (c) 77. (d) 78. (c) 79. (a) 80. (d) 81. (b) 82. (b) 83. (c) 84. (c)
85. (d) 86. (c) 87. (c) 88. (a) 89. (b) 90. (c) 91. (b) 92. (b) 93. (c) 94. (c) 95. (c) 96. (c)
97. (b) 98. (d) 99. (d) 100. (b)
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Rearrangement of Jumbled Words in a Sentence

In addition to what you have learnt so far, ‘Rearrangement of jumbled words in a sentence’ is one more variety of questions asked in several competitive examinations. The format of such questions may vary from exam to exam. The knowledge of grammar, vocabulary, spelling would help students to answer such questions. The following questions are given to explain the type and format of such questions.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

A sentence split into six parts will be given in these questions. The first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest are marked (named) alphabetically, P, Q, R and S and not given in their proper order. You have to rearrange these parts in order to make a meaningful sentence along with the first (1) and the last part (6).

In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining parts, labelled P, Q, R and S, are not in their proper order. Select from the answer choices provided, under each question, the combinations to make a meaningful and correct sentence:

1. 1. Freedom, which  
   (P) in the sense  
   (R) a modern woman enjoys  
   (Q) that a wide gulf separates  
   (S) is the restricted kind  
   6. the rich and the poor women.  
   (a) PQRS  (b) RSPQ  (c) QPRS  (d) SRQP

2. 1. The advantage of travelling  
   (P) customs and manners is that  
   (Q) we learn to appreciate the good points of others  
   (R) to different places and having  
   (S) the opportunity of observing people’s  
   6. and our prejudices against them disappear.  
   (a) QRSP  (b) PQRS  (c) RSPQ  (d) SPQR

3. 1. There is a continuous demand  
   (P) are formed to train humanity  
   (Q) for destructive purposes and world organizations
(R) in the art of settling their disputes
(S) to ban the application of science
6. by peaceful negotiations.
(a) SQPR (b) QSRP (c) PRSQ (d) RPQS

4. 1. The unfortunate person (P) of social contempt
(R) who is unemployed, is
(S) not only the object of self-pity
6. and a danger to the society.
(a) PQSR (b) SRQP (c) RSQP (d) SPRQ

5. 1. In every country, children (P) regarding their proper development because
(R) are given good education and
(S) what they become depends
6. upon this impressionable period of their lives.
(a) QSRP (b) SPQR (c) PRSQ (d) RQPS

**Answers**
1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

**SET-11**

In each of the questions there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.

1. There was (P) needed for its everyday life
(R) for itself most of the things it
(S) actually produced
(a) QRSP (b) RQPS (c) RSPQ (d) QSRP

2. We have to (P) as we see it
(R) there is falsehood and darkness
(S) even if all around us
(a) RQSP (b) QRPS (c) RSQP (d) QPSR

3. The majestic mahogany table (P) belongs to an old prince
(R) who is now impoverished
(S) but not without some pride
(a) PQSR (b) QRSP (c) PRSQ (d) QPRS

4. By this time (P) at the railway station
(R) reports of violence were flooding in
(S) while police dispatches
(a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) SQRQ (d) RSQP

5. It would (P) appear from the statement
(R) in dealing with the strike
(S) that he was quite in the dark
(a) RPSQ (b) PSQR (c) RQPS (d) PRQS

**Answers**
1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b)
CHeCK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT 1

In each of the questions there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts, which are labelled P, Q, R and S, to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.

1. (P) by an emperor named Shah Jahan (Q) The Taj Mahal is a (R) in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal (S) beautiful monument built in 1631 (a) PQRS (b) QSPR (c) QSRP (d) QPRS (e) PQR  
2. (P) over all courts (Q) power of superintendence (R) each High Court has (S) within its jurisdiction (a) RQSP (b) PQRS (c) SQPR (d) QSRP (e) QSPR  
3. (P) the sick people and prescribes medicines (Q) person who looks after (R) so that the patient recovers fast (S) The doctor is a (a) QRPS (b) PQSR (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ (e) QSPR  
4. (P) in the benefits of expanding markets for (Q) the new agriculture of high-value activities (R) Commercial smallholders deliver (S) surpluses to food markets and share (a) RQSP (b) PSQR (c) QSRP (d) RSPQ (e) SRPQ  
5. (P) have preferred this state (Q) Major multinationals and prestigious national corporates (R) industries and corporate nerve centers too (S) to start their (a) QPSR (b) SQRP (c) RSPQ (d) QRSP (e) PSRQ  
6. (P) whereas invention refers more directly to the creation of the idea (Q) in that innovation refers to the (R) use of a better and, as a result, novel idea or method, (S) Innovation differs from invention (a) PQRS (b) SQR (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ (e) RPSQ  
7. (P) are concerned about the (Q) the average temperature of planet earth (R) Governments all over the world (S) adverse effects of the rise of (a) QPRS (b) RSQP (c) PSQR (d) QRSP (e) RPSQ  
8. (P) biodiversity, and change in climatic pattern thus (Q) man through his tools (R) leading to environmental degradation (S) has caused depletion of (a) RPSQ (b) PQSR (c) QSPR (d) PQR (e) SRPQ  
9. (P) in summer can damage roads (Q) that leads to rutting from heavy traffic (R) Longer periods of extreme heat (S) in several ways, including softening of asphalt (a) RPSQ (b) PQSR (c) QRSP (d) RPQS (e) SPRQ  
10. (P) of early mural painting and its (Q) Ajanta is one of the few surviving examples (R) for the Buddhist art of Tibet, Japan and South-East Asia (S) decorative and iconographic prototypes provided inspiration (a) PRSQ (b) QPSR (c) RQSP (d) RPSQ (e) SRQP  
11. (P) the first mosque in the Muslim West (Q) The Great Mosque of Kairouan (also called Mosque of Uqba) (R) of Islamic civilization (S) is one of the most important monuments (a) RQSP (b) QSPR (c) PSRQ (d) QRSP (e) QPSR
12. (P) is viable or successful (Q) that a company
   (R) The purpose of advertising is (S) to reassure employees or shareholders
   (a) RSQP (b) QPRS (c) RPSQ (d) RQSP (e) PQRS

13. (P) as wholesale banking (Q) Some retail banking
   (R) but not in the same scale (S) covers business transactions
   (a) SRPQ (b) RQPS (c) QSRP (d) PRQS (e) RQSP

14. (P) different payment services, and a bank account (Q) is considered indispensable
   (R) Banks provide (S) by most businesses and individuals
   (a) SRQP (b) RPQS (c) SRQP (d) QPSR (e) PQSR

15. (P) is regarded as an enduring symbol (Q) one of the world’s greatest cultural monuments
   (R) of ancient Greece and of Athenian democracy and (S) The Parthenon
   (a) PRQS (b) QPRS (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ (e) QPSR

16. (P) of electricity equivalent to 3 to 5 times (Q) the commercial power currently produced
   (R) will require a sustainable source (S) Prosperity for everyone on Earth by 2050
   (a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ (d) SRPQ (e) SQPR

17. (P) of snow and ice and flow down the slope (Q) as a result of exchanges of mass and energy
   (R) Glaciers originate from accumulations (S) in response to gravitational forces, and grow or shrink
   (a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ (d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

18. (P) is one of the most widely used indicators (Q) of ecosystems and their biodiversity
   (R) for assessing the condition (S) The conservation status of plants and animals
   (a) QRPS (b) PQRS (c) SPRQ (d) SRQP (e) QRPS

19. (P) on their income as long as (Q) Mutual funds are not taxed
   (R) in the Internal Revenue Code (S) they comply with requirements established
   (a) QPSR (b) QSRP (c) SPRQ (d) PSRQ (e) RPSQ

20. (P) for a short time where a new, innovative, or much-improved product (Q) The practice of ‘price skimming’
   (R) is launched onto a market (S) involves charging a relatively high price
   (a) RQSP (b) RSQP (c) PRSQ (d) QSRP (e) PRSQ

21. (P) for thousands of years (Q) famous symbols of ancient civilizations
   (R) Monuments have been created (S) and they are often the most durable and
   (a) RPSQ (b) QPRS (c) SRQP (d) PRSQ (e) SQPR

22. (P) at stake then the best way (Q) to create awareness of product among potential customers
   (R) to ensure business supremacy is (S) When the pride of brand name is
   (a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ (d) SRPQ (e) SPRQ

23. (P) through their work capacity and help (Q) The employee management tools track
   (R) to differentiate between the skilled, semi-skilled and the unskilled people
   (S) the efficiency of the employees
   (a) RQSP (b) QSPR (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ (e) PRSQ

24. (P) development is necessary for a better future (Q) Conservationists have the view that
   (R) in ways that are not wasteful (S) but only when the changes occur
   (a) RQPS (b) PQRS (c) QPSR (d) SPRQ (e) PSQR
25. (P) Victoria Memorial, (Q) represent a unique combination of (R) classical European architecture and Mughal motifs (S) one of India’s most beautiful monuments  
(a) PQRS  (b) RQPS  (c) QRSP  (d) PSQR  (e) PRSQ

26. (P) by wildlife management (Q) of animals and birds are expected (R) According to ecologists more than 600 species (S) to be extinct if not protected  
(a) RPSQ  (b) QSRP  (c) SPRQ  (d) RQSP  (e) PSQR

27. (P) which carry smoke and waste gases (Q) high up into the air (R) are provided with tall chimneys (S) Factories and power stations  
(a) SPRQ  (b) QSRP  (c) PRQS  (d) RSPQ  (e) RPSQ

28. (P) best known landmark was built in 1591 by Sultan Mohammed (Q) Quli Qutub Shah to appease the force of evil savaging (R) The Charminar, Hyderabad’s (S) his new city with epidemic and plague  
(a) QPRS  (b) PRQS  (c) SQRP  (d) SPQR  (e) RPQS

29. (P) food security because (Q) for the majority of the rural poor (R) Agricultural production is important for (S) it is a source of income  
(a) SRQP  (b) PQSR  (c) PQRQ  (d) RPSQ  (e) QPRS

30. (P) Where appointments are ensured (Q) in the recruitment department (R) through reliable middle agencies (S) corruption is seen even  
(a) QPRS  (b) QRSP  (c) PSRQ  (d) SRPQ  (e) SPQR

31. (P) a number of segments and reduce the price (Q) A firm can divide the market into (R) thus acquiring maximum profit from each segment. (S) at different stages in each  
(a) PRQS  (b) QPSR  (c) SPRQ  (d) RSPQ  (e) PSQR

32. (P) the stages and styles of learning, and social-emotional development (Q) has focused on the capabilities (R) Recent research on brain development (S) of young children  
(a) RQSP  (b) PSRQ  (c) QRSP  (d) RPSQ  (e) SRPQ

33. (P) of current can be applied to electric power devices (Q) to electricity transmission in power lines (R) such as motors and generators, and (S) This ability to carry large amounts  
(a) QPRS  (b) QRPQ  (c) PSRQ  (d) SPRQ  (e) RPSQ

34. (P) for an identical peak of moral excellence, (Q) Aristotle’s basic philosophy deduces (R) that humanity strives (S) as judged by a higher entity.  
(a) PSRQ  (b) QPRS  (c) QPRQ  (d) RPSQ  (e) SRPQ

35. (P) and his successor and son-in-law Shamsu’d-Din- lututmish (Q) Qutub-ud-din Aibak laid (R) completed the structure by adding three more stories (S) the foundation for Qutub Minar in 1199 AD  
(a) RQSP  (b) QSPR  (c) SRPQ  (d) PSQ  (e) PRQS

36. (P) environmental conservation and (Q) environmentalism can simply be considered (R) improving the state of the environment (S) as a social movement that mainly concerns  
(a) PQRS  (b) SQRP  (c) QPSR  (d) RSPQ  (e) QPRQ

37. (P) A malignant tumor, or cancer, (Q) the lymph system and nerves (R) including blood vessels, (S) is capable of invading surrounding structures,  
(a) PQRS  (b) RQSP  (c) PSRQ  (d) SPRQ  (e) RPQS
38. (P) Walmart or some other foreign retail chain  
(Q) in the interests of India’s consumers and farmers  
(R) FDI in retail must be allowed not because  
(S) wants it, but because it is  
(a) PRSQ  (b) QSRP  (c) PRSQ  (d) RSPQ  (e) RPSQ  
39. (P) about 40% of Indians had first-hand experience  
(Q) Transparency International reports  
(R) of paying bribes or using a contact  
(S) to get a job done in public office  
(a) QPRS  (b) RQSP  (c) SPRQ  (d) SPQR  (e) PSQR  
40. (P) was designed by the British architect George Wittet and  
(Q) The Gateway of India  
(R) in the year 1924  
(S) was opened for general public  
(a) SRQP  (b) PQSR  (c) QSPR  (d) SRPQ  (e) QPSR  
41. (P) to include any substance when it occurs  
(Q) a system that it endangers the stability of that system.  
(R) Sometimes the term pollution is extended  
(S) at such unnaturally high concentration within  
(a) PQRS  (b) SQRP  (c) RPSQ  (d) SPRQ  (e) SRQP  
42. (P) in the Bangalore city of India  
(Q) amongst the most impressive  
(R) as well as the most magnificent buildings  
(S) Vidhana Soudha counts  
(a) SQRP  (b) PSQR  (c) QPRS  (d) SRQP  (e) QSPR  
43. (P) Thermal pollution is a  
(Q) caused by human influence,  
(R) temperature change in natural water bodies  
(S) such as use of water as coolant in a power plant  
(a) PRQS  (b) QRSP  (c) QPRS  (d) SRPQ  (e) RPSQ  
44. (P) uplifts humanity has  
(Q) All labor that  
(R) undertaken with painstaking excellence  
(S) dignity and importance and should be  
(a) QPSR  (b) RQSP  (c) SPRQ  (d) QSRP  (e) RSQP  
45. (P) only when the masses are  
(Q) the economic and political life of the country.  
(R) Real democracy will come into being  
(S) awakened and take part in  
(a) PQRS  (b) RQSP  (c) SRPQ  (d) PSRQ  (e) RPSQ  
46. (P) engaged in agriculture still remains  
(Q) to 70 percent during 1951  
(R) at around 60 percent compared  
(S) In India as a whole the share of labour force  
(a) PRSQ  (b) QSRP  (c) RPSQ  (d) SPRQ  (e) SRPQ  
47. (P) with the management of organizations  
(Q) employees can organize into trade or labor unions,  
(R) about working and contractual conditions  
(S) which represent the work force to collectively bargain  
(a) QSPR  (b) RSQP  (c) SPRQ  (d) RPQS  (e) QRPS
48. (P) had started a fast unto death
(Q) demanding the passing of the bill
(R) at Jantar Mantar in New Delhi
(S) Anna Hazare, a Gandhian rights activist,
(a) SQPR  (b) RQSP  (c) PSRQ  (d) SPRQ  (e) RSPQ

49. (P) as it moves through its succession of stages
(Q) in which a product is sold (advertising, saturation)
(R) product life-cycle is the condition
(S) changes over time and must be managed
(a) QRPS  (b) RQSP  (c) SPRQ  (d) RSPQ  (e) PSQR

Answers
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (e) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (e) 12. (a)
13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (e) 18. (c) 19. (a) 20. (d) 21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (e) 29. (d) 30. (e) 31. (b) 32. (a) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (b) 36. (e)
37. (c) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (c) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (a) 48. (d)
49. (b)

Mock Tests

Test I

No. of Questions : 10
Time allotted : 10 minutes

In the following questions, the first and the last part are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining parts of the sentence are split into four parts marked P, Q, R, and S. Rearrange the parts P, Q, R, and S to make meaningful sentences:

1. 1. A healthy ecosystem
(P) by human interaction, natural disasters and climate changes
(Q) has lots of species diversity
(R) to be seriously damaged
(S) and is less likely
6. that can take place
(a) SQPR  (b) PQRS  (c) QPSR  (d) QSRP  (e) PRSQ

2. 1. For Plants and animals,
(P) oxygen and carbondioxide are
(Q) the essential gases such as
(R) provided by the atmosphere itself
(S) that helps the various species
6. to thrive easily in an ecosystem
(a) QRPS  (b) QPRS  (c) SPRQ  (d) SRPQ  (e) PRSQ

3. 1. In order to make the law
(P) the state government has issued
(Q) on child labour more stringent,
(R) on child labour
(S) a notification extending the age bar
6. from 14 years to 18 years
(a) QPSR  (b) QRSP  (c) PSRQ  (d) SRPQ  (e) RPSQ

4. 1. Water pollution is a serious issue that requires attention
(P) wouldn’t have enough food,
(Q) and aquatic plants would also
(R) fish wouldn’t have enough oxygen
(S) as the microscopic animals

5. 1. Water pollution is a serious issue that requires attention
(P) wouldn’t have enough food,
(Q) and aquatic plants would also
(R) fish wouldn’t have enough oxygen
(S) as the microscopic animals

(a) QPSR  (b) QRSP  (c) PSRQ  (d) SRPQ  (e) RPSQ
6. find it difficult to thrive  
(a) QRPS (b) RQSP (c) SPRQ (d) PSRQ (e) PSQR

5. 1. There are certain plants and animals  
(P) into organic materials  
(Q) known as decomposers  
(R) that go back into the soil  
(S) that break down dead plants and animals  
(a) QSPR (b) RSPQ (c) SRPQ (d) RSPQ (e) QRPS

6. 1. Keeping in mind its ever-increasing demand,  
(P) grow by 5.4 per cent  
(Q) by power utilities during 2011–12  
(R) the generation of electricity  
(S) was targeted to  
(a) PQRS (b) RQSP (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ (e) PSQR

7. 1. A comparative study of urban and rural area reveals that  
(P) is the principal source of employment  
(Q) agriculture continues to be  
(R) in rural areas while the services sector  
(S) the primary employment-providing sector  
(a) RQPS (b) QSRP (c) PSQR (d) RSPQ (e) RSPQ

8. 1. Many national laws  
(P) now forbid dumping of harmful materials  
(Q) although enforcement  
(R) as well as international protocols  
(S) into the ocean,  
(a) PQRS (b) PQRS (c) SPRQ (d) RPSQ (e) QSPR

9. 1. It has been seen that  
(P) are normally a byproduct  
(Q) for acid deposition  
(R) of electric power generation  
(S) the gases that are responsible  
6. and the burning of coal  
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ (d) RSPQ (e) RSPQ

10. 1. Population density of Delhi  
(P) is almost 11,300 per sq km  
(Q) and is the highest  
(R) an all India population density of 340 only  
(S) as compared to  
6. in the entire country  
(a) QRPS (b) PQRS (c) PSRQ (d) RSPQ (e) PSQR

Answers  
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c)

PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions the first and the last parts of the sentence/paragraph are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence/paragraph 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/paragraph and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

1. 1. Continuing reports from doctors. 
(P) how people live and what they eat  
(Q) who are measuring the incidence of heart attacks  
(R) disclose the pattern linking  
(S) all over the world  
6. With the number of heart attacks they have.  
(A) QSRP (B) PSRQ (C) RQPS (D) SPRQ
2. The factor that besets India’s growth is population explosion.
   (P) Sometimes religion also has a role to play in this
   (Q) So many factors contribute to the rise in population
   (R) There has been a phenomenal growth in population over
   (S) the last century
   (T) They are people’s ignorance and early marriages
   6. Therefore, if we do not control birth, India’s growth
      in every other facet of life will be offset by the steep
      increase in population.
      (A) PRQS (B) QRSP (C) RQSP (D) RPQS

3. Climate change due
   (P) to rice production
   (Q) causing changes in rainfall
   (R) is the new challenge
   (S) to global warming
   6. and a matter of concern for agrarian societies.
      (A) SPQR (B) RQSP (C) SQRP (D) PSQR

4. We searched everywhere
   (P) and amongst the magazines
   (Q) inside the cupboards and suitcases
   (R) and books but Sameer could find no
   (S) under the bed and tables,
   6. trace of his wallet.
      (A) QRPS (B) PRSQ (C) RQSP (D) SQPR

5. Lightning is simply a large electrical
   (P) charges jumping from one cloud to
   (Q) Earth. This occurs because different positive
   (R) spark. It is caused by electric
   (S) another, or from a cloud to the
   6. and negative charges are created between clouds.
      (A) QRPS (B) PRSQ (C) RQPS (D) SQPR

6. If there are no trees
   (P) Thus the yield of crops is low
   (Q) gets washed in rain.
   (R) This upper layer is the most fertile part of the soil
   (S) the upper layer of rich soil
   6. Hence afforestation drive is essential.
      (A) RSPQ (B) SQRP (C) PRSQ (D) SPQR

7. The public is hereby informed.
   (P) is organizing an eye donation camp
   (Q) about this noble cause
   (R) that the Red Cross Society of India
   6. to create awareness among people
      (A) SRPQ (B) PQRS (C) PRSQ (D) RPSQ

8. The Government of India is
   (P) a market driven, special purpose vehicle
   (Q) a global Indian consortium to
   (R) in the process of creating
   (S) that will help to establish
      6. facilitate investments by overseas Indians.
         (A) PQSR (B) QSRP (C) QRSP (D) RPSQ

9. With urbanization and industrialization
   (P) and with the use of atoms for war and peace,
   (Q) with the increasing craze for speedy mechanical transport
   (R) of sound creating noise nuisance,
   (S) with machines moving faster than the speed
   6. air, water and food are getting polluted.
      (A) QPRS (B) PQR (C) QPRS (D) PRQS

10. Whatever be the cause
    (P) and if that is not checked
     (Q) the people who had mingled with Indian society
     (R) are very slowly dying out
     (S) like sugar and milk
     6. Indian society will certainly lose.
        (A) PSRQ (B) RQSP (C) QSRP (D) QRSP

11. Once upon a time, there lived a king, by the name of Nanda
     (P) He adopted all possible tactics he could think of to bring
        her round, but failed
     (Q) One day, Vararuchi’s wife was sulking
     (R) As a last resort he said, “My darling, I will do anything
        to make you happy”
     (S) He had a minister called Vararuchi, an expert in politics
     6. “All right then,” she replied. “Get your head shaved off
        and fall at my feet!”
        (A) SQPR (B) SPRQ (C) PRSQ (D) QPSR

12. I do not know
    (P) about the current status
     (Q) the exact reasons why
     (R) of the whole affair
     (S) he has not been responding to me
        (A) QSPR (B) PRSQ (C) PSQR (D) QSRP

13. The peacock is a colourful bird
    (P) The peacock shows off its features and walks proudly
     (Q) Its head, neck and breast are purple in colour
     (R) The most remarkable feature of the peacock is its long tail
     (S) The eyes on the tail have exquisite colour
     6. Hence the saying, proud as a peacock.
        (A) PRSQ (B) QSRP (C) RQPS (D) QRSP

14. A higher percentage of
    (P) in cold weather
     (Q) and more people experience
     (R) heart failure on Monday than
     (S) heart attacks occur
     6. on any other day of the week.
        (A) QSPR (B) QPRS (C) SPQR (D) PSRQ

15. When we won the State championship,
    (P) They embraced and congratulated each other
     (Q) the team captain jumped for joy,
13.12  ■  Objective English

6. (R) he was lifted by the team into the air
   (S) while the fans cheered
   6. and shouted for them.
   (A) QRPS  (B) PRSQ  (C) RPQS  (D) SQPR

16. 1. Though Mohan prefers watching romantic films,
   (P) so much so that
   (Q) he rented the latest spy thriller
   (R) and to his surprise he enjoyed it very much
   6. he decided to try something different yesterday.
   (A) QRPS  (B) PRSQ  (C) RPQS  (D) SQPR

17. 1. The small village of Somnathpur contains an extraordinary temple
   (P) Belur and Halebid are among their better known works
   (Q) while these suffered during the invasion of 14th century
   (R) built around 1268 AD by the Hoysalas of Karnataka
   (S) one of most renowned temple builders,
   6. the Somnathpur temple stands more or less in near original condition.
   (A) SRPQ  (B) RSPQ  (C) PRSQ  (D) PQRS

18. 1. On our not stopping the car
   (P) and when we stopped the car
   (Q) when the red light
   (R) was on, the
   (S) policeman waved to us
   6. he came to us and demanded to see the driver’s license.
   (A) SQPR  (B) QRSP  (C) RSPQ  (D) PQSR

19. 1. It is a matter of serious concern
   (P) it lands them in health disorders like obesity, hypertension, etc.
   (Q) that most of our young friends have turned into junk food addicts
   (R) since fast food is high in fat content
   (S) it is high time
   6. that youth take note of it and mend their food habits.
   (A) QRPS  (B) SRPQ  (C) PSRQ  (D) QPSR

20. 1. Dad went fishing.
   (P) so that she could welcome her,
   (Q) but Mom stayed home
   (R) because she wanted to be there when Terri arrived
   (S) served her a drink and some biscuits
   6. and make her feel at home.
   (A) QRPS  (B) PRSQ  (C) RPQS  (D) SQPR

21. 1. The Leeds University
   (P) a number
   (Q) offers
   (R) to international
   (S) of scholarships
   6. students.
   (A) QRPS  (B) RPSQ  (C) QPSR  (D) PQRS

22. 1. Academicians
   (P) who have been involved in the debate
   (Q) including former vice-chancellors
   (R) that the legislation can help providing a uniform character
   (S) on a common university law, think
   6. to the university bodies such as senate, syndicate etc.
   (A) RQPS  (B) SRQP  (C) PSRQ  (D) QPSR

23. 1. There is
   (P) as the gift
   Q and love for humanity

24. 1. The World Health Organisation
   (P) the greatest villain
   (Q) has pointed out
   (R) is
   (S) that tobacco
   6. in the history of humankind.
   (A) QSRP  (B) PQRQ  (C) QPRS  (D) RSPQ

25. 1. My friend’s protest
   (P) a cry
   (Q) turned out to be
   (R) injustice
   (S) against
   6. in the wilderness.
   (A) PRQS  (B) SRQP  (C) QRSP  (D) RQSP

26. 1. The centre
   (P) for vehicles carrying food articles
   (Q) on the windshield and
   (R) has made it mandatory
   (S) to display details
   6. the rear window.
   (A) RPSQ  (B) PQRS  (C) SRQP  (D) PRQS

27. 1. The man
   (P) would have given him
   (Q) was singularly inconspicuous
   (R) and no one passing him in the street
   (S) who was called Alfred Nobel
   6. another look.
   (A) SQRQ  (B) RQPS  (C) PRQS  (D) QRSP

[SSC Stenographer (G-C & D) Exam 2012]

(R) no such thing
(S) of brotherhood
6. in this world.
(A) RPSQ  (B) PRSQ  (C) QPRS  (D) PQRS

24. 1. The World Health Organisation
   (P) the greatest villain
   (Q) has pointed out
   (R) is
   (S) that tobacco
   6. in the history of humankind.
   (A) QSRP  (B) PQRQ  (C) QPRS  (D) RSPQ

25. 1. My friend’s protest
   (P) a cry
   (Q) turned out to be
   (R) injustice
   (S) against
   6. in the wilderness.
   (A) PRQS  (B) SRQP  (C) QRSP  (D) RQSP

[SSC FCI G-III Exam 2012]
28. 1. If my father
   (P) gives me
   (Q) I shall spend
   (R) permission
   (S) a few months
   6. abroad.
   (A) QRPS (B) PQRS (C) PRQS (D) QPRS

29. 1. R.K. Narayan’s characters
   (P) merchants, hermits, teachers, etc.
   (Q) come from every

30. 1. Elephants
   (P) in their feet
   (Q) to sense seismic vibrations
   (R) have special bones
   (S) that enable them
   6. long before we can.
   (A) QRSP (B) PRQS (C) RPSQ (D) RSQP

31. 1. Once A.G. Gardiner had got into a railway carriage and started reading a blue book seriously
   (P) The passenger left the carriage thinking that he had enlightened everyone in the carriage
   (Q) A couple of men got into the carriage, one of them started talking incessantly
   (R) He had to shut up the blue book and was forced to listen
   (S) As he was trying to concentrate on his book, the stranger’s voice rose like a gale
   6. The passenger had good intentions, yet Gardiner says he was not ‘a clubbable man’.
   (A) QPRS (B) RSPQ (C) QSPR (D) QSRP

32. 1. Most important celebrities must deal with the stress of being in constant danger.
   (P) Worst of threats can turn into deeds
   (Q) They often get strange letters from people who become obsessed with their idols or from people who threaten to harm them
   (R) The friendly grads, hugs and kisses of enthusiast fans can quickly turn into uncontrolled assaults on a celebrity’s hair or car
   (S) The attempt to kill Ronald Reagan came about because two unbalanced people tried to transfer the celebrity’s fame to themselves
   6. Famous people must live with the fact that they are always fair game—and never out of season.
   (A) QRSP (B) SRPQ (C) PQRS (D) RSQP

33. 1. We can appreciate
   (P) if we understand that chemistry is
   (Q) the importance of chemistry
   (R) an experimental science
   (S) which has the task of
   6. investigating materials out of which the things in the universe are made.
   (A) QPRS (B) PQR (C) QRPS (D) QRS

34. 1. The animals chased the bad farmer out
   (P) Neither would anyone live in the frightening farm house
   (Q) Under this government, all the animals were to be equal
   (R) and represent, in miniature,
   (S) area of Indian society
   6. a wealth of human experience.
   (A) PRQS (B) QSPR (C) RPSQ (D) SQPR

35. 1. In the early 19th century there was no free education.
   (P) By the time he was 27, he had completed medical missionary training
   (Q) He worked 14 hours a day in a cotton mill
   (R) So David Livingstone went to work when he was only 10 years old
   (S) By the time he was 20, he had made up his mind to train as a doctor
   6. About that time, he met Dr. Moffat who persuaded him to come to Africa as a medical missionary.
   (A) S R P Q (B) Q S P R (C) P R S Q (D) R Q S P

36. 1. Many people lose a great deal of time by laziness
   (P) and that it will do as well another time
   (Q) tell themselves
   (R) they loll and yawn in a great chair,
   (S) some candidates withdrew from the contest
   6. Then the commission published the final list
   (A) R S P Q (B) Q R P S (C) R Q S P (D) Q R P S

37. 1. The High Courts
   (P) all courts within
   (Q) in India supervises
   (R) those dealing with the
   (S) its jurisdiction, except for
   6. Armed forces.
   (A) R S P Q (B) P S Q R (C) Q S R P (D) S P R Q

38. 1. Alexander Graham Bell felt a need for someone to help him
   (P) They believed that failures are stepping stones to success
   (Q) So he engaged Thomas Watson as his assistant
   (R) When one of them took rest, the other did the work
   (S) Both of them worked steadily and continuously
   6. At last, they succeeded in bringing forth a telephone.
   (A) R P Q S (B) Q S P R (C) P S R Q (D) R Q S P
39. 1. At about 12.30 p.m., Rajat went to the State Bank near his house on his scooter
   (P) He was shocked to find that his scooter was missing
   (Q) It took him about half an hour to finish his work in the bank
   (R) He parked and locked his scooter outside the bank
   (S) He made enquiries from the nearby shops but none had any clue
   6. He went to the police station and lodged an FIR for his stolen scooter.
   (A) P Q R S (B) S Q P R (C) R Q P S (D) Q P R S

40. 1. He could predict
   (P) which would win prizes
   (Q) the serial number of lottery tickets
   (R) of your car
   (S) and he can tell you the registration number
   6. without having seen it.
   (A) P R S Q (B) S P Q R (C) Q P S R (D) Q R S P

41. 1. Corruption is a difficult task
   (P) It is difficult to prove the charge
   (Q) Those conventions must be respected
   (R) The law is not effective in dealing with it
   (S) So some conventions will have to be built up
   6. This is possible only if we are men of integrity.
   (A) R Q P S (B) P R Q S (C) P R S Q (D) R Q P S

42. 1. The source of the Nile was discovered by Europeans
   (P) Lake Victoria Nyanza, in what is now Burundi
   (Q) the source of the Amazon was identified
   (R) in 1858 when British explorer John Hanning Speke reached
   (S) Almost a hundred years later, in 1953,
   6. as a stream called Huarocho flowing from the Misuri glacier.
   (A) R Q P S (B) P Q R S (C) R P S Q (D) S R Q P

43. 1. The Holy Grail was the cup
   (P) it was taken to England
   (Q) According to ancient legends,
   (R) that Jesus used at the Last Supper
   (S) by Joseph of Arimathea but was lost
   6. and people went on a quest to find it.
   (A) R Q P S (B) S P Q R (C) P S Q R (D) Q R S P

44. 1. There are 23 species in the crocodile family,
   (P) Most alligators and caimans have wide U-shaped snouts,
   (Q) All are large reptiles with long bodies and short legs
   (R) but crocodiles have narrower V-shaped snouts
   (S) including alligators, caimans and gharials
   6. They have very long slender jaws just right for catching fish.
   (A) S Q P R (B) P Q R S (C) R P S Q (D) S R Q P

45. 1. The Finance Bill
   (P) paves the way for
   (Q) proposals including
   (R) includes all taxation
   (S) any amendments and
   6. enacting the Finance Act.
   (A) P S Q R (B) R S P Q (C) S P R Q (D) R Q S P

46. 1. Every day, for a whole year, all kinds of
   (P) the priests their deeds of charity
   (Q) holy men, hermits
   (R) scholars and
   (S) nobles came, and told
   6. and the priests heard their claims.
   (A) R S P Q (B) P Q R S (C) Q R S P (D) R Q S P

47. 1. Drug addiction has now become a major problem
   (P) with the help of right-thinking people,
   (Q) to raise public opinion
   (R) It is high time to take effective steps
   (S) who will come forward
   6. and pledge for a drug-free world.
   (A) P R S Q (B) S P R Q (C) R P S Q (D) Q P R S

48. 1. The train came to a halt at the station
   (P) A young boy came and helped the old man board the train
   (Q) Many passengers got into the train
   (R) The old man thanked him for his help
   (S) An old man with baggage was looking for help
   6. The boy was happy that he helped someone in need
   (A) P R S Q (B) R S P Q (C) Q S P R (D) S R P Q

49. 1. It was very cold
   (P) He slipped into a big store
   (Q) and nobody could see him
   (R) and Griffin was without clothes
   (S) to save himself from the cold
   6. because he was invisible.
   (A) R Q P S (B) R S P Q (C) P S Q R (D) S P Q R

50. 1. Can any one
   (P) Falsehood triumph
   (Q) and let
   (R) For a long time
   (S) suppress truth
   6. permanently?
   (A) R Q S P (B) Q P R S (C) S R Q P (D) P R Q S

51. 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) R S Q P (B) S R P Q (C) P R S Q (D) R P Q S

[SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]
52. 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

53. 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

54. 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

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area
   (P) of many unexplained disappearances
   (Q) of the triangles 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
   (A) PQRS (B) SRPQ (C) QSRP (D) RPQS

59. 1. Most of the people acquire
   (P) which makes them hesitant
   (Q) their ancestral culture and
   (R) to accept new ideas and theories
   (S) tradition without questioning them,
   6. of the changing world.
   (A) SPRQ (B) QRSP (C) QSPR (D) PQRS

60. 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

61. 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

62. 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

63. 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) QPSR (B) RSPQ (C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ

64. 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

65. 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
   (Q) To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that
   (R) Near the carrots was a net bag of onions
   (S) Next to a shriveled, white coated lemon were two
   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
66. 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) QRP   (B) RPQ   (C) QPS   (D) SPRQ

67. 1. AIDS is a disease caused by a virus called HIV.
   (P) This results in the victims’ 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
   6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and
   transmit the disease to others.
   (A) QPS   (B) PSQ   (C) RSQ   (D) SRQ

68. 1. Helen Keller has an ageless quality about her in keeping
with her amazing life story
   (P) Although warmed by this human reaction she had no wish
   to be set aside from the rest of mankind
   (Q) She is an inspiration to both the blind and those who can
   see – everywhere
   (R) When she visited Japan after World War II, boys and girls
   from remote villages ran to her, crying, “Helen Keller”
   (S) Blind, deaf and 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 and work with their
fellows, with full responsibility.
   (A) QPS   (B) PQS   (C) RSQ   (D) SRQ

69. 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 counties are still slaves.
   (A) QSRP   (B) SRPQ   (C) RPQS   (D) RSQP

70. 1. The first illness I read about was cholera
   (P) I sat for a while, too frightened to move
   (Q) I came to malaria
   (R) As I read the list of symptoms, it seemed to me that
perhaps I had cholera myself
   (S) Then, in a kind of dream, I started to turn the pages of the
book again.
   6. Yes, there was no doubt in it – I had malaria too
   (A) RSQP   (B) PQSR   (C) SPQR   (D) QSPR

71. 1. Lata was caught in a traffic jam
   (P) Would she really have to miss the interview?
   (Q) But the vehicles on either side looked as though they
would be there forever
   (R) The reason was that she was due to appear for an
interview in less than half-an-hour
   (S) She was fretting. She could not afford to be late
   6. Or, worse – would she arrive late and create a bad first
impression?
   (A) RSQP   (B) RSPQ   (C) SRQP   (D) QSPR

72. 1. When you are debating whether to
   (P) but also helps you stay
   (Q) take your evening walk or skip it
   (R) not only keeps your weight in check
   (S) remember that taking a long walk
   6. calm and relaxed.
   (A) RPSQ   (B) QSRP   (C) SRQP   (D) QSPR

73. 1. The enzymes in washing powder
   (P) making them able to survive
   (Q) come from bacteria
   (R) to live in hot springs
   (S) that have evolved
   6. the rigorous of the hot cycle.
   (A) PQRS   (B) QSRP   (C) SQRP   (D) QSPR

74. 1. The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and
Asia
   (P) There are special forest zones set aside for wild-life in
various countries
   (Q) Indiscriminate killing has caused the number to fall
   (R) Today they are a relatively rare species.
   (S) If the species survives at all, it will be only in national
parks.
   6. No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
   (A) RPQS   (B) RSPQ   (C) RQSP   (D) SQPR

75. 1. After the tornado had hit the coastal areas,
   (P) my house was gone,
   (Q) I became a pauper overnight
   (R) my fields were completely destroyed,
   (S) my livestock was lost and
   6. though my neighbor’s house remained untouched.
   (A) QRP   (B) PRSQ   (C) RPSQ   (D) SQPR

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In items in this section, each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled up. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper order for the four sentences and mark accordingly on the answer Sheet.

[NDA (I) Exam 2015]
76. S1  At the roadside the driver will be asked to blow through
a small glass tube into a plastic bag
S6  The driver will be asked to go the police station.
P:  And if the colour change does not reach the line the
driver cannot be punished under the new law.
Q:  Inside the tube are chemically treated crystals which
change colour if the driver has alcohol on his breath.
R  But if the colour change does reach the line then the test
has proved positive.
S  If the colour change goes beyond a certain line marked
on the tube this indicates that the driver is probably over
the specified limit.
The proper sequence should be
(A)  P S Q R  (B)  S Q R P  (C)  R P S Q  (D)  Q S P R
77. S1  Hope spring eternally in the heart of man.
S6  This is the central idea of the poem.
P  But hope is everlasting.
Q  Love, friendship and youth perish.
R  It is nursed by the glorious elements of nature.
S  Man derives hope from nature in his gallant struggle
after some noble ideal.
The proper sequence should be
(A)  Q P R S  (B)  S Q R P  (C)  R S Q P  (D)  Q P S R
78. S1  Mr Sherlock Holmes and Doctor Watson were spending
a weekend in a University town.
S6  It was clear that something very unusual happened.
P  One evening they received a visit from an acquaintance,
Mr Hilton Soames.
Q  On that occasion he was in a state of great agitation.
R  They were staying in furnished rooms, close to the
library.
S  MrSoames was a tall, thin man of a nervous and excitable
nature.
The proper sequence should be
(A)  P R S Q  (B)  R P S Q  (C)  P Q R S  (D)  R P Q S
79. S1  The machines that drive modern civilization derive their
power from coal and oil.
S6  Nuclear energy may also be effectively used in this respect.
P  But they are not inexhaustible.
Q  These sources may not be exhausted very soon.
R  A time may come when some other sources have to be
tapped and utilised.
S  Power may, of course, be obtained in future from forests,
water, wind and withered vegetables.
The proper sequence should be
(A)  P Q R S  (B)  Q P R S  (C)  S R Q P  (D)  S P Q R
80. S1  The body can never stop.
S6  It comes from food.
P  To support this endless activity, the body needs all the
fuel for action.
Q  Sometimes it is more active than at other times, but it is
always moving.
R  Even in the deepest sleep we must breathe.
S  The fuel must come from somewhere.
The proper sequence should be
(A)  P Q R S  (B)  Q P Q S  (C)  Q R P S  (D)  S R Q P
81. S1  American idealism is essentially a belief in the idea of
progress.
S6  This sense they have inherited from the English
P  Therefore, he believes that, because of human effort, the
future will be better than the past.
Q  But if Americans are usually optimistic, they are not
wholly unrealistic.
R  The American tends to view history as a record of
human achievement.
S  They have some common sense practicality.
The proper sequence should be
(A)  P Q R S  (B)  P Q S R  (C)  R P Q S  (D)  P Q R S

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]
13.18  ■ Objective English

R  Her interests are at once narrower and wider than those of men.  
S  It is more personal and yet more impersonal.  
The proper sequence should be:  
(A) PQSR  (B) PRSQ  (C) SPQR  (D) SRPQ

84. S1  What soda-water is composed of you may see for yourself if you watch your glass as it stands on the table after you have slaked your first thirst.  
S6 ‘Carbonic acid’ is the old name for it, but it is more correct to name it, when it is out of the water, ‘Carbon dioxide’.  
P  The liquid is plain water, as you will find out if you are too slow about drinking.  
Q  You will see that it is separating into two different things, a liquid and a gas.  
R  The gas is so heavy that you can fairly drink it from the glass, and its has, as you know, a tingle-tangle taste.  
S  The other is a heavy, sour and invisible gas that slips up through the glass and collects in the empty half of the glass.  
The proper sequence should be:  
(A) QRSP  (B) PRQS  (C) QPSR  (D) RSPQ

85. S1  What Martin Luther King, the peaceful warrior and his followers suffered, it is very difficult to describe.  
S6  For they had taken an oath to ‘refrain from the violence of the fist, tongue or heart’.  
P  The police used fire hoses and ferocious dogs to rout them.  
Q  The law courts sent them to solitary confinement where not a ray of the sun entered.  
R  They were abused and stoned by the mob, slapped and kicked by the police.  
S  They suffered and tolerated all this without ever lifting a hand in self-defence.  
The proper sequence should be:  
(A) S R P Q  (B) R P Q S  (C) P R S Q  (D) Q R S P

86. S1  There are, I think, several factors that contribute to wisdom.  
S6  You have not time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine.  
P  This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the specialized knowledge required of various kinds of technicians.  
Q  Of these I should put first a sense of proportion : the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight.  
R  The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your intellectual energy.  
S  Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine.  
The proper sequence should be:  
(A) Q P S R  (B) Q R P S  (C) Q S P R  (D) Q S R P

87. S1  There were no finger prints anywhere.  
S6  These conclusions made the detectives think that it was a fake theft.  
P  First of all it was impossible even for a child to enter through the hole in the roof.  
Q  When the investigators tried to reconstruct the crime, they came up against facts.  
R  Moreover, when the detectives tried to push a silver vase, it was found to be double the size of the hole.  
S  Again, the size of the hole was examined by the experts who said that nothing had been passed through it.  
The proper sequence should be:  
(A) P Q R S  (B) Q P R S  (C) Q S R P  (D) Q S P R

88. S1  If you want to film a scene in slow motion you run the camera twice as fast as usual, which sounds ridiculous but isn’t.  
S6  On the screen, everything appears at half the speed at which the camera recorded it when it was filmed.  
P  If you are filming in slow motion, however, the camera runs at twice the normal speed, yet in spite of this, the projector which shows the film will be run at the normal speed, and this means that the projector will show the film at half the speed at which it was photographed.  
Q  This is because the camera which took the pictures and the projector which shows them run at the same speed.  
R  When a film camera is running at normal speed, it takes twenty four pictures a second.  
S  When the film is run through the film-projector in the camera twenty-four pictures a second appear on the screen.  
The proper sequence should be:  
(A) PSRQ  (B) PSQR  (C) SRQP  (D) RSQP

89. S1  Great quantities of animal oil come from whales.  
S6  A few other creatures also yield oil.
90. S1 The distance between theatre and reality has stretched so far that when we come across a truly contemporary play, it is a cause for rejoicing.
S6 But the question is, have we forgotten his legacy in modern India?
P It searches our collective psyche like an unrelenting laser beam.
Q Most importantly, the play questions whether religion and politics can fuse together in modern India.
R Gandhiji had both the spiritual and political dimensions that we so lack today.
S Prasanna’s ‘Gandhiji’ staged recently by the National School of Drama is one such play.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) SRPQ (B) RSPQ (C) SPQR (D) RPQS

91. S1 We who live in the present-day world are proud to call ourselves civilized.
S6 In fact, science has added to our worries.
P But let us search our hearts and ask ourselves, ‘Has science solved our problem?’
Q Is it because we live and dress better than our forefathers?
R Frankly speaking, the answer is ‘No’.
S Of course, we have the advantages of the inventions of science which our ancestors had never known
The proper sequence should be:
(A) P Q R S (B) Q P R S (C) P S Q R (D) Q P S R

Directions: In each of the items in this section, there is a sentence of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.

92. If you need help promptly and politely ask for attendants to help our customers who have instructions. The proper sequence should be
(A) SQPR (B) QPSR (C) QSRP

93. He was so kind and generous that he not only made others do so but also helped them himself. The proper sequence should be
(A) PSRQ (B) SPQR (C) PRSQ

94. People at his dispensary went to him of all professions for medicine and treatment. The proper sequence should be
(A) QPRS (B) RPQS (C) QRPS

95. Little that he had been let down stood by all these years did he realize by a colleague whom he had. Proper sequence should be
(A) RPSQ (B) RSQP (C) QSRP
96. There was needed for its everyday life a time when each family for itself most of the things it actually produced. 

The proper sequence should be 

(A) QRSP  
(B) RQPS  
(C) RSPQ  
(D) QSRP

97. We have to as we see it speak the truth there is falsehood and darkness even if all around us.

The proper sequence should be 

(A) RQSP  
(B) QRPS  
(C) RSPQ  
(D) QSRP

98. This majestic mahogany table belongs to an old prince which has one leg missing who is now impoverished but proud of his background.

The proper sequence should be 

(A) PQSR  
(B) QRSP  
(C) PRSQ  
(D) QPRS

99. By this time at the railway station reported mass looting reports of violence were flooding in while police dispatches.

The proper sequence should be 

(A) RSPQ  
(B) QRSP  
(C) PRSQ  
(D) QPRS

100. It would appear from his statement about the policy of the management in dealing with the strike that he was quite in the dark.

The proper sequence should be 

(A) RPSQ  
(B) PRQS  
(C) RPQS  
(D) PRQS

[CDS Exam 2013]
112. It is a wonder that migratory birds (P) without ever getting lost (Q) always manage to find their home (R) flying thousands of kilometers (S)
The proper sequence should be
(A) PQRS (B) SPQR (C) SQR (D) PSRQ

113. He asked me would telephone him (P) as soon as I (Q) if I reach home (S)
The proper sequence should be
(A) PSQR (B) QPRS (C) RPQS (D) SRQP

114. Most of Hitchcock’s films (P) were critically acclaimed on both sides of the Atlantic (Q) earning him both fame and fortune (R) and made good money at the box office, (S) in no small measure
The correct sequence should be
(A) P Q R S (B) P R S Q (C) Q P R S (D) Q S R P

115. One monsoon evening, (P) the farmer returned from the fields (Q) when the sky was overcast with threatening clouds (R) and found a group of children playing on the road (S) a little earlier than usual
The correct sequence should be
(A) Q S P R (B) Q P S R (C) Q R S P (D) P Q R S

116. It must not be imagined (P) that a walking tour (Q) is merely a better or worse say (R) as some would say (S) of seeing the country
The correct sequence should be
(A) R P Q S (B) P R Q S (C) P Q S R (D) P Q R S

117. It was reported that (P) the table (Q) belonging to a lady (R) with three carved legs (S) was sold the next day by auction
The correct sequence should be
(A) P Q S R (B) Q P R S (C) P Q S R (D) P Q R S

118. (P) Everything was (Q) after (R) plain sailing (S) we engaged a guide
The correct sequence should be
(A) S P Q R (B) P Q R S (C) S R Q P (D) P Q R S

119. The boy (P) in the Nehru Centenary Debate (Q) is the eldest son of my friend (R) who has won the gold medal (S) held in the Town hall today
The correct sequence should be
(A) P Q R S (B) Q R S P (C) R P S Q (D) S P Q R

120. (P) of paint (Q) two coats (R) give

121. (P) Many of the old sailors (Q) say it is unlucky (R) to sail on a Friday (S) who are generally superstitious
The correct sequence should be
(A) P R S Q (B) P S Q R (C) S R Q P (D) P Q R S

122. It (P) in the news bulletin (Q) did not feature (R) that this matter (S) was surprising
The correct sequence should be
(A) P S Q R (B) R Q P S (C) Q S P R (D) S R Q P

123. (P) don’t stop him (Q) for an hour (R) If you (S) he will run
The correct sequence should be
(A) Q S P R (B) Q S R P (C) S Q R P (D) S P R Q

124. (P) In the evenings (Q) she went out (R) once a week (S) shopping
The correct sequence should be
(A) P Q R S (B) R Q S P (C) Q P S R (D) S P R Q

125. She (P) and neither have I (Q) the assignment yet (R) hasn’t finished (S)
The correct sequence should be
(A) QRPS (B) QPSR (C) PQSR (D) PSQR

126. himself (P) a child (Q) can usually feed (R) by the age of six months (S)
The correct sequence should be
(A) QPRS (B) SRQP (C) PQR (D) QRPS

127. Every experience in life makes on some of the cells (P) or other nerve centres (Q) of the brain (R) an impression (S)
The correct sequence should be
(A) SPRQ (B) QRSP (C) RSPQ (D) PSQR

128. You’ll know how to do it (P) have to (Q) because she does not (R) help her (S)
The correct sequence should be
(A) QSPR (B) SRQP (C) QPRS (D) QSRP
129. Would you like to come (P)/ on Saturday (Q)/ at the International House (R) to a concert (S)
The correct sequence should be
(A) PQRS (B) PSQR (C) RSPQ (D) PQSR
130. It is to be admitted (P)/ not necessary that (Q)/ to an engineering college (R) you qualify an entrance examination (S)
The correct sequence should be
(A) SRQP  (B) QSPR  (C) QRPS  (D) SRPQ

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following items, some parts of each sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labelled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence.

DMRC JE (Electronics) Exam 2016

131. Rekha and Seema
P If they studied hard
Q Could pass their examinations easily
R With all their heart and soul
S And did not waste their time
The correct sequence should be:
(A) QPRS  (B) PRQS  (C) QRPS  (D) RQPS

132. The leader of opposition
P In the manner he had planned to convince them
Q On realizing that he had failed to convince the assembly
R Who had a reputation for speech making
S Was very much disappointed
The correct sequence should be:
(A) QSRP  (B) PSRQ  (C) SPRQ  (D) RSQP

DMRC JE (Mechanical) Exam 2016

133. 1. Yesterday morning
P And raised slogan against
Q I was shocked to see the bank employees
R When I went to my bank to withdraw some money
S Squatting at the gate of the bank
6. The anti worker stance of the bank management.
(A) QSPR  (B) RQSP  (C) SPRQ  (D) PRSQ

134. 1. Here live the Kolis
P The original inhabitants
Q The British joined together
R And turn it into
S Of the seven Islands
6. A thriving port city.
(A) PSQR  (B) PQRS  (C) PRSQ  (D) PSRQ

135. 1. In spite of repeated warnings
P Given by his friends and well wishers
Q Ramesh continued to gamble
R That he had inherited
S And eventually lost everything.
6. From his long dead parents.
(A) PQSR  (B) QSPR  (C) SRPQ  (D) RSQP

LIC HF Assistant Exam 2013

138. Rekha and Seema
(P) if they studied hard
(Q) could pass their examinations easily
(R) with all their heart and soul
(S) and did not waste their time
The correct sequence should be:
(A) QPRS  (B) PRQS  (C) QRPS  (D) RQPS

139. The leader of opposition
(P) in the manner he had planned to convince them
(Q) on realizing that he had failed to convince the assembly

Directions: In each of the following items, some parts of the sentence have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts which are labeled P, Q, R and S to produce the correct sentence. Choose the proper sequence and mark your answer.
Rearrangement of Jumbled Words in a Sentence

13.23

(R) who had a reputation for speech making
(S) was very much disappointed
The correct sequence should be:
(A) QSRP  (B) PSRQ  (C) SPRQ (D) RSQP

140. Being accustomed to hearing of the Colonel’s heroism and bravery,
(P) so quickly and abjectly
(Q) all of us were shocked
(R) to know
(S) that he surrendered before the enemy
The correct sequence should be:
(A) QRSP  (B) RP SQ  (C) PQRS (D) RQPS

Answer Keys

SSC EXAMINATIONS

1. (A)  2. (C)  3. (C)  4. (D)  5. (C)  6. (B)  7. (D)  8. (D)  9. (B)  10. (C)
11. (A)  12. (A)  13. (D)  14. (C)  15. (A)  16. (D)  17. (B)  18. (B)  19. (A)  20. (A)
21. (C)  22. (D)  23. (A)  24. (A)  25. (B)  26. (A)  27. (A)  28. (C)  29. (B)  30. (C)
31. (D)  32. (A)  33. (A)  34. (D)  35. (D)  36. (C)  37. (C)  38. (B)  39. (C)  40. (C)
41. (C)  42. (C)  43. (C)  44. (A)  45. (D)  46. (C)  47. (C)  48. (C)  49. (B)  50. (C)
51. (C)  52. (A)  53. (C)  54. (B)  55. (D)  56. (B)  57. (C)  58. (B)  59. (C)  60. (B)
61. (A)  62. (A)  63. (D)  64. (B)  65. (A)  66. (C)  67. (A)  68. (D)  69. (C)  70. (A)
71. (C)  72. (B)  73. (B)  74. (A)  75. (B)

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

76. (D)  77. (A)  78. (D)  79. (B)  80. (C)  81. (C)  82. (C)  83. (D)  84. (C)  85. (B)
86. (A)  87. (B)  88. (D)  89. (B)  90. (C)  91. (B)  92. (C)  93. (A)  94. (C)  95. (A)
96. (D)  97. (D)  98. (D)  99. (D)  100. (B)  101. (D)  102. (B)  103. (C)  104. (D)  105. (C)
106. (D)  107. (B)  108. (C)  109. (C)  110. (B)  111. (D)  112. (D)  113. (C)  114. (B)  115. (B)
116. (C)  117. (A)  118. (D)  119. (C)  120. (A)  121. (B)  122. (D)  123. (C)  124. (B)  125. (D)
126. (D)  127. (A)  128. (D)  129. (B)  130. (B)

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

131. (A) 132. (D) 133. (B) 134. (A) 135. (A) 136. (D) 137. (B) 138. (A) 139. (D) 140. (A)
Rearrangement of Sentences in a Paragraph

Like rearranging jumbled up words in a sentence, there may also be some questions on rearranging jumbled up sentences of a given paragraph; such that a meaningful paragraph is formed.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

*Construction of a coherent paragraph* The sentences given in each question, when properly arranged, will form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. (A) In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.  
   (B) In June 1944, Germany’s military position in World War II appeared hopeless.  
   (C) In Britain, the task of amassing men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.  
   (D) The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.  
   (E) The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.  
   (1) EDACB (2) BEDAC (3) BDECA (4) CEDAB

2. (A) He felt justified in bypassing the Congress altogether on a variety of moves.  
   (B) At times, he was fighting the entire Congress.  
   (C) Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.  
   (D) Bush was not fighting just the democrats.  
   (E) Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.  
   (1) CAEDB (2) DBAEC (3) CEADB (4) ECDBA

3. (A) The two neighbours never fought with each other.  
   (B) Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.  
   (C) They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.  
   (D) We recorded 17 cases in which a resident who was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.  
   (E) We, therefore, tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.  
   (1) BEDAC (2) DEBAC (3) BDCAE (4) BCEDA
4. (A) Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.

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

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

(D) That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five per cent better than a diesel hybrid.

(E) Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30 per cent.

1. CEDBA  (2) CEBDA  (3) AEDBC  (4) ACEDB

5. (A) But this does not mean that death was the Egyptians’ only preoccupation.

(B) Even papyri come mainly from pyramid temples.

(C) Most of our traditional sources of information about the Old Kingdom are monuments of the rich like pyramids and tombs.

(D) Houses in which ordinary Egyptians lived have not been preserved, and when most people died they were buried in simple graves.

(E) We know infinitely more about the wealthy people of Egypt than we do about the ordinary people, as most monuments were made for the rich.

1. CDBEA  (2) ECDAB  (3) EDCBA  (4) DECAB

**Answers**

1. 2. The time (1944) should come first and after that the situation should be described. There is only one choice that fits.

2. 4. ‘E’ gives the introduction to the paragraph “representative democracy” and statement ‘C’ directly follows since Bush was trying to correct that.

3. 1. ‘B’ provides the introduction to the paragraph, and there is a clear link between statement ‘B’ and ‘E’. This is given only in option (1).

4. 1. The link here is CED, ‘C’ says that fuel cells deliver better fuel economy than any existing engines. ‘E’ and ‘D’ support the idea in ‘C’.

5. 3. ‘C’ and ‘B’ are linked as ‘C’ tells us that most of our traditional sources of information are pyramids and tombs.

**SET-II**

In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are in order and numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order, as they should appear in the paragraph.

Read the passage and find out which of the four combinations (marked a–d) correctly forms the sequence of sentences in the passage:

1. S1. There was once a hardworking and poor, but well contented, farm worker.  
   P. The farm worker buried the silver coins under the ground.  
   Q. He used to work all day in his farm and enjoy the gifts of nature.  
   R. The village Sarpanch gave him a bag containing some silver coins to keep.  
   S. His rich Sarpanch took pity upon the farm-worker.  
   S6. From that day the poor farm-worker’s happiness vanished.  
   (a) SQPR  (b) QSRP  (c) RQPS  (d) QSRP

2. S1. Anything you do that gives you some form of mental relaxation and peace will benefit your heart and body.  
   P. In fact, never choose an activity just because it is good for you.  
   Q. By all means do some relaxing exercises, and even tire yourself to some extent perhaps.  
   R. If you can combine these with enjoyment as a routine then so much the better.  
   S. You will soon get bored of it.  
   S6. But do not indulge in very hard exercises; tune into the warning signals from your body.  
   (a) QSRP  (b) PRSQ  (c) QRPS  (d) PSRQ
Rearrangement of Sentences in a Paragraph

3. S1. His son fell into the bad company of village boys.
   P. The father wanted to wean his son from the bad company.
   Q. A few days later all the bananas got spoiled.
   R. His father was much worried about his son’s bad company.
   S. To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas along with a rotten one.
   S6. The boy understood the lesson his father wanted to teach him.
(a) PSRQ  (b) SQPR  (c) RPQS  (d) RPSQ

4. S1. Lady crocodile was cruel and wicked.
   P. One day she pretended to be very ill and started shedding tears.
   Q. She thought of a plan to get the monkey over to her place.
   R. She said to him, “The doctor says that I can get well only if I can eat a monkey’s heart.”
   S. The monkey was very worried when he saw this. He sat by her bedside and promised to do anything she asked him to do.
   S6. The crocodile was very sad when she heard this. She could not think of doing her friend any harm.
(a) QPSR  (b) QPRS  (c) SRQP  (d) SQRP

5. S1. On Diwali the family rises early in the morning.
   P. The whole family, including the young and the old, enjoy doing this.
   Q. Children light fireworks later in the night with their friends.
   R. At sunset, lamps are lit. The whole family enjoys doing this.
   S. Father, mother and children visit relatives and exchange gifts and sweets.
   S6. Houses look so pretty with lighted lamps all around.
(a) PSQR  (b) PSRQ  (c) QSRP  (d) RSPQ

Answers
1. (d)  2. (d)  3. (d)  4. (b)  5. (b)

SET-III

Rearrange the following seven sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) But all three have one focus—individual performance improvement.

(B) The importance of each component will vary from organization to organization, according to the complexity of the operations.

(C) They are individual development, career development and organizational development.

(D) Since individual performance improvement is at the heart of the HRD programme, HRD can be described as the area of congruence among the three components.

(E) There are three fundamental component areas of human resource development.

(F) It will also vary according to the criticality of human resources to organizational efficiency and organization’s commitment to improve human resources.

1. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
   (1) C  (2) F  (3) B  (4) D  (5) A

2. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
   (1) F  (2) C  (3) D  (4) B  (5) A

3. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
   (1) D  (2) E  (3) B  (4) F  (5) C

4. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
   (1) D  (2) E  (3) F  (4) B  (5) C

Answers
1. (4)  2. (1)  3. (5)  4. (2)
WORKOUT 1

The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. (A) Futures’ exchange has a division or subsidiary called a clearing house that performs the specific responsibilities of paying and collecting daily gains and losses as well as guaranteeing performance of one party to other.
   (B) A futures contract is an agreement between two parties, to buy or sell an asset at a certain time in the future at a certain price, but unlike forward contracts, the futures contracts are standardized and exchange traded. To facilitate liquidity in the futures contracts, the exchange specifies certain standard quantity and quality of the underlying instrument that can be delivered, and a standard time for such a settlement.
   (C) Futures contract is a standardized transaction taking place on the futures exchange. Futures market was designed to solve the problems that exist in forward market.
   (D) A futures’ contract can be offset prior to maturity by entering into an equal and opposite transaction. More than 99% of futures transactions are offset this way
   (a) ABBCD (b) DCBA (c) CBAD (d) ABDC

2. (A) An option is a contract, or a provision of a contract, that gives one party (the option holder) the right, but not the obligation, to perform a specified transaction with another party (the option issuer or option writer) according to the specified terms.
   (B) For every buyer of an option there must be a seller. As with futures, the process of closing out options positions will cause contracts to cease to exist, diminishing the total number.
   (C) The owner of a property might sell another party an option to purchase the property any time during the next three months at a specified price. The seller is often referred to as the writer.
   (D) As with futures, options are brought into existence by being traded, if none is traded, none exists; conversely, there is no limit to the number of option contracts that can be in existence at any time.
   (a) ACDB (b) DBCA (c) CDBA (d) DABC

3. (A) Fortunately for all of us, nature has devised ways to capture new energy.
   (B) Food chains require constant supplies of new energy to make up for the continual losses
   (C) The most common way is through photosynthesis, the process by which green plants use the sun’s energy to build sugars out of carbon dioxide and water
   (D) Energy is passed through the food chain. But unlike nutrients, energy is continually being lost.
   (a) ABCD (b) BDAC (c) CDBA (d) DACB

4. (A) They must be able to finance the expansion of airport capacity and facilities to meet demand over the long term, while providing quality of service for passengers and freight.
   (B) This applies to airport operators as well, wherein, continuity and stability is essential for effective performance.
   (C) Each state must decide on the extent to which, and how, it wishes to participate in the gradual process of liberalization. Adequate mechanisms must also be in place that can provide fast and effective dispute mediation or resolution.
   (D) Adequate and effective safeguards must be in place to ensure fair competition and sustained participation by airlines in industrialized and developing countries alike.
   (a) CBDA (b) ABCD (c) DCAB (d) BACD

5. (A) The tank should be protected from unauthorized access to reduce the chance of intentional or accidental interference. The fence should allow natural air flow (e.g. made from wire mesh) and should be kept in good condition.
   (B) Any gates should be kept locked unless access to the tank is required
   (C) Absence of fence can only be justified where the risk of interference is low, and there is no uncontrolled public access - for example due to tank location or other accessibility factors. Tank valve covers should be kept locked whether or not the tank is fenced.
(D) For larger tanks (i.e. four tonnes or higher LPG capacity) a security fence is required to keep it secure while for tanks below four tonnes LPG capacity, there may be certain circumstances where a fence may not be necessary.
(a) ABDC (b) DCBA (c) BDCA (d) CDAB

6. (A) A high loss rate during maturation is accepted for the reduction in detailed plant maintenance costs
(B) Although some processes have been mechanized and automated, others have not.
(C) It remains highly unlikely that all plants treated in the same way at the same time will arrive at the same condition together, so plant care requires observation, judgment and personal skill; selection for sale requires comparison and judgment.
(D) Nurseries are highly labour-intensive.
(a) BCAD (b) DCBA (c) DABC (d) CDBA

7. (A) The ecological effects of acid rain are most clearly seen in the aquatic or water environments such as streams, lakes, and marshes.
(B) Acid rain flows into streams, lakes, and marshes after falling on forests, fields, buildings, and roads. Acid rain also falls directly on aquatic habitats. Most lakes and streams have a pH between 6 and 8, although some lakes are naturally acidic even without the effects of acid rain.
(C) Acid rain primarily affects sensitive bodies of water, which are located in watersheds whose soils have a limited ability to neutralize acidic compounds (called “buffering capacity”).
(D) Lakes and streams become acidic (pH value goes down) when the water itself and its surrounding soil cannot buffer the acid rain enough to neutralize it. In areas where buffering capacity is low, acid rain also releases aluminum from soils into lakes and streams.
(a) DCBA (b) ABCD (c) CBAD (d) BACD

8. (A) Unlike other fruits they lack firm pulp. Mostly citrus fruits are consumed as fresh fruits particularly sweet oranges, mandarins and grape fruit. The rind of the citrus fruits is rich in pectin and essential oils.
(B) Citrus fruits are not only delicious and refreshing but they also provide vitamins, minerals and many other substances.
(C) Importantly, these fruits contain considerable amounts of vitamin C.
(D) Citrus fruits possess juice sacks. Fruits are also good sources of Vitamin and Protein. The mild bitterness in juice is due to the presence of glucoside called Naringin which is said to have medicinal value.
(a) ABCD (b) CABD (c) BADC (d) DBCA

9. (A) If a country follows a fixed exchange rate and also runs a large fiscal deficit it could lead to speculative attacks on the currency.
(B) Fiscal deficits play a role especially during currency crisis. This leads to lowering of the reserves and in case there is a speculation on the currency, the government may not have adequate reserves to protect the fixed value of the currency.
(C) So, though fiscal deficits do not have a direct bearing on foreign exchange markets, they play a role in case there is a crisis.
(D) Higher deficits imply government might resort to using forex reserves to finance its deficit. This pushes the government to devalue the currency.
(a) ABCD (b) BDAC (c) CDBA (d) DCBA

10. (A) As a result, India captured an increased proportion of this market, and at present, India is the world’s leading diamond cutting and polishing centre.
(B) As compared with the traditional diamond cutting and polishing centres of Belgium, India, with its low labour cost, opened up new possibilities for the world diamond industry by making diamonds affordable for new, less affluent buyers.
(C) The Indian diamond processing industry took roots in the 1960s.
(D) India produces around 95 per cent of the world’s cut and polished diamond pieces and by carat weight, India is estimated to process 80 per cent of world rough production by volume and 58 per cent by value.
(a) ADCB (b) CADB (c) BACD (d) DCAB

11. (A) Inspired by the success of the experiments related to the cooperative movement in Britain and the cooperative credit movement in Germany, such societies were set up in India that provide credit to small scale industrialists, salaried employees, and other urban and semi-urban residents.
14.6  ■  Objective English

12. (A) However, the relevant provisions of the IRC were not available for production beyond 2007.
(B) The alternative fuel production tax credit for refined coal was the largest tax expenditure related to coal use during FY 2007.
(C) However, coal was estimated to be a relatively small recipient of tax expenditures in FY 2010, with an estimated value of $561 million in FY 2010, down from $3.3 billion in FY 2007.
(D) Over 90 percent of coal is consumed by the electricity sector. Coal-fired generation accounted for 45 percent of total electricity generation in 2010.
(a) DCBA  (b) BCDA  (c) ABCD  (d) CDAB

13. (A) Neither the tenant farmer nor the land lord who owns/cultivates a small holding can afford to invest in technology, or creation of infrastructure like irrigation systems in his farm land.
(B) If significant growth has to be achieved in agriculture sector, technology, infrastructure and other linkages have to be developed that can lead to increased production and productivity.
(C) High growth in Sector cannot be brought in by micro level initiatives alone without providing them necessary infrastructure and logistical inputs.
(D) Such linkages could be facilitated by corporates through Public Sector or Private Sector participation who in turn derive their financial resources from banks.
(a) ABCD  (b) BCAD  (c) CADB  (d) DCBA

14. (A) Areas for plantation in forest and non-forest lands will be carefully identified for the purpose
(B) Planting material will be arranged under the National Bamboo Mission and there will be centralized nurseries (public/private) and decentralized nurseries (mahila and kisan nurseries).
(C) The plantation activities will be undertaken in compact areas so that the impact of the mission becomes visible.
(D) Quality planting material will be raised through tissue culture units in the public sector.
(a) BADC  (b) DCAB  (c) CDBA  (d) ABCD

15. (A) Florida coastline in the contiguous United States, encompassing approximately 1,350 miles (2,170 km), is the only state to border both the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.
(B) Much of Florida is situated on a peninsula between the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Straits of Florida. The climate varies from subtropical in the north to tropical in the south
(C) Its geography is marked by a coastline, by the omnipresence of water and the threat of hurricanes. It’s symbolic animals like the American alligator, crocodile, panther and the manatee, can be found in the Everglades, one of the most famous national parks in the world.
(D) Much of the state is at or near sea level and its terrain is characterized by the presence of sedimentary rocks.
(a) DCAB  (b) BADC  (c) CDBA  (d) ABCD

16. (A) However, during the last 13 years of implementation, many impediments were encountered by policy makers, implementing banks and the farmers in the implementation of the scheme.
(B) The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner.
(C) It was, therefore, felt necessary to revisit the existing KCC Scheme to make it truly simple and hassle free for both the farmers and bankers.
(D) Recommendations of various Committees appointed by GOI and studies conducted by NABARD also corroborate this fact.
(a) BCDA  (b) CDAB  (c) ACDB  (d) DABC
17. (A) Understanding these co-benefits has become important in seeking cost effective air pollution reduction strategies.
   (B) Another possible option is switching the fuels that are used by power plants. For instance, burning natural gas creates much less SO$_2$ than burning coal.
   (C) There are several options for reducing SO$_2$ emissions, including using coal containing less sulfur, washing the coal, and using devices called scrubbers to chemically remove the SO$_2$ from the gases leaving the smokestack.
   (D) Besides these, there are certain other approaches that would also have additional benefits of reducing other pollutants such as mercury and carbon dioxide.
   (a) BADC (b) ABCD (c) CBDA (d) DCAB

18. (A) The global location of automotive production, including that by Japanese companies, has become increasingly dispersed in recent years. Indeed, even as the collapse in domestic production levels of the major two Japanese car producers began to ease in May, their overseas production continued to weaken considerably.
   (B) In the aftermath of the natural disasters in Japan, it is clear that this has been the case.
   (C) The growth and changing location of foreign production thus means that a temporary supply-chain disruption from Japan could now have larger direct spillover effects in other countries than would have previously been the case.
   (D) By 2009, less than half of the passenger car production by the largest six Japanese producers was undertaken in Japan. The most notable change over the past decade has been the increasing share of final assembly undertaken in China.
   (a) CADB (b) BCDA (c) DCAB (d) ABCD

19. (A) In one of the findings, it was seen that the world-famous company had a remarkable share in the market of the two wheeler industry of India.
   (B) Rest of the two wheeler manufacturer had a share of less than 10 per cent and it was due to the quality of the product and the services provided by them to the customers.
   (C) Overall, the company had recorded more than 41 per cent share in the segment during the period.
   (D) Third position was grabbed by the company in the segment which had a share of 18.14 per cent.
   (a) CDAB (b) BCDA (c) DCAB (d) ADBC

20. (A) Hence, the company further strengthened its domination of the domestic Multi Utility Vehicle sub-segment during the year, increasing its market share to 57.2 per cent over the previous year’s market share of 51.3 per cent.
   (B) In 2009, the company successfully launched a MUV model in South Africa and also formed a new joint venture with an Australian company to focus on the Australian Market.
   (C) This company then focused on expanding its footprint in the overseas market as well.
   (D) The company’s domestic Multi Utility Vehicle sales volumes increased by 3.3 per cent, as against a decline of 7.4 per cent for industry Multi Utility Vehicle sales.
   (a) BCDA (b) DACB (c) ABCD (d) CDBA

21. (A) Any trade carried out without the participation of the clearing corporation is called off-market trade, i.e. trades cleared and settled without the intervention of National Securities Clearing Corporation of India Limited (NSCCL).
   (B) Transfers can arise out of Off-market Trades or Market Trades. Generally, bulk deals between institutions; trades between private parties, transfer of securities between a client and a sub-broker are off-market trades.
   (C) On the other hand, a market trade is one which is settled through the clearing corporation. Even the negotiated trades done with the intervention of the clearing corporation are a part and parcel of market trades.
   (D) All the trades done in a regular manner on the exchange are a part of market trade.
   (a) ABCD (b) BACD (c) DCAB (d) CDBA

22. (A) As decided, the committee comprised higher officials from various departments like Rural Development, NGOs, Industries, etc.
   (B) All the proposals received were compiled and sent to these authorities for appraisal and scrutiny.
23. (A) Local firms are able to take capital out of the country in order to expand globally.
(B) On the capital account, foreign institutional investors have convertibility to bring money into and out of the country and buy securities (subject to quantitative restrictions)
(C) RBI also exercises a system of capital controls in addition to intervention (through active trading) in currency markets. On the current account, there are no currency-conversion restrictions hindering buying or selling foreign exchange (although trade barriers exist).
(D) However, local households are restricted in their ability to diversify globally. Because of the expansion of the current and capital accounts, India is increasingly moving towards full de facto convertibility.
(a) BACD (b) DCAB (c) BCDA (d) ADCB

24. (A) The RBI introduced the series in 1996 with 10 and 500 banknotes.
(B) The series is so named because the obverse of each note features a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. The printing of ‘5 notes (which had stopped earlier) resumed in 2009.
(C) At present, the RBI issues banknotes in denominations from 5 to 1,000.
(D) The Mahatma Gandhi series of banknotes are issued by the Reserve Bank of India as legal tender. Since its introduction in 1996, this series has replaced all issued banknotes.
(a) ABCD (b) DCAB (c) BCDA (d) ADCC

25. (A) In Florida, the bicycle is legally defined as a vehicle and has all of the privileges, rights and responsibilities to utilize the roadway as a motor vehicle operator does.
(B) Bicyclists on public roads (except for expressways) have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers of motorized vehicles.
(C) Unlike motorists, bicyclists may also operate on sidewalks (except where prohibited by local ordinance), but must yield to pedestrians on sidewalks and in crosswalks. Riding against the flow of traffic in the adjacent traffic lane on a sidewalk is not illegal.
(D) Respect the right-of-way of bicyclists because they are entitled to share the road with other drivers.
(a) ACBD (b) CDAB (c) ADCC (d) CDAB

26. (A) Both RBI and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have taken several initiatives for simplification of systems and procedures and designing of innovative credit delivery products in dispensation of agricultural credit.
(B) Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy, with nearly 67 per cent of the population of the country continuing to depend on it either directly or indirectly for their livelihood.
(C) Considering the dominant role of the sector and the importance of credit as an input, a multi-agency approach has been adopted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for ensuring credit flow to the sector.
(D) However, the traditional system of procedures, documentation etc. adopted by the banking system had rendered the ailment of credit by the farmers rather cumbersome. Provision of timely, adequate and hassle-free credit to farmers continues to be one of the major tasks for banks in India.
(a) ABCD (b) DACB (c) CABD (d) BCDA

27. (A) This has led to the development of world class, value -for-money motorcycles and scooters for the Indian market.
(B) In the process, the group is recognized today as one of the most successful joint ventures in the world.
(C) As one of the world’s technology leaders in the automotive sector, the company has been able to consistently provide technical know-how, design specifications and R&D innovations.
(D) On its part, the Group has taken the responsibility of creating world-class manufacturing facilities with robust processes, building the supply chain, setting up an extensive distribution network and providing insights into the mind of the Indian customer.
(a) BACD (b) CDAB (c) ABCD (d) DABC

28. (A) The major concern for international aid policy through the last five decades is to improve the living conditions for the poor in the poorest countries of the world.
(B) However, behind the screens it has always been there, referred to as the “c-word”.

(C) The development agencies spread across various areas decided to constitute a Committee at higher level to cater to the needs of the underprivileged.
(D) For the proper implementation of its plans, the committee also coordinated and controlled all activities at the district level.
(a) CDBA (b) CABD (c) ABCD (d) DCAB
(C) This endeavor requires a close co-operation with the national governments in poor countries.
(D) Corruption has recently become a major issue in foreign aid policies.
(a) ADCB (b) DCAB (c) DBAC (d) ADBC

29. (A) Thus there is a need to create community monitoring system through their effective participation in the Gram Sabha.
(B) The institutions of governance at grass root can monitor the policies, programmes and laws to ensure protection of children’s interests and rights.
(C) Gram Panchayat can play a responsible role in identification of the projects in the Gram Panchayat areas and allocate employment opportunities to the needy.
(D) It can also ensure child participation and choice in matters and decisions affecting their lives. Strengthening community participation in the whole process by way of conducting regular social audits of all the programmes is a prerequisite.
(a) ABCD (b) CDBA (c) DABC (d) BCDA

30. (A) Solar energy does not stay bound up in Earth’s environment forever.
(B) When light from the Sun reaches the Earth, roughly 30 per cent of it is reflected back into space by clouds, atmospheric particles, reflective ground surfaces, and even ocean surface.
(C) Global warmth begins with sunlight. The remaining 70 percent of the light is absorbed by the land, air, and oceans, heating earth’s surface and atmosphere to make life on Earth possible.
(D) Instead, as the rocks, the air, and the sea warm, they emit thermal radiation, or infrared heat. Much of this thermal radiation travels directly out to space, allowing the earth to cool.
(a) BDAC (b) CBAD (c) BADC (d) ADBC

31. (A) Your leadership style will have a significant impact on their motivation to produce.
(B) Leading by example is one way to accomplish this, and it means more than simply walking the talk. If not, you send a very clear message that you’re not worth listening to.
(C) As an HR Professional, it’s your responsibility to get the most out of your employees. It also includes such ideas as integrity, taking action, and following through.
(D) If, for example, you introduce a new set of workplace rules, not only do you need to follow them yourself, but also ensure that they are enforced.
(a) BACD (b) DCBA (c) ABDC (d) CDAB

32. (A) Other theories will emphasize the corrupted and their advantages.
(B) On the national arena, corruption takes place at the meeting point between the state and the various non-state actors.
(C) Corruption can range from top political level to bureaucratic level and may even involve the remote local government public servants.
(D) Many theories and conceptualizations of corruption will call attention to the “corrupters”, those who offer the bribes in the first place, and the advantages they gain.
(a) ABCD (b) CDAB (c) DCBA (d) BCDA

33. (A) They also know that their long-term success is based on continued good relations with a wide range of individuals, groups and institutions.
(B) Consumers expect goods and services to reflect socially and environmentally responsible business behaviour at competitive prices.
(C) Businesses are an integral part of the communities in which they operate.
(D) Smart firms know that business can’t succeed in societies that are failing—whether this is due to social or environmental challenges, or governance problems.
(a) ABCD (b) CBDA (c) BCDA (d) DABC

34. (A) Now, implementing innovations to your organization isn’t just about doing HR better, but also about delivering business value.
(B) Human Resources is under increasing pressure to move from transaction management and oversight responsibilities to a strategic function that positively impacts organizational results.
(C) In the end, improving the entire company’s productivity has always been the priority of any organization.
(D) There’s a growing consensus among HR professionals that now all the possible inefficiencies have been squeezed from transactions.
(a) BDAC (b) DBAC (c) BADC (d) ACDB
35. (A) It would define the tax base, place of taxation, and the compliance and enforcement rules and procedures.
   (B) Indeed, this appears to be most suitable model for India.
   (C) The CST law is central, but the tax is administered and collected by the states.
   (D) In India the Central Sales Tax offers an interesting model of the harmonization mechanism.
   (a) ABCD (b) DACB (c) CABD (d) ABDC

36. (A) It has been seen that the majority of deaths around the world were caused by water pollution diseases.
   (B) Water pollution is technically a condition where in the water is contaminated by anthropogenic substances. Due to the contamination of waters, ecosystems gradually diminish.
   (C) About 75 per cent of the Earth’s composition comprises water, so water pollution is a global problem.
   (D) Several organisms die due to the toxicity of the water. Even humans suffer the same fate because there are people who barely have access to safe potable water.
   (a) CADB (b) BCDA (c) ABCD (d) BADC

37. (A) Besides this, organizations must also learn to manage careers of their employees more effectively.
   (B) Even though performance measurement is complex and ill-defined, yet it is critical for effective management.
   (C) Organizations must learn to manage employee performance more effectively.
   (D) For this, organizations need to have more analytic techniques, driven by strategic planning.
   (a) CBDA (b) BCDA (c) ABCD (d) DBCA

38. (A) It would be worthwhile if norms of inventories were set by the management by objectives, concept. A number of factors enter into consideration in the determination of stock levels for individual items for the purpose of control and economy.
   (B) The materials department has to allocate this investment to the various items and ensure the smooth operation of the concern.
   (C) The top management usually sets monetary limits for investment in inventories.
   (D) Either the top management or the materials department could set the norms for inventories. This concept expects the top management to set the inventory norms (limit) after consultation with the materials department.
   (a) CADB (b) ABCD (c) DCBA (d) BADC

39. (A) In addition to this convergence, the themes and characters are now crossing over between video games and other media, as they have traditionally done with books and film.
   (B) The convergence of technology is apparent in entertainment media—television is becoming digital, in production, transmission and reception.
   (C) Thus, computer generated effects are ubiquitous in film and television.
   (D) Sophisticated video games and other multimedia computer entertainment are increasingly using television and cinema film and techniques.
   (a) ABCD (b) BADC (c) CDBA (d) DABC

40. (A) It is a general trend that the E&M industry grows faster when the economy is expanding. But besides these economic and personal income-linked factors, there are a host of other factors too that are responsible for the high growth rate.
   (B) All these factors have given an impetus to the E&M industry and are likely to contribute to the growth of this industry in the future.
   (C) Above that, consumer spending is also on the rise, due to a sustained increase in disposable incomes, brought about by reduction in personal income tax over the last decade.
   (D) The Indian entertainment and media (E&M) industry has out-performed the Indian economy and is one of the fastest growing sectors in India.
   (a) BDAC (b) ACDB (c) CBDA (d) DACB

41. (A) Work cells can be formed, taken apart, or modified to satisfy customer requirements.
   (B) One common concern about placing machines in cells is whether they lose their flexibility by being dedicated to that cell. Machines can also be placed on casters to form temporary work cells to get the ultimate in flexibility.
42. (P) Earthquake magnitude or amount of energy released is determined by use of a Seismograph, and instrument that continuously records ground vibrations.

43. (A) In short, this venture is a matchmaking service to put like-minded scholars in contact.

44. (A) A spring shower in the forest washes leaves and falls through the trees to the forest floor below.

45. (A) Lastly, the Vice-president in the professional division helps promoting public understanding of English language and linguistics world-wide, and with encouraging the development of workshops for postgraduate students and postdoctoral researchers on professional issues.

46. (A) Any means of communicating ideas, specifically, human speech, the expression of ideas by the voice and sounds articulated by the organs of the throat and mouth is a language. This is a system for communication.
47. (A) Swami Vivekananda established the greatness of Indian view of religion at the world conference of religions in Chicago in 1893. He addressed the gathering in impressive English.
   (B) English language is one tool with which we can propagate our theories among the international audience and readers.
   (C) English has thus become an effective means of promoting Indian view of life, and strengthening our cultural identity in the world.
   (D) Many spiritual gurus have since converted thousands of English people to our spirituality by expressing their thought and ideas in masterful English.
   (a) ACBD  (b) CADB  (c) BDAC  (d) ABCD

48. (A) The President and President-elect will serve for a term of three years each, from one BASEL Conference to another.
   (B) This Society will be known as the British Archaeological Society for English Language (BASEL). There will be the following officers of the society elected by the membership: a President, a President-elect, the immediate past President, three Vice-presidents, and a Secretary.
   (C) The Vice-presidents and the Secretary may be elected for no more than two three-year terms. The President-elect will stand in for the President on occasions when the President is unavailable and will take office as President at the end of the business meeting at the Triennial Conference.
   (D) The President will preside at the meetings of the Society, serve as chair of the Executive Committee, and appoint a Webmaster, a Treasurer, a Nominating Committee, and such standing and ad hoc committees as the officers deem necessary.
   (a) BDAC  (b) ABCD  (c) BDCA  (d) CDBA

49. (A) We must make the best use of English to develop ourselves culturally and materially so that we can compete with the best in the world of mind and matter.
   (B) A language attracts people because of the wealth of literature and knowledge enshrined in it.
   (C) The Indian languages are vibrant and are developing by the contributions of great minds using them as their vehicle of expression.
   (D) English poses no danger to Indian languages. It is available to us as a historical heritage in addition to our own language. English language is our window to the world.
   (a) ABDC  (b) DCBA  (c) DABC  (d) CDBA

50. (A) One of the more popular of these is the climatologist and geographer C.W. Thornthwaite’s system. The moisture classifications in Thornthwaite’s system are based on this index and the lower the index is, the drier an area is.
   (B) This method monitors the soil water budget for an area based on evapotranspiration and considers that along with total precipitation used to support an area’s vegetation over time.
   (C) It also uses a humidity and aridity index to study an area’s moisture based on temperature, rainfall and vegetation type. Classifications range from hyper-humid to arid.
   (D) Although Köppen’s System is the most widely used climate classification system, there are several others that have been used as well.
   (a) BCAD  (b) BCDA  (c) DABC  (d) ABDC

**Answers**

1. (c)  2. (a)  3. (d)  4. (a)  5. (a)  6. (c)  7. (b)  8. (d)  9. (b)  10. (b)  11. (a)  12. (d)
13. (d)  14. (b)  15. (d)  16. (a)  17. (c)  18. (d)  19. (d)  20. (b)  21. (b)  22. (b)  23. (d)  24. (b)
25. (a)  26. (d)  27. (b)  28. (c)  29. (d)  30. (d)  31. (d)  32. (d)  33. (b)  34. (c)  35. (b)  36. (b)
37. (a)  38. (a)  39. (b)  40. (d)  41. (c)  42. (a)  43. (d)  44. (d)  45. (a)  46. (c)  47. (c)  48. (a)
49. (a)  50. (c)

**WORKOUT 2**

Arrange the sentences A, B, C and D to form a logical sequence between sentences 1 and 6.

1. (I) Greenhouse gases, atmospheric gases that exist to keep our planet warm and prevent warmer air from leaving our planet, are enhanced by industrial processes.
1. **Global warming**, an increase in the earth’s average atmospheric temperature that causes corresponding changes in climate, is a growing environmental issue caused by the influx of human industry and agriculture in the mid-twentieth-century to the present.

(A) As greenhouse gases such as CO₂ and methane are released into the atmosphere, a shield forms around our Earth, trapping heat inside of our planet and therefore creating a general warming effect.

(B) As human activity such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation increases, greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are released into the air.

(C) Normally, when heat enters the atmosphere, it is through short-wave radiation; a type of radiation that passes smoothly through our atmosphere.

(D) As air temperatures rise, water becomes less dense and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below.

(E) This is the basis for a chain effect that impacts all marine life that count on these nutrients for survival.

2. **Phytoplankton**, one-celled plants that live at the ocean surface, uses photosynthesis for nutrient fulfilment.

(A) According to a recent NASA study, phytoplankton is more likely to thrive in cooler oceans.

(B) Photosynthesis is a process that removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and converts it into organic carbon and oxygen that feeds almost every ecosystem.

(C) Rising air temperatures affect the physical nature of our oceans.

(D) Similarly, algae, a plant that produces food for other marine life through photosynthesis, is vanishing due to ocean warming.

(E) Since oceans are warmer, nutrients are blocked from travelling upward to these suppliers that are limited to a small surface layer and therefore cannot supplement marine life with necessary organic carbon and oxygen.

3. **This drastic climate change** and its effect on surrounding wildlife is not new to us.

(A) The Holocene Climatic Optimum, a general warming period displayed in our fossil record from 9,000 to 5,000 B.P., proves that climate change can directly impact nature’s inhabitants.

(B) Towards the end of the warming period, this plant that so much of nature had depended on was only to be found in the few areas that remained cold.

(C) Just as younger dryas became scarce in the past, phytoplankton, coral reefs, and the marine life that depend on them are becoming scarce in the present.

(D) In 10,500 B.P., younger dryas, a plant that was once spread throughout the world in various cold climates, became near extinct due to this warming period.

(E) Our environment is continuing on a circular path that may soon lead to chaos within a once naturally balanced environment.

4. **The warming of our oceans and its effect on marine life** has a direct impact on us. As coral reefs die, we will lose an entire ecological habitat of fish.

(A) Fifty-five million years ago, ocean acidification led to a mass extinction of ocean creatures.

(B) According to the World Wildlife Fund, a small increase of two degrees Celsius would destroy almost all existing coral reefs.

(C) This drastic impact is often hard to imagine. It can only be related to a similar historical event.

(D) Additionally, ocean circulation changes due to warming would have disastrous impacts on marine fisheries.
14.14  ■  Objective English

(6) According to our fossil record, it took more than 100,000 years for the oceans to recover. Eliminating the use of greenhouse gases and protecting our oceans will prevent this from reoccurring.
   (a) CADB  (b) DACB  (c) BDCA  (d) ACDB  (e) CDAB

6. (1) It’s no secret that global warming is a major issue. A main cause of global warming is our release of carbon dioxide, primarily through the burning of fossil fuels and the burning of vegetation.
   (A) According to NOAA, the oceans have absorbed nearly half of the fossil fuel emissions we’ve generated over the past 200 years.
   (B) Over time, the oceans have helped this problem by absorbing excess carbon dioxide.
   (C) Over time, this acid causes the pH of the oceans to decrease, making ocean water more acidic.
   (D) As the carbon dioxide is absorbed, it reacts with the ocean water to form carbonic acid. This process is called ocean acidification.
   (6) This can have drastic consequences on corals and other marine life, with cascading impacts on the fishing and tourism industries.
   (a) CBAD  (b) CABA  (c) ADCB  (d) BADC  (e) CDAB

7. (1) The term pH is a measure of acidity.
   (A) As the ocean becomes more acidic, it becomes more difficult for corals and organisms to build skeletons and shells using calcium carbonate.
   (B) The oceans have an optimal pH, too.
   (C) The pH needs to be adjusted to optimal levels for your fish to thrive.
   (D) If you’ve ever had an aquarium, you know that pH is important.
   (6) In addition, the process of acidosis, or buildup of carbonic acid in body fluids, may affect fish and other marine life by compromising their ability to reproduce, breathe and fight diseases.
   (a) ABCD  (b) CBDA  (c) DCBA  (d) BCDA  (e) DABC

8. (1) For some time, those in geographic circles have debated whether there are four or five oceans on earth.
   (A) The IHO has attempted to settle that debate through a year 2000 publication by declaring, naming, and demarcating the Southern Ocean.
   (B) The IHO published the third edition of Limits of Oceans and Seas (S-23), the global authority on the names and locations of seas and oceans, in 2000.
   (C) Some consider the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific to be the world’s four oceans.
   (D) Now, those that side with the number five can add the fifth new ocean and call it the Southern Ocean or the Antarctic Ocean, thanks to the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO).
   (6) The third edition in 2000 established the existence of the Southern Ocean as the fifth world ocean.
   (a) CDAB  (b) BACD  (c) ABCD  (d) DABC  (e) CBDA

9. (1) There are two types of glacial movement: sliders and creepers.
   (P) The top and middle layers of a glacier tend to move faster than the rest. Most glaciers are both creepers and sliders, plodding along in both fashions.
   (Q) Sliders travel along a thin film of water located at the bottom of the glacier.
   (R) Creepers, on the other hand, form internal layers of ice crystals that move past one another based on the surrounding conditions (e.g. weight, pressure, temperature).
   (S) Glacier speed can vary from virtually at rest to a kilometer or more per year. On average, though, glaciers move at the laggardly pace of a couple hundred feet per year.
   (6) In general, a heavier glacier moves quicker than a lighter one, a steep glacier quicker than a less steep one, a warmer glacier quicker than a cooler one.
   (a) PRQS  (b) RPQS  (c) RQPS  (d) SRQP  (e) QRPS

10. (1) India is rich in flora.
    (P) Available data place India in the tenth position in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity.
    (Q) From about 70 per cent geographical area surveyed so far, over 46,000 species of plants have been described by the BSI.
    (R) The vascular flora, which forms the conspicuous vegetation cover, comprises 15,000 species.
    (S) The flora of the country is being studied by Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Kolkata, and its nine circle/field offices located throughout the country.
    (6) Certain universities and research institutions have also been working on this with the BSI.
    (a) RQPS  (b) PSRQ  (c) PORS  (d) QPRS  (e) SPQR
11. (1) The state emblem is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels over a bell-shaped lotus.

(A) In the state emblem, adopted by the Government of India on 26 January 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view.

(B) The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on right and a horse on left and the outlines of other wheels on extreme right and left.

(C) Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra).

(D) The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted.

(6) The words Satyameva Jayate from Mundaka Upanishad, meaning ‘Truth Alone Triumphs’, are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagari script.

(a) DCBA (b) ABCD (c) CDAB (d) BCAD (e) DABC

12. (1) The President is elected by members of an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

(A) The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha.

(B) His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election.

(C) His removal from office is to be in accordance with procedure prescribed in Article 61 of the Constitution.

(D) To secure uniformity among state inter se as well as parity between the states, as a whole, and the Union, suitable weightage is given to each vote.

(6) He may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.

(a) BCDA (b) CDAB (c) BACD (d) DABC (e) DABC

13. (1) The Estimates Committee reports on ‘what economies, improvements in organization, efficiency or administrative reform consistent with policy underlying the estimates’ may be effected.

(A) The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises appropriation and finance accounts of Government and reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(B) It also examines whether the money is well laid out within limits of the policy implied in the estimates and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament.

(C) The Committee on Public Undertakings examines reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, if any

(D) It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament’s decision and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss or nugatory expenditure.

(6) It also examines whether public undertakings are being run efficiently and managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices.

(a) ABCD (b) CDAB (c) BCDA (d) DABC (e) BACD

14. (1) The commission provides for an independent body

(A) The Chairman and members of the Commission are appointed by the President for a tenure of six years or till they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier

(B) The Chairman and members are also not eligible for further employment under the Government

(C) To ensure independence, members who were at the service of Government at the time of appointment are deemed to have retired from Government service on their appointment in the Commission.

(D) It is known as Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for recruitment to Group ‘A’ and Group ‘B’ Gazetted posts under Central Government and for advice in various service matters.

(6) They cannot be removed except for the reasons and in the manner provided for in the Constitution.

(a) ABCD (b) ACDB (c) BDCA (d) DABC (e) CABC

15. (1) The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances has the mandate of promoting good governance practices in the country.

(A) In pursuance of this and in order to promote good governance practices in the country, the Department has adopted multipronged strategies like bringing out publications, organizing seminars, regional concerences, arranging presentations, organizing lecture series and producing documentary films.
(B) Through its regular publications, “Management in Government–A Quarterly Journal” and “Civil Service News–A Monthly News letter” the Department is creating awareness about best practices.

(C) Besides, it has brought out two Books namely ‘Ideas That Have Worked’ and “Learn From Them”. These books share experiences of success or failure of innovators.

(D) Documentation, Incubation and Dissemination of Best Practices is one of the tasks enumerated in its Vision and Mission Statement.

(6) The Department has produced a DVD containing 73 select reports of commissions/committee on Administrative Reforms since 1812 till date.

(a) BCAD (b) DABC (c) DCAB (d) CBAD (e) ADCB

16. (1) Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) of a state comprises not more than one-third of total number of members in legislative assembly of the state.

(A) In no case, the Legislative Council may have less than 40 members.

(B) Only exception is the Legislative Council of Jammu and Kashmir which has 36 members vide Section 50 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir.

(C) About one-third of members of the council are elected by members of legislative assembly from amongst persons who are not its members, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities in the state, one-twelfth by electorate consisting of persons who have been, for at least three years, engaged in teaching in educational institutions within the state not lower in standard than secondary school and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years standing.

(D) Remaining members are nominated by Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.

(6) Legislative councils are not subject to dissolution but one-third of their members retire every second year.

(a) ABBCD (b) BCAD (c) DABC (d) CDAB (e) CBDA

17. (1) The National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Pondicherry each has a legislative assembly and council of ministers.

(A) The legislative assembly of National Capital Territory of Delhi has also these powers with the exceptions.

(B) Certain categories of Bills, however, require the prior approval of the Central Government for introduction in the legislative assembly.

(C) Legislative assembly of Union Territory of Pondicherry may make laws with respect to matters enumerated in List II or List III in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution in so far as these matters are applicable in relation to the Union Territory.

(D) These exceptions have Entries 1, 2 and 18 of the List II that are not within the legislative competence of the legislative assembly.

(6) Some Bills, passed by the legislative assembly of the Union Territory of Pondicherry and National Capital Territory of Delhi are required to be reserved for consideration and assent of the President.

(a) BDAC (b) ABCD (c) CDAB (d) ADBC (e) CBDA

18. (1) “Grapevine” is one of the recognized channels of informal communication.

(A) According to human psychology, a person likes to form and move in groups.

(B) They interact on serious and non-serious issues and they spread it fast whether the information is correct or not.

(C) This process is known as rumour mill.

(D) The larger the organization, the more active is the rumour mill.

(6) The phenomenon of grapevine is based on generally three factors, namely: (1) formation of favoured group (2) lack of self confidence and, (3) feeling of uncertainty due to lack of directions.

(a) BCAD (b) CABD (c) ACDB (d) DCAB (e) ABCD

19. (1) After assigning duties and granting authority, one more relationship becomes necessary.

(A) Each subordinate is accountable to his superior who in turn is accountable to his own superior.

(B) This is the relationship of accountability. Accountability means answerability.

(C) Accountability is always upward.
14.17

That is, each person has to report to his superior how the work has been done and how authority has been used.

In this way, every person becomes accountable to top management.

The Negotiable Instruments Act was enacted, in India, in 1881. Prior to its enactment, the provisions of the English Negotiable Instrument Act were applicable in India, and the present Act is also based on the English Act with certain modifications.

The Act operates subject to the provisions of Sections 31 and 32 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Behavioral range refers to a leader’s normal range of personality and values (outside of his/her IDF) exhibited in leadership roles.

Although being adaptable as a leader is often necessary, it also can be challenging and ultimately push us to our limits.

Thus, it is important to be familiar with the different components making up your own IDF and understand when, as a leader, you are extending yourself beyond your Individual Differences Framework.

The label must tell you the type of hazard the product poses (corrosive, flammable, toxic, etc.) and how to avoid the hazard.

Emergency first aid measures must be stated on the label; however, antidotes are not always in keeping with current medical recommendations.

Random, i.e. stochastic media access means that the transmitter stations are waiting with their own transmission until the transmission medium is free.

They repeat transmission after a short, varying period of time.
(6) Evidently, the response behaviour is not deterministic since it is not possible to determine when a message will finally reach the recipient. This kind of access is termed CSMA (Carrier Sense Multiple Access)
(a) CADB  (b) BCAD  (c) DACB  (d) ADCB  (e) CBDA

24. (1) Coal mining—and particularly surface or strip mining—poses a significant threat to terrestrial habitats in the United States.
(A) This region is one of the most bio–diverse temperate regions in the world, and is home to hundreds of unique species of plants, invertebrates, salamanders, mussels, and fish.
(B) Clear-cut associated with surface mining activity can fragment habitat, destroying natural areas.
(C) And in the arid West, surface mining activities can cause severe environmental damage as huge machines strip, rip apart, and scrape aside vegetation, soils, and wildlife habitat and as they drastically—and permanently—reshape existing land forms and the affected area’s ecology to reach the subsurface coal.
(D) The Appalachian region produces more than 30 percent of our nation’s coal, and mining there commonly wipes out forested areas.
(6) Reclamation of mined land is problematic: although more than 31,000 acres have been strip-mined in Montana, reclamation has been completed on only 216 of them.
(a) ABCD  (b) BCDA  (c) CABD  (d) CADB  (e) DCAB

25. (1) Price collection is the responsibility of the participating countries.
(A) After the price survey, countries are required to edit the prices collected for outliers using the software supplied by Eurostat.
(B) After making the necessary corrections, they report the individual price observations, the average survey prices and a report on the survey to their group leader.
(C) On receipt of the final product list for their group, countries are required to price it at a sample of outlets which, even if selected purposively, reflects the purchasing patterns of households.
(D) They are expected to price as many items on the product list as comparability and availability allow.
(6) The country reports on the survey, together with the individual price observations, assist the group leader with the editing of the average survey prices. The survey reports also provide institutional memory that can be recalled the next time the price survey is to be held.
(a) ABCD  (b) CBAD  (c) BCDA  (d) DCAB  (e) ABDC

26. (1) A company must not cut a positive NPV project by paying dividends.
(A) A company must never allow the distribution of high dividend to be funded by borrowing money and worsening its debt-equity ratio.
(B) A company should try to pay dividends but at the same time maintain sufficient retained earnings to avoid having to raise new finance.
(C) It must not reduce its dividend as this may imply there are cash flow problems.
(D) Otherwise, dividends cannot be maintained.
(6) Finally, the company should set a target dividend payout ratio which in addition to being constructive also depends on the stability and prospects of the business.
(a) DCAB  (b) ADBC  (c) ACBD  (d) CDAB  (e) DBCA

27. (1) A first distinction can be made between price and nonprice promotions. The price promotion instrument used most often is a temporary price reduction (TPR).
(A) Loyalty discounts also require the purchase of several units, but the consumer can do this over several purchase occasions.
(B) Retailers can also use promotion packs, i.e., packages with extra content (e.g., “25 % extra”), or multi-item promotions (e.g., “buy three for x” or “buy two get one free”).
(C) Retailers can use coupons or rebates. With coupons, consumers have to bring the coupon to the store in order to get a discount.
(D) However, other forms of price promotion are possible.
(6) With rebates, consumers pay the full price, but they can then send in their receipt to get a discount.
(a) CBDA  (b) ABCD  (c) DCBA  (d) BDCA  (e) ACBD

28. (1) Loyalty cards have been used by retailers for quite a few years.
(A) Metro in Germany is a participant in the “Payback,” loyalty program administered by the company Loyalty Partners.
(B) Once consumers have collected a certain number of points they can exchange them for a cash payment or a premium.

(C) Consumers can collect Payback points in many Metro stores, such as Real (grocery), Kaufhof (department store), and OBI (DIY), and also in chains of other retailers, such as Apollo Optik (optician) and Goertz (shoes).

(D) Nonetheless, they are still included here, since they can be combined with some of the other technologies and they constitute a major basis for targeting promotions.

(6) In September 2004, Payback had issued as many as 28.3 million cards to consumers in Germany (the chapter by Reinartz in this book provides more information on the design of loyalty programs).

(a) ADBC (b) ABCD (c) BDCA (d) DCBA (e)BCDA

29. (1) The pace of change during the last decade has been unprecedented, and the speed of change in this new millennium is perhaps faster than ever before.

(A) Especially, in e-business, the customer has all-mighty power. Competition in quality and productivity has been ever-increasing.

(B) The customer has all the rights to order, select and buy goods and services.

(C) Most notably, the power has shifted from producer to customer.

(D) The producer-oriented industrial society is over, and the customer-oriented information society has arrived.

(6) Second-rate quality goods cannot survive anymore in the market. Six Sigma with its 4S (systematic, scientific, statistical and smarter) approaches provides flexibility in managing a business unit.

(a) ABCD (b) DCBA (c) CDAB (d) BDCA (e) DCAB

30. (1) When a person is given certain duties to perform, he must be given necessary authority also.

(A) Authority includes the right to take decision, right to issue orders and the right to take action if orders are not carried out.

(B) An engineer responsible for the construction of a bridge has the authority to command his subordinates, procure the needed material, and seek assistance of architects and other experts in the completion of the project.

(C) A typist, for example, cannot do the typing job if he is not given the right to use facilities such as a place to sit in, a table, a chair, a typewriter, typing and carbon papers etc.

(D) As otherwise, he will not be able to do the work.

(6) No person should be given any authority unless certain duties have been assigned to him. Authority should always follow responsibility.

(a) CDBA (b) ABDC (c) ABCD (d) DCBA (e) DCAB

31. (1) Closed Loop Marketing requires the constant measurement and analysis of the results of marketing initiatives.

(A) By continuously tracking the response and effectiveness of a campaign, the marketer can be far more dynamic in adapting to consumers’ wants and needs.

(B) Maximum marketing efficiency from eMarketing creates new opportunities to seize strategic competitive advantages.

(C) Combined with the immediacy of the Internet as a medium, this means that there’s minimal advertising spend wasted on less than effective campaigns.

(D) With eMarketing, responses can be analyzed in real-time and campaigns can be tweaked continuously.

(6) The combination of all these factors results in an improved ROI and ultimately, more customers, happier customers and an improved bottom line.

(a) ABCD (b) DBCA (c) CBAD (d) DCBA (e) ADCB

32. (1) Targeted promotions can be easily used on the Internet, where customer specific information is available.

(A) Customers can be selected on the basis of demographics and past purchase behavior and addressed individually through direct mail.

(B) Loyalty programs such as Payback can also provide an important database for targeting promotions.

(C) This is also true of CVS, the leading drugstore chain in the US.

(D) Tesco, a leading UK retailer, reportedly creates upward of 100,000 separate promotional flyers on a quarterly basis to effectively target its customers with the coupons these customers want.
(2) Metro uses Payback data mostly for targeted direct mail coupons. For example, Real frequently sends coupons to households with large shopping baskets.
(a) CBDA  (b) ADCB  (c) BADC  (d) DCAB  (e) ACDB

33. (1) Personal shopping assistants (PSAs) can be attached to customers’ shopping carts when they enter a store.
(A) At the Metro Future Store, the PSA reads the Payback card of a shopper, so that it can access the purchase history of the customer’s household. The PSA display shows an electronic shopping list.
(B) If the consumer scans the products s/he puts into the shopping car, the PSA calculates total price and indicates savings from products bought at a reduced price.
(C) In addition, the PSA displays information on promotions in the store.
(D) It initially proposes a shopping list based on the favorites from previous purchases. The consumer can than modify that list.
(E) PSAs therefore offer the potential to induce category complementarily and encourage new use, indirect store switching, and purchase acceleration effects.
(a) ACDB  (b) BCDA  (c) CDBA  (d) DCAB  (e) BDCA

34. (1) Henri Fayol, a French engineer and director of mines, was little unknown outside France until the late 40s when Constance Storrs published her translation of Fayol’s 1916 “Administration Industrielle et Generale”.
(A) He then moved into research geology and in 1888 joined, Comambault as Director.
(B) Fayol’s career began as a mining engineer.
(C) Comambault was in difficulty but Fayol turned the operation round.
(D) On retirement he published his work—a comprehensive theory of administration—described and classified administrative management roles and processes that became recognized and referenced by others in the growing discourse about management.
(E) He is frequently seen as a key, early contributor to a classical or administrative management school of thought (even though he himself would never have recognized such a “school”).
(a) BACD  (b) ACDB  (c) CDBA  (d) DBAC  (e) DABC

35. (1) Nanotechnology presents potential opportunities to create better materials and products.
(A) A survey by EmTech Research of companies working in the field of nanotechnology has identified approximately 80 consumer products, and over 600 raw materials, intermediate components and industrial equipment items that are used by manufacturers (Small Times Media, 2005).
(B) A second survey by the Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars lists over 300 consumer products.
(C) Already, nanomaterial-containing products are available in U.S. markets including coatings, computers, clothing, cosmetics, sports equipment and medical devices.
(D) Our economy will be increasingly affected by nanotechnology as more products containing nanomaterials move from research and development into production and commerce.
(E) Nanotechnology also has the potential to improve the environment, both through direct applications of nanomaterials to detect, prevent, and remove pollutants, as well as indirectly by using nanotechnology to design cleaner industrial processes and create environmentally responsible products.
(a) CABD  (b) ACDB  (c) DABC  (d) CABD  (e) BCDA

36. (1) A number of factors help to determine the economic and sporting legacy of hosting an Olympic Games.
(A) The management and cost effectiveness of the development and preparation for the Olympics is clearly an important factor and, in this respect, the UK appears to score relatively highly.
(B) We estimate that the additional expenditure will boost UK Q3 GDP by around 0.3-0.4ppt qoq (+1.2%-1.6% qoq annualised).
(C) But other factors are important in determining the overall success of an Olympics and some of these—such as the weather—are largely beyond the control of the organizers.
(D) In terms of the economic impact of hosting an Olympics, there are short-term benefits that derive from the additional expenditure in and around the Games itself and long-term benefits that are less tangible (such as the promotion of the UK as a tourist venue and a potential location for investment).
(E) The less tangible benefits are, by their nature, more difficult to estimate but this doesn’t mean that they are less important.
(a) DBAC  (b) CBDA  (c) ADBC  (d) BCDA  (e) DACB
37. (1) At the 2008 Beijing Olympics, Brazil collected 15 medals (three of which were gold), including two in the country’s national sport of soccer.

(A) Brazil is currently the seventh-largest economy in the world in US Dollar-denominated GDP terms (PPP-adjusted), and the fifth-largest country in terms of land mass and population, but finished only in 17th place in terms of total medals in Beijing.

(B) Furthermore, within the BRICs universe, Brazil has been punching below its relative economic weight in the Olympics, as does India.

(C) Brazil has also excelled in volleyball in Olympic competition: its women’s team won gold and the men’s team silver in Beijing, as well as a silver and bronze in men’s beach volleyball.

(D) This is in part a reflection of the strong official emphasis placed on sports excellence in China and Russia.

(6) As has been the experience in other hosting nations, Brazil hopes to benefit in 2016 from the home Olympic dividend and collect a number of medals that is more in line with its relative economic weight in the world and within the BRICs group.

**Answers**

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (e) 10. (e) 11. (d) 12. (e)
13. (e) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (e) 18. (e) 19. (a) 20. (c) 21. (d) 22. (a) 23. (b) 24. (d)
25. (b) 26. (e) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (e) 30. (a) 31. (e) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (c)
37. (e)

**WORKOUT 3**

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

**Passage 1**

(A) One evidence of this is that many highly intelligent people are very low on creativity.

(B) In other words they may find replicating a process very easy but creating a process difficult.

(C) But it is unfortunate that in many organizations these replicates are rated high and promoted over creators.

(D) Intelligence and creativity are two different things.

(E) They may understand the things very fast but are poor if any new thing is to be developed.

1. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

2. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

3. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

4. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

5. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

**Passage 2**

(A) The percentage of population below poverty line has been decreasing.

(B) Therefore, it is a welcome sign, but we must guard against our escalating rate of population growth.

(C) Poverty alleviation is one of the most significant programmes.

(D) Although this change is slow and gradual, it appears to be consistent.

(E) The extent of success of this programme can be sensed when we study the proportion of people below poverty line.

1. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

2. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

3. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

4. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E

5. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
   (a) A  (b) B  (c) C  (d) D  (e) E
6. Which sentence should come SECOND in the paragraph?
   (a) A      (b) B       (c) C       (d) D       (e) E

7. Which sentence should come FOURTH in the paragraph?
   (a) A      (b) B       (c) C       (d) D       (e) E

8. Which sentence should come FIFTH in the paragraph?
   (a) A      (b) B       (c) C       (d) D       (e) E

9. Which sentence should come THIRD in the paragraph?
   (a) A      (b) B       (c) C       (d) D       (e) E

10. Which sentence should come FIRST in the paragraph?
    (a) A      (b) B       (c) C       (d) D       (e) E

Passage 3

(A) It is not even because grubbing for roots is good discipline.
(B) Moreover, he cannot learn what he ought to know about language from talking about his own.
(C) Nor is it because they will gain satisfaction in recognising the Latin roots of the word satisfaction.
(D) It is because they cannot understand their own language unless they have studied another.
(E) The reason is not so that they can sell things to the Brazilians, or study German medical books or appreciate those beauties of Homer that are lost in translation.
(F) Our citizens will have to learn at least one foreign language.
(G) The native of any country is immersed in his own language and never sees it as a linguistic structure.

11. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
    (a) C      (b) A       (c) F       (d) G       (e) D

12. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
    (a) E      (b) C       (c) D       (d) B       (e) G

13. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence?
    (a) D      (b) F       (c) C       (d) B       (e) A

14. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
    (a) G      (b) B       (c) D       (d) E       (e) A

15. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
    (a) C      (b) G       (c) F       (d) E       (e) B

Passage 4

(A) Then, fulfil that dream, with the help we offer.
(B) Are you willing to set goals that will move you towards making that dream a reality?
(C) But, for those who are willing to dream big.
(D) This book seeks to challenge people who are willing to dream.
(E) I want to ask you two questions.
(F) I offer this, not for those who have already achieved or those who think of themselves as hopeless.
(G) Are you willing to dream of doing great things?

16. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence?
    (a) D      (b) C       (c) B       (d) A       (e) G

17. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
    (a) D      (b) A       (c) C       (d) G       (e) B

18. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
    (a) C      (b) D       (c) E       (d) F       (e) G

19. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
    (a) B      (b) G       (c) E       (d) D       (e) C

20. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
    (a) C      (b) E       (c) G       (d) D       (e) B
Passage 5

(A) They collected plants, counted birds and photographed the terrain and the fauna and made their recommendations.

(B) In spring of 1963, an alarme King Hussain invited a group of British scholars, scientists and naturalists.

(C) He also wanted them to cover the deserts to the east of the mountains.

(D) He wanted them to conduct an extensive survey of the mountains on the eastern side of the Dead Sea.

(E) The problem of conservation of forests, and forest birds and nature, in general, was thus set rolling.

(F) Accordingly, an expedition of internationally, renowned experts in conservation, botany, ornithology etc. went to Jordan.

21. Which of the following should be the FIFTH in the paragraph?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

22. Which of the following should be the FIRST in the paragraph?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

23. Which of the following should be the LAST in the paragraph?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

24. Which of the following should be the SECOND in the paragraph?
   (a) F (b) E (c) D (d) C (e) B

25. Which of the following should be the FOURTH in the paragraph?
   (a) F (b) E (c) D (d) C (e) B

Passage 6

(A) People thoroughly dedicated to social service but not fulfilling the eligibility requirements would not be able to contest elections.

(B) Those who fulfil the stipulated criteria of age and formal education may not necessarily be devoted to social service.

(C) This system has both advantages and disadvantages.

(D) Therefore, imposing such eligibility requirements is likely to be counterproductive.

(E) In certain democratic countries, elections cannot be contested by anybody.

(F) People would be deprived of the probable benefit accrued from the services of such people.

(G) There are eligibility requirements of formal education and upper age limit stipulated in their Constitution.

26. Which sentence should be the FOURTH in the paragraph?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

27. Which sentence should be the LAST in the paragraph?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

28. Which sentence should be the FIRST in the paragraph?
   (a) G (b) F (c) E (d) D (e) C

29. Which sentence should be the SECOND in the paragraph?
   (a) G (b) F (c) E (d) D (e) C

30. Which sentence should be the THIRD in the paragraph?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

Answers

Passage 1

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (e)

Passage 2

6. (d) 7. (e) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (c)

Passage 3

11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (e) 15. (b)

Passage 4

16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (a) 19. (c) 20. (e)

Passage 5

21. (a) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (c) 25. (a)

Passage 6

26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c)
TEST 1

No. of Questions: 14  
Time allotted: 30 minutes

The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.

1. (A) It also includes powers for stringent punishment if these provisions are infringed.
   (B) However, the state governments have executive authority over the management of designated areas, hampering the development of an integrated national system of protected areas.
   (C) The Wildlife (Protection) Act 1972 was enacted to provide special legal protection to wildlife (threatened species of fauna in particular) on a unified national basis.
   (D) It contains provisions for the establishment of national parks and sanctuaries by state governments for the purpose of protecting, propagating and developing wildlife therein, or its environment.
   (a) CDAB  (b) DCAB  (c) ABCD  (d) BCAD

2. (A) Over 100 species of algae have been recorded in the in the past, but in recent years only 74 species have been found.
   (B) Elsewhere in the Gulf, the mangroves have been reduced to low bushes with a maximum height of two metres. The principal species are Avicennia alba, Rhizophora mucronata and Ceriops tagal.
   (C) The Gulf of Kutch also contains some of the best mangrove forests on the west coast of India, but large areas have been totally cleared or at least seriously degraded by exploitation for domestic and commercial use.
   (D) In the last twenty years alone, 95% of mature trees have been cut down. Only four islands, Ajad, Bhaidar, Pirotan and Kharachusa, and a small area on the mainland near Okha still support true mangrove forest.
   (a) ACDB  (b) BCDA  (c) CDBA  (d) ABCD

3. (A) The value of the mangrove swamps as breeding and nursery grounds for commercially valuable fishes, molluscs and crustaceans, far outweighs their value as firewood and fodder.
   (B) The Gulf of Kutch supports a major fishery which is dependent to a very large extent on the mangrove/mudflat ecosystem and coral reefs.
   (C) Thus the great variety of fishes available in local markets indicates the wealth of these waters. Wildlife tours to the Gulf began in 1985 and have helped to publicize the importance of the Gulf outside India.
   (D) Similarly, the long-term values of the living coral formations far outweigh their short-term value as a source of cheap limestone for the cement industry.
   (a) CDBA  (b) ABDC  (c) DCBA  (d) BADC

4. (A) The year 1999 results showed a consistency in the deer and fish sampling results when compared to the previous years’ results.
   (B) Deer residing on the BNL site were found to contain concentrations of cesium-137 higher than those observed in offsite deer. Fish from the Peconic River collected at the BNL boundary continued to show a slightly elevated radionuclide content compared to control samples. Radionuclide levels in fish continued to decrease compared to historical values.
   (C) Brookhaven National Laboratory has a wildlife management program to protect and manage flora and fauna and their habitats.
   (D) The Laboratory’s wildlife management strategy is based on an understanding of the resources onsite, ensuring compliance with applicable regulations, protecting and monitoring the ecosystem, research, and communication.
   (a) CDAB  (b) BDAC  (c) ABDC  (d) DABC

5. (A) To understand this, let’s consider the leading sandwich chain that opened its first international restaurant in the early eighties.
   (B) But high unemployment and economic uncertainty have battered the restaurant industry in the US, and now such chains are increasingly looking overseas for growth, particularly in Asia.
6. (A) In 2010–11, the studies conducted showed that the growth of exports from the various Indian states was robust.
   (B) In the first half of 2011–12 there was robust export growth in the case of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu.
   (C) The data on state of origin of exports of goods showed that the two States, namely Gujarat and Maharashtra, accounted for 46 per cent of exports from India.
   (D) Only Goa had negative export growth due to fall in ore exports owing to a ban on exports of iron ore by the Karnataka government
   (a) ABCD  (b) CDBA  (c) ACBD  (d) BCDA
7. (A) So we can say that the alkali chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and organic chemicals constitute the major segments of the chemicals industry.
   (B) Also, such chemicals are directly used by consumers in the form of pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, household products, paints, etc.
   (C) Today we see a wide variety of processed chemicals used in agriculture and industry as auxiliary materials such as adhesives, unprocessed plastics, dyes, and fertilizers.
   (D) Even the April–November 2011 findings suggested that the production of major chemicals was comparatively higher except for pesticides and insecticides and dyes and dyestuff.
   (a) CBAD  (b) ABCD  (c) BCDA  (d) DCAB
8. (A) Never in the wildest of his dreams had he ever imagined that the new addition to the business family would take the venture to such great heights. This franchise agent subsequently purchased the restaurant chain from him and gave his business an altogether different global approach.
   (B) It was only when his business grew further that he started heading a complete fast-food restaurant chain. The business was at its peak, when a gentleman approached this man and joined the chain as a franchise agent.
   (C) At a very young age, he had become the proud owner of a large chain of fast food restaurants that satiated the burger-pangs of many. Today, the old man sits and narrates his intriguing business journey.
   (D) Looking back, he tells how he had started his business with just one barbecue restaurant several decades ago and how this small business eventually took its present shape.
   (a) CDBA  (b) ABCD  (c) BCDA  (d) DCBA
9. (A) The company sales charts show that a compact car model of this company had topped the charts for quite some time till recently, when a new model overtook the title in mid 2012.
   (B) The renowned car company exports more than 50,000 cars annually and has an extremely large domestic market in India, selling over 730,000 cars annually.
   (C) However, the compact car, till 2004, was the India’s largest selling compact car ever since it was launched in the early eighties.
   (D) For manufacturing its cars, the diesel engines are imported by the company from another Italian company.
   (a) ABCD  (b) CDBA  (c) BDAC  (d) ADAC
10. (A) Besides these ill-effects, the acid rain can also affect indirectly the human health.
   (B) Acid rain has deleterious effect on ecosystem, which includes decline in growth of trees as well as other plants including crops, reduction in aquatic flora and fauna. Marble, limestone and sandstone can be easily destroyed by acid rain. Metals, paints, textiles and ceramics can be corroded due to acid rain.
   (C) Such efforts need to be done in the developing world also so as to avoid the magnitude of potential of problem as faced by industrialized world.
   (D) The acid rain problem, however, has been tackled to some extent in the developed world by reducing the emission of the gases causing acid rain.
   (a) CDAB  (b) BADC  (c) ABCD  (d) BACD
11. (A) In many developing countries the sugar industry uses biogases and the edible oils industry uses byproduct wastes to generate steam and/or electricity.
14.26  ■  Objective English

(B) The use of biomass is well established in some industries. The use of biogases for energy is likely to grow as more becomes available as a byproduct of sugar-based ethanol production.

(C) The pulp and paper industry uses biomass for much of its energy needs.

(D) When economically attractive, other industries use biomass fuels, for example charcoal in blast furnaces in Brazil. These applications will reduce CO₂ emissions, but will only achieve zero net CO₂ emissions if the biomass is grown sustainably.

(a) BCAD  (b) ABCD  (c) DCAB  (d) CDBA

12. (A) Cement is produced in nearly all countries. Cement consumption is closely related to construction activity and to general economic activity.

(B) In 2004 developed countries produced 570 Mt (27% of world production) and developing countries 1560 Mt (73%) (USGS, 2005). Global cement consumption is growing at about 2.5%/per year.

(C) China has almost half the world’s cement capacity, manufacturing an estimated 1000 Mt in 2005 (47% of global production), followed by India with a production of 130 Mt in 2005 (USGS, 2006).

(D) Global cement production grew from 594 Mt in 1970 to 2200 Mt in 2005, with the vast majority of the growth occurring in developing countries.

(a) BCDA  (b) CDBA  (c) ACDB  (d) BACD

13. (A) CRAs can thus potentially help to allocate capital efficiently across all sectors of the economy by pricing risk appropriately.

(B) By facilitating investment decisions they can help investors in achieving a balance in the risk return profile and at the same time assist firms in accessing capital at low cost.

(C) However, in view of the fact that CRAs rate capital market instruments are regulated by SEBI and that entities regulated by other regulators (IRDA, PFRDA and RBI) predominantly use the ratings, it was felt necessary to institute a comprehensive review of the registration, regulatory and supervisory regime for CRAs.

(D) Credit rating agencies (CRA) play an important role in assessing risk and its location and distribution in the financial system.

(a) DBAC  (b) BDCA  (c) ABCD  (d) CDBA

14. (A) These researchers have become so knowledgeable about their subjects that they have been guiding us to the right place at the right time.

(B) The great increase, during the past decade, in the number of scientists actively involved in observing animals in the wild is very important.

(C) They have guided us in seeing exactly that aspect of animal behaviour that is of particular interest to us.

(D) Almost every group of large animals is now being studied by scientists everywhere.

(a) BDAC  (b) CBDA  (c) DCBA  (d) ACBD

**Answers**

1. (a)  2. (a)  3. (d)  4. (a)  5. (a)  6. (d)  7. (a)  8. (a)  9. (c)  10. (b)  11. (a)  12. (c)  13. (a)  14. (c)

**TEST 2**

No. of Questions: 12  
Time allotted: 30 minutes

Arrange the sentences in order so that they make a logical coherent paragraph.

1. (A) Widely published tables of income levels of all countries indicate that when incomes are higher, the greater is the contribution made by the manufacturing industry.

(B) Countries that have little or no industry are almost invariably poor.

(C) The lesson is clear, to overcome poverty and backwardness, a country must become industrialized.

(D) Industrialization is seen as the key to growth and a prerequisite for development.

(a) CBAD  (b) DCBA  (c) DABC  (d) CABD
2. (A) A wife may not be sure if what her husband is saying means “the end”.
(B) She has found that people’s voices often get higher or shakier when they lie, and they are more likely to stumble over words.
(C) According to DePaulo, changes in voice can be significant.
(D) She should listen closely, not only to what he says, but also to how he says it.
(a) ADCB  (b) ACDB  (c) ADBC  (d) ABCD

3. (A) He pulled popcorn dipped in ketchup out of her mouth with a pair of pliers.
(B) Soon Steven was making horror pictures, using his sisters as victims.
(C) A few years later Steven borrowed his dad’s eight-millimetre movie camera to film *The Last Train Wreck* using his own electric train set.
(D) In one he played a dentist, with his sister Ann as the patient.
(a) CBAD  (b) DACB  (c) DABC  (d) CBDA

4. (A) In bulk processing, a set of standard prices typically emerges.
(B) Competing, therefore, means keeping products flowing, trying to improve quality and getting costs down.
(C) Let us look at the two cultures of competition.
(D) Production tends to be repetitive—much the same from day to day or even from year to year.
(a) CDBA  (b) ABDC  (c) DABC  (d) DCBA

5. (A) A moment later my prospective fiancé reappeared and shoved a ticket to Jiuquan through the hatch.
(B) The queue gazed at me dumbstruck, then broke into a little ripple of applause.
(C) The station master and clerk retreated into the back room.
(D) I lifted it like a trophy.
(a) CABD  (b) ACDB  (c) ACBD  (d) CADB

6. (A) Something magical is happening to our planet.
(B) Some are calling it a paradigm shift.
(C) It is getting smaller.
(D) Others call it business transformation.
(a) ABDC  (b) ACDB  (c) ABCD  (d) ACBD

**Passage 9**

(A) Therefore, the duty of the advocate is to do his best for his client.
(B) That rests with the judge, and it is ultimately for the judge to decide which side is right, and how justice should prevail.
(C) When he was asked what he thought of an advocate supporting a cause that he knew to be bad, Johnson’s answer was that the advocate did not know it to be good or bad till the judge determined it for him and for the others.
(D) But, he must do so fairly, and without concealing from it anything that it is his duty to divulge.
(E) There is a belief that an advocate’s function consists, for the most part, of showing white as black and black as white.
(F) He is, after all, the client’s mouthpiece, and he must put before the court, all aspects of the case that are favourable to his client.
(G) The only answer that one can give to this popular misconception is the famous answer that Johnson gave to Boswell.
(H) But he is not concerned with the final result.

7. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence in the passage?
   (a) C  (b) E  (c) F  (d) G  (e) B

8. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence in the passage?
   (a) F  (b) G  (c) D  (d) C  (e) H

9. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence in the passage?
   (a) C  (b) A  (c) F  (d) G  (e) E

10. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence in the passage?
    (a) A  (b) D  (c) F  (d) B  (e) H
11. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence in the passage?
(a) F (b) C (c) E (d) D (e) A

12. Which of the following will be the SEVENTH sentence in the passage?
(a) D (b) B (c) H (d) A (e) C

Answers
1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d) 11. (a) 12. (c)

PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the given questions.

(A) At the same time, allowing restaurant drivers to take leftovers home in a ‘doggy bag’ is a common phenomenon in the US, but the practice is frowned upon in some EU countries.

(B) An approach to train waste-minimizing habits is through cooking classes, for example, the local authority of Brussels trained 1900 people in 2009 on how to minimize waste.

(C) Caterers can minimize waste by anticipating demand, informed by reservations and customer feedback surveys.

(D) There are similar education opportunities in the hospitality industry as well.

(E) Societal efforts are needed to banish this embarrassment.

(F) The European Parliament has recommended that this practical training be incorporated in school curricula.

[IBPS MO S1-2016]

1. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) F (D) D (E) E

2. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) E (E) D

3. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A (B) E (C) D (D) C (E) B

4. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) E

5. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D (E) F

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below.

(A) “Anything that you touch will turn into gold”—The king was delighted with his good fortune.

(B) Even though he was very rich he always craved for more and more.

(C) Everything he touched turned into gold. He turned trees, grass, tables, chairs, flowers, and vases into gold.

(D) One day, he called his court magician and commanded, “Find me a spell that can get me more treasures than I already have”.

(E) King Midas was a very greedy king.

(F) The magician said, “Your majesty, I can give you a power that no one else in this world has”.

[SBI Junior Associates Pre Exam 2016]

6. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(A) F (B) E (C) B (D) A (E) C

7. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) E (E) D
8. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(A) E  (B) F  (C) D  (D) C  (E) B

9. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(A) B  (B) G  (C) F  (D) E  (E) C

10. Which of the following should be the LAST (SIXTH) sentence after rearrangement?
(A) C  (B) A  (C) B  (D) D  (E) F

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences/group of sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

A. He did whatever work was assigned to him and soon the lion became so fond of him that he promised to give him a cart full of almonds as pension when he (the squirrel) retired.

B. Once a squirrel joined the service of the king of the forest, the lion.

C. The squirrel had waited so long for this day but when he saw the almonds, he was seized with sadness as he realised that they were of no use to him now when he had lost all his teeth.

D. However, he envied other squirrels in the forest because of their carefree life which he could not enjoy as he had to be by the king’s side all the time.

E. He consoled himself with the thought that at the end of his career, he would receive a cart full of almonds, a food that only a few squirrels got to taste in their lifetime.

F. Finally, the day came when it was time for him to retire and as promised the king gave a grand banquet in his honour and presented him with a cart full of almonds.

[SBI Assistant (Clerks) 2014]

11. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A  (B) B  (C) F  (D) D  (E) E

12. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A  (B) C  (C) F  (D) D  (E) E

13. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) E  (B) D  (C) B  (D) F  (E) A

14. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) F  (E) E

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentence (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below.

(A) Owing to these difficulties, the prospects of the banking sector became very uncertain and caused recession.

(B) A progressively growing balance sheet, higher pace of credit expansion, and focus on financial inclusion have contributed to making Indian banking vibrant and strong.

(C) However, amidst all this chaos India’s banking sector has been amongst the few to maintain resilience.

(D) Indian banks have already begun to revise their growth approach to take advantage of these new opportunities.

(E) In the recent times the world economy has witnessed many serious difficulties, the prominent of these being collapse of banking and financial institutions.

(F) The way forward for the Indian banks is to innovate to take advantage of the new business opportunities and at the same time ensure continuous assessment of risks.

[IDBI Bank Officer Exam 2012]

15. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) A  (B) C  (C) D  (D) F  (E) B

16. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) E  (B) F  (C) D  (D) C  (E) A

17. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) C  (B) A  (C) F  (D) D  (E) B

18. Which of the following should be the LAST(SIXTH) sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) B  (B) D  (C) C  (D) E  (E) F

19. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) D  (B) F  (C) C  (D) E  (E) A
Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the question given below them.

(A) Its prevalence reflects very badly on a society that is not able to stop this evil.
(B) Though elimination of child labour is an impossible task considering the current socio-economic scenario of these poor families, the Indian government is committed to the task of ensuring that no child remains illiterate, hungry and without medical care.
(C) Therefore, unless the socio-economic status of the poor families is improved, India has to live with child labour.
(D) The members of these households have to send their children to work, even if the future of these innocent children is ruined, as that is the only choice open for them to survive in this world.
(E) Child labour is, no doubt, an evil that should be done away with at the earliest.
(F) But in a society where many households may have to suffer the pangs of hunger if the children are withdrawn from work, beggars can’t be choosers.

20. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) E   (C) C   (D) F   (E) D

21. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) B   (B) A   (C) C   (D) F   (E) E

22. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) F   (C) D   (D) B   (E) C

23. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) E   (B) A   (C) F   (D) C   (E) D

24. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) C   (C) E   (D) D   (E) B

Directions: Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) The able bodied men of the tribe gathered to discuss how to climb the mountain.
(B) As part of their plundering they kidnapped a baby of one of the families.
(C) One day the mountain tribe invaded those living in the valley.
(D) “We couldn’t climb the mountain. How could you?” they asked. “It wasn’t your baby!” she replied.
(E) There were two tribes in the Andes– one lived in the valley and the other high up in the mountains.
(F) Two days later they noticed the child’s mother coming down the mountain that they hadn’t yet figured out how to climb.

25. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) B   (C) C   (D) D   (E) E

26. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) F   (B) E   (C) D   (D) C   (E) B

27. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) B   (C) C   (D) D   (E) E

28. Which of the following should be the SIXTH (LAST) sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) B   (C) C   (D) D   (E) E

29. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
   (A) A   (B) B   (C) C   (D) D   (E) E

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In this section, each item consists of six sentences of a passage. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as S1 and S6. The middle four sentences in each have been jumbled up and labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark your response accordingly on the answer sheet.
30. S1 While teaching in the class-room, our teacher suddenly fainted.
S6 The headmaster at once sanctioned his leave.
P The headmaster soon joined us and spoke to them in a soft voice.
Q He was told that the patient needed complete rest for a month.
R He was at once taken to the hospital.
S The doctors examined him with serious faces.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) P Q R S  (B) S P Q R  (C) Q P S R  (D) R S P Q

31. S1 The colonial powers had a very simple technique to rule the world.
S6 Partition was the culmination.
P They lumped tribes and people together, played one against the other.
Q India’s provinces were more elaborately designed to play the game of divide and rule.
R Africa was divided, believe it or not, on the basis of the lines of longitude and latitude.
S They also purchased the loyalties of those locals who were needed as supports for the colonial presence.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) P R S Q  (B) P S R Q  (C) S P Q R  (D) R P S Q

32. S1 The bank opened at 10.00 a.m.
S6 The safe was empty.
P The peon opened the safe and returned the keys to the manager.
Q The manager and the peon went to the safe in the vault.
R The manager and the peon looked into the safe.
S They were shocked at what they saw there.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) Q R P S  (B) Q P R S  (C) S Q R P  (D) Q P S P

33. S1 The crowd swelled round the thief.
S6 They were followed by the crowd which left the thief alone.
P Suddenly he whipped out a knife from under his shirt.
Q The thief stood quiet, his head hung in shame.
R The two young men holding him were scared by the sight of the shining knife.
S They took to their heels.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) Q P R S  (B) S Q P R  (C) S P Q R  (D) R Q S P

34. S1 The old man wanted to cross the road.
S6 Holding him by hand the driver helped him to cross the road.
P The driver got off and came to him.
Q He was fed up and was about to return.
R Then a car stopped in front of him.
S He waited for a long time.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) S Q R P  (B) S P R Q  (C) Q R S P  (D) P S R Q

35. S1 The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.
S6 Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.
P He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.
Q He will not expect you to be polite and use elaborate grammatical phrases.
R Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.
S If you shout, “Please! Charing Cross! Which way?” you will have no difficulty.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) S R Q P  (B) S R P Q  (C) R Q P S  (D) R S P Q
36. S1 When a lamb is born its mother may die.  
   S6 If a means of overcoming this natural tendency is found, the lives of millions of lambs can be saved.  
   P Thus there will nearly always be both motherless lambs and sheep without lambs.  
   Q However a sheep which has lost its own lamb will not feed or look after a motherless lamb.  
   R At the same time some new born lambs are too weak to live.  
   S This happens in large flocks where many sheep give birth to lambs at the same time.  
   The proper sequence should be:  
   (A) P Q S R    (B) S R Q P    (C) S R Q P    (D) S R P Q

37. S1 People very seldom have everything they want.  
   S6 Out decision indicates our scale of preference and, therefore, our priorities.  
   P Usually we have to decide carefully how to spend our income.  
   Q They may all seem important, but their true importance can be measured by deciding which we are prepared to live without.  
   R When we exercise our choice, we do so according to our personal scale of preferences.  
   S In this scale of preference essential commodities come first, then the kind of luxuries which help us to be comfortable, and finally those non-essentials which give us personal pleasure.  
   The proper sequence should be:  
   (A) P S Q R    (B) P R S Q    (C) Q P S R    (D) R P Q S

38. S1 On 5th October 1818, when young Lincoln was approaching his tenth year, his mother Nancy died of fever.  
   S6 His total education at school comprised only about a year during which he, however, managed to master reading, writing, spelling and some arithmetic.  
   P She was illiterate, but she brought with her several books, among which were The Pilgrim’s Progress, Sindbad the Sailor, Robinson Crusoe and Aesop’s Fables.  
   Q Lincoln always acknowledged this moral and intellectual debt to his step-mother.  
   R The following year, his father married Sarah Bush Johnson, a widow with three children.  
   S These books provided Lincoln with a mass of knowledge.  
   The proper sequence should be:  
   (A) R P Q S    (B) P S R Q    (C) R P S Q    (D) P S Q R

39. S1 Crude oil obtained from the field is taken to a refinery for treatment.  
   S6 Lubricating oils of various grades are obtained last of all.  
   P The gas that comes off later is condensed into paraffin.  
   Q This allows substances with different boiling points to be separated.  
   R The first vapours to rise when cooled provide the finest petrol.  
   S The commonest form of treatment is heating.  
   The proper sequence should be:  
   (A) S Q R P    (B) R S P Q    (C) S R P Q    (D) R P Q S

40. S1 It was said that the eclipse of the Sun would be visible from Benaras.  
   S6 The spectacle was vastly more extraordinary.  
   P For it was not to look at the moon silhouette that we had rowed out that morning on the Ganges; it was to look at the Hindus looking at it.  
   Q Not that we minded.  
   R But it needed more than smoked glass to see it; the eye of faith was also indispensable and that, alas, we did not possess.  
   S Partial to the point of being nonexistent, the eclipse remained, for us at last, unseen.  
   The proper sequence should be:  
   (A) R S Q P    (B) P S Q R    (C) P S Q R    (D) S Q R P

41. S1 Feeling thoroughly annoyed with himself and his luck, the fisherman bent over the bridge to see where his keys had gone.  
   S6 There was nothing left for him to do but walk sadly home.  
   P His anti-thief lock had immobilized his car.  
   Q There he discovered that he had locked the doors and could not get in  
   R As he did so, the bridge collapsed and he fell into the river, this was the last straw.  
   S The fisherman crawled out of the river and went back to his car.
42. S1 The open and disguised unemployment in the rural areas is often thought to be due entirely to population growth and no doubt this is an important contributory factor.
S6 The lack of capital can explain a low level of productivity but it cannot explain a lack of opportunities.
P It is said that they cannot work because they lack ‘capital’.
Q It is the product of human work
R But those who hold this view still have to explain why additional people cannot do additional work.
S But what is ‘capital’?
The proper sequence should be:
(A) PQRS (B) RQPS (C) RSQP (D) QRPS

43. S1 To use information— to enjoy it, to profit from it— one must have access to it.
S6 In free societies, the presumption is in favour of free flow.
P And access to information and technologies that communicate information is not an assured right in many parts of the world.
Q The choice is essentially between efforts to control the flow of information and efforts to encourage it.
R Public policies, for example, will profoundly shape our lives in this new age.
S Such policies are founded on fundamental philosophical assumptions concerning political freedoms to communicate and receive information.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) PQSR (B) PRSQ (C) QPSR (D) SPQR

44. S1 AIDS is the most dreaded disease of modern times, as it results in the slow and painful death of its victim.
S6 As it is difficult to detect it early, the best method is to go in for a special AIDS test.
P Of course, it is possible that a person with one or two or any of these symptoms may not have AIDS at all.
Q The affected person seems to have nothing wrong with his body at the initial stages.
R But as the disease takes root, he begins to suffer general weakness, loss of weight, a mild unidentified fever and night sweat.
S It is difficult to detect the symptoms of AIDS at the outset.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) SQRP (B) PRSQ (C) QPSR (D) SQPR

45. S1 Mineral oil originates from the carcasses of tiny creatures and from plants that live in the sea.
S6 Their pressure generates heat, which transforms the marine deposits into crude oil.
P As a result, it prevents decompositions of the marine deposits underneath.
Q Over millions of years, they form large deposits on the seabed, and ocean currents cover them with a blanket of sand and silt.
R As this material hardens, it becomes sedimentary rock and thus shuts out the oxygen.
S The layers of sedimentary rock become thicker and thicker.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) PQRS (B) QRPS (C) RSPQ (D) SRQP

46. S1 Mango has been commercially cultivated in the Indo-Burma-Malayan region of South-East Asia for many years.
S6 Mango trees are valuable not only for their fruit, but also for wood.
P Other species are seen in parts of the tropics, and grow well wherever fairly humid conditions prevail, where temperatures do not fall too low, and where there is a long dry season.
Q Its cultivation has only spread to other parts of the world in relatively recent times.
R Its fruits are highly valued and play an important role in the diet of people living in tropical areas.
S Among the different species, Mangifera indica is cultivated most widely.
The proper sequence should be:
(A) PRSQ (B) QPRS (C) QSRP (D) RQPS

47. S1 Ronald Ross was born in Almora, in the Himalayas in 1857.
S6 Manson directed him to an effective study of the disease and with his help, Ross solved the mystery in three year
P He began to feel that he ought to try to do something about it.
Q He was educated in England and returned to India as an officer in the Indian Medical Service.

[CDS Exam 2013]
R  He started to study malaria and during a vacation to England, met Patrick Manson and studied tropical diseases under him.
S ! His medical conscience was stirred by the appalling disease and misery with which he was surrounded in the course of his work.

The proper sequence should be
(A) SRPQ  (B) QSPR  (C) PQRS  (D) RPSQ

48. S1 Science has turned the world into one unit.
S6  Practically every part of the world has friendly or hostile relationship with every other part.
P  Nowadays, such pleasing illusions are difficult to have
Q  Since that time they have been coming closer to each other
R  Before the 16th century, America and the Far East were almost unrelated to Europe.
S.  Augustus in Rome and Han Emperor in China, simultaneously imagined themselves masters of the world.

The proper sequence should be
(A) PQES  (B) RSQP  (C) SRPQ  (D) RQSP

49. S1 Plants need carbon for building the tissue of their bodies.
S6  Thus through a complex process called photosynthesis; Plants receive their requirements from the soil and sun.
P  The breaking up of carbon dioxide into its components requires energy, which they derive from the sun
Q  Plants’ other needs of nutrients are derived from the soil and water through their roots.
R  They derive this carbon from the carbon dioxide in the air.
S  They break up the carbon dioxide, absorb the carbon and discharge oxygen into the air for animals to breathe.

The proper sequence should be
(A) QSPR  (B) RSPQ  (C) SQRP  (D) PRQS

50. S1 I searched for my friend all day
S6  When I woke up, the Sun was already above the horizon
P  Although I was weary and hungry, I was not discouraged.
Q  I crept in and lay on the ground with my bag for a pillow.
R  When midnight came, I felt that I could not walk much further
S  At last I came to a place where the pavement was raised and had a hollow underneath.

The proper sequence should be
(A) PRSQ  (B) PSQR  (C) RPSQ  (D) SRQP

51. S1 While on a fishing trip last summer, I watched an elderly man fishing off the edge of a dock.
S6  Cheerfully, the old man replied “Small frying pan”.
P  “Why didn’t you keep the other big ones?” I asked
Q  He caught an enormous trout, but apparently not satisfied with its size, he threw it into the water
R  He finally caught a small pike, threw it into his pail, and smiling happily prepared to leave
S  Amazed, I watched him repeat this performance.

The proper sequence should be
(A) PSQR  (B) QSRP  (C) PQSR  (D) QPSR

52. S1 Mr. Johnson looked at his watch.
S6  He always says to his friends at the office: ‘It is nice to have breakfast in the morning, but it is nicer to lie in bed’.
P  He was late as usual, so he did not have time for breakfast.
Q  Then he washed and dressed
R  He ran all the way to the station and he arrived there just in time for the train
S  It was half past seven and he got out of bed quickly

The proper sequence should be
(A) PSQR  (B) SQPR  (C) SRQP  (D) RSQP

53. S1 The essence of democracy is the active participation of the people in government affairs.
S6  By and large it is the actual practice of our way of life.
P  When the people are active watchmen and participants, we have that fertile soil in which democracy flourishes
Q  Our democracy is founded upon a faith in the overall judgment of the people as a whole
R
When the people do not participate, the spirit of democracy dies.
S
When the people are honestly and clearly informed, their commonsense can be relied upon to carry the nation safely through any crisis.
The proper sequence should be
(A) RPSQ  (B) PRSQ  (C) SPQR  (D) PSRQ

54. S1 Always remember that regular and frequent practice is essential if you are to learn to write well.
S6 If you keep your eyes and ears open, you will find plenty of things to write about.
P
Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare.
Q
Writing is ninety-nine percent hard work and one percent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of writing, the better.
R
It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write.
S
You learn to write by writing.
The proper sequence should be
(A) SRPQ  (B) RPSQ  (C) SPRQ  (D) QPSE

55. S1 Human ways of life have steadily changed.
S6 During the last few years change has been even more rapid than usual.
P
From that time to this, civilization has always been changing.
Q
About ten thousand years ago, man lived entirely by hunting.
R
Ancient Egypt–Greece – the Roman Empire –the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages – the Renaissance – the age of modern science and modern nations – one has succeeded the other and history has never stood still.
S
A settled civilized life began only when agriculture was discovered.
The proper sequence should be
(A) QSRP  (B) QSPR  (C) RSQP  (D) SPEQ

56. S1: A boy tried to discover how wasps find their way home.
S6: These wasps flew straight home.
P
He carried them two miles away and let them go.
Q
First, he marked each of a number of wasps with a white spot.
R
He then put them into a paper box.
S
To do this, he carried out a test on them.
The proper sequence should be
(A) P S Q R  (B) S R Q P  (C) S Q R P  (D) Q P S R

57. S1: Rivers have played a great role in our lives.
S6: That was how Sindhu was pronounced by some foreigner.
P
It is famous as the Indus valley civilization.
Q
Communication and trade depended on the rivers for centuries.
R
Who does not know that the very term India originated from Indus?
S
One of the earliest civilizations of the world flourished on the river Sindhu.
The proper sequence should be
(A) S R Q P  (B) R S P Q  (C) Q S P R  (D) P R S Q

58. S1: The next day Hiralal woke early.
S6: He could find nothing inside them except two letters.
P
Then he began to take out the bags containing the silver coins and the currency notes.
Q
Three of the bags were empty.
R
After washing his face and hands he went back to his bedroom.
S
Suddenly his heart seemed to stop beating.
The proper sequence should be
(A) Q S P R  (B) R P S Q  (C) P Q R S  (D) S P Q R

59. S1: My friend had a dog.
S6: He took it to the veterinary hospital.
P
He was very much upset.
Q
Two days later it returned home.
R: Its right ear had been torn off.
S: One day he could not find the dog anywhere.
The proper sequence should be
(A) R P S Q  (B) P S Q R  (C) S P Q R  (D) S Q R P

60. S1: A water tap is a device for turning on and off a flow of water.
S6: The washer is made of a flexible material such as a rubber or plastic.
P: The metal parts of a water tap are usually made of brass because brass resists corrosion.
Q: The other part is a washer which is fixed to the bottom of the rod.
R: One is a rod with a handle on the top.
S: It has two important parts.
The proper sequence should be
(A) P Q R S  (B) S R Q P  (C) P Q S R  (D) P R S Q

61. S1: Now these two types of courage, physical and moral, are very distinct.
S6: Moral courage is a higher and rarer virtue than physical courage.
P: I have known many men who had marked physical courage, but lacked moral courage.
Q: On the other hand, I have seen men who undoubtedly possessed moral courage but were very cautious about taking physical risks.
R: But I have never met a man with moral courage who wouldn’t, when it was really necessary, face bodily danger.
S: Some of them were in high places but they failed to be great in themselves because they lacked it.
The proper sequence should be
(A) P Q R S  (B) S R Q P  (C) P S R Q  (D) Q S R P

62. S1: Forests have an influence on the climate of a region.
S6: Thus we see that forests in a region often make the climate cooler.
P: Much of the rain that falls beneath the trees dissolves plant food in the soil.
Q: This gives to the air over the forest a coolness which is felt by balloonists and aviators three thousand feet above the earth.
R: The plants absorb all the food and much of the water, but the rest of the water is breathed out through the leaves into the air.
S: This is taken up by the roots of plants and carried upward to the leaves.
The proper sequence should be
(A) Q S R P  (B) P S Q R  (C) R S P Q  (D) S Q P R

63. S1: Albert Edward did very well.
S6: He then appointed a manager to take care of it.
P: He started looking for a place to open the new shop.
Q: He started his shop with great enthusiasm.
R: He did so well that he began to think of opening another shop.
S: One fine morning he found it on a nearby street.
The proper sequence should be
(A) P Q R S  (B) R S P Q  (C) R P S Q  (D) P S R Q

64. S1: Why do birds migrate in spite of the heavy loss of life on the way?
S6: The migration of birds thus is a fascinating study, indeed.
P: But birds also migrate during winter.
Q: Primarily they migrate during the summer.
R: Also they cannot endure the summer heat.
S: And the main reason now is not hunger but availability of the nesting sites.
The proper sequence should be
(A) Q P S R  (B) P Q R S  (C) R S P Q  (D) Q R P S

65. S1: Though hard to please and easily offended, Johnson had a most humane and benevolent heart.
S6: He got her a job and put her into a virtuous way of living.
P: There he discovered she was one of those wretched persons who had fallen into the lowest state of vice, poverty and disease.
Q: Going home one evening, he found a poor woman lying in the street and took her upon his back and carried her to his house.
R: Soon she was restored to health.
S: Instead of harshly scolding her, he had her taken care of with all tenderness.

The proper sequence should be
(A) P Q R S    (B) S R Q P    (C) P R Q S    (D) Q P S R

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In this question, there are five sentences A, B, C, D and E. Four of these five sentences contribute to one main idea when these sentences are formed into a paragraph. One sentence does not contribute to that main idea. That sentence is your answer.

[MCET MBA Exam 2016]

66. Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?
   - A. Software is eating the world but we are presented with an abundance of value being generated for consumers.
   - B. Except that this time, there hasn’t been half as much noise from, Internet users—or in the media—as there was in the case of Free Basics Plan.
   - C. As per ‘a news article, Telecom companies wish to curb Internet speed to 64 kbps in order to ensure fair usage.
   - D. While the debate around Net Neutrality in the country seems to have been settled for now, Internet activists and Telecom companies could be at loggerheads very soon once again.
   - E. This was in response, to a TRAI Consultation paper that recommended download speed in a broadband connection to ensure equitable access to usage.

   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) E

67. Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?
   - A. Scientists are about to learn exactly what spending a year in space does to a person, after two astronauts returned from a 340 day trip to the International Space Station.
   - B. Commander Scott Kelly will be of particular interest to NASA scientists—his identical twin, Mack, stayed on Earth.
   - C. Every object in the Universe that has mass exerts gravitational pull, or force on every other mass.
   - D. That means scientists can compare the two and see exactly what sort of changes happen after a year in space.
   - E. Some of those findings have already emerged. NASA has said that Scott Kelly is now two inches taller than his brother.

   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) E

68. Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?
   - A. The authorities will soon make it difficult for so-called wilful defaulters from getting fresh equity or debt from the public.
   - B. Bad credit loans can offer a number of advantages that can make one’s life easier.
   - C. The move will mark yet another offset by the Government to crack down on the problem of bad loans.
   - D. A wilful defaulter is a company or individual who borrowed money and has no intention of paying it back.
   - E. The authorities will, however, allow such entities to raise funds through rights issues or share sales to institutional investors.

   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) E

69. Which of the following sentences does not contribute to the main idea of the paragraph?
   - A. Houses these days provide very limited space to develop such interests such as gardening or growing smaller farm animals.
   - B. Home sales rose about 15% in the October–December quarter to 78 million sq ft from the preceding quarter across the country’s top eight property markets.
   - C. After a lull of almost two years in the luxury residential sector, high-end developments are making a comeback in the city.
   - D. The country’ most valuable property has been spurred by rising demand.
   - E. In a slightly slow market, both the pricing of the product and the project itself matter to end-users.

   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) E

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Given below are the jumbled sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentence of the jumbled paragraph are given in correct order. Arrange the middle sentences in the correct sequence.

[CLAT 2012]

70. (i) On one hand, we are proud of being Indians,
   (ii) On the other hand, we behave as if we were still at the dawn of our civilization.
14.38  ■  Objective English

(iii) Murder of our own brothers and sisters is not the way to please Ram or Rahim,
(iv) the citizens of the land where Buddha and Gandhi taught
(v) the principles of love and non-violence
(vi) nor does it fetch us any prosperity
(A) (iii), (iii), (iv), (v)    (B) (iii), (iv), (v), (ii)    (C) (iv), (v), (iii), (ii)    (D) (iv), (v), (ii), (iii)

71. (i) On the basis of experiments with rats,
(ii) health experts here say that
(iii) exercise more and consume vitamins,
(iv) they will live up to 100 years or more.
(v) if humans eat less
(vi) and be vigorous in their eighties and nineties
(A) (iii), (iii), (v), (iv)    (B) (ii), (v), (iii), (iv)    (C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (v)    (D) (v), (ii), (iii), (iv)

72. (i) The release of atomic energy is the greatest achievement which science has yet attained.
(ii) but the first invention to which their discoveries were applied was a bomb.
(iii) The atom was split by physicists whose minds were set on the search for knowledge,
(iv) It was more deadly than any other weapon invented so far.
(v) It is with dread that scientists regard the first use to which their greatest discovery was put
(vi) However, they are gratified by the numerous applications of atomic energy for peaceful and constructive purposes.
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)    (B) (v), (iii), (ii), (iv)    (C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (v)    (D) (iv), (v), (iii), (ii)

73. (i) The problem of food is intimately connected with population.
(ii) Wages will seldom rise in proportion to the rising prices.
(iii) The market is governed by demand and supply.
(iv) Without enough food, such people lack health, strength of efficiency
(v) If too many people demand goods to go round, prices will rise and poor classes will starve.
(vi) They fall an easy prey to all sorts of diseases.
(A) (iii), (v), (ii), (iv)    (B) (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)    (C) (i), (iv), (ii), (v)    (D) (iv), (ii), (v), (iii)

74. (i) India’s message has always been one of love and peace.
(ii) our Buddha was the light of Asia
(iii) It has been a source of light and wisdom to the rest of the world.
(iv) Ashoka, moved by the horrors of Kalinga War, adopted the message of non-violence.
(v) The greatest apostle of nonviolence in recent years was Mahatma Gandhi
(vi) He shook the foundation of the British rule in India through non-violence.
(A) (ii), (v), (iii), (iv)    (B) (iv), (ii), (iii), (v)    (C) (v), (iv), (iii), (ii)    (D) (iii), (ii), (iv), (v)

Directions: Rearrange the following eight sentences/group of sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.
(A) During the examination the invigilator noticed the chits and despite Rajesh’s plea for innocence asked him to leave the examination hall.
(B) At this point Ravish realized his mistake and felt guilty, so he immediately confessed his misdeed to the invigilator and left the examination hall;
(C) Rajesh forgave Ravish because Ravish had not only accepted his mistake on time but also had not let Rajesh be punished for the wrong reason.
(D) Ravish and Rajesh were in college and had been friends since childhood. However, Ravish did not trust Rajesh.
(E) Another Student – Satish – who had seen Ravish hiding something in Rajesh’s desk stood up and informed the invigilator of what he had seen.
(F) One day Ravish decided to test Rajesh’s friendship and so during one of the college examinations Ravish went early to class and hid some chits in Rajesh’s desk.
(G) Rajesh did not believe Satish; instead, he was furious that Satish had falsely blamed his friend and agreed that he would leave his examination only if Ravish was kept out of the matter.
(H) After the examination was over Ravish apologized to Rajesh and promised that he would be a good friend from then onwards.

75. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) G    (B) H    (C) E    (D) D    (E) C

[CLAT 2012]
Directions: Rearrange the following eight sentence/group of sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the question given below them.

(A) Both Ram and Sham realized their mistake and were ashamed about what they had said.
(B) Vivek happened to overhear their conversation and was very angry with both of them for criticizing the tree.
(C) Two friends, Ram and Sham, were seeking respite from the searing heat of the midday sun when they saw a huge leafy tree.
(D) “It’s a plain tree,” said his friend. “Don’t waste your time looking for fruits. It produces neither edible fruits nor good wood. It’s one of the most useless trees around.”
(E) “How can you say such a thing when you’re enjoying the shade of this beautiful tree at this very moment?” snapped Vivek unable to control his anger.
(F) They took shelter under the huge leafy tree and soon felt cool and refreshed.
(G) Busy belittling the tree both Ram and Sham did not notice that another person, Vivek was lying on the other side of the tree taking shelter.
(H) “What sort of tree is this? Does it produce edible fruits?” asked Ram.

76. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) C  (B) D  (C) E  (D) F  (E) G

77. Which of the following should be the EIGHTH (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) E

78. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) F

79. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) A  (B) B  (C) G  (D) F  (E) E

80. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) A  (B) B  (C) E  (D) F  (E) G

81. Which of the following should be the EIGHT (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) A  (B) B  (C) D  (D) E  (E) F

82. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) D  (B) E  (C) F  (D) G  (E) H

83. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) A  (B) B  (C) C  (D) D  (E) E

84. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after the rearrangement?
   (A) D  (B) E  (C) F  (D) G  (E) H
**Answer Keys**

**BANKING EXAMINATIONS**

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (A) 12. (C)
13. (D) 14. (E) 15. (E) 16. (E) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (D) 20. (B) 21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (E)
25. (C) 26. (A) 27. (E) 28. (D) 29. (B)

**UPSC EXAMINATIONS**

30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (B) 33. (A) 34. (A) 35. (C) 36. (D) 37. (B) 38. (C) 39. (A) 40. (A) 41. (C)
42. (B) 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (B) 48. (D) 49. (B) 50. (A) 51. (B) 52. (B) 53. (A)
54. (D) 55. (B) 56. (C) 57. (C) 58. (B) 59. (C) 60. (B) 61. (B) 62. (B) 63. (C) 64. (D) 65. (D)

**B-SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS**

66. (A) 67. (C) 68. (B) 69. (A)

**MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS**

70. (D) 71. (B) 72. (C) 73. (A) 74. (D) 75. (A) 76. (C) 77. (C) 78. (D) 79. (D) 80. (D) 81. (A)
82. (D) 83. (C) 84. (A)
Words Pairs in English

Simple vocabulary questions consist of finding similar meanings (Synonyms) or opposites (Antonyms) of a word. However, sometimes the questions are made a bit complex when students have to find out, not only the meaning/opposite but also to pair up words with suitable words provided.

In each of the following questions, four words are given of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. You are required to find the two words that are nearly the same or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

1. (A) Fallacy (B) Advantage  (C) Dictum (D) Endorse
   (1) B-D   (2) C-D  (3) A-C  (4) A-D  (5) A-B

   **Answers** 'fallacy' and 'dictum' are opposite to each other, whereas 'advantage' and 'endorse' are not nearly the same or opposite in meaning to each other and not either to ‘fallacy’ or ‘dictum’.

2. (A) Proximate (B) Elevated  (C) Nimble (D) Agile
   (1) A-B   (2) B-C  (3) A-C  (4) B-D  (5) C-D

   **Answers** 'nimble' and agile’ have similar meanings, whereas ‘proximate’ and ‘elevated’ are not similar or opposite to other words.

3. (A) Notion (B) Symbol  (C) Concept (D) Message
   (1) A-B   (2) B-C  (3) A-C  (4) C-D  (5) B-D

   **Answers** ‘notion’ and ‘concept’ have similar meaning, whereas ‘symbol’ or ‘message’ are not either completely opposite or similar.

4. (A) Limpid (B) Luscious  (C) Acrid (D) Benign
   (1) A-B   (2) B-C  (3) C-D  (4) B-D  (5) A-C

   **Answers** ‘luscious’ is delicious or smooth, whereas ‘acrid’ is unpleasant or sharp, so both these words are nearly opposite to each other.
### Answers

‘asinine’ and ‘ridiculous’ are nearly similar in meaning, that is idiotic or foolish.

### WORKOUT 1

In each of the following questions four words are given, of which two words are nearly the same or opposite in meaning. Find the two words that are similar or opposite in meaning and indicate the number of the correct letter combination provided in the options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>Option D</th>
<th>Choice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Transit</td>
<td>Unilocular</td>
<td>Permanent</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
<td>(1) A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>Dreadful</td>
<td>Secretive</td>
<td>Formidable</td>
<td>(5) B-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ambience</td>
<td>Convenient</td>
<td>Atmosphere</td>
<td>Degradation</td>
<td>(5) B-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Submissive</td>
<td>Benevolent</td>
<td>Uninvolved</td>
<td>Uncharitable</td>
<td>(4) A-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Gaiety</td>
<td>Carnage</td>
<td>Massacre</td>
<td>Invocation</td>
<td>(4) A-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Desecrate</td>
<td>Describe</td>
<td>Damage</td>
<td>Descent</td>
<td>(5) A-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Asinine</td>
<td>Profound</td>
<td>Intelligent</td>
<td>Cruel</td>
<td>(5) A-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Vivacious</td>
<td>Weird</td>
<td>Rabid</td>
<td>Fanatical</td>
<td>(5) A-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Feed</td>
<td>Avoid</td>
<td>Hoick</td>
<td>Eschew</td>
<td>(5) A-B</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Stupendous</td>
<td>Calm</td>
<td>Livid</td>
<td>Pretentious</td>
<td>(5) A-C</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Shambles</td>
<td>Flexible</td>
<td>Periodic</td>
<td>Organized</td>
<td>(5) A-B</td>
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<td>12.</td>
<td>Prophetic</td>
<td>Strange</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Sterling</td>
<td>(5) B-C</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Plunge</td>
<td>Grouch</td>
<td>Grumble</td>
<td>Despite</td>
<td>(5) B-D</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Debility</td>
<td>Strength</td>
<td>Prosperity</td>
<td>Sociability</td>
<td>(5) A-D</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>Enormous</td>
<td>Malign</td>
<td>Absorb</td>
<td>Slander</td>
<td>(5) A-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Diminutive</td>
<td>Intellige nt</td>
<td>Large</td>
<td>Prolific</td>
<td>(5) C-D</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Recluse</td>
<td>Pandemic</td>
<td>Transparent</td>
<td>Opaque</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>Eudemonia</td>
<td>Extol</td>
<td>Eulogise</td>
<td>Enhemerise</td>
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<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>D</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>(A) Audacious</td>
<td>(B) Venturous</td>
<td>(C) Abstruse</td>
<td>(D) Silent</td>
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<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>(A) Exaggeration</td>
<td>(B) Reiteration</td>
<td>(C) Imagination</td>
<td>(D) Reception</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>(A) Concentration</td>
<td>(B) Dissociation</td>
<td>(C) Distraction</td>
<td>(D) Deliberation</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>(A) Expanded</td>
<td>(B) Proclaimed</td>
<td>(C) Shrank</td>
<td>(D) Facilitated</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>(A) Interminable</td>
<td>(B) Long</td>
<td>(C) Endless</td>
<td>(D) Interfering</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>(A) Surfaced</td>
<td>(B) Nurtured</td>
<td>(C) Created</td>
<td>(D) Developed</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>(A) Cutting</td>
<td>(B) Establishing</td>
<td>(C) Transferring</td>
<td>(D) Pruning</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>(A) Indelible</td>
<td>(B) Erasable</td>
<td>(C) Insignificant</td>
<td>(D) Temporary</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>(A) Implies</td>
<td>(B) Leads</td>
<td>(C) Confirms</td>
<td>(D) Connotes</td>
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<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>(A) Intangible</td>
<td>(B) Restless</td>
<td>(C) Vast</td>
<td>(D) Meager</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>(A) Fixed</td>
<td>(B) Stiff</td>
<td>(C) Indelible</td>
<td>(D) Soapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>(A) Proximity</td>
<td>(B) Brevity</td>
<td>(C) Agreement</td>
<td>(D) Proposition</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>(A) Suffuse</td>
<td>(B) Deplete</td>
<td>(C) Fight</td>
<td>(D) Delay</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>(A) Forensic</td>
<td>(B) Defectible</td>
<td>(C) Leaflike</td>
<td>(D) Charming</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>(A) Benevolent</td>
<td>(B) Alarming</td>
<td>(C) Charitable</td>
<td>(D) Stupendous</td>
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<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>(A) Convenient</td>
<td>(B) Intolerant</td>
<td>(C) Endurant</td>
<td>(D) Protestant</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>(A) Eject</td>
<td>(B) Spread</td>
<td>(C) Mark</td>
<td>(D) Sprout</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>(A) Push</td>
<td>(B) Thrive</td>
<td>(C) Flourish</td>
<td>(D) Arrange</td>
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<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>(A) Refuse</td>
<td>(B) Discourage</td>
<td>(C) Lurk</td>
<td>(D) Hide</td>
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<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>(A) Delirious</td>
<td>(B) Confluent</td>
<td>(C) Curt</td>
<td>(D) Gracious</td>
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<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>(A) Punishment</td>
<td>(B) Divergence</td>
<td>(C) Confluence</td>
<td>(D) Confidence</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Answers**

MOCK TESTS

TEST 1

No. of Questions: 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 2</th>
<th>Option 3</th>
<th>Option 4</th>
<th>Option 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>(A) Affected</td>
<td>(B) Desolate</td>
<td>(C) Anxious</td>
<td>(D) Lonely</td>
<td>(1) B-D</td>
<td>(2) B-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>(A) Disruption</td>
<td>(B) Largesse</td>
<td>(C) Affection</td>
<td>(D) Meanness</td>
<td>(1) B-D</td>
<td>(2) C-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>(A) Awful</td>
<td>(B) Envious</td>
<td>(C) Pleasant</td>
<td>(D) Fair</td>
<td>(1) A-B</td>
<td>(2) B-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>(A) Serene</td>
<td>(B) Jealous</td>
<td>(C) Identical</td>
<td>(D) Calm</td>
<td>(1) A-B</td>
<td>(2) A-C</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>(A) Prosper</td>
<td>(B) Intense</td>
<td>(C) Seldom</td>
<td>(D) Frequent</td>
<td>(1) A-D</td>
<td>(2) B-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>(A) Tiresome</td>
<td>(B) Ferocious</td>
<td>(C) Dubious</td>
<td>(D) Violent</td>
<td>(1) A-D</td>
<td>(2) B-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>(A) Concise</td>
<td>(B) Elegant</td>
<td>(C) Indifferent</td>
<td>(D) Indecorous</td>
<td>(1) B-C</td>
<td>(2) A-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>(A) Handy</td>
<td>(B) Sparse</td>
<td>(C) Redundant</td>
<td>(D) Exhausted</td>
<td>(1) A-C</td>
<td>(2) B-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>(A) Enthralling</td>
<td>(B) Respecting</td>
<td>(C) Projecting</td>
<td>(D) Alluring</td>
<td>(1) A-B</td>
<td>(2) B-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>(A) Conversion</td>
<td>(B) Desistance</td>
<td>(C) Substitution</td>
<td>(D) Cessation</td>
<td>(1) A-B</td>
<td>(2) C-D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers

1. (1) 2. (1) 3. (5) 4. (3) 5. (4) 6. (2) 7. (5) 8. (2) 9. (4) 10. (4)
The ‘fill in the blanks’ or ‘sentence completion’ questions are meant to test your ability in several ways. First, the question tests your ability to grasp the context of a sentence even with some of the words missing. Second, the question tests your vocabulary as demonstrated by your ability to select the correct words to complete the given sentence; so that it becomes a sound, logical, meaningful, verbal statement of the sort that a person with communication skill would be expected to make. Third, the question seeks to check your ability to recognize the finer relationships between various parts of a sentence. There may be various formats of these questions as illustrated below.

**FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS**

**SET-I**

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four choices to complete the sentence:

1. Gandhiji was a humble man known for his ________.
   (a) sweetness  (b) pleasantness  (c) modesty  (d) kindness

2. The accused ________ having made any statement.
   (a) rejected  (b) denied  (c) refused  (d) declined

3. If I ________ you, I would have told him the truth.
   (a) am  (b) were  (c) was  (d) and

4. The father divided his property among his sons lest they ________ quarrel afterwards.
   (a) should  (b) may  (c) would  (d) might

5. Indians need sincere leaders, not people of ________ integrity.
   (a) doubting  (b) doubtful  (c) doubtless  (d) double

*Answers*

1. (c)  2. (b)  3. (b)  4. (a)  5. (b)

**SET-II**

Sometimes, sentences with two blanks are given and two sets of words have to be selected from the answer choices to complete the sentence.
1. Although he had shown himself to be ________ in the most dangerous of situations in both war and peace, he revealed himself as ________ in the social atmosphere of the female-dominated drawing room.
(a) reliable/self-assured (b) interpid/craven (c) calm/cavalier (d) None of these

2. The opposition had ________ such strong arguments against his position on the sugar muddle, that even his most loyal adherents deserted him, and he was forced to ________.
(a) fabricated/resist (b) marshalled/acquiesce (c) tendered/concentrate (d) tendered/resignation

3. Economic goods are those goods which are ________ in quantity as compared to ________ demand.
(a) expensive/it (b) limited/their (c) stable/its (d) available/those

4. Lockout is the closure of a factory by ________ when there is labour dispute and fear ________ damage to machinery and property.
(a) employees/for (b) employer/in (c) government/with (d) employer/of

5. The rebels of the LTTE ________ outright an invitation by the Sri Lankan Prime Minister, to send ________ proposals to end the decade-old ethnic conflict.
(a) have/their (b) rejected/for (c) rejected/their (d) accepted/her

Answers
1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (c)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT 1
In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with prepositions. Four alternative sets are suggested, for each question. Choose the correct preposition or set of prepositions as required in by the question.

1. The medium and long term goals will be to continue this process to ________ the pace of demographic transition and achieve population stabilization by 2045.
(a) advance (b) expend (c) accelerate (d) diverse

2. The functions of Parliament are not only ________ in nature, but considerable in volume.
(a) differently (b) varied (c) variable (d) magnitude

3. Plantation crops ________ a large group of crops.
(a) declare (b) substitute (c) make (d) constitute

4. ________, translation training courses of 3 months were being conducted at the Headquarters in New Delhi.
(a) Surprisingly (b) Suddenly (c) Somehow (d) Initially

5. India is the largest ________ of mango, banana, cheeku and acid lime.
(a) discoverer (b) manufacturer (c) executor (d) exporter

6. Increases in sales by several hundred percent are not ________.
(a) unusual (b) incredible (c) outstanding (d) astonishing

7. Reduction in excise duties was a key ________ of the fiscal stimulus package announced in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis and its impact on the economy.
(a) inherent (b) basic (c) fundamental (d) component

8. Among manufactured exports, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, and chemicals and related products registered high growth, while textiles export growth was ________.
(a) moderate (b) reserved (c) extreme (d) excessive

9. In last year’s economic survey, the weaknesses ________ to availability and quality of services data were highlighted.
(a) beside (b) nearly (c) related (d) approximate
10. There was no structural ___________ in passenger fares and freight tariff during 2011–12.
   (a) management    (b) change    (c) advancement    (d) differences

11. Since tourism does not fall under a single heading in India’s National Accounts Statistics, its contribution has to be ___________.
   (a) appraised    (b) guessed    (c) conclude    (d) estimated

12. The commodity futures market ___________ the price discovery process and provides a platform for price risk management in commodities.
   (a) distinguishes    (b) forwards    (c) simplifies    (d) facilitates

13. The Indian telecom sector has ___________ tremendous growth over the past decade.
   (a) witnessed    (b) worked    (c) attended    (d) participated

14. Today, the Indian telecom network is the second largest in the world ___________ China, which leads this sector
   (a) beside    (b) preceding    (c) earlier    (d) after

15. A liberal policy regime and ___________ of the private sector have played an important role in transforming the agricultural sector.
   (a) involvement    (b) incorporation    (c) entry    (d) link

16. As ___________ to private modes of transport, public transport is more energy efficient and less polluting.
   (a) contrast    (b) compared    (c) segregate    (d) parallel

17. The difference between mass gains and losses, ___________ over one year, is known as the annual mass balance.
   (a) allotted    (b) guessed    (c) anticipated    (d) measured

18. Metamorphic rocks are ___________ in the Earth where there is high temperature and great pressure.
   (a) formed    (b) planned    (c) molded    (d) structured

19. The Sun and the Moon ___________ to be about the same size when observed from Earth.
   (a) arise    (b) develop    (c) present    (d) appear

20. Reserves of a bank ___________ the health of the institution.
   (a) announced    (b) demonstrate    (c) express    (d) indicate

21. This operating point ___________ cost savings and efficiencies in the solar collectors and thermal energy storage systems.
   (a) implement    (b) prevent    (c) provides    (d) approve

22. Large sums are ___________ on education and health care in the backward States. But the results are not there.
   (a) applied    (b) allocated    (c) donated    (d) spent

23. The reserve fund is ___________ in first class securities.
   (a) invested    (b) superimposed    (c) advanced    (d) devoted

24. Education is a strong ___________ of poverty status.
   (a) requirement    (b) predictor    (c) discolor    (d) exposure

25. The study ___________ that the largest group of street children in Chennai work as coolies.
   (a) announced    (b) informed    (c) introduced    (d) revealed

26. The Earth constantly tries to ___________ a balance between the energy that it receives from the Sun and the energy it emits back out to space.
   (a) conserve    (b) control    (c) maintain    (d) provide

27. Climate change is already having ___________ on animal and plant species throughout the United States.
   (a) issues    (b) disputes    (c) pressures    (d) impacts

28. Higher educational attainment of the household head is ___________ with a lower probability of entering poverty.
   (a) associated    (b) amalgamated    (c) assimilated    (d) estimated
29. Those with little margin to maintain a decent life for themselves often rely ____________ on provisions from local ecosystems.
   (a) precisely               (b) exactly       (c) personally           (d) directly
30. Land reform ____________ refers to redistribution of land from the rich to the poor.
   (a) approximately         (b) usually       (c) naturally            (d) differently
31. He _________ the gathering in impressive English.
   (a) directed               (b) approached   (c) undertaken           (d) addressed
32. ____________, as part of a periodic change in membership there have also been several changes to our Editorial Board.
   (a) Cleverly               (b) Finally      (c) Perfectly            (d) Positively
33. Adaptation has become an ____________ part of any climate change strategies.
   (a) usual                  (b) foremost    (c) independent          (d) required
34. Mineral resources are ____________ and difficult to find.
   (a) uncommon               (b) scarce      (c) incomplete           (d) inconsistent
35. Institutional and financial regimes have a(n) ____________ impact upon the socio-economic efficiency of infrastructure.
   (a) assumption             (b) approximate (c) slight              (d) direct
36. The retail sector of India is vast, and has huge ____________ for growth and development, as the majority of its constituents are un-organized.
   (a) potential              (b) security     (c) availability          (d) facility
37. The boundary ____________ air and lethal gas can be extremely sharp; even a single step upslope may be adequate to escape death.
   (a) around                 (b) among        (c) with                 (d) between
38. As a result, there is a need for ____________ more innovative schemes to attract large-scale investment into infrastructure.
   (a) awakening              (b) locating     (c) recognizing          (d) introducing
39. ____________ and poor governance have been major problems in many countries.
   (a) Corruption             (b) Fault       (c) Systems              (d) Misuse
40. Growth had ____________ 15.5 per cent in 2012–13 and then started decelerating.
   (a) needed                 (b) extended       (c) reached             (d) performed
41. Let’s find out why Pluto is no longer ____________ a planet.
   (a) perceived              (b) considered   (c) observed             (d) referred
42. The cell was ____________ first and named by Robert Hooke in 1665.
   (a) discovered             (b) invented     (c) determined           (d) recognized
43. In terms of spatial distribution, rainfall during this season was most conducive for augmenting agricultural ____________ this year.
   (a) consumption            (b) saving       (c) labour               (d) output
44. Greenhouse gases ____________ into the atmosphere cause this long-wave radiation to increase. Thus, heat is trapped inside of our planet and creates a general warming effect.
   (a) appeared               (b) released     (c) exposed              (d) revealed
45. Photosynthesis is a ____________ that removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and converts it into organic carbon and oxygen that feeds almost every ecosystem.
   (a) formation              (b) growth       (c) movement             (d) process
46. Central co-operative banks ____________ all the business of a joint stock bank.
   (a) direct                 (b) manage       (c) conduct              (d) account
47. 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
48. Manpower development is then taken up to provide ________ labour force of appropriate skills and quality to different sectors so that there is rapid socioeconomic development and there is no mismatch between skills required and skills available.

(a) comfortable  (b) suitable  (c) common  (d) adequate

49. Rising air temperatures ___________ the physical nature of our oceans.

(a) transform  (b) induce  (c) modify  (d) affect

50. Sliders travel along a thin film of water located at the ________ of the glacier.

(a) crystal  (b) pole  (c) support  (d) bottom

Answers

1. (c)  2. (b)  3. (d)  4. (d)  5. (a)  6. (a)  7. (d)  8. (a)  9. (c)  10. (b)  11. (d)  12. (d)  13. (a)  14. (d)  15. (a)  16. (b)  17. (d)  18. (a)  19. (d)  20. (d)  21. (c)  22. (d)  23. (a)  24. (b)  25. (d)  26. (c)  27. (d)  28. (a)  29. (d)  30. (b)  31. (d)  32. (b)  33. (c)  34. (b)  35. (d)  36. (a)  37. (d)  38. (d)  39. (a)  40. (c)  41. (b)  42. (a)  43. (d)  44. (b)  45. (d)  46. (c)  47. (a)  48. (d)  49. (d)  50. (d)

WORKOUT 2

These type of questions are designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. You will find incomplete sentences and beneath each sentence you will see words or phrases marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1. I am reading a book these days that beautifully __________________________
   (a) described the Banyan Tree—the National tree of India
   (b) describe a Banyan Tree—the National tree of India
   (c) give a description of the Banyan Tree—the National tree of India
   (d) describes the Banyan Tree—the National tree of India

2. Under the reverse repo operation, the RBI borrows money from the banks, __________________
   (a) draining liquidity out from the system
   (b) drains liquid out of the system
   (c) so as the liquidity is drained off the system
   (d) draining the liquidity amidst the system

3. By 2009, less than half of the passenger car production by the largest six Japanese producers ______ in Japan.
   (a) was undertaken
   (b) had been operated
   (c) were pursued
   (d) was executed

4. Over 90 per cent of coal is __________ the electricity sector.
   (a) won by
   (b) earmarked by
   (c) consumed by
   (d) retained on

5. __________ can arise out of Off-market Trades or Market Trades.
   (a) Registrations  (b) Alterations  (c) Allocation  (d) Transfers

6. The burger giant __________ its year-end store count in a newspaper article last month.
   (a) confessed
   (b) disclosed
   (c) retaliated
   (d) engaged

7. The doctor advised him to include mango in his diet, _______ of Vitamins A, C and D.
   (a) that is adequate
   (b) that provided him
   (c) which is richly supplied
   (d) which is a rich source

8. At a very young age, he __________ as a mining engineer.
   (a) activated his life
   (b) arrived at his destiny
   (c) began his career
   (d) train himself

9. Money ________ consists of coins, paper money and bank deposits that can be withdrawn.
   (a) as an advance
   (b) as it implies
   (c) as a means of salary
   (d) as a means of payment
10. The first shipment to Australia is of 500 units of the cars and the total car exports to Australia are __________ to be in the range of 15,000 per annum.
   (a) detailed  (b) expected  (c) ascertain  (d) approximated

11. Major chemicals undergo several stages of processing __________ into downstream chemicals.
   (a) to renovate  (b) to be improved  (c) so as to be adapted  (d) to be converted

12. In an effort to bring the problem under control, the Indian Government has recently __________ for prevention of pollution of the Ganges.
   (a) disciplined a way out  (b) supervised an act  
   (c) dominate the action  (d) drawn up an action plan

13. The company is ranked as the world’s fourth largest two-and three-wheeler manufacturer and is a brand well known __________.
   (a) across several countries in the world  (b) positioned among the various countries 
   (c) acceptable over the globe  (d) working around the world

14. A good transport system performing in logistic activities brings benefits not only to service quality __________.
   (a) alone to company’s competition  (b) but also to the competitive company 
   (c) and also to company competitiveness  (d) but also to company competitiveness

15. In pursuance of the __________ in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, the Administrative Tribunals set-up under it exercise original jurisdiction in respect of service matters of employees covered by it.
   (a) conditions entertained  (b) provision contained  
   (c) requirements list  (d) provisions adjusted

16. When a person is given certain duties to perform, he must be __________.
   (a) given necessary authority also  (b) enforced with law as well 
   (c) assigned necessary duties  (d) able to realize the law

17. __________ 1000 species of fish have been identified.
   (a) As many as  (b) As many  (c) As much as  (d) Much as

18. Not until a monkey is several years old __________ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
   (a) it begins  (b) does it begin  (c) and begin  (d) beginning

19. __________ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
   (a) It is calcium  (b) That calcium  
   (c) Calcium  (d) Alongwith calcium

20. Almost everyone fails __________ on the first try.
   (a) in passing his driver’s test  (b) to pass his driver’s test  
   (c) to have passed his driver’s test  (d) passing his driver’s test

21. Spielburg is going to be nominated to receive the Academy Award for the best director, __________?
   (a) won’t he  (b) didn’t he  (c) doesn’t he  (d) isn’t he

22. __________ to watch football everyday?
   (a) Do people in your country like  (b) People in your country like  
   (c) May people in your country like  (d) Have people in your country like

23. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot __________.
   (a) must restore  (b) must be restoring 
   (c) must have been restored  (d) must restored

24. The speaker is __________.
   (a) very well acquainted with the subject  (b) recognized as an authority who knows, a great deal in terms of the subject 
   (c) someone who knows well enough about the subject which he has undertaken to do the speaking  
   (d) a person who has close awareness of the subject that he speaks about so much
25. After seeing the movie “The Day of the Jackal”, ________.
   (a) the book was read by many people
   (b) the book made many people want to read it
   (c) many people wanted to read the book
   (d) the reading of the book interested many people

26. ________ the formation of the sun, the planets, and other stars begin with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
   (a) Except that
   (b) Accepted that
   (c) It is accepted that
   (d) That is accepted

27. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to ________.
   (a) the driving of a car
   (b) when you drive a car
   (c) driving a car
   (d) when driving a car

28. Fast-food restaurants have become popular because many working people want ________.
   (a) to eat quickly and cheaply
   (b) eating quickly and cheaply
   (c) eat quickly and cheaply
   (d) the eat quickly and cheaply

29. Although the weather in Kodaikanal is not ________ to have a year round tourist season, it has become a favourite summer resort.
   (a) goodly enough
   (b) good enough
   (c) good as enough
   (d) enough good

30. Although most adopted children want the right to know who their natural parents are, some who have found them wish that they ________ the experience of meeting.
    (a) hadn’t
    (b) didn’t have had
    (c) hadn’t had
    (d) hadn’t have

31. The consumer price index lists ________.
    (a) how a much cost every scooter
    (b) how much does every car cost
    (c) how much every car costs
    (d) how much are every car cost

32. Canada does not require that US citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and ________.
    (a) Mexico does neither
    (b) Mexico doesn’t either
    (c) neither Mexico does
    (d) either does Mexico

33. As soon as ________ with an aerial salt, water is formed.
    (a) a base will react
    (b) a base reacts
    (c) a base is reacting
    (d) the reaction of a base

34. Several of these washes and dyers are not in order and ________.
    (a) need to be repairing
    (b) repairing is required of them
    (c) require that they be repaired
    (d) need to be repaired

35. Thirty-eight national sites are known as parks, another eighty-two as monuments and ________.
    (a) the another one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
    (b) the other one hundred seventy-eight as historical sites
    (c) seventy-eight plus one hundred more as historical sites
    (d) as historical sites one hundred seventy-eight

36. A telephone recording tells callers ________.
    (a) what time the movie starts
    (b) what time starts the movie
    (c) what time does the movie start
    (d) the movie starts what time

37. To answer accurately is more important than ________.
    (a) a quick finish
    (b) finishing quickly
    (c) to finish quickly
    (d) you finish quickly

38. Having been selected to represent the Association of Indian Managers at the International Convention, ________.
    (a) the members applauded him
    (b) he gave a short acceptance speech
    (c) a speech had to be given by him
    (d) the members congratulated him

39. Not until a student has mastered algebra ________ the principals of geometry, trigonometry and physics.
    (a) he can begin to understand
    (b) can he begin to understand
    (c) he begins to understand
    (d) begins to understand
40. It costs about thirty rupees to have a tooth _________.
   (a) filling  (b) filled  (c) to fill  (d) fill

**Answers**

1. (d)  2. (a)  3. (a)  4. (c)  5. (d)  6. (b)  7. (d)  8. (c)  9. (d)  10. (b)  11. (d)  12. (d)  
13. (a)  14. (d)  15. (b)  16. (a)  17. (a)  18. (b)  19. (c)  20. (b)  21. (d)  22. (a)  23. (c)  24. (a)  
25. (c)  26. (c)  27. (c)  28. (a)  29. (b)  30. (c)  31. (c)  32. (b)  33. (b)  34. (d)  35. (b)  36. (a)  
37. (b)  38. (b)  39. (b)  40. (b)

**WORKOUT 3**

Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair to make the sentences meaningful.

1. In India, particularly considering the prevalent differences between ____________ and tariffs, alternate schemes for rural electrification are unlikely to succeed unless the resultant tariffs are perceived to be _____________.
   (a) people……better  (b) industry…….cheaper
   (c) subsidiaries……manageable  (d) costs…….reasonable

2. ____________ in India has been the ________ of Small and Marginal Farmers.
   (a) Systems…….outcome  (b) Water…….tenure
   (c) Agriculture…….preserve  (d) Fertilizers…….possessed
   (e) Farmers…….future

3. ____________ keep the environment clean, by ____________ on animal carcasses.
   (a) Birds………eating  (b) Animals……..feeding
   (c) Fish……….gulping  (d) Vultures…….scavenging
   (e) Machines…….encroach

4. The researcher had been ____________ for some information when suddenly he ____________ that he had noted down some of the facts in his diary.
   (a) aspiring…..responded  (b) hunting ….realized
   (c) looking……enquired  (d) levelled…….suggested
   (e) generating…….remembered

5. Power to ____________ the constitution ________ in Parliament.
   (a) change…….rests  (b) amend……..vests
   (c) read…….directs  (d) revise…….rests
   (e) recommend…….vest

6. A wet coal feed requires more oxygen ________ and faces a loss in ________ from the evaporation of water.
   (a) consumed…….deficient  (b) burning……using
   (c) use…….efficient  (d) consumption…….efficiency
   (e) deficiency…….efficiency

7. The ____________ has shifted ____________ producer to customer.
   (a) limitation…..by  (b) capability……with
   (c) costly…..via  (d) power…..from
   (e) energy…….by

8. ____________ have been an integral part of all successful rural electrification programmes ________ the world ranging from developed countries like the USA to developing countries in Latin America and Asia.
   (a) Money…….besides  (b) Subsidies…….across
   (c) Votes…….through  (d) Currency…….with
   (e) Coins……...about

9. The series of ________ banknotes are ________ by the Reserve Bank of India as legal tender.
   (a) arranged…….organized  (b) constitutional…….issued
10. Processed chemicals are used _____ agriculture and industry as _______ materials such as adhesives, unprocessed plastics, dyes, and fertilizers.
   (a) for……affiliated  
   (c) in… auxiliary  
   (e) as….labour

   (b) through….cooperative  
   (d) by….governmental

11. The Indian diamond __________ industry took _______ in the 1960s.
   (a) metal……search  
   (c) cut….notice  
   (e) jubilee……ages

   (b) processing…..roots  
   (d) searching…..chances

12. Any trade carried out without the __________ of the clearing corporation is called off-market trade, i.e. trades cleared and settled without the _______ of National Securities Clearing Corporation of India Limited (NSCCL).
   (a) imagination….investigation  
   (c) participation….intervention  
   (e) envision……participation

   (b) sounding……negotiation  
   (d) action……act

13. The origins of the __________ co-operative banking movement in India can be ________ to the close of nineteenth century.
   (a) India….regarded  
   (c) annual…..invested  
   (e) quarterly……incorporated

   (b) urban….traced  
   (d) bimonthly…..resolved

14. ________ and streams become acidic (pH value goes down) when the water itself and its surrounding soil cannot buffer the acid rain enough to ________ it.
   (a) Pipes........neutralize  
   (c) Lakes.....neutralize  
   (e) Boats……navigate

   (b) Mountains……evacuate  
   (d) Rainfalls........hold

15. Nursery business is highly seasonal, concentrated in the __________ and __________.
   (a) nations, states  
   (c) months, days  
   (e) winters, monsoon

   (b) school, college  
   (d) people, nations

16. When I am an autocrat, I am __________ in the extreme. My direct method is to __________ power and control.
   (a) perfectionist ..... explore  
   (c) dominating ..... seek  
   (e) elaborate ..... develop

   (b) autocratic ...... engulf  
   (d) possessive ...... reject

17. The fear __________ when feeling incompetent is the fear of being humiliated, embarrassed and __________.
   (a) endowed ...... criticised  
   (c) consistent ...... damaged  
   (e) imbued ...... exposed

   (b) afflicted ...... downtrodden  
   (d) associated ...... vulnerable

18. Gopal was frustrated with Sunder who would not __________ himself to a deadline. Sunder claimed he was working well without a deadline, but Gopal __________ and finally prevailed.
   (a) encourage ...... enforced  
   (c) cooperate ...... stipulated  
   (e) declare ...... pressurized

   (b) inculcate ...... ordered  
   (d) commit ...... persisted

19. I am not easily __________ by pressures that would interfere with accomplishing the goals of my unit. I stick with my __________.
   (a) pessimistic ...... views  
   (c) discouraged ...... achievements  
   (e) demurred ...... projections

   (b) swayed ...... convictions  
   (d) empowered ...... organisation
20. Coercion sometimes leads to the ________ of short-term goals, but its drawbacks far ________ its advantages.
   (a) realization …… damage
   (b) appreciation …… percolate
   (c) accomplishment …… outweigh
   (d) achievement …… crumble
   (e) destination …… magnify

21. The teacher must ________ the unique style of a learner in order to ________ it to the desired knowledge.
   (a) advocate …… direct
   (b) perpetuate …… develop
   (c) appreciate …… focus
   (d) absorb …… maintain
   (e) discover … harness

22. Not all counties benefit ________ from liberalization, the benefits tend to ________ first to the advantaged and to those with the right education to be able to benefit from the opportunities presented.
   (a) equally …… generate
   (b) richly …… downgrade
   (c) suitably …… ascribe
   (d) uniformly …… percolate
   (e) judiciously …… facilitate

23. He has ________ sense of words. Therefore, the sentence he constructs are always ________ with rich meaning.
   (a) profound …… pregnant
   (b) distinguished …… loaded
   (c) terrific …… tempted
   (d) meaningful …… full
   (e) outstanding …… consistent

24. He was an ________ musician, had been awarded the George Medal during the second world war and ________ with the title of Rai Bahadur.
   (a) outstanding …… popularized
   (b) underestimated …… declared
   (c) accomplished …… honoured
   (d) impressive …… assigned
   (e) obdurate …… proclaimed

25. Whether it be shallow or not, commitment is the ________, the bedrock of any ________ loving relationship.
   (a) expression …… perfunctory
   (b) foundation …… genuinely
   (c) manifestation …… deep
   (d) key …… alarmingly
   (e) basis …… absorbing

26. Many people take their spirituality very seriously and ________ about those who do not worrying about them and ________ them to believe.
   (a) think …… criticising
   (b) pride …… appraising
   (c) rationalize …… enabling
   (d) wonder …… prodding
   (e) ponder …… venturing

27. The world’s supply of coal is being ________ in such a way that with demand continuing to grow at present rates reserves will be …… by the year 2050 unless new reserves are found soon.
   (a) consumed …… completed
   (b) depleted …… exhausted
   (c) reduced …… argument
   (d) burnt …… destroyed
   (e) utilised …… perished

28. If you are ________ you tend to respond to stressful situations, in a calm, secure, steady and ________ way.
   (a) resilient …… rational
   (b) obdurate …… manageable
   (c) propitious …… stable
   (d) delectable …… flexible
   (e) supportive …… positive

29. Management can be defined as the process of ________ organisational goals by working with and through human and non-human resources to ________ improve value added to the world.
   (a) getting …… deliberately
   (b) managing …… purposefully
   (c) targeting …… critically
   (d) realising …… dialectically
   (e) reaching …… continuously
30. If you are an introvert, you __________ to prefer working alone and if possible, will __________ towards projects where you can work by yourself or with as few people as possible.
   (a) like …… depart  
   (b) advocate …… move  
   (c) tend …… gravitate  
   (d) express …… attract  
   (e) feel …… follow

31. Despite __________ knowledgeable, he remained __________ all through.
   (a) having …… ignorant  
   (b) of …… doubtful  
   (c) owing …… through  
   (d) having …… enriched  
   (e) being …… poor

32. He used to __________ the point that victory in any field needs __________ courage.
   (a) emphasize …… little  
   (b) stress …… exemplary  
   (c) refute …… no  
   (d) dismiss …… formidable  
   (e) distract …… enormous

33. We will call off the agitation if the Chairman gives an __________ that there will be no __________ of workers.
   (a) linking …… harrassment  
   (b) assurance …… need  
   (c) explanation …… demand  
   (d) opportunity …… place  
   (e) undertaking …… retrenchment

34. It is a noble quality to __________ the good and __________ the bad.
   (a) retain …… preserve  
   (b) imitate …… pretend  
   (c) appreciate …… condemn  
   (d) criticize …… ape  
   (e) ignore …… eliminate

35. Using __________ designs to __________ the importance of others is not an healthy act.
   (a) nefarious …… undermine  
   (b) architectural …… elevate  
   (c) fictitious …… enhance  
   (d) brittle …… activate  
   (e) proper …… shrink

36. The so-called civilised human race has __________ and ill-treated small and large animals in an attempt to prove its __________.
   (a) abused …… supremacy  
   (b) misuse …… power  
   (c) cruelty …… altruism  
   (d) advocated …… worthlessness  
   (e) beaten …… generosity

37. With large classes, it is difficult for teachers to __________ regular essay type questions for homework because __________ long answers would take too much time.
   (a) consider …… writing  
   (b) revalue …… concise  
   (c) pursue …… feeling  
   (d) handling …… weighing  
   (e) evaluate …… marking

38. India’s __________ over the past half century since independence has been unique and __________ in many ways.
   (a) thinking …… feeling  
   (b) development …… commendable  
   (c) victory …… celebrating  
   (d) crash …… overbearing  
   (e) regress …… praiseworthy

39. Despite being the __________ partner in the relationship, the franchiser doesn’t always have all the __________.
   (a) sincere …… limitations  
   (b) vulnerable …… powers  
   (c) active …… losses  
   (d) dominant …… advantages  
   (e) authoritative …… legalities

40. Ours is a democracy and any __________ or use of force is out of question. Methods of __________ and education are best suited to a democratic regime.
   (a) attempt …… coercion  
   (b) compulsion …… persuasion  
   (c) judgement …… prayer  
   (d) inhuman …… apprehension  
   (e) implied …… technology
Answers
1. (d)  2. (c)  3. (d)  4. (b)  5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (d)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (c)  11. (b)  12. (c)
13. (b)  14. (c)  15. (e)  16. (c)  17. (e)  18. (d)  19. (b)  20. (c)  21. (e)  22. (d)  23. (a)  24. (c)
25. (b)  26. (d)  27. (b)  28. (a)  29. (d)  30. (c)  31. (e)  32. (b)  33. (e)  34. (c)  35. (a)  36. (a)
37. (e)  38. (b)  39. (d)  40. (b)

MOCK TESTS

TEST 1

No. of Questions : 19  Time allotted : 12 minutes

Pick out the most effective word from the given to make the sentences meaningful.

1. As air temperatures rise, water becomes less ____________ and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below.
(a) dense    (b) crowded    (c) loaded    (d) rushed
2. Algae, a plant that ____________ food for other marine life through photosynthesis, is vanishing due to ocean warming.
(a) organize    (b) construct    (c) produces    (d) create
3. For some time, those in geographic circles have debated whether there are four or five oceans on ____________.
(a) universe    (b) earth    (c) surface    (d) sphere
4. As tiny air bubbles are eventually forced out by the increasing pressure the glacier appears ____________, a sign of highly dense, airless ice.
(a) crowded    (b) abrasive    (c) improved    (d) blue
5. In the state emblem, ____________ by the Government of India on 26 January 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view.
(a) confirmed    (b) followed    (c) selected    (d) adopted
6. No person should be given any authority unless certain duties have been ____________ to him. Authority should always follow responsibility.
(a) placed    (b) assigned    (c) declared    (d) devoted
7. Accountability is always ____________.
(a) straight    (b) horizontal    (c) downward    (d) upward
8. Mango (Manigfera indica) is the ____________ fruit of India.
(a) national    (b) public    (c) domestic    (d) general
9. A study by the Chicago Federal Reserve found that “every exchange interviewed had experienced one or more errant algorithms” and ____________ “limits on the number of orders that can be sent to an exchange within a specified period of time.”
(a) estimated    (b) recommended    (c) announced    (d) asked
10. Fashions have always ____________ creation of demand in this industry, especially after the rise of retailers and control of the commodity chain.
(a) influenced    (b) estimated    (c) permitted    (d) sophisticated
11. An ____________ was made to use data series for sales and production that would capture all vehicles with four wheels or more used as “passenger cars” in each of the countries.
(a) attack    (b) intention    (c) objective    (d) attempt
12. People need the ____________ that a health care provider has the required professional competence and is bound by an enforceable professional code to act strictly in good faith and in the interest of the patient.
(a) statement    (b) assurance    (c) service    (d) bond
13. In 2015 our company plans to add 10 new markets with Australia being the latest ______ to the list.
   (a) competition    (b) plan    (c) entrant    (d) system

14. There is some evidence consistent with the view that some form of switching may have been ____________ in the United States and Europe in the second quarter this year.
   (a) occurring    (b) obtaining    (c) appearing    (d) arising

15. _______ there have been significant ore resources, India’s gold production has shown a decline over the years.
   (a) Whereas    (b) Despite    (c) Nevertheless    (d) Although

16. A company must never allow the ____________ of high dividend to be funded by borrowing money and worsening its debt–equity ratio.
   (a) handling    (b) administration    (c) distribution    (d) composition

17. The rate ____________ by the RBI to aid this process of liquidity injection is termed as the repo rate.
   (a) merged    (b) stimulated    (c) boost    (d) charged

18. The ____________ of Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985 opened a new chapter in the sphere of administering justice to the aggrieved government servants.
   (a) commitment    (b) role    (c) confident    (d) enactment

19. Banks need to take into ____________ various behavioral and motivational attributes of potential consumers for a financial inclusion strategy to succeed.
   (a) registration    (b) allotment    (c) account    (d) authorization

Answers
1. (a)  2. (c)  3. (b)  4. (d)  5. (d)  6. (b)  7. (d)  8. (a)  9. (b)  10. (a)  11. (d)  12. (b)
13. (c)  14. (a)  15. (d)  16. (c)  17. (d)  18. (d)  19. (c)

TEST 2

No. of Questions: 16  Time allotted : 10 minutes
Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair of words to make the sentences meaningfully complete.

1. The ______ manner of the officer ______ all his fears.
   (a) haughty …… aggravated    (b) officious …… levelled
   (c) amiable …… concentrated    (d) fickle …… reduced
   (e) genial …… dispelled

2. To ______ his arguments, he ______ several references.
   (a) vindicate …… refer    (b) press …… announced
   (c) substantiate …… cited    (d) reveal …… declared
   (e) clarify …… averted

3. As censorship was ______ people were ______ the furious battle being fought.
   (a) clammed …… oblivious of    (b) revoked …… indifferent to
   (c) imposed …… unaware of    (d) dispelled …… ignorant of
   (e) levelled …… unmindful of

4. He was ______ by letter that he had ______ selected.
   (a) informed …… been    (b) told …… not
   (c) stated …… finally    (d) offered …… been
   (e) communicated …… not

5. Giving unfair ______ to one’s relatives in the matter of appointments and such other benefits is ______.
   (a) punishment …… parochialism    (b) advantage …… nepotism
   (c) benefits …… pragmatism    (d) preferences …… chauvinism
   (e) leverage …… communalism
6. The Vidhan Sabha voted to __________ the ban __________ drinking.
   (a) invoke …… for   (b) revoke …… of
   (c) prohibit …… prevented   (d) repeal …… on
   (e) refrain …… from

7. Our army is __________ __________ the border of the neighbouring country.
   (a) posted …… with   (b) accumulated …… for
   (c) assembled …… at   (d) deployed …… along
   (e) fighting …… on

8. The teacher __________ his students __________ being late to school.
   (a) shouted …… at   (b) reprimanded …… for
   (c) reminded …… with   (d) narrated …… of
   (e) taught …… for

9. The dimensions of the __________ are known and the solution is __________ on.
   (a) problem …… agreed   (b) theory …… dealt
   (c) measures …… decided   (d) risks …… tempered
   (e) danger …… looked

10. There is so much __________ between the two sisters that it is __________ to know one from the other.
    (a) resemblance …… difficult   (b) identity …… impossible
    (c) equality …… easy   (d) disparity …… undesirable
    (e) similarity …… obvious

11. With this realization, the people suddenly found themselves left with __________ moral values and little ethical __________.
    (a) obsolete … perspective   (b) established … grasp
    (c) protentous … insinuation   (d) extreme … judgement

12. These avant garder thinkers believe that the major peace movements are ineffective because the thinking that underlies these movements is old-fashioned, confused, __________ and out-of-step with the findings of __________ science.
    (a) stimulating … natural   (b) delusionary … behavioral
    (c) loaded … true   (d) uncertain … physical

13. The fact that a business has __________ does not create an __________ on it to give away its prosperity.
    (a) proposed … imperative   (b) halted … insensitivity
    (c) incorporated … indecision   (d) accumulated … aspect

14. It is usually a good thing when a discussion is taken firmly by the hand and led down from the heights of __________ to the level ground of hard __________.
    (a) ridiculosity … sublimity   (b) audacity … sincerity
    (c) fantasy … fact   (d) speculation … reality

15. Electronic eavesdropping technology has become so __________ that the comparatively little law on the subject has become as __________ as the horse and buggy.
    (a) repulsive … fictitious   (b) omnivoruous … ridicules
    (c) sophisticated … outmoded   (d) clandestine … entangled

16. It really looked as if the outclassed Portuguese were about to make as __________ an exit from the __________ as had the Italians.
    (a) ignominious … competition   (b) differential … forum
    (c) emphatic … cavern   (d) surreptitious … vista

Answers

1. (e)  2. (c)  3. (c)  4. (a)  5. (b)  6. (d)  7. (d)  8. (b)  9. (a)  10. (a)  11. (b)  12. (b)
13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (c) 16. (a)
PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

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

1. After a ________ review it was found that many financial institutions don’t have proper ________ in place and could unwillingly be financing illegal activities.
   (A) routine......checks  
   (B) periodic......space  
   (C) schedule......standard  
   (D) custom......timing

2. The main reason youth unemployment has ________ in this region is the depth of the recession in these countries and the chances of improvement are ________ unless governments kick-start their economies.
   (A) fallen......negligible  
   (B) risen......visible  
   (C) grown......create  
   (D) soared......remote

3. As the country as a whole more than half the population ________ regular electricity as connections to the national grid are ________ and generators are expensive.
   (A) deficient......dependable  
   (B) want......running  
   (C) lack......unenviable  
   (D) short......faded

4. It is ________ that 400 Indian passengers will want to fly in or out of the country by the 2050 and unless the airport facility is improved it will be ________ to handle this traffic.
   (A) though......easier  
   (B) assume......worrisome  
   (C) estimated......difficult  
   (D) typical......perfect

5. Reform is set to gain ________ as much of the spadework for a vibrant economy such as ________ laws on taxes and banking are underway.
   (A) steam......specializing  
   (B) advantage......fix  
   (C) pace......amending  
   (D) tame......modify

6. A plethora of cultural talent ________ the spectators busy at a talent hunt programme where students from various colleges get together to ________ their mettle in various contests.
   (A) tried......show  
   (B) kept......prove  
   (C) caught......puzzle  
   (D) held......learn

7. They work hard not because of the ________, but because of their inner urge.
   (A) desire  
   (B) drive  
   (C) energy  
   (D) incentive

8. His ________ background has made him so docile.
   (A) famous  
   (B) lucrative  
   (C) rich  
   (D) humble

9. It is ________ for everyone to abide by the laws of the land.
   (A) expected  
   (B) obligatory  
   (C) meant  
   (D) optional

10. ________ he is a hard worker, his quality of work is not of a desirable level.
    (A) Despite  
    (B) Because  
    (C) Although  
    (D) Somehow

11. In spite of repeated instructions, he ________ the same mistakes.
    (A) commits  
    (B) detects  
    (C) corrects  
    (D) imitates

12. The students ________ not reach on time ________ of the transport strike.
    (A) can......as  
    (B) could......because  
    (C) may......account  
    (D) will......despite

[IBPS SO Exam 2015]

[IBPS CWE (Bank Clerk) Exam 2015]

[LIC ADO Exam 2015]
13. They were ________ to vacate that house as ________ as possible.
   (A) asked......soon       (B) ordered......easy
   (C) shown......early   (D) told......later

14. The teacher ________ the concept by ________ practical examples.
   (A) showed......telling  (B) gave......speaking
   (C) found......looking   (D) explained......quoting

15. The manager told us ________ Ramesh was very anxious ________ the meeting.
   (A) about......in       (B) that......before
   (C) like......during   (D) the......for

16. She did not tell ________ that she ________ attended the party.
   (A) Someone......have   (B) no one......has
   (C) him......not   (D) anyone......had

17. After carefully ________ the situation, the farmer sympathized ________ the mule.
   (A) scrutinizing......on  (B) assessing......with
   (C) observing......through   (D) fighting......by
   (E) ignoring......for

18. Once there lived a cunning fox who always ________ to ________ others with his awful acts.
   (A) wished......cheating (B) desired......betrayed
   (C) thought......fooling   (D) tried......deceive
   (E) longed......between

19. I ________ a friend named Raj who ________ a horse ranch in the city.
   (A) has......buys       (B) need......holds
   (C) possess......run     (D) have......owns
   (E) got......sells

20. As night ________ in the heights of the mountains, Ramesh could not ________ anything.
   (A) fell......see       (B) darkened......view
   (C) rose......advice     (D) dive......perceive
   (E) become......get

21. Survival of mankind ________ is in danger due to ________ of atomic weapons.
   (A) himself......perpetuation (B) themselves......regularization
   (C) only......provocation       (D) itself......proliferation
   (E) self......invention

22. What goes into making a marriage work can only be ________ by trial and error and couples are best left to ________ out what works.
   (A) discovered......translate   (B) regulated......find
   (C) learnt......figure       (D) seen......thrash

23. The producer is known to ________ with new stars and fresh talent, and though there have been a few hits and misses, this filmmaker totally ________ for the new breed.
   (A) try......demands   (B) experiment......vouches
   (C) sign......goes     (D) produce......promises

24. The Government stated that it had the ________ right to use as much force as was necessary to regain control of areas ________ by terrorists.
   (A) free......marked       (B) practical......left
   (C) legitimate......dominated   (D) basic......undertaken

25. Obesity and alcohol ________ together to ________ the risk of liver disease in both men and women.
   (A) act......increase   (B) result......aggravate
   (C) taken......arrest     (D) put......heighten
26. There were screams, chills and thrills _______ at the discotheque the other night as the director along with the producers hosted a party to _______ the success of their latest horror flick.
   (A) combined......downplay  (B) alike......mourn
   (C) experiences......mark  (D) galore......celebrate

27. When you want to digitalize a city _______ with millions, you don’t bet _______ the odds.
   (A) proceeding......into  (B) teeming......against
   (C) undergoing......adhere  (D) falling......above

28. The numbers _______ by the legitimate online music service providers indicate that a growing number of users are _______ to buy music.
   (A) morphed......ignoring  (B) labelled......thriving
   (C) figured......fanatic  (D) touted......willing

29. If India is _______ on protecting its resources, international business appears equally _______ to safeguard its profit.
   (A) dreaded......fragile  (B) stubborn......weak
   (C) bent......determined  (D) approaching......settled

30. Brands _______ decision-simplicity strategies make full use of available information to _______ where consumers are on the path of decision making and direct them to the best market offers.
   (A) diluting......divulge  (B) tempting......maintain
   (C) imputing......overdrive  (D) pursuing......assess

31. Lack of financing options, _______ with HR and technological _______ make small and medium enterprises sector the most vulnerable component of our economy.
   (A) except......loophole  (B) coupled......challenges
   (C) armed......benefits  (D) registered......strategies

32. Shweta has _______ in Chennai all her life.
   (A) lives  (B) living
   (C) lived  (D) seeing

33. Jimmy _______ avoids playing tennis on weekdays as it is very tiring.
   (A) rarely  (B) usually
   (C) greatly  (D) highly

34. Mr. Bose _______ working in the bank for the last fifteen years.
   (A) will be  (B) have been
   (C) to be  (D) has been

35. Praful _______ to be promote as he is very hard working.
   (A) afraid  (B) hoping
   (C) awaited  (D) deserves

36. She _______ sang well _______ played the sitar very well.
   (A) also......a  (B) no sooner......than
   (C) not only......but also  (D) try to......and also

37. The _______ of Chinese plastic thread should be banned as it _______ thousands of birds every year during the kite flying season.
   (A) sale......cripples  (B) sell......kills
   (C) sale......disturbs  (D) sell......disables

38. Harish _______ with me some basic techniques that one can _______ at home without even owning a drumset.
   (A) made......shred  (B) imparted......try
   (C) learned......balance  (D) shared......practise
39. In the present case, the facts clearly ________ that the required reasonable degree of care and caution was not ________ by hospital in the treatment of the patient.
   (A) reflect......compressed  (B) fix......advancement
   (C) observe......considered  (D) indicate......taken

40. Students from the Middle East and the African countries have ________ been ________ contributors to the pool of foreign students in the university.
   (A) traditionally......major  (B) conservatively......crucial
   (C) surprisingly......most  (D) intuitively......salient

41. The minister ________ about various ________ being provided by officials for the pilgrims including direction wise colour coded passenger enclosures.
   (A) ceased......functions  (B) enquired......facilities
   (C) relied......opportunities  (D) shy......evidence

42. It is ________ to drive in the evening and night when the ________ of accidents looms large due to non-functional street lights.
   (A) juvenile......planning  (B) easy......risk
   (C) instinctive......fame  (D) difficult......threat

43. An overcast sky made Sunday less than ________ for city residents, who going by weather experts have more in ________.
   (A) difficult......fate  (B) perfect......store
   (C) holiday......sky  (D) dream......sharing

44. Many teachers ________ the lack of professional freedom as the ________ for leaving the job.
   (A) cited......reason  (B) explained......force
   (C) claimed......understanding  (D) argued......culprit

45. Skeptics would not ________ that the earth actually moves, let alone that it ________ around the sun.
   (A) permit......orbits  (B) accept......revolves
   (C) experience......circles  (D) assume......went

46. It ________ since early morning.
   (A) rained  (B) was raining
   (C) has been raining  (D) had been raining

47. The train ________ before we reach station :
   (A) let  (B) has left
   (C) will have left  (D) had left

48. The Counsel ________ to address the court.
   (A) rise  (B) rose
   (C) had arisen  (D) did rise

49. He was found fighting ________ for his life:
   (A) fiercely  (B) desperately
   (C) mightily  (D) alas

50. For the last three months, the dengue _____ has put southern districts on high alert and has been keeping local administrations and the health department on their ________.
   (A) outbreak......toes  (B) fever......hinges
   (C) epidemic......feet  (D) mosquito......ground
   (E) disease......beds

51. The new-age scooter is perfect _____ just as a commute option enough for men _____.
   (A) vehicle......also  (B) not......too
   (C) for......well  (D) neither......nor
   (E) either......additionally
52. The Police _____ a gang _______ in duping tele-banking customers and arrested 10 persons.
   (A) told......mastering  (B) busted......specializing
   (C) seized......innovating  (D) caught......dealing
   (E) arrested......setting

53. The arrested persons were ______ in court and in ______ judicial custody.
   (A) demanded......persuaded  (B) questioned......sentenced
   (C) taken......left  (D) produced......remanded
   (E) sent......kept

54. All the school students ____ the vicinity will be taken to the nearby theaters ____ the festival.
   (A) in......during  (B) on......for
   (C) at......in  (D) among......at
   (E) around......on

55. While a great deal of change and modernization has taken place in India, the basic values and family roles have generally been ______.
   (A) modified  (B) stable
   (C) complicated  (D) appropriate

56. The linguistic __________ of refugee children is reflected in their readiness to adopt the language of their new homeland.
   (A) inadequacy  (B) philosophy
   (C) adaptability  (D) conservatism

57. State hospitality extended to a visiting foreign dignity is often used symbolically to convey ____ messages and very often pomp and ceremony serve to ____ sharp differences.
   (A) subtle......mask  (B) loud......camouflage
   (C) sharp......hide  (D) important......hide

58. This special purpose vehicle for infrastructural project has been proposed to impart a________ to such core sector projects as also to ensure the completion of such projects which remained ________ on account of paucity of funds.
   (A) push......inconclusive  (B) thrust......stalled
   (C) breakthrough......shelved  (D) filip......active

59. The water transport project on the west coast is ________ to get a shot in to arm with a new plan in which the Road Development Corporation will build the infrastructure and _______ a private party to operate the service.
   (A) scheduled......let  (B) verge......permit
   (C) set......sanctions  (D) bound......task

60. As the weekend finally rolled around, the city folk were only _______ happy to settle down and laugh their cares _______.
   (A) just......afar  (B) too......away
   (C) extremely......off  (D) very......up

61. The flood of brilliant ideas has not only ________ us, but has also encouraged us to ________ the last date for submission of entries.
   (A) overwhelmed......extend  (B) enjoyed......stretch
   (C) dismayed......decide  (D) scared......scrap

62. _______ about prolonged power cuts in urban areas, the authorities have decided to _______ over to more reliable and eco-friendly systems to run its pumps.
   (A) Worried......shift  (B) Frantic......move
   (C) Troubled......jump  (D) Concerned......switch

63. The high cutoff marks this year have _______ college admission-seekers to either _______ for lesser known colleges or change their subject preferences.
   (A) cajoled......ask  (B) pressured......sit
   (C) forced......settle  (D) strained......compromise
Directions: In each of these question, two sentence (I) and (II) are given. Each sentence has a blank in it. Five words (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) are suggested, Out of these, only one fits at both the places in the context of each sentence. Option of that word is the answer.

64. I. The truck stopped ______.
   II. We take a ______ walk every day.
   (A) suddenly       (B) long
   (C) short          (D) distant
   (E) near

65. I. I got the grains ______ in the machine.
   II. I do not have my ______ for doubting him.
   (A) done            (B) basis
   (C) ground          (D) crushed
   (E) tune

66. I. We were asked to design a ______ of the dam.
   II. This Institute is a ______ of modern thinking.
   (A) picture        (B) type
   (C) function       (D) fabric
   (E) model

67. I. Keep a ______ grip on the railing.
   II. He was ______ asleep.
   (A) fast            (B) firm
   (C) deep            (D) strong
   (E) sure

68. I. He asked me to ______ over the fence.
   II. We should keep the valuables in the ______.
   (A) vault           (B) cross
   (C) safe            (D) tie
   (E) locker

69. I. He has now become a _______ to reckon with.
   II. It is better not to use ______ to prove one’s point.
   (A) model          (B) force
   (C) coercion        (D) name
   (E) influence

70. I. He tried his _______ best to score distinction in this exam.
   II. It pays to keep a ______ head in an emergency.
   (A) cool           (B) utmost
   (C) very           (D) possible
   (E) level

71. I. The system is working with _______ to getting things done.
   II. _______ must be commanded and not demanded.
   (A) status        (B) relations
   (C) attitude      (D) respect
   (E) honour

72. I. There is a complaint against him that he ______ the mistakes of his juniors.
   II. A good things about this house is that it ______ the sea.
   (A) ignores       (B) promotes
   (C) examines      (D) overlooks
   (E) facts
73. I. Out of the total loans ______ by the bank the largest share was for infrastructure.
II. The trees ______ throughout the area.
   (A) disbursed    (B) covered
   (C) distributed    (D) spanned
   (E) extended

Direction: Each sentence below has a blank/s, each blank indicates that something has been omitted. Choose the word/s that best fit/s the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

74. The state-of-the-art school is _____ with a medical clinic and fitness centre.
   (A) establish    (B) illustrative
   (C) having    (D) equipped
   (E) compromising

75. Many leading members of the opposition party _____ to justify the party’s decision.
   (A) having tried    (B) has tried
   (C) have been trying    (D) tries
   (E) is trying

76. The charity _____ most of its money through private donations
   (A) receives    (B) borrows
   (C) uses    (D) proposes
   (E) invests

77. The Bhagaved Gita is a part of the Mahabharata, but it stands _____ and is ____ in itself.
   (A) dependent......justified    (B) together......justified
   (C) separate......dignified    (D) apart......complete
   (E) united......connected

78. The artist’s work of art is worthy _____ praise
   (A) for    (B) of
   (C) to    (D) about

79. RBI is ______ about the fact that many banks are ______ in mutual funds.
   (A) concerned......investing    (B) worried......shared
   (C) sad......credited    (D) interested......stocking

80. The high ______ of land in cities is one of the greatest ______ in providing affordable housing
   (A) worth......boost    (B) quality......decisions
   (C) value......prevention    (D) cost......hindrances

81. Today over ______ a million farmer households in India do not have ______ to banks.
   (A) less......need    (B) more......opportunity
   (C) half......access    (D) extent......contribution

82. Nowadays many general insurance products are ______ through bank ______.
   (A) selling......networking    (B) distributed......branches
   (C) disburse......personnel    (D) available......agent

83. To empower those living in rural areas NGOs are ______ self help groups and ______ youth in vocational subjects.
   (A) realizing......working    (B) developing......aught
   (C) emerging......instructing    (D) forming......training
SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer.

[SSC-FCI FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2015]

84. The news was ________ good to be true.
   (A) very
   (B) too
   (C) so
   (D) as

85. How much longer ________ this book?
   (A) you are needing
   (B) will you be needing
   (C) will you have needed
   (D) have you needed

86. ________ you hear the President’s speech?
   (A) Have
   (B) Has
   (C) Had
   (D) Did

[SSC CGL (Tier-I) Exam 2015]

87. Making pies and cakes _______ Mrs. Reddy’s specialty.
   (A) were
   (B) is
   (C) has
   (D) are

88. The deserted garden was infested _______ weeds.
   (A) into
   (B) on
   (C) with
   (D) for

89. He went there _______.
   (A) by foot
   (B) with foot
   (C) on foot
   (D) walking on foot

90. After your long illness I am happy to see you _______.
   (A) by and by
   (B) up and down
   (C) up and around
   (D) up and about

91. You must _______ your career with all seriousness.
   (A) complete
   (B) direct
   (C) pursue
   (D) follow

92. By morning, the fury of the floods ________.
   (A) retired
   (B) abated
   (C) ebbed
   (D) receded

93. Krisda’s stories _______ me very strangely.
   (A) afflicted
   (B) effected
   (C) changed
   (D) affected

94. She pipped her rival _______ the gold medal.
   (A) with
   (B) to
   (C) near
   (D) for

95. Work should be guided by some ________ desire of altruism and ________.
   (A) shallow......ability
   (B) genuine......philanthropy
   (C) good......liberty
   (D) false......honesty

96. Ships are ________ by giant engines.
   (A) driven
   (B) sailed
   (C) dragged
   (D) pulled

97. The smell of the sea called ________ memories of her childhood.
   (A) up
   (B) back
   (C) for
   (D) on
98. The police fired on the mob when they ________.
   (A) turned violent  (B) became abusive
   (C) turned noisy      (D) fizzled out

99. When the morning ________ the murder was discovered.
   (A) happened        (B) came
   (C) arrived         (D) occurred

100. The appearance of the city ________ day by day.
     (A) could change
     (B) changed
     (C) is changing     (D) had changed

101. He has the full facts ________ but is deliberately hiding them.
     (A) in his sleeves
     (B) under his sleeves
     (C) upon his sleeves (D) up his sleeve

102. The United Kingdom ________ England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
     (A) comprises
     (B) combines
     (C) comprises of   (D) consist

103. Jyoti refused to be ________ by her long illness.
     (A) dispensed
     (B) dispirited
     (C) dispersed      (D) dispatched

104. He was ________ by nature and so avoided all company.
     (A) anti-social
     (B) cordial
     (C) gregarious    (D) timid

105. He will impart no information ________ anyone.
     (A) to
     (B) from
     (C) with          (D) for

106. Jim suffered a ________ of fortune.
     (A) reversal
     (B) revert
     (C) regress       (D) reverse

107. The sick units are detached ________ the main group of companies.
     (A) off
     (B) from
     (C) with          (D) by

108. Let me congratulate you ________ your success.
     (A) at
     (B) for
     (C) with         (D) on

109. She had always hoped that her daughter would become ________ doctor.
     (A) an
     (B) the
     (C) a            (D) None of these

110. Due to heavy rains, water had ________ in the low lying areas.
     (A) gathered
     (B) stagnated
     (C) assembled    (D) entered

111. This man was an accomplice ________ the thief.
     (A) of
     (B) in
     (C) with         (D) from

112. China is a big country; in area it is bigger than any other country ________ Russia.
     (A) accept
     (B) except
     (C) expect       (D) access
113. The masks worn by the men helped them _______ their identity.
   (A) conceal          (B) congeal
   (C) masquerade       (D) cheat

114. On the _______ occasion of Laxmi Puja the Mathurs bought a new car.
   (A) officious         (B) auspicious
   (C) fortuitous        (D) prosperous

115. Precautions are to be taken with any one who seems _______.
   (A) contagious        (B) infectious
   (C) diseased           (D) defiled

116. The treasure was hidden _______ a big shore.
   (A) on                (B) underneath
   (C) toward            (D) off

117. The audience listened to her it _______ attention.
   (A) wrapped           (B) rapt
   (C) rapped            (D) roped

118. Jerry gets angry when he sees yellow journalism. He says journalists who write it are _______.
   (A) misleading their readers  (B) informing their readers
   (C) educating their readers    (D) misquoting their readers

119. She was very much grieved _______ his misdemeanour.
   (A) at                (B) by
   (C) with              (D) of

120. It stands to reason that the best way to learn to speak a foreign language is to _______.
   (A) read about it     (B) think about it
   (C) practice using it  (D) research before practising

[FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2013]

121. You _______ smoke on the Metro now. It is illegal.
   (A) can’t             (B) needn’t
   (C) don’t             (D) are not allowed to

122. It _______ very hot tomorrow.
   (A) is                (B) will be
   (C) is being          (D) has been

123. I am _______ a movie.
   (A) noticing          (B) looking
   (C) watching           (D) seeing

124. The boy swam right _______ the river.
   (A) on                (B) over
   (C) across            (D) through

125. She spent _______ amount of money she had.
   (A) little             (B) much
   (C) the few           (D) the little

[SSC Combined (10+2) Exam 2013]

126. We heard that the Richards _______ their house recently.
   (A) have shifted       (B) will shift
   (C) are shifting       (D) has shifted

127. Internet cafe owners fear that police crackdown may cause _______ damage to their business.
   (A) reparable          (B) irreparable
   (C) eternal            (D) untold
128. The more he remonstrated _______ the referee the worse the situation became.
   (A) to (B) with
   (C) for (D) at

129. Our teacher encouraged _______ setting the poem to music.
   (A) him (B) he
   (C) he’s (D) his

130. He would not have been successful in the project but _______ my help.
   (A) with (B) for
   (C) off (D) of

131. As soon as we hear from the suppliers we will let you know when the goods _______ in stock.
   (A) will be (B) are
   (C) have been (D) has

132. I have been waiting _______ over half-an hour.
   (A) from (B) since
   (C) in (D) for

133. The author’s love for democracy came _______ in the novel.
   (A) up (B) through
   (C) about (D) on

134. He pronounced Corbett as ‘Carpet’ _______ that was the way in the Kumaon district.
   (A) it (B) as
   (C) which (D) then

135. Do not forget that you have to _______ for your hideous deeds.
   (A) wither (B) struggle
   (C) punish (D) alone

136. I spoke to the chairman _______ he was sitting alone in the cabin.
   (A) where (B) when
   (C) whereas (D) whenever

137. I went directly to my boss to _______ his approval.
   (A) order (B) restore
   (C) seek (D) collect

138. It was an unhappy life _____ I lived, full of many anxieties.
   (A) that (B) which
   (C) as (D) where

139. The strike in ports has _______ in a heavy loss.
   (A) pushed (B) resulted
   (C) gone (D) developed

140. Since, he started legal practice his knowledge of law has begun to _______ but not his income.
   (A) promote (B) grow
   (C) develop (D) extend

141. There were _______ participants at the conference than we had expected, so we had trouble seating them.
   (A) much more (B) many more
   (C) so many (D) too many

142. Men _______ are thinkers look for facts.
   (A) who (B) that
   (C) which (D) those
143. Asha and Rima could not get admission in the college ______ they had already managed to get a passing score in the official exam.
   (A) even though          (B) now that
   (C) therefore            (D) whether

144. The principal congratulated him ______ passing the final exam.
   (A) in                  (B) of
   (C) on                  (D) with

145. Thank you very much _____ your suggestions.
   (A) on                  (B) with
   (C) about               (D) for

146. The Union Budget is likely to be presented on February 26, two days ahead of the ______ date.
   (A) critical          (B) conventional
   (C) suitable           (D) convenient

147. I am sorry _____ the mistake.
   (A) from                (B) with
   (C) for                 (D) at

148. He _____ her that she would pass.
   (A) insured            (B) ensured
   (C) assumed             (D) assured

149. Your father _____ worry. I’m a very careful driver.
   (A) needn’t          (B) none
   (C) can’t              (D) doesn’t

150. The _____ chosen for construction of the building is in the heat of the city.
    (A) cite              (B) slight
    (C) sight             (D) site

151. She thanked Vishal as she could reach the station on time _____ his help.
    (A) since              (B) for
    (C) with               (D) in

152. My ________ brother is called Arhaan.
    (A) older               (B) oldest
    (C) senior              (D) elder

153. The lawyer has plenty of ________.
    (A) criminals         (B) buyers
    (C) customers          (D) clients

154. “I have brought the book. It’s_____!” Ravi said assertively to all the boys present.
    (A) mine               (B) my
    (C) me                 (D) myself

155. “The project is good, but there is _______ missing to make it an excellent work,” the engineer commented.
    (A) everything         (B) anything
    (C) something           (D) nothing

156. I told him ______ that the assignment would be impossible without more people.
    (A) repeatedly          (B) repeated
    (C) repetitive          (D) repeating

157. We ______ the picture on the wall.
    (A) hung              (B) hanged
    (C) hang              (D) hanging

158. We thought the banner would look better with ______ change in colour combination.
    (A) every            (B) all

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]
159. Prices ______ during the war.
   (A) raise  (B) risen  (C) rise  (D) raising

160. I shall go and ______ down.
   (A) lied  (B) lie  (C) lay  (D) layed

161. I ______ to the movies with some friends last night.
   (A) have gone  (B) went  (C) am gone  (D) am going

162. She has only ______ friends.
   (A) fewer  (B) less  (C) more  (D) a few

163. ______ financial and industrial relation problems the company has achieved good export orders.
   (A) Through  (B) Though  (C) During  (D) Despite

164. How would you ______ your action to your senior officers so that they can support you.
   (A) justify  (B) define  (C) deplore  (D) account

165. The social worker ______ all his life for the welfare of villagers of this small town.
   (A) give  (B) devoted  (C) spoiled  (D) deprived

166. Reena could not sleep yesterday. She kept on tossing and ______ through-out the night.
   (A) turn  (B) turning  (C) turn in  (D) turnover

167. The leader assured that ______ is found guilty in this matter will be punished.
   (A) whichever  (B) whenever  (C) whatsoever  (D) whosoever

168. We have many other things in common, ______ our liking for Indian Classical music.
   (A) beside  (B) besides  (C) despite  (D) altogether

169. The old man may not live ______ the winter.
   (A) through  (B) until  (C) in  (D) upto

170. Ram killed the snake ______ a stone.
   (A) by  (B) with  (C) from  (D) through

171. My Maruti car gives twenty kilometers mileage ______ a litre
   (A) in  (B) to  (C) of  (D) by

172. We walked ______ the bank for about a hundred yards
   (A) along  (B) through  (C) In  (D) To

173. He is superior ______ me.
   (A) than  (B) to  (C) from  (D) with
174. _______ did he enter the room than he shut the door.
   (A) Hardly          (B) As soon as
   (C) No sooner       (D) When

175. I was carrying with me eighty pieces of gold_____ I kept in a leather bag.
   (A) whom          (B) which
   (C) whose         (D) who

176. The work was hard _____ wages were high.
   (A) though     (B) yet
   (C) but       (D) in spite of

177. If I _____ prime minister, I would abolish poverty.
   (A) is     (B) were
   (C) are    (D) am

178. _______ newspaper has an obligation to seek put and tell the truth.
   (A) A          (B) An
   (C) The       (D) No article

179. In a few seconds we ran the boat into a little bay, where we made her fast to a piece of coral, and running up the beach, entered the ranks of the penguins armed with our sticks and spears. We were greatly surprised to ________
   (A) find      (B) learn
   (C) hear     (D) understand

180. that instead of attacking us or_______
   (A) showing    (B) giving
   (C) revealing  (D) conveying

181. signs of fear at our_______
   (A) arrival   (B) entry
   (C) approach  (D) alight

182. these strange birds do not move ________
   (A) in         (B) at
   (C) from      (D) on

183. their places until we took hold ________
   (A) off        (B) of
   (C) from      (D) on

184. them, merely ________
   (A) opened    (B) turned
   (C) closed    (D) showed

185. their eyes on us ________
   (A) with       (B) out of
   (C) in        (D) on

186. wonder as we passed. There ________
   (A) lived    (B) existed
   (C) was      (D) persisted

187. one old penguin, however that ________
   (A) commenced  (B) began
   (C) continued  (D) stalked

188. to walk slowly towards the sea, and Peterkin ________
   (A) carried  (B) bore
   (C) took     (D) thought

189. it into his head that he ________
   (A) would    (B) could
   (C) should   (D) won’t
190. try to stop it, so he _________.
   (A) interposed  (B) ran
   (C) arrived      (D) jumped

191. between it and the sea and _________.
   (A) moved       (B) pointed
   (C) waved       (D) watched

192. his stick in its face. But this _________.
   (A) appeared    (B) happened
   (C) proved      (D) seemed

193. to be a determined old _________.
   (A) bird        (B) animal
   (C) creature    (D) pet

194. It would not go back; in fact, it _________.
   (A) should      (B) would
   (C) could       (D) must

195. not cease to advance, but _________.
   (A) battled     (B) struggled
   (C) contested    (D) snugged

196. with Peterkin bravely, and _________.
   (A) chased      (B) drove
   (C) moved       (D) lashed

197. him before it until it _________ the sea.
   (A) touched     (B) arrived at
   (C) reached     (D) jumped

198. She is _______ girls I know.
   (A) from the best (B) the most best
   (C) the best     (D) one of the best

199. I have never seen ______ animal before.
   (A) any larger   (B) as large
   (C) such a large (D) so large

200. He said to me, “You are ______.”
   (A) fooling     (B) a fool
   (C) a foolish   (D) fool

201. I ______ your house yesterday.
   (A) past by     (B) passing by
   (C) pastings by (D) passed by

202. In the tragic incident, none of the 145 passengers ______.
   (A) could survived (B) survive
   (C) survived      (D) is surviving

203. Our rich culture inspires us to take ____ in our heritage.
   (A) prided       (B) proudly
   (C) pride        (D) proud

204. The car broke down and we ______ get a taxi.
   (A) were to      (B) are to
   (C) had to       (D) have to

205. He said I ______ use his car whenever I wanted.
   (A) could        (B) can
   (C) will         (D) would
206. He will not work ____ he is compelled.
   (A) till  
   (B) if  
   (C) after  
   (D) unless

207. The teacher said disappointedly, “There is ____ in my class who can solve this problem.”
   (A) anybody  
   (B) somebody  
   (C) everybody  
   (D) nobody

208. While he was working at the construction site, the block of wood suddenly _____ his right shoulders.
   (A) was hitted  
   (B) was hit  
   (C) had hitted  
   (D) hit

209. The ________ in the region has been pleasant recently.
   (A) climate  
   (B) weather  
   (C) whether  
   (D) season

210. _______ following all the instructions closely, he missed out an important guideline.
   (A) Instead of  
   (B) Although  
   (C) Inspite of  
   (D) otherwise

211. He was junior ______ me in college and we have been friends since then.
   (A) with  
   (B) than  
   (C) from  
   (D) to

212. I visit Shimla frequently; however I have never ______ Kufri.
   (A) went to  
   (B) visited to  
   (C) been too  
   (D) been to

213. I ______ lunch one hour ago.
   (A) have had  
   (B) had had  
   (C) have  
   (D) had

214. He thought that my car ______ for sale.
   (A) is  
   (B) was  
   (C) has been  
   (D) will be

215. He tried to prevent me ______ doing my duty.
   (A) against  
   (B) at  
   (C) with  
   (D) from

216. To the dismay of the student body, the class president was _____ berated by the principal at the school assembly,
   (A) ignominiously  
   (B) privately  
   (C) magnanimously  
   (D) fortuitously

217. I would apologize if I _____ you.
   (A) am  
   (B) was  
   (C) have been  
   (D) were

218. Many women in developing countries experience a cycle of poor health that _____ before they are born.
   (A) originates  
   (B) derives  
   (C) begins  
   (D) establishes

219. It is difficult ______ affection on her.
   (A) showering  
   (B) to shower  
   (C) shower  
   (D) of showering

220. Our ancestors had immense difficulty ______ procuring books.
   (A) for  
   (B) of  
   (C) in  
   (D) on
221. I asked him if I _____ borrow his car for a day.
   (A) will
   (B) could
   (C) can
   (D) should

222. Work hard so that you _____
   (A) shall get good marks.
   (B) will get good marks.
   (C) may get good marks.
   (D) should get good marks.

223. Let us quickly _______.
   (A) muddle
   (B) huddle
   (C) hurdle
   (D) puddle

224. Rajesh’s car wasn’t_____ Ramesh’s, so we were too exhausted by the time we reached home.
   (A) such comfortable
   (B) as comfortable as
   (C) comfortable enough
   (D) so comfortable that

225. I don’t suppose that Pramod will be elected _______ how hard he struggles as he is not completely supported by the committee.
   (A) although
   (B) seeing as
   (C) no matter
   (D) however

226. Regular exercise is conducive_____ health.
   (A) in
   (B) to
   (C) for
   (D) of

227. Can you please _____my website just before I publish it?
   (A) find out
   (B) go through
   (C) set out
   (D) look up

228. Man is essentially a ______ animal and tends to associate with others.
   (A) sentimental
   (B) gregarious
   (C) selfish
   (D) perverse

229. Why do we always have to submit ______ his authority?
   (A) under
   (B) with
   (C) for
   (D) to

230. The master assured her ______ success in the examination.
   (A) of
   (B) in
   (C) for
   (D) with

231. The child was so spoiled by her indulgent parents that she became ______ when she did not receive all of their attention.
   (A) sullen
   (B) elated
   (C) discreet
   (D) suspicious

232. His directions to the driver were ______ and helped him to reach on time.
   (A) expletive
   (B) implicite
   (C) explicit
   (D) implicit

233. My father ______ home last week.
   (A) left off
   (B) went back
   (C) made out
   (D) came down

234. He assented ____ my proposal.
   (A) to
   (B) with
   (C) above
   (D) of

235. I ______ home before she arrived.
   (A) had left
   (B) left
   (C) have left
   (D) has left

236. You will have to ______ your mistakes.
   (A) pay to
   (B) pay for
   (C) pay off
   (D) pay over
237. The thieves _______ in a stolen jeep.
   (A) made out  (B) made up
   (C) made off  (D) made over

238. People from _______ and near came to see the final match of the tournament yesterday.
   (A) distance  (B) long
   (C) above  (D) far

239. The student _____ book I still have, can take it from me.
   (A) that  (B) whose
   (C) which  (D) his

240. Corruption should be _____ out with the utmost vigour.
   (A) talked  (B) left
   (C) rooted  (D) bought

241. Books are a great source _____ happiness.
   (A) of  (B) for
   (C) into  (D) with

242. He spoke _____ his travels.
   (A) of  (B) on
   (C) about  (D) along

243. I haven’t _______ butter but I have a lot of bread.
   (A) a lot of  (B) little
   (C) much  (D) some

244. He felt ____ making so many mistakes.
   (A) worthy of  (B) aware of
   (C) ashamed of  (D) fond of

245. The chief guest _____ the prizes.
   (A) gave up  (B) gave in
   (C) gave away  (D) gave way

246. This problem _____ a lot of thought.
   (A) calls for  (B) comes across
   (C) calls on  (D) comes into

247. Which is _____ longest river in India?
   (A) a  (B) an
   (C) the  (D) No article

248. I promise to ____ you in all circumstances.
   (A) stand up to  (B) stand with
   (C) stand off  (D) stand by

249. The leader, with all his men,_______ imprisoned.
   (A) was  (B) were
   (C) are  (D) will

250. I can imagine no place interesting _______ than a railway station.
   (A) as  (B) better
   (C) more  (D) equally
251. She did not approve _______ my going abroad for further studies.
   (A) about (B) over (C) with (D) of

252. She _______ because she had been waiting for you for an hour.
   (A) was angry (B) is angry (C) will be angry (D) shall be angry

253. Racial violence erupted throughout the United States _______ Martin Luther King was assassinated in April 1968.
   (A) while (B) for (C) because (D) when

254. The old gentleman _______ to be a very good friend of my grandfather.
   (A) turned in (B) turned over (C) turned out (D) turned up

255. Its _______ that young people are inspired by celebrities.
   (A) lie (B) myth (C) bluff (D) mistake

256. Had I saved money, I _______ a new car.
   (A) will purchase (B) would purchase (C) would have purchased (D) purchased

257. He decided to _______ his matric examination in order to get a higher score.
   (A) redo (B) reappear (C) rewrite (D) remake

258. The police pushed the people back to make _______ for Prime Minister’s car to pass.
   (A) passage (B) way (C) place (D) area

259. There is no possibility of _______ coming late.
   (A) they (B) their (C) them (D) theirs

260. His friend _______ unexpectedly.
   (A) Returned to (B) come back (C) turned up (D) get down

261. The headmaster congratulated Rajan _______ getting the merit scholarship.
   (A) for (B) about (C) with (D) on

262. Smallpox has been eradicated _______ India.
   (A) in (B) from (C) within (D) out of

263. The police offered a _______ for information about the stolen money.
   (A) reward (B) award (C) profit (D) prize

264. My windows look _____ the garden.
   (A) up on (B) out on (C) in (D) at

265. I have made a rough _____ of the report.
   (A) draught (B) drought (C) draft (D) draft
266. The reward was not commensurate ______ the work done by us.
   (A) for (B) on (C) with (D) upon
267. I don’t care ____ the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
   (A) of (B) with (C) about (D) at
268. Vinay does not play cricket, and _____ does Yeshwant.
   (A) so (B) also (C) either (D) neither

269. You may bring your dog where ____.
   (A) you have to pay (B) there is no water (C) pets are allowed (D) pets can sleep
270. The chef was wondering_____.
   (A) when to brush his teeth (B) what to prepare for the important dinner
   (C) how to wash the dishes (D) when to take the dog for a walk
271. The usher showed us ______.
   (A) how to take Photographs (B) where to sit
   (C) when to comb our hair (D) how to dance
272. I have brought some books ______ you to examine.
   (A) to (B) for (C) with (D) over
273. The speaker did not properly space out his speech, but went on _____ one point only.
   (A) stressing (B) avoiding (C) devoting (D) decrying

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Each of the items in this section has sentence with a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word your consider most appropriate for the blank space.

274. An accomplice is a partner in __________.
   (A) business (B) crime (C) construction (D) gambling
275. A person who pretends to be what he is not is called an ________.
   (A) imbibers (B) impresario (C) imitator (D) imposter
276. His _______ nature would not let him leave his office before 5 p.m.
   (A) honest (B) selfish (C) unscrupulous (D) conscientious
277. The Committee’s appeal to the people for money ________ little response.
   (A) evoked (B) provided (C) provoked (D) prevented
278. Too many skyscrapers _______ the view along the beach.
   (A) reveal (B) obstruct (C) make (D) clear
279. Though he has several interim plans, his ______ aim is to become a billionaire.
   (A) absolute (B) determined (C) only (D) ultimate
B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Each question has a sentence with two blanks. From the alternatives select the pair which best completes the sentence.

280. A number of journalists and cameramen were _________ by the police when they went to cover the _________ drive of the state government.
   (A) attacked ……. vacuous  
   (B) combated ……. Evacuation
   (C) infringed ……. Demolition
   (D) assaulted ……. eviction

281. India and Pakistan should abandon the practice of arresting fishermen who _________ cross into their territorial waters and instead _________ a mechanism for the informal repatriation of these innocents.
   (A) deliberately …… constitute
   (B) mistakenly …… discover
   (C) wantonly …. Create
   (D) inadvertently …… install

282. We would like to _________ a cab.
   (A) take
   (B) taken
   (C) took
   (D) taking

283. I didn’t mean to hurt _________.
   (A) anyone
   (B) none
   (C) neither
   (D) no one

284. Cardinals will be allowed to leave the Sistine Chapel during the current _________ and they will eat and sleep in relative comfort.
   (A) conclave
   (B) enclave
   (C) enslave
   (D) contention

285. She coughed _________ to announce her presence.
   (A) discreetly
   (B) discretely
   (C) incredibility
   (D) heavily

286. Anita wore a _________ on the lapel of her jacket.
   (A) brooch
   (B) broach
   (C) breech
   (D) pin

287. The computers on the desk is an _________ in that movie because computers did not exits during that period.
   (A) enigma
   (B) anachronism
   (C) innovation
   (D) ambivalence

288. She proudly watched the hang glider soaring in the sky _________ gravity and admired her husband’s dexterity and _________ nature.
   (A) augmenting – dubious
   (B) intimidating – hypocritical
   (C) inverting – pragmatic
   (D) defying – intrepid

289. His _________ sense of humour caused more _________ than he must have intended.
   (A) debunk – sobriety
   (B) dry – jargon
   (C) wry – confusion
   (D) incorrigible – paucity

290. _________ expectations, it did not rain at all during October this year.
   (A) According to
   (B) Agreeing with
   (C) Contrary to
   (D) Prior to

291. I would be inclined to welcome the policy changes, _________ they are made with careful deliberation.
   (A) since
   (B) nevertheless
   (C) if
   (D) then

292. The art of pleasing others is a very necessary one to possess _________ a very difficult one to acquire.
   (A) so
   (B) but
   (C) or
   (D) also
293. We judge ourselves by our thought, _______ others judge us by our actions.
   (A) when    (B) because
   (C) whereas (D) lest

294. I doubt whether the accommodation in that place is adequate _____ our needs.
   (A) according to (B) with
   (C) for          (D) against

295. It was customary ______ devotees going to that temple to take bath in the nearby tanks.
   (A) with    (B) on
   (C) for     (D) about

296. ______ the four children, Raju is ______.
   (A) Between – taller (B) Amidst – tallest
   (C) Among – the tallest (D) In – the tallest

297. Eskimos learn how to ______ to the cold.
   (A) adopt    (B) adapt
   (C) adept    (D) adore

298. The white walls create the ______ that the room is very large.
   (A) illusion (B) allusion
   (C) elusion  (D) exclusion

299. I like all fruits _____ apples.
   (A) except   (B) accept
   (C) precept  (D) offset

300. These measures will ______ the success of the programme.
   (A) ensure   (B) insure
   (C) censure  (D) leisure

301. He predicted that the earthquake was ______.
   (A) eminent (B) imminent
   (C) prominent (D) pertinent

302. Do you have ______ to the British Library?
   (A) access   (B) excess
   (C) axis     (D) permit

303. The man seemed poor, but he was ______ dressed.
   (A) respectably (B) respectfully
   (C) respectable (D) responsible

304. I would like to speak with ______ to this matter.
   (A) regards   (B) regard
   (C) respects  (D) respectfully

305. The entry of players such as Hindustan Unilever and Dabur into Glaxo’s ______ turf, health drinks, has ______ in more competition.
   (A) home......ushered (B) strong......ushered
   (C) home......increased (D) own......reigned

306. The stock of Lakshmi Energy & Foods, which processes non-basmati rice for domestic and export markets and ______ power from rice residue, is ______ nearly 64 per cent in the last one year.
   (A) builds......earning (B) creates......gaining
   (C) releases......lost  (D) generates......down

307. The future is un-decidable but, ______, it seems to me the ______ that capital should be used for social justice is not going to go away.
   (A) nonetheless......idea (B) anyhow......idea
   (C) nonetheless......plan (D) anyway......notion
MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, fill in the blanks by selecting a choice which is in keeping with good English usage.

308. The friend writes faster ________.
   (A) than me  (B) than myself
   (C) than I     (D) than self

309. ________ the grace of God we all reach save and sound.
   (A) By       (B) Due
   (C) On       (D) From

310. The courier company luckily delivered the letter ________.
   (A) rightly on time  (B) right on time
   (C) on right time    (D) right by time

311. He requested her ________ five rupees.
   (A) to lend her  (B) to borrow her
   (C) to lend him  (D) to borrow him

   (A) meet  (B) have met
   (C) met    (D) had met

313. Some friends ________ to meet me tomorrow.
   (A) come  (B) have come
   (C) came   (D) are coming

314. She was ________ that she could not sleep.
   (A) very excited  (B) much excited
   (C) too excited  (D) so excited

315. He gave me a ________ by appearing suddenly in the dark.
   (A) scare  (B) dash
   (C) jolt     (D) curse

316. He was punished for the ________ of his duty.
   (A) criticism  (B) dereliction
   (C) immaturity (D) percolation

317. The old lady ________ her son when he returned triumphantly from the war.
   (A) hugged (B) proclaimed
   (C) pronounced (D) banged

318. In a classroom students are to be trained to love ________.
   (A) each other  (B) all others
   (C) one another (D) altogether

319. Walk properly ________ you should fall.
   (A) just  (B) lest
   (C) must    (D) otherwise

320. Shivansh is good ________ studies.
   (A) at  (B) in
   (C) towards (D) by

321. Sita is indifferent ________ her health.
   (A) to  (B) of
   (C) from   (D) by

322. Mary ________ in the crowd because of her height and flaming red hair.
   (A) stood by  (B) stood off
   (C) stood out (D) stood up
323. He was an ________ person who was found of weird pets.
   (A) emotional  (B) eccentric
   (C) ambitious  (D) amiable

324. Family planning is essential for curbing the rapid ________ in population.
   (A) increase  (B) decline
   (C) spread  (D) spurt

325. There was adequate grazing area for the herds since the land was ________ populated.
   (A) densely  (B) disproportionately
   (C) inadequately  (D) sparsely

326. Beauty is to ugliness as adversity is to ________.
   (A) happiness  (B) prosperity
   (C) cowardice  (D) misery

327. In these days of inflation, the cost of consumer goods is ________.
   (A) soaring  (B) ascending
   (C) climbing  (D) raising

328. Rita is not well ________ with the culture of this state.
   (A) conducive  (B) accustomed
   (C) acquainted  (D) addicted

329. He lost the match easily because he had played a ________ five set match, in the earlier round.
   (A) sensational  (B) grueling
   (C) wonderful  (D) controversial

330. It is not proper to ________ a stranger in your house.
   (A) accommodate  (B) keep
   (C) shelter  (D) dwell

331. Though Bonsai, a well known art form, originated in China, it was ________ by the Japanese.
   (A) finished  (B) borrowed
   (C) cultivated  (D) perfected

332. The school alumni gathering put us in ________ mood.
   (A) reminiscent  (B) reminiscent
   (C) reminiscent  (D) reminicent

333. ‘God is Dead’ is a ________ statement.
   (A) blasphemus  (B) blaphemous
   (C) blasphemous  (D) blosphemos

334. The threat of an epidemic caused great alarm and ________.
   (A) trepidation  (B) terpidation
   (C) trepidition  (D) trepidation

335. The din caused by the children howling is enough to ________ the dead.
   (A) ressurect  (B) resurrect
   (C) resurect  (D) resurecct

336. Can you ________ the car into that parking spot?
   (A) manuer  (B) maneuver
   (C) manoeuvre  (D) maneuver

337. According to the weather ________ it is going to be cloudy today.
   (A) announcement  (B) indication
   (C) prediction  (D) forecast
338. The villagers ______ the murder of their leader by burning the police van.
   (A) protested  (B) avenged  (C) mourned  (D) consoled

339. While on a routine flight, the aircraft was hit by a missile and ______ into flames.
   (A) fired  (B) burst  (C) caught  (D) engulfed

340. Hari got the company car for a ______ price as he was the senior most employee in the company.
   (A) reduced  (B) discounted  (C) fixed  (D) nominal

341. The unruly behaviour of the soldiers ______ their commander.
   (A) clashed  (B) aggrieved  (C) incensed  (D) impeached

342. He was frightened ______.
   (A) to be killed  (B) to being killed  (C) for being killed  (D) of being killed

343. Capitalist society ______ profit as a valued good.
   (A) which regards  (B) regarding  (C) regards  (D) was regarded

344. Kicking the buffet is a humorous ______ for drying.
   (A) dictum  (B) euphemism  (C) incantation  (D) addendum

345. Mr. Gupta ______ his son for breaking the window pane.
   (A) coerced  (B) relegated  (C) expropriated  (D) chastised

346. Diseases are easily ______ through contact with infected animals.
   (A) transferred  (B) transported  (C) transmitted  (D) transplanted

347. I haven’t seen you ______ a week.
   (A) within  (B) since  (C) for  (D) from

348. Besides other provisions, that shopkeeper deals ______ cosmetics too.
   (A) with  (B) in  (C) at  (D) for

349. That rule is applicable ______ everyone.
   (A) to  (B) for  (C) about  (D) with

350. I shall take revenge ______ you.
   (A) from  (B) with  (C) on  (D) at

351. She presented me a ______ of flowers.
   (A) troop  (B) galaxy  (C) bouquet  (D) cluster

352. There was a ______ of eggs floating on the dirty water of the ditch.
   (A) clump  (B) shoal  (C) clutch  (D) pile

353. A ______ of dancers was dancing on the stage.
   (A) troupe  (B) galaxy  (C) herd  (D) clump

[NCHMCT (JEE) Exam 2013]
354. To save the drowning man, a ________ of sailors came out on the boats.
   (A) troop (B) crew (C) band (D) gang

355. Give an example pertinent ________ the case.
   (A) with (B) on (C) for (D) to

356. My voice reverberated ________ the walls of the castle.
   (A) with (B) from (C) in (D) on

357. The reward was not commensurate ________ the work done by us.
   (A) for (B) on (C) with (D) order

358. Our tragic experience in the recent past provides an index ________ the state of lawlessness in this region.
   (A) of (B) in (C) at (D) by

359. Your conduct smacks ________ recklessness.
   (A) of (B) with (C) from (D) in

360. A good judge never gropes ________ the conclusion.
   (A) to (B) at (C) on (D) for

361. Nobody in our groups is a genius ________ winning friends and in convincing people.
   (A) for (B) in (C) of (D) at

362. If you are averse ________ recommending my name, you should not hesitate to admit it.
   (A) about (B) for (C) to (D) against

363. Religious leaders should not delve ________ politics.
   (A) in (B) with (C) at (D) into

364. What you say has hardly any bearing ________ the lives of tribals.
   (A) about (B) for (C) on (D) with

365. Rohit ________ a huge library and has a large collection of books in it.
   (A) wants (B) has (C) wanted (D) had (E) needs

366. Rachna liked her room to be exactly the way she left it and she would ________ allow anyone to touch her things.
   (A) always (B) sometimes (C) willingly (D) never (E) certainly

367. Elephants are the largest living land animals ________ earth today.
   (A) in (B) and (C) on (D) like (E) at
368. Jasephine was elated because the doctor confirmed the news _______ her pregnancy.
   (A) like  (B) of  (C) with  (D) after  (E) in

369. It _______ been estimated that there may be many millions of speckles of plants insects and microorganisms still undiscovered in tropical rainforests.
   (A) have  (B) will  (C) should  (D) has  (E) shall

370. Rajeev was upset because he _______ forgotten his best friend’s birthday.
   (A) have  (B) shall  (C) will  (D) might  (E) had

371. Raj was _______ introvert and would prefer to sit in the library rather than go out with friends.
   (A) the  (B) a  (C) like  (D) for  (E) an

372. Shanku was born _______ a silver spoon in his mouth and was very proud of his wealth.
   (A) with  (B) along  (C) on  (D) within  (E) wishing

373. Laxmi lost an important file and rather than confessing her _______ she blamed Sandra for losing it.
   (A) respect  (B) image  (C) attitude  (D) default  (E) mistake

374. Jacob was a rich old man who lived _______ alone in a huge house because his children did not care about him.
   (A) only  (B) all  (C) more  (D) too  (E) little

375. Modern science began _______ the influence of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton.
   (A) by  (B) under  (C) from  (D) upon

376. Can you pay _______ all these articles?
   (A) for  (B) of  (C) off  (D) out

377. The pilot of the aircraft accepted a gift _______ the passengers who were happy about his skill.
   (A) from  (B) by  (C) to  (D) about

378. Can you please drop _______? I want to discuss some important matter.
   (A) for  (B) to  (C) on  (D) in
BANKING EXAMINATIONS

1. (A) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (C)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (B) 16. (D) 17. (B) 18. (D) 19. (D) 20. (A)
21. (D) 22. (C) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (A) 26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (D)
31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (B) 34. (D) 35. (D) 36. (C) 37. (A) 38. (D) 39. (D) 40. (A)
41. (B) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (A) 45. (B) 46. (C) 47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (B) 50. (A)
51. (B) 52. (B) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (B) 56. (D) 57. (A) 58. (B) 59. (D) 60. (B)
61. (A) 62. (D) 63. (C) 64. (C) 65. (C) 66. (E) 67. (A) 68. (A) 69. (B) 70. (E)
71. (D) 72. (D) 73. (E) 74. (D) 75. (C) 76. (A) 77. (D) 78. (B) 79. (A) 80. (D)
81. (C) 82. (B) 83. (D)

SSC EXAMINATIONS

84. (B) 85. (B) 86. (D) 87. (B) 88. (C) 89. (C) 90. (D) 91. (C) 92. (B) 93. (D)
94. (D) 95. (B) 96. (A) 97. (A) 98. (A) 99. (B) 100. (C) 101. (D) 102. (A) 103. (B)
104. (D) 105. (A) 106. (A) 107. (B) 108. (B) 109. (A) 110. (B) 111. (C) 112. (B) 113. (A)
114. (B) 115. (A) 116. (D) 117. (B) 118. (A) 119. (B) 120. (C) 121. (D) 122. (B) 123. (C)
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154. (A) 155. (C) 156. (A) 157. (A) 158. (D) 159. (C) 160. (B) 161. (B) 162. (B) 163. (D)
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204. (C) 205. (A) 206. (D) 207. (D) 208. (D) 209. (A) 210. (C) 211. (D) 212. (D) 213. (D)
214. (B) 215. (B) 216. (A) 217. (D) 218. (C) 219. (B) 220. (C) 221. (B) 222. (C) 223. (B)
224. (B) 225. (C) 226. (B) 227. (B) 228. (B) 229. (D) 230. (A) 231. (A) 232. (C) 233. (B)
234. (A) 235. (A) 236. (B) 237. (C) 238. (D) 239. (B) 240. (C) 241. (A) 242. (C) 243. (C)
244. (C) 245. (C) 246. (A) 247. (C) 248. (D) 249. (A) 250. (C) 251. (B) 252. (A) 253. (D)
254. (C) 255. (B) 256. (C) 257. (C) 258. (B) 259. (B) 260. (C) 261. (D) 262. (B) 263. (A)
264. (B) 265. (D) 266. (C) 267. (C) 268. (D) 269. (C) 270. (B) 271. (B) 272. (B) 273. (A)

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

274. (B) 275. (D) 276. (D) 277. (A) 278. (B) 279. (D)

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

280. (D) 281. (D) 282. (A) 283. (A) 284. (A) 285. (A) 286. (A) 287. (B) 288. (D) 289. (C)
290. (C) 291. (C) 292. (B) 293. (C) 294. (C) 295. (C) 296. (C) 297. (B) 298. (A) 299. (A)
300. (A) 301. (B) 302. (A) 303. (A) 304. (B) 305. (A) 306. (D) 307. (D)
**MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS**

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Word Utilization Problems

In another type of vocabulary question, you will find out four or five sentences are given in each question, followed by four choices of alternative words. You have to determine which word among the given choices fits in the maximum number of sentences in the blank space provided in each sentence.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

SET-I

In each of the following sentences there is a blank space, followed by four choices of words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to determine which of these words fits well in all, or the maximum number of sentences. If none of these words fit well, mark your answer (e), that is none of these.

1. (i) The magazine is ________ to be released throughout India on November 14, 1996.
   (ii) The first batch of computerised designed pullovers are ________ to be released before Diwali.
   (iii) It is ________ to go into production by the first quarter of the current year.
   (iv) This advertisement is ________ to be released in all newspapers.
       (a) prescribed    (b) slated    (c) booked    (d) ready    (e) None of these

   Answer

1. (d)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

1. The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989 has
   (i) ________ the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly elections.
   (ii) In the present cola-war, the consumer has gained on account of the ________ rates of aerated water.
   (iii) On account of our power-cut during the summer months this year, our average daily production of paper has ________ by almost ten per cent.
   (iv) The mill has ________ the overhead expenses.
       (a) reduced    (b) induced    (c) compelled    (d) forced    (e) None of these
2. (i) The Chief Minister is the leader of the party that commands a ________ in the House.
(ii) Every major problem in the organisation should be decided on the ________ opinion of all the senior
management staff.
(iii) As neither party has won the ________, a coalition government is the only alternative.
(iv) A ________ of the employees are in favour of this move.
(a) respect (b) support (c) majority (d) consensus (e) None of these

3. (i) To ________ proclamation of emergency by the President, the phrase ‘armed rebellion’, in the Article
39 of the Constitution, has been replaced by ‘internal disturbances’.
(ii) This secondary roller is to ________ movement of wet paper on the dryer rollers.
(iii) It will ________ quick settlement of the problem if our Chairman also participates in the first meeting.
(iv) This could ________ production activities to our satisfaction.
(a) enhance (b) increase (c) facilitate (d) good (e) None of these

4. (i) The Bill ________ reduction in electoral expenses.
(ii) The plan ________ ten per cent growth in production.
(iii) The budget for the current year ________ more or less double turn-over than that of last year.
(iv) The company ________ a good production due to better prospects of sugarcane production.
(a) envisages (b) seeks (c) rated (d) increased (e) None of these

5. (i) Computers are ________ to modern infrastructure.
(ii) This is a ________ law of universe.
(iii) The ________ revolution in human values that has occurred in the recent times.
(iv) The new Harry Potter book has underwent ________ changes.
(a) tremendous (b) important (c) major (d) fundamental

6. (i) One ________ after another delayed the project.
(ii) The company in 1998 faced a lason ________.
(iii) I went to a lot of ________
(iv) He got several girls in ________
(a) project (b) trouble (c) obstacle (d) hindrance

7. (i) The theatre was her first ________
(ii) Their ________ left them indifferent to their surroundings.
(iii) It was 40 ________
(iv) He has a very complicated ________ life.
(a) experience (b) love (c) done (d) personal

8. (i) They awaited ________ of the outcome.
(ii) We watch the 9 o’clock ________ every night.
(iii) It was ________ to me.
(iv) The ________ of my accident was greatly exaggerated.
(a) sought (b) told (c) news (d) fundamental

9. (i) We ________ the room with an electric heater.
(ii) The hostess ________ lunch for all the guests.
(iii) The will ________ that each child should receive half of the money.
(iv) He ________ for his large family by working their jobs.
(a) provided (b) accepted (c) notified (d) added

10. (i) I was ________ she had seen it.
(ii) Ramesh was very ________ of his beliefs.
(iii) Wood dust is a ________ sign of termites.
(iv) The thought that he had been killed was ________ enough.
(a) correct (b) keen (c) dramatic (d) sure

11. (i) The water will ________ the doorstep.
(ii) This car can ________ a speed of 140 km/h.
17.3

Word Utilization Problems

(iii) He was beyond the ________ of their fire.
(iv) Our advertisement ________ millions.
   (a) reach  (b) over  (c) arrive  (d) spoil

12. (i) I cannot ________ the dogma of this church.
   (ii) Please ________ my present.
   (iii) People did not ________ atonal music at that time.
   (iv) I shall have to ________ these unpleasant working conditions.
   (a) forget  (b) accept  (c) repeat  (d) buy

13. (i) Can you ________ me with a rental car.
   (ii) This hotel can ________ 250 guests.
   (iii) The scientists had to ________ the new results with the existing theories.
   (iv) We are ready to ________ more students only for one more week.
   (a) lend  (b) accept  (c) entertain  (d) accommodate

14. (i) It differs in that ________.
   (ii) She lost all ________ for him.
   (iii) He went to the law school out of ________ for his father’s wishes.
   (iv) I ________ his judgement.
   (a) respect  (b) reward  (c) account  (d) concern

15. (i) Himalaya is the ________ of the Ganges.
   (ii) The reporter had a valid ________ for the story.
   (iii) He spent hours looking for the ________ of that question.
   (iv) The strategy is to ________ supplies from smaller companies.
   (a) look  (b) mother  (c) start  (d) source

16. (i) Black people were often ________ by country clubs.
   (ii) I ________ the idea of starting a war.
   (iii) The journal ________ the students paper.
   (iv) His body ________ the liver of the donor.
   (a) allowed  (b) accepted  (c) rejected  (d) suited

17. (i) ________ the elevator door.
   (ii) The story will ________ you.
   (iii) ________ the ball before it lands on the ground.
   (iv) She was about to ________ the child’s hand and run out of the room.
   (a) load  (b) hold  (c) take  (d) bind

18. (i) He has an ________ in ethnic music.
   (ii) They said nothing of great ________.
   (iii) Primary colours can add ________ to a room.
   (iv) How much ________ did you pay for the new loan.
   (a) interface  (b) influence  (c) income  (d) interest

19. (i) ________ me the box from the other room.
   (ii) ________ water to the boiling point.
   (iii) Can I ________ my cousin to the dinner?
   (iv) This will ________ an end to the whole episode.
   (a) achieve  (b) give  (c) bring  (d) pick

20. (i) A fine collection of ________.
   (ii) ________ does not need to be innovative to be good.
   (iii) He said that architecture is the ________ of wasting space beautifully.
   (iv) It is quite an ________.
   (a) painting  (b) choice  (c) art  (d) hobby

21. (i) The book still has its ________ binding.
   (ii) The government restored the building to its ________ conditions.
(iii) The play is ________; not an adaptation.
(iv) The translation misses much of the subtlety of the ________ French.
   (a) actual       (b) original       (c) normal       (d) anglo

22. (i) He reached a ________ sunny room.
       (ii) A poet could not but be ________, in such a jocund company
       (iii) The city offers a ________ and exciting night life.
       (iv) This dress is a bit too ________ for her years.
       (a) classy       (b) gay          (c) open          (d) lively

**Answer**

1. (a)  2. (c)  3. (c)  4. (c)  5. (d)  6. (b)  7. (b)  8. (c)  9. (a)  10. (d)  11. (a)  12. (b)
13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (c) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (b)
Directions: For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

1. DEAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Manage, attend to</td>
<td>1. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Stock, sell</td>
<td>2. This contract deals with handmade cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Give out to a number of people</td>
<td>3. My brother deals in cards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Be concerned with</td>
<td>4. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1  (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2

2. EXCEED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. To extend outside of, or enlarge beyond; used chiefly in strictly physical relations.</td>
<td>1. The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. To be greater than or superior to</td>
<td>2. Their accomplishments exceeded our expectations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Be beyond the comprehension of</td>
<td>3. He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother’s gambling debts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)</td>
<td>4. If this rain keeps up, the water will exceed its banks by morning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3  (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

3. INFER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. To derive by reasoning or implication</td>
<td>1. Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it, things which the utterer never implied.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. To surmise</td>
<td>2. I waited all day to meet him, from this you can infer my zeal to see him.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. To point out</td>
<td>3. We see smoke and infer fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. To hint.</td>
<td>4. She did not take part in the debate except to ask a question inferring that she was not interested in the debate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2  (b) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3

4. MELLOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Adequately and properly ages so as to be free of harshness</td>
<td>1. He has mellowed with age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Freed from the rashness of youth</td>
<td>2. The tones of the old violin were mellow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1  (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4
C. Of soft and loamy consistency
D. Rich and full but free from stridency

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4  
(b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

5. RELIEF

Dictionary Definition
A. Removal or lightening of something distressing
B. Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent
C. Diversion
D. Release from the performance of duty

(a) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3  
(b) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1

Usage
1. A ceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift.
2. It was a relief to take off the tight shoes.
3. The only relief I get is by playing cards.
4. Disaster relief was offered to the victims.

(c) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 4  
(d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

6. PURGE

Dictionary Definition
A. Remove a stigma from the name of
B. Make clean by removing whatever
C. Get rid of
D. To cause evacuation of

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4  
(b) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1

Usage
1. The opposition was purged after the coup.
2. The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy.
3. Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain.
4. It is recommended to purge water by distillation.

(c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1  
(d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

7. BREAK

Dictionary Definition
A. Some abrupt occurrence that interrupts an ongoing activity
B. An unexpected piece of good luck
C. A personal or social separation (as between opposite factions)
D. An abrupt change in the tone or register of voice (as at property or due to emotion)

(a) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 4  
(b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3

Usage
1. They hoped to avoid a break in relations.
2. He finally got his full break.
3. There was a break in the action when a player was hurt.
4. Then, there was a break in her voice.

(c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4  
(d) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3

8. DANGER

Dictionary Definition
A. A cause of pain or injury or loss
B. The condition of being susceptible to harm or injury
C. A dangerous place or situation
D. A venture undertaken without regard to provide loss or injury

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4  
(b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

Usage
1. There was wide spread danger of disease.
2. He moved out of danger.
3. There was a danger that Ashish would do the wrong thing.
4. He feared the dangers of travelling by air.

(c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1  
(d) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

9. START

Dictionary Definition
A. A sudden involuntary movement
B. The beginning of anything
C. Have a beginning in a temporal spatial, or evaluative sense
D. Get off the ground

(a) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4  
(b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

Usage
1. Prices for these houses start at ₹ 60 lakhs.
2. It was off to a good start.
3. He awoke with a start.
4. The bloodshed started when the partisans launched a surprise attack.

(c) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3  
(d) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

10. GREAT

Dictionary Definition
A. Of major significance or importance
B. A person who has achieved distinction or honour in a field
C. Relatively large in number or extent larger than other of its kind
D. Very good

(a) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2  
(b) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4

Usage
1. A great multitude.
2. We all had a great time at the party.
3. Kishore Kumar is one of the great singers of India.
4. He was of great help to me.

(c) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2  
(d) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1
11. OUTSTANDING

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Distinguished from the others in excellence
B. Having a quality that thrusts itself into attention
C. Owed as a debt
D. Of major significance or importance

**Usage**
1. An outstanding fact of our time is that nations poisoned by anti-semitism proved less fortunate in regard to their own freedom.
2. There are outstanding bills in the name of your company.
3. Einstein was one of the outstanding figures of the 20th century.
4. Ramesh Sippy did outstanding work in world of Indian cinema.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4   (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

12. HEAVY

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Of comparatively great physical weight or density
B. Compact and fine grained
C. Darkened by clouds
D. (Of an actor or role) being or playing the villain

**Usage**
1. Lead is a heavy metal.
2. Lago is the heavy role in Othello.
3. A heavy sky means that rain is around the corner.
4. The clayey soil was heavy and easily saturated.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4   (b) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2

13. HARD

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Dispassionate
B. Very strong and vigorous
C. With effort or force or vigour
D. Very near or close in space or time

**Usage**
1. A hard left to the chin was all it took to win the medal.
2. Indians played hard to earn a draw.
3. They were hard on his heels.
4. Vandana is a hard bargainer.

(a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3   (b) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3

14. REMOVE

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Degree or figurative distance or separation
B. Remove something concrete as by lifting or taking off or remove something abstract
C. Shift the position or location of, as for business, legal, educational or military purpose
D. Get rid of something abstract

**Usage**
1. Remove the dirty dishes from the kitchen table.
2. He removed his children to the countryside.
3. It imitates at many removes a Shakespearean tragedy.
4. The death of her mother removed the last obstacle to their marriage.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4   (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

15. MACHINE

**Dictionary Definition**
A. An intricate organization that accomplishes its goals efficiently
B. An efficient person
C. Make by machinery
D. A group that controls the activities of political parties

**Usage**
1. He was endorsed by the democratic machine.
2. The war machine.
3. Paul Anderson was a magnificent fighting machine.
4. Satyagrah involved the giving up of the machine made clothes and adopting handicrafts.

(a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1   (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2

16. POSITION

**Dictionary Definition**
A. The appropriate or customary location
B. The role assigned to an individual player
C. A condition or situation in which you find yourself
D. An item on a list or in a sequence

**Usage**
1. What position does Ronaldo play?
2. India was moved from third to eighth position due to its poor performance in the world cup.
3. The cars were in position.
4. The unpleasant position of having to choose between two evils.

(a) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2   (b) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

(c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4   (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2
### 17. COMPANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. An institution created to conduct business</td>
<td>1. He only invites in well-established companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The state of being with someone</td>
<td>2. The room was a mess because he hardly expected company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A social or business visitor</td>
<td>3. He missed the company of his childhood friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Organisation of performers and associated personnel</td>
<td>4. The travelling company stayed at the same hotel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1  
(b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

### 18. TRANSFER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The act of transferring something from one form to another</td>
<td>1. He transferred the packet from his trouser pocket to a pocket in his jacket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Someone who is transfers or is transferred</td>
<td>2. The transfer of the music from records to CDs suppressed much of the background noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. More around</td>
<td>3. The best scientist was transferred from the remote facility of the company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Cause to change ownership</td>
<td>4. I transferred my stock holdings to my children.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4  
(b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

### 19. LIGHT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Any device serving as source of illumination</td>
<td>1. He is the light of my life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The visual effect of illumination on objects or scenes as created in pictures</td>
<td>2. Although he saw it in different light, he still did not understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A person regarded very fondly</td>
<td>3. He stopped the car and turned off the light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A particular perspective or aspect of a situation</td>
<td>4. He could paint the lightest light and the darkest dark.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 3  
(b) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3

### 20. FREE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Remove and force out from a position</td>
<td>1. Please feel free to stay as long as you wish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. People who are free</td>
<td>2. After the civil war he was a free man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Able to act at will, not hampered, not under compulsion or restraint</td>
<td>3. India is the home of the free and the brave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Not held in servitude</td>
<td>4. He finally could free the legs of the earthquake victim who was buried in the rubble.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4  
(b) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 2

### Directions

For each of the given words, match the dictionary definitions on the left (A, B, C, D) with their corresponding usage on the right (1, 2, 3, 4). Out the four possibilities given in the boxes below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages most closely matched.

### 21. POCKET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. An enclosed space</td>
<td>1. The trapped miners found a pocket of air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. A small isolated group of people</td>
<td>2. He pocketed the change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A supply of money</td>
<td>3. They dipped into the tax-payers’ pockets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Put in one’s pocket</td>
<td>4. They were concentrated in pockets inside the city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4  
(b) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4  
(c) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1  
(d) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2

### 22. CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. The balance of money received when the amount you tender is greater than the amount due</td>
<td>1. She brought a change in her overnight bag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Coins of small denomination regarded collectively</td>
<td>2. I paid with a twenty and pocketed the change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. A different or a fresh set of clothes</td>
<td>3. He had a pocketful of change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. A difference that is usually pleasant</td>
<td>4. It is refreshing change to meet a woman mechanic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2  
(b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4  
(c) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4  
(d) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4
23. **SHIFT**

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Move very slightly
B. Change phonetically as part of a systematic historical change
C. Change in quality
D. Use a shift key on a keyboard

**Usage**
1. She could not shift so all her letters are written in lower case.
2. He shifted in his seat.
3. Grimm showed how the constants shifted.
4. His tone shifted.

(a) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2  (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

---

24. **ORDER**

**Dictionary Definition**
A. A command given by the superior
B. Logical or comprehensive arrangement of separate elements
C. A degree in a continuum of size or quantity
D. Established customary state (especially of society)

**Usage**
1. The order ruled in the state.
2. An explosion of a low order of magnitude.
3. We shall consider these questions in the inverse order of their presentations.
4. The US ship dropped the anchor and waited for orders from Washington.

(a) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4  (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

---

25. **AIM**

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Propose or intent
B. Intend to move towards a certain goal
C. The action of directing something at an object
D. An anticipated outcome

**Usage**
1. It was created with the conscious aim of answering immediate needs.
2. He took aim and fired.
3. He aimed his fists towards his opponent’s face.
4. I aim to arrive at noon.

(a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3  (b) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4

---

26. **SIGN**

**Dictionary Definition**
A. A perceptible indication of something not immediately apparent
B. An event that is experienced as indicating important things to come
C. Mark with one’s signatures
D. A character indicating a relation between quantities

**Usage**
1. It was a sign from God.
2. They welcomed the signs of spring.
3. Do not forget the minus sign.
4. She signed the letter and sent it off.

(a) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4  (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3

---

27. **MOBILE**

**Dictionary Definition**
A. Moving or capable of moving readily (especially from place to place)
B. Affording change (especially in social status)
C. Tending to travel and change settlements frequently
D. Capable of changing quickly from one state or emotion or condition to another

**Usage**
1. The IT-graduates are an upwardly mobile fraternity.
2. Circus crew is a restless mobile society.
3. The tongue is the most mobile articulator.
4. Comedians generally have a very mobile face.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4  (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3

---

28. **ORDER**

**Dictionary Definition**
A. A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by judge)
B. A commercial document used to request someone to supply something in return for payment and providing specifications and quantities
C. Give instructions to or direct somebody to do something with authority
D. A request for food or refreshment

**Usage**
1. Tata Motors received an order of 1000 commercial trucks from the Nigerian Government.
2. I gave the waiter my order.
3. A friend in Panipat said that the order caused no trouble out there.
4. Vandana ordered him to do the shopping today.

(a) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2  (b) A 1, B 3, C 3, D 4
29. CHANGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. A relational difference between states; especially between states before and after some event</td>
<td>1. There were marked changes in the functioning of the lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. The result of alteration or modification</td>
<td>2. The change of government had no impact on the economy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. The action of changing something</td>
<td>3. He attributed the change to their marriage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Undergo a change; become different in essence; losing one’s or its original nature</td>
<td>4. She changed completely as she grew older.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4  (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3

30. SHIFT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dictionary Definition</th>
<th>Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Move and exchange for another</td>
<td>1. Would you please shift to the next chair?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Change gears</td>
<td>2. As Sonal entered the room, the gossip shifted from cricket to her new hair style.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Move from one setting or context to another</td>
<td>3. You have to shift when you go down a steep hill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Change one’s position</td>
<td>4. Please shift the dates for our physics classes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4  (b) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

Answer

1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (b) 21. (d) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (b)
Voice and Narration
Ability Tests

Chapter 19  Active and Passive Voices
Chapter 20  Direct—Indirect Speech
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Active and Passive Voices

INTRODUCTION

The voice of the verb indicates whether the subject is the doer of an action or the receiver of an action.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active voice</th>
<th>Passive voice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the subject of the verb causes an action, the verb is in active voice. For example, in ‘Ram jumped the fence’, the subject ‘Ram’ is active.

If the subject of the verb receives the action, the verb is in passive voice. For example, in ‘The fence was jumped by Ram’, the subject ‘fence’ is passive.

The Passive Voice

The passive voice is used:
1. To shift the importance to the receiver of the action. In the example given earlier, ‘the fence’ as subject in the second sentence is more important than as object in the first sentence.
2. When the doer is unknown or when the intention is not to name him, as in the following examples:
   - My bike was stolen.
   - A mistake was made.

TENSE CHARTS

The charts given below contain the forms of the verb ‘to push’ in all the tenses and in both active voice and passive voice.

Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Indefinite Tense (Active)</th>
<th>Present Indefinite Tense (Passive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Singular Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First</td>
<td>I push.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>You push.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third</td>
<td>He pushes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Present Continuous Tense (Active) | Present Continuous Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I am pushing.<br>You are pushing.<br>He is pushing.<br>We are pushing.<br>You are pushing.<br>They are pushing.<br>I am being pushed.<br>You are being pushed.<br>He is being pushed.<br>We are being pushed.<br>You are being pushed.<br>They are being pushed.

### Present Perfect Tense (Active) | Present Perfect Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I have pushed.<br>You have pushed.<br>He has pushed.<br>We have pushed.<br>You have pushed.<br>They have pushed.<br>I have been pushed.<br>You have been pushed.<br>He has been pushed.<br>We have been pushed.<br>You have been pushed.<br>They have been pushed.

### Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Active) | Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I have been pushing.<br>You have been pushing.<br>He has been pushing.<br>We have been pushing.<br>You have been pushing.<br>They have been pushing.<br>No passive voice

### Past Tense

### Past Indefinite Tense (Active) | Past Indefinite Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I pushed.<br>You pushed.<br>He pushed.<br>We pushed.<br>You were pushed.<br>They were pushed.<br>I was pushed.<br>You were pushed.<br>He was pushed.<br>We were pushed.<br>You were pushed.<br>They were pushed.

### Past Continuous Tense (Active) | Past Continuous Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I was pushing.<br>You were pushing.<br>He was pushing.<br>We were pushing.<br>You were being pushed.<br>They were being pushed.<br>I was being pushed.<br>You were being pushed.<br>He was being pushed.<br>We were being pushed.<br>You were being pushed.<br>They are being pushed.

### Past Perfect Tense (Active) | Past Perfect Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I had pushed.<br>You had pushed.<br>He had pushed.<br>We had pushed.<br>You had been pushed.<br>They had been pushed.<br>I had been pushed.<br>You had been pushed.<br>He had been pushed.<br>We had been pushed.<br>You had been pushed.<br>They had been pushed.

### Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Active) | Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I had been pushing.<br>You had been pushing.<br>He had been pushing.<br>We had been pushing.<br>You had been pushed.<br>They had been pushed.<br>No passive voice

### Future Tense

### Future Indefinite Tense (Active) | Future Indefinite Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I will push.<br>You will push.<br>He will push.<br>We will push.<br>You will push.<br>They will push.<br>I will be pushed.<br>You will be pushed.<br>He will be pushed.<br>We will be pushed.<br>You will be pushed.<br>They will be pushed.

### Future Continuous Tense (Active) | Future Continuous Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I will be pushing.<br>You will be pushing.<br>He will be pushing.<br>We will be pushing.<br>You will be pushed.<br>They will be pushed.<br>No passive voice

### Future Perfect Tense (Active) | Future Perfect Tense (Passive)
---|---
**First**<br>**Second**<br>**Third** | I will have pushed.<br>You will have pushed.<br>He will have pushed.<br>We will have pushed.<br>You will have pushed.<br>They will have pushed.<br>I will have been pushed.<br>You will have been pushed.<br>He will have been pushed.<br>We will have been pushed.<br>You will have been pushed.<br>They have been pushed.
Active and Passive Voices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Active)</th>
<th>Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Passive)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>First</strong></td>
<td>I will have been pushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second</strong></td>
<td>You will have been pushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third</strong></td>
<td>He will have been pushing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No passive voice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHANGE OF ACTIVE VOICE INTO PASSIVE VOICE**

While changing a sentence from active voice into passive voice:

1. The object of the transitive verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the verb, which is changed to agree with the new subject in number and person.
2. Parts of the verb ‘to be’ (an auxiliary verb) are used with the past participle of the active verb to form the tense of the verb in the passive voice, which remains unchanged.
3. The subject of the verb in the active voice becomes the object preceded by the preposition ‘by’.

**Examples**

*Active*: I like fruits.  
*Passive*: Fruits are liked by me.

*Active*: Sita sang a song  
*Passive*: A song was sung by Sita.

In case a transitive verb has two objects, anyone of them can be made the subject in the passive voice while the other remains unchanged. The unchanged object is called ‘retained object’.

**Examples**

*Active*: Mrs Shipra teaches us mathematics.  
*Passive*: Mathematics is taught to us by Mrs Shipra. (Or) We are taught mathematics by Mrs Shipra.

*Active*: Reena gave me an ice cream.  
*Passive*: An ice cream was given to me by Reena. (Or) I was given an ice cream by Reena.

While changing sentences from passive voice into active voice, the process is reversed and the subject becomes the object of the verb in the active voice.

**Examples**

*Active*: The rat was killed by the cat.  
*Passive*: The postman brings letters.

*Passive*: The thief will be caught by the police.

As a rule, intransitive verbs cannot be changed into passive voice as they have no object. They are changed only in the following cases:

1. Cognate objects are attached after them.  
   *Active*: Sheena slept a troubled sleep.  
   *Passive*: A troubled sleep was slept by Sheena.

2. They are followed by a preposition.  
   *Active*: They smiled at the beggar.  
   *Passive*: The beggar was smiled at by them.

**Quasi-Passive Verbs**

Verbs that are active in form but passive in sense are called quasi-passive verbs.

Toffees sell cheap (= are sold cheap)  
The perfume smells sweet (= is sweet when smelt)  
Honey tastes sweet (= is sweet when tasted)
Observe the following sentences and note the changes in the form of the verbs and the pronouns and in the position of the subject and the object:

Type A

Active: Rohan breaks the glass.
Passive: The glass is broken by Rohan.
Active: He tears the papers.
Passive: The papers are torn by him.
Active: Sohan beats me.
Passive: I am beaten by Sohan.
Active: He mocks me.
Passive: I am mocked by him.
Active: Sohan is writing a letter.
Passive: A letter is being written by Sohan.

Active: He has torn the papers.
Passive: The papers were torn by Ram.
Active: Sohan broke the glass.
Passive: The glass was broken by Sohan.
Active: Sohan was breaking the glass.
Passive: A glass was being broken by Sohan.
Active: Mohan had broken the glass.
Passive: The glass had been broken by Mohan.
Active: I will climb the tree.
Passive: The tree will be climbed by me.
Active: Ram knows Sohan.
Passive: Sohan is known to Ram.
Active: Your presence of mind has amazed me.
Passive: I have been amazed at your presence of mind.

Note: The preposition ‘by’ is not taken by certain verbs before the object in the passive voice.

Active: It shocked Renu.
Passive: Renu was shocked at it.
Active: Your presence of mind has amazed me.
Passive: I have been amazed at your presence of mind.

Type B (Questions)

Active: Do you know Sheena?
Passive: Is Sheena known to you?
Active: Did you write the book?
Passive: Was the book written by you?
Active: Which flavour do you like?
Passive: Which flavour is liked by you?
Active: Whose car have you bought?
Passive: Whose car has been bought by you?
Active: Who has broken this door?
Passive: By whom has this door been broken?

Type C (Commands and Requests)

Active: Boil the milk.
Passive: Let the milk be boiled.
Active: Please bring a plate for the fruits.
Passive: You are requested to bring a plate for the fruits.
Active: Clip your nails.
Passive: Your nails should be clipped. (Or) Let your nails be clipped.

Type D (Intransitive Verbs Followed by Prepositions)

Active: Reema is drawing on the wall.
Passive: The wall is being drawn on by Reema.
Active: He smiles at you.
Passive: You are smiled at by him.
Active: I will not entertain the matter.
Passive: The matter will not be entertained by me.
Active: Clip your nails.
Passive: Your nails should be clipped. (Or) Let your nails be clipped.

Type E (Complex Sentences)

In complex sentences, the voice of the dependent clause is changed and then connected with a suitable conjunction.

Active: I ate the rice that you cooked.
Passive: The rice that you cooked was eaten by me.
Active: I enjoyed the pizza that you bought for me.
Passive: The pizza that you bought for me was enjoyed by me.
Active: They say that Sohan has broken the cup.
Passive: It is said that the cup has been broken by Sohan.
Type F (Miscellaneous Sentences)

Active: We must follow traffic rules.
Passive: Traffic rules must be followed.
Active: Do not play with fire.
Passive: You are forbidden to play with fire.
Active: I want you to board this train.
Passive: You are required to board this train.
Active: Somebody has cooked this meal.
Passive: This meal has been cooked.

WORKOUT 1

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer accordingly.

1. A child likes toys.
   (a) Toys is liked by a child.
   (b) Toys are liked by a child.
   (c) Toys liked by a child.
   (d) Toys have liked by a child.

2. They help her.
   (a) She was helped by them.
   (b) She has helped by them.
   (c) She is helped by them.
   (d) She had helped by them.

3. Naresh guides me.
   (a) I was guided by Naresh.
   (b) I am being guided by Naresh.
   (c) I have been guided by Naresh.
   (d) I am guided by Naresh.

4. I do not use soap.
   (a) Soap is not used by me.
   (b) Soap was not used by me.
   (c) Soap has not been used by me.
   (d) Soap did not use by me.

5. I am playing cricket.
   (a) Cricket has been played be me.
   (b) Cricket was being played be me.
   (c) Cricket is being played by me.
   (d) Cricket had been being played be me.

6. She is eating mangoes.
   (a) Mangoes was being eaten by her.
   (b) Mangoes are being eaten by her.
   (c) Mangoes is being eaten by her.
   (d) Mangoes are eating by her.

7. I have not tasted the food.
   (a) The food have not tasted by me.
   (b) The food has not been tasted by me.
   (c) The food has not tasted by me.
   (d) The food have not been tasted by me.

8. She has written letters.
   (a) Letters have been written by her.
   (b) Letters are written by her.
   (c) Letters have written by her.
   (d) Letters were written by her.

9. I saw a snake.
   (a) A snake was seen by me.
   (b) A snake is seen by me.
   (c) A snake had seen by me.
   (d) A snake was seen by us.

10. He played many games.
    (a) Many games was played by him.
    (b) Many games were not played by him.
    (c) Many games were played by him.
    (d) Many games had been played by him.

11. He did not ring the bell.
    (a) The bell is not rung by him.
    (b) The bell had not been rung by him.
    (c) The bell has not been rung by him.
    (d) The bell was not rung by him.

12. They were singing songs.
    (a) Songs were being sung by them.
    (b) Songs are being sung by them.
    (c) Songs were singing by them.
    (d) Songs are singing by them.

13. I was making a plan.
    (a) A plan is being made by me.
    (b) A plan was being made by me.
    (c) A plan was made by me.
    (d) A plan has been made by me.

14. The doctor had examined him.
    (a) He had been examined by the doctor.
    (b) He has been examined by the doctor.
    (c) He was examined by the doctor.
    (d) None of these

15. He had already passed the examination.
    (a) The examination has already been passed by him.
    (b) The examination had already passed by him.
    (c) The examination was already passed by him.
    (d) The examination had already been passed by him.
16. My friends will help me.
   (a) I will be helped by my friends.
   (b) I will helped by my friends.
   (c) I will be help by my friends.
   (d) Both (a) and (b)

17. Your father will advise you.
   (a) You will advised by your father.
   (b) You shall advised by your father.
   (c) You will have been advised by your father.
   (d) You will be advised by your father.

18. He will have kicked the ball.
   (a) The ball shall have kicked the ball.
   (b) The ball will have kicked the ball.
   (c) The ball will be kicked the ball.
   (d) The ball will have been kicked by him.

19. I will have finished this work by then.
   (a) This work shall be finished by me by then.
   (b) This work will be finished by me by then.
   (c) This work will have been finished by me by then.
   (d) This work shall have finished by me by then.

20. Only you can do it.
    (a) It could be done only by you.
    (b) It can be done only by you.
    (c) It can do only by you.
    (d) It can be do only by you.

21. He may take this book.
    (a) This book may be taken by him.
    (b) This book might be taken by her.
    (c) This book may taken by him.
    (d) This book might be taken by him.

22. He could not lift the box.
    (a) The box cannot be lifted by him.
    (b) The box could not be lift by him.
    (c) The box cannot be lift by him.
    (d) The box could not be lifted by him.

23. You must not help her.
    (a) She may not be helped by you.
    (b) She must not helped by you.
    (c) She must not be helped by you.
    (d) None of these

24. We should respect our teachers.
    (a) Our teachers should respected by us.
    (b) Our teachers shall be respected by us.
    (c) Our teachers should be respected by us.
    (d) Our teachers should be respect by us.

25. Take this pen.
    (a) This pen is being taken.
    (b) Let this pen be taken.
    (c) This pen should be taken.
    (d) This pen is taken.

26. Write a letter.
    (a) A letter is written.
    (b) A letter was being written.
    (c) Let a letter be written. (Or) You are requested to write a letter.
    (d) You are to write a letter.

27. Please help me.
    (a) You are requested to help me.
    (b) I was helped.
    (c) You are advised to help me.
    (d) I am helped.

28. Does he help the poor?
    (a) Is the poor helped by him?
    (b) Are the poor helped by him?
    (c) The poor was helped by him?
    (d) Were the poor helped by him?

29. Did he buy that house?
    (a) Is that house bought by him?
    (b) Were that house bought by him?
    (c) Was that house bought by him?
    (d) None of these

30. What do you want?
    (a) What did you want?
    (b) What is wanted by you?
    (c) What was wanted by you?
    (d) What were you wanted?

31. Who stole your pen?
    (a) Who was stolen your pen?
    (b) By whom is your pen stolen?
    (c) By whom was your pen stolen?
    (d) By whom did your pen steal?

32. Mahmud gave me a pen.
    (a) I was given a pen by Mahmud. (Or) A pen was given to me by Mahmud.
    (b) I am given a pen by Mahmud.
    (c) I had given a pen by Mahmud.
    (d) A pen is given to me by Mahmud.

33. Mr Mukerjee teaches us English.
    (a) English was taught us by Mr Mukerjee.
    (b) We were taught English by Mr Mukherjee.
    (c) We have taught English by Mr Mukherjee.
    (d) We are taught English by Mr Mukerjee.

34. She looks after the child.
    (a) The child are looked after by her.
    (b) The child were looked after by her.
    (c) The child is looked after by her.
    (d) None of these

35. He laid out a beautiful garden.
    (a) A beautiful garden is laid out by him.
    (b) A beautiful garden has been laid out by him.
Active and Passive Voices

19.9

(c) A beautiful garden was laid out by him.
(d) A beautiful garden did laid out by him.

36. He knows you.
   (a) You are known by him.
   (b) You are known to him.
   (c) You were known to him.
   (d) None of these

37. This book contains pictures.
   (a) Pictures are contained by this book.
   (b) Pictures were contained in this book.
   (c) Pictures are contained to this book.
   (d) Pictures are contained in this book.

38. The news surprised us.
   (a) We are surprised at the news.
   (b) We were surprised by the news.
   (c) We are surprised by the news.
   (d) We were surprised at the news.

39. He lost his arm in a battle.
   (a) His arm is lost in a battle.
   (b) His arm has been lost in a battle.
   (c) His arm had lost in a battle.
   (d) His arm was lost in a battle.

40. Somebody has stolen his purse.
   (a) His purse has been stolen.
   (b) His purse had been stolen.
   (c) His purse has been stealing.
   (d) None of these

41. Jatinder can help Gurdeep.
   (a) Gurdeep can be helped by Jatinder.
   (b) Gurdeep could be helped by Jatinder.
   (c) Gurdeep can be help by Jatinder.
   (d) None of these

42. Garima can help me.
   (a) Garima could be helped.
   (b) I can be helped by Garima.
   (c) I could be helped by Garima.
   (d) I can be help by Garima.

43. I can teach Nalini.
   (a) Nalini can taught by me.
   (b) Nalini could be taught by me.
   (c) Nalini can be teach by me.
   (d) Nalini can be taught by me.

44. I can help you.
   (a) You could be helped by me.
   (b) You can be helped by me.
   (c) You can be help by me.
   (d) You could be help by me.

45. You can help us.
   (a) We are helped by you.
   (b) We can be helped by you.

46. They can help Shalini.
   (a) Shalini could be helped by them.
   (b) Shalini can be help by them.
   (c) Shalini can be helped by them.
   (d) None of these

47. She can help you.
   (a) You are helped by her.
   (b) You could be helped by her.
   (c) You can be helped by her.
   (d) None of these

48. I ate a mango.
   (a) A mango is eaten by me.
   (b) A mango was eater by me.
   (c) A mango had eaten by me.
   (d) A mango was eaten by me.

49. I ate mangoes.
   (a) Mangoes were eaten by me.
   (b) Mangoes are eaten by me.
   (c) Mangoes were eat by me.
   (d) None of these

50. 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 tech by her.

51. She has taught them.
   (a) They has been taught by her.
   (b) They had been taught by her.
   (c) They have been taught by her.
   (d) They were taught by her.

52. He has helped this child.
   (a) This child have been helped by him.
   (b) This child has been helped by him.
   (c) This child has been help by him.
   (d) This child had been helped by him.

53. He has helped these children.
   (a) These children had been helped by him.
   (b) These children has been helped by him.
   (c) These children have been helped by him.
   (d) None of these

54. They were helping you.
   (a) You are being helped by them.
   (b) You were helped by them.
   (c) You are helping by them.
   (d) You were being helped by them.

55. He helps me.
   (a) I was helped by him.
   (b) I have helped by him.
(c) I did help by him.
(d) I am helped by him.

56. He was buying toys.
    (a) Toys was being bought by him.
    (b) Toys were buying by him.
    (c) Toys were being bought by him.
    (d) None of these

57. 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.

58. I like him.
    (a) He was liked by me.
    (b) He is being liked by me.
    (c) He was being liked by me.
    (d) He is liked by me.

59. You always help them.
    (a) They were always helped by you.
    (b) They are always helped by you.
    (c) They have always helped by you.
    (d) They had always been helped by you.

60. I am taking tea.
    (a) Tea is being taken by me.
    (b) Tea was being taken by me.
    (c) Tea is taking by me.
    (d) Tea was taking by me.

61. She is calling me.
    (a) I was being called by her.
    (b) I am being called by her.
    (c) I have been called by her.
    (d) None of these

62. You are teasing them.
    (a) They were being teased by you.
    (b) They are teasing by you.
    (c) They have been teasing by you.
    (d) They are being teased by you.

63. He has taken breakfast.
    (a) Breakfast has been taken by him.
    (b) Breakfast have been taken by him.
    (c) Breakfast is been taken by him.
    (d) None of these

64. I have read the book.
    (a) The book have been read by me.
    (b) The book is been read by me.
    (c) The book had been read by me.
    (d) The book has been read by me.

65. They have passed many examinations.
    (a) Many examinations has been passed by them.
    (b) Many examinations had been passed by them.
    (c) Many examinations were passed by them.
    (d) Many examinations have been passed by them.

66. I watered the plants.
    (a) The plants were watered by me.
    (b) The plants had been watered by me.
    (c) The plants were being watered by me.
    (d) None of these

67. We shut the gates.
    (a) The gates have been shut by us.
    (b) The gates are being shut by us.
    (c) The gates were shut by us.
    (d) The gates were being shut by us.

68. I supported her.
    (a) She will be supported by me.
    (b) She is supported by me.
    (c) She was supported by me.
    (d) She had been supported by me.

69. She was watching a TV programme.
    (a) A TV programme was being watched by her.
    (b) A TV programme is being watched by her.
    (c) A TV programme has been watched by her.
    (d) None of these

70. I was writing an essay.
    (a) An essay is being written by me.
    (b) An essay was written by me.
    (c) An essay was being written by me.
    (d) None of these

71. The principal was addressing the teachers.
    (a) The teachers was being addressed by the principal.
    (b) The teachers were being addressed by the principal.
    (c) The teachers have been addressed by the principal.
    (d) The teachers had been addressed by the principal.

72. They had locked the rooms.
    (a) The rooms have been locked by them.
    (b) The rooms has been locked by them.
    (c) The rooms had been locked by them.
    (d) None of these

73. She had cooked some dishes.
    (a) Some dishes has been cooked by her.
    (b) Some dishes have been cooked by her.
    (c) Some dishes had been cooked by her.
    (d) Some dishes was been cooked by her.

74. I will spend all the money.
    (a) All the money is spent by me.
    (b) All the money was being spent by me.
    (c) All the money will be spent by me.
    (d) All the money will be spend by me.

75. His parents will send him to a good school.
    (a) He is sent to a good school by his parents.
    (b) He was sent to a good school by his parents.
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(c) He will be sent to a good school by his parents.
(d) He was sent to a good school by his parents.

76. I will have completed this work.
   (a) This work have been completed by me.
   (b) This work has been completed by me.
   (c) This work will have been completed by me.
   (d) This work shall have been completed by me.

77. She will have fed these children.
   (a) These children have been fed by her.
   (b) These children will have been fed by her.
   (c) These children will have been feed by her.
   (d) These children will be fed by her.

78. We must inform her parents.
   (a) Her parents might be informed by us.
   (b) Her parents may be informed by us.
   (c) Her parents must be informs by us.
   (d) Her parents must be informed by us.

79. Somebody hit him on the head.
   (a) He was hit on the head.
   (b) He is hit on the head.
   (c) He was hitted on the head.
   (d) He will be hit on the head.

80. People wrote letters to a newspaper.
   (a) Letters was written to a newspaper.
   (b) Letters were written to a newspaper.
   (c) Letters have written to a newspaper.
   (d) Letters has been written to a newspaper.

81. Someone told him the news.
   (a) He had told the news.
   (b) He was told the news.
   (c) He is told the news.
   (d) He has been told the news.

82. They sent her a letter.
   (a) A letter is sent to her by them.
   (b) She was sent a letter.
   (c) She is sent a letter by them.
   (d) None of these

83. The people gave the blind man some help.
   (a) Some help is given to the blind man by the people.
   (b) The blind man was given some help.
   (c) The blind man is given some help.
   (d) None of these

84. The postman delivers letters.
   (a) Letters are delivered by the postman.
   (b) Letters were delivered by the postman.
   (c) Letters have delivered by the postman.
   (d) Letters had delivered by the postman.

85. The fruit seller sells-fruits.
   (a) Fruits were sold by the fruit-seller.
   (b) Fruits are sell by the fruit-seller.
   (c) Fruits have been sold by the fruit-seller.
   (d) Fruits are sold by the fruit-seller.

86. John always helps his friends.
   (a) His friends were always helped by John.
   (b) His friends is always helped by John.
   (c) His friends have been always helped by John.
   (d) His friends are always helped by John.

87. The workers obey his orders.
   (a) His orders is obeyed by the workers.
   (b) His orders were obeyed by the workers.
   (c) His orders are obeyed by the workers.
   (d) His orders have obeyed by the workers.

88. My teachers praise me.
   (a) I was praised by my teachers.
   (b) I have praised by my teachers.
   (c) I am praised by my teachers.
   (d) I had praised by my teachers.

89. She does not like tea.
   (a) Tea did not liked by her.
   (b) Tea was not liked by her.
   (c) Tea have not liked by her.
   (d) Tea is not liked by her.

90. He hates bad people.
   (a) Bad people are hated by him.
   (b) Bad people is hated by him.
   (c) Bad people have hated by him.
   (d) Bad people were hated by him.

91. His father is writing a novel these days.
   (a) A novel is being written by his father these days.
   (b) A novel was being written by his father these days.
   (c) A novel have been being written by his father these days.
   (d) A novel had being written by his father these days.

92. The washerman is washing clothes.
   (a) Clothes have been washed by the washerman.
   (b) Clothes are being washed by the washerman.
   (c) Clothes is being washed by the washerman.
   (d) Clothes was being washed by the washerman.

93. My friend is helping me.
   (a) I am being helped by my friend.
   (b) I was being helped by my friend.
   (c) I have been helped by my friend.
   (d) I had been helped by my friend.

94. The boy is flying a kite.
   (a) A kite was being flown by the boy.
   (b) A kite is being flown by the boy.
   (c) A kite is being flying by the boy.
   (d) A kite was being flying by the boy.
95. The girls are not drawing pictures.
   (a) Pictures were not being drawn by the girls.
   (b) Pictures are not being drawn by the girls.
   (c) Pictures have not being drawn by the girls.
   (d) Pictures has not being drawing by the grills.

96. We are holding a function.
   (a) A function was being held by us.
   (b) A function was being hold by us.
   (c) A function is being held by us.
   (d) None of these

97. John has sold the car.
   (a) The car have been sold by John.
   (b) The car has been sold by John.
   (c) The car had been sold by John.
   (d) None of these

98. The carpenter has made a table.
   (a) A table have been made by the carpenter.
   (b) A table had been made by the carpenter.
   (c) A table has been made by the carpenter.
   (d) None of these

99. The gardener has not watered the plants yet.
   (a) The plants has not been watered by the gardener yet.
   (b) The plants have not been watered by the gardener yet.
   (c) The plants had not been watered by the gardener yet.
   (d) The plants were not been watered by the gardener yet.

100. My brother has read these books.
    (a) The books has been read by my brother.
    (b) The books had been read by my brother.
    (c) These books have been read by my brother.
    (d) None of these

WORKOUT 2

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer accordingly.

1. She missed the Janata Express.
   (a) The Janata Express is missed by her.
   (b) The Janata Express has missed by her.
   (c) The Janata Express was missed by her.
   (d) The Janata Express have missed by her.

2. He hit the ball.
   (a) The ball is hitted by him.
   (b) The ball was hitted by him.
   (c) The ball had hitted by him.
   (d) The ball was hit by him.

3. I did not break the plate.
   (a) The plate do not break by me.
   (b) The plate is not broken by me.
   (c) The plate was not broken by me.
   (d) The plate was not broke by me.

   (a) A century is scored by Kapil Dev.
   (b) A century was scored by Kapil Dev.
   (c) A century has scored by Kapil Dev.
   (d) A century have scored by Kapil Dev.

5. The police took the injured passengers to hospital.
   (a) The injured passengers have been taken to hospital by the police.
   (b) The injured passengers has been taken to hospital by the police.
   (c) The injured passengers were taken to hospital by the police.
   (d) None of these

6. I did not recognize him.
   (a) He did not recognized by me.
   (b) He is not recognized by me.
   (c) He was not recognized by me.
   (d) He has not recognized by me.

7. The labourers were building the bridge.
   (a) The bridge is being built by the labourers.
   (b) The bridge was being built by the labourers.
   (c) The bridge was being building by the labourers.
   (d) The bridge has been built by the labourers.

8. My sister was driving the car.
   (a) The car is being driven by my sister.
   (b) The car was being driven by my sister.
   (c) The car was being driving by my sister.
   (d) None of these

9. The magician was showing wonderful tricks.
   (a) Wonderful tricks are being shown by the magician.
   (b) Wonderful tricks was being shown by the magician.
   (c) Wonderful tricks were being shown by the magician.
   (d) Wonderful have been being shown by the magician.

10. Her grandmother was telling an amusing story.
    (a) An amusing story is being told by her grandmother.
    (b) An amusing story was being telling by her grandmother.
    (c) An amusing story has been telling by her grandmother.
    (d) An amusing story was being told by her grandmother.

11. The two teams were playing the match.
    (a) The match was been playing by the two teams.
    (b) The match is being played by the two teams.
    (c) The match was being played by the two teams.
    (d) The match has been played by the two teams.
12. He had already bought a car.
   (a) A car has already been bought by him.
   (b) A car have already been bought by him.
   (c) A car had already been bought by him.
   (d) None of these

13. Our team had scored a goal before half time.
   (a) A goal has been scored by our team before half time.
   (b) A goal have been scored by our team before half time.
   (c) A goal had been scored by our team before half time.
   (d) A goal was been scored by our team before half time.

14. We had written the story before the bell went.
   (a) The story has been written by us before the bell went.
   (b) The story had been written by us before the bell went.
   (c) The story have been written by us before the bell went.
   (d) The story has been written by us before the bell went.

15. The villager had never seen a train until yesterday.
   (a) A train has never seen by the villager until yesterday.
   (b) A train had never been seen by the villager until yesterday.
   (c) A train have never seen by the villager until yesterday.
   (d) A train has never been seen by the villager until yesterday.

16. I had never seen such a lovely sight before.
   (a) Such a lovely sight has never been seen by me before.
   (b) Such a lovely sight have never been seen by me before.
   (c) Such a lovely sight had never been seen by me before.
   (d) None of these

17. He will buy a scooter tomorrow.
   (a) A scooter shall be buy by him tomorrow.
   (b) A scooter is bought buy by him tomorrow.
   (c) A scooter will be bought by him tomorrow.
   (d) A scooter will be buying tomorrow by him.

18. The students will take a test next month.
   (a) A test is being taken next month by the students.
   (b) A test shall being taken next month by the students.
   (c) A test was being taken next month by the students.
   (d) A test will be taken next month by the students.

19. They will arrange a variety programme.
   (a) A variety programme shall be arranged by them.
   (b) A variety programme was be arranged by them.
   (c) A variety programme has been be arranged by them.
   (d) A variety programme will be arranged by them.

20. My uncle will teach me.
    (a) I was taught by my uncle.
    (b) I am taught by my uncle.
    (c) I will be teach by my uncle.
    (d) I will be taught by my uncle.

21. We will serve our country.
    (a) Our country is served by us
    (b) Our country shall served by us
    (c) Our country will served by us.
    (d) Our country will be served by us.

22. I will have finished this book by Sunday.
    (a) This book have been finished by me by Sunday.
    (b) This book has been finished by me by Sunday.
    (c) This book shall been finished by me by Sunday.
    (d) This book will have been finished by me by Sunday.

23. They will have played the match by five o’clock.
    (a) The match shall have played by them by five o’clock.
    (b) The match will have played by them by five o’clock.
    (c) The match will have been played by them by five o’clock.
    (d) None of these

24. We will have paid the dues by next month.
    (a) The dues will be paid by us by next month.
    (b) The dues shall be paid by us by next month.
    (c) The dues will have be paid by us by next month.
    (d) The dues will have been paid by us by next month.

25. The tailor will have sewn the suit by tomorrow.
    (a) The suit shall have sewn by the tailor by tomorrow.
    (b) The suit will have sewn by the tailor by tomorrow.
    (c) The suit will has been sewn by the tailor by tomorrow.
    (d) The suit will have been sewn by the tailor by tomorrow.

26. They will have made all the arrangements for the journey by tonight.
    (a) All the arrangements have been made for the journey by tonight by them
    (b) All the arrangements has been made for the journey by tonight by them.
    (c) All the arrangements will have been made for the journey by tonight by them.
    (d) All the arrangements for the journey will have been made by them by tonight.

27. I cannot solve this sum.
    (a) This sum could not be solved by me.
    (b) This sum cannot be solved by me.
    (c) This sum could not be solve by me.
    (d) This sum cannot be solved by me.

28. You may attend the meeting.
    (a) The meeting might be attended by you.
    (b) The meeting may be attend by you.
    (c) The meeting might be attend by you.
    (d) The meeting may be attended by you.

29. The rich should help the poor.
    (a) The poor shall be helped by the rich.
    (b) The poor will be helped by the rich.
    (c) The poor should help by the rich.
    (d) The poor should be helped by the rich.

30. She must read this book.
    (a) This book should be read by her.
    (b) This book will be read by her.
    (c) This book should be read by her.
    (d) This book will be read by her.
(c) This book shall be read by her.
(d) This book must be read by her.

31. He might pass the test.
   (a) The test may be passed by him.
   (b) The test might be passed by him.
   (c) The test may be pass by him.
   (d) The test might passed by him.

32. She could not catch the train.
   (a) The train cannot be caught by her.
   (b) The train could not be catch by her.
   (c) The train could not be caught by her.
   (d) None of these

33. Even a mouse may help a lion.
   (a) A lion might be helped even by a mouse.
   (b) A lion may be helped even by a mouse.
   (c) A lion may be help even by a mouse.
   (d) None of these

34. Open the window.
   (a) The window is opened.
   (b) Let the window open.
   (c) Let the window be opened.
   (d) Let the window should be opened.

35. Bring a piece of chalk.
   (a) You are requested to bring a piece of chalk.
   (b) You are ordered to bring a piece of chalk.
   (c) You are told to bring a piece of chalk.
   (d) None of these

36. Do not tell a lie.
   (a) A lie is not to be told.
   (b) A lie was not to be told.
   (c) You are ordered to not tell a lie.
   (d) You are advised not to tell a lie.

37. Love your neighbours.
   (a) Your neighbours are loved.
   (b) Your neighbours is loved.
   (c) Let your neighbours should be loved.
   (d) Let your neighbours be loved.

38. Please teach me.
   (a) I am taught please.
   (b) You are requested to teach me.
   (c) You are requested that I should be teach.
   (d) None of these

39. Inform the police.
   (a) The police is informed.
   (b) The police are informed.
   (c) Let the police be informed.
   (d) Let the police should be informed.

40. Always speak the truth.
   (a) The truth is spoken always.
   (b) You are advised to always speak the truth.
   (c) You are told to spoke the truth always.
   (d) You are ordered to spoke the truth always.

41. Does he always help his friends?
   (a) Are his friends always helped by him?
   (b) Were his friends always helped by him?
   (c) Did his friends always helped by him?
   (d) Do his friends always helped by him?

42. Are they singing the National Anthem?
   (a) Are the National Anthem being sung by them?
   (b) Is the National Anthem being sung by them?
   (c) Has the National Anthem been sung by them?
   (d) Have the National Anthem being sung by them?

43. Did you win the match?
   (a) Do the match won by you?
   (b) Was the match won by you?
   (c) Did the match won by you?
   (d) Has the match won by you?

44. Have they painted the doors?
   (a) Has the doors been pointed by them?
   (b) Have the doors been painted by them?
   (c) Were the door been painted by them?
   (d) Had the door been painted by them?

45. Can you carry this bag?
   (a) Could this bag be carried by you?
   (b) Has this bag been carried by you?
   (c) Can this bag be carried by you?
   (d) May this bag be carried by you?

46. Was the servant bringing tea?
   (a) Was tea bringing by the servant?
   (b) Is tea being brought by the servant?
   (c) Was tea being brought by the servant?
   (d) Has tea being brought by the servant?

47. How can we help you?
   (a) How could you be helped by us?
   (b) How might you be helped by us?
   (c) How may you be helped by us?
   (d) How can you be helped by us?

48. Who insulted you?
   (a) Who was insulted by you?
   (b) By whom were you insulted?
   (c) By whom was you insulted?
   (d) None of these

49. Who saw the thief?
   (a) Who has seen the thief?
   (b) By whom was the thief been seen?
   (c) By whom has the thief been seen?
   (d) By whom was the thief seen?

50. When did you lose your book?
   (a) When was your book lost by you?
   (b) When is your book lost by you?
(c) When has your book lost by you?
(d) When were your book lost by you?

51. Mr Gupta teaches us science.
   (a) We are taught science by Mr Gupta.
   (b) Science was taught us by Mr Gupta.
   (c) Science is taught us by Mr Gupta.
   (d) Science was teaching us by Mr Gupta.

52. He lent me his camera.
   (a) I am lent his camera by him.
   (b) I have lent his camera by him.
   (c) I was lent his camera by him.
   (d) None of these

53. We sent him a telegram.
   (a) A telegram had sent to him by us.
   (b) A telegram was sent to him by us.
   (c) A telegram is sent to him by us.
   (d) None of these

54. He promised me a prize.
   (a) I am promised a prize by him.
   (b) I have promised a prize by him.
   (c) I did promise a prize by him.
   (d) I was promised a prize by him.

55. The guide showed me the building.
   (a) The building has been showed by the guide to me.
   (b) I was shown the building by the guide.
   (c) I have shown the building by the guide.
   (d) None of these

56. The children listened to the story.
   (a) The story has listened to by the children.
   (b) The story was listen to by the children.
   (c) The story was listened to by the children.
   (d) The story was listened to by the children.

57. I knocked at the door for five minutes.
   (a) The door is knocked at by me for five minutes.
   (b) The door has knocked at by me for five minutes.
   (c) The door had knocked at by me for five minutes.
   (d) The door was knocked at by me for five minutes.

58. The children laughed at the funny bird.
   (a) The funny bird has been laughed at by the children.
   (b) The funny bird was laughed at by the children.
   (c) The funny bird is laughed at by the children.
   (d) The funny bird had laughed at by the children.

59. You can depend on him.
   (a) He could be depended on by you.
   (b) He might be depended on by you.
   (c) He can be depended on by you.
   (d) None of these

60. A bus ran over the dog.
   (a) The dog is run over by a bus.
   (b) The dog has run over by a bus.
   (c) The dog had run over by a bus.
   (d) The dog was run over by a bus.

61. I know your father.
   (a) Your father is known by me.
   (b) Your father is known to me.
   (c) Your father was known to me.
   (d) Your father has known to me.

62. This box contains apples.
   (a) Apples are contained by this box.
   (b) Apples are contained to this box.
   (c) Apples are contained in this box.
   (d) None of these

63. His failure surprised us.
   (a) We are surprised at his failure.
   (b) We were surprised by his failure.
   (c) We are surprised by his failure.
   (d) We were surprised at his failure.

64. My conduct pleased the teacher.
   (a) The teacher is pleased with my conduct.
   (b) The teacher was pleased with my conduct.
   (c) The teacher was pleased by my conduct.
   (d) The teacher is pleased by my conduct.

65. In the morning, snow covers the fields.
   (a) The fields are covered with snow in the morning.
   (b) The fields were covered with snow in the morning.
   (c) The fields have covered with snow in the morning.
   (d) The fields had covered with snow in the morning.

66. Somebody will help him.
   (a) He will be helped by somebody.
   (b) He will be help by somebody.
   (c) He shall be help by somebody.
   (d) He might be helped by somebody.

67. People always like such boys.
   (a) Such boys were always liked by people.
   (b) Such boys have always liked by people.
   (c) Such boys had always liked by people.
   (d) Such boys are always liked by people.

68. Only intelligent students will like such a book.
   (a) Such a book is liked only by intelligent students.
   (b) Such a book shall liked only by intelligent students.
   (c) Such a book will be liked only by intelligent students.
   (d) Such a book has been liked only by intelligent students.

69. People have blamed her for nothing.
   (a) She have been blamed by people for nothing.
   (b) She will have blamed by people for nothing.
   (c) She has been blamed by people for nothing.
   (d) She had been blamed by people for nothing.

70. People should respect the elders.
   (a) The elders might be respected by people.
   (b) The elders should be respected by people.
(c) The elders must be respected by people.
(d) The elders shall be respected by people.

71. They have closed the school.
(a) The school have been closed by them.
(b) The school has been closed by them.
(c) The school had been closed by them.
(d) None of these

72. One can solve this question without any difficulty.
(a) This question could be solved without any difficulty.
(b) This question may be solved without any difficulty.
(c) The question might be solved without any difficulty.
(d) This question can be solved without any difficulty.

73. They are opening new hospitals.
(a) New hospitals were being opened by them.
(b) New hospitals are being opened by them.
(c) New hospitals were opened by them.
(d) New hospitals have been opened by them.

74. No one must touch these papers.
(a) These papers should be touched by no one.
(b) These papers will not be touched.
(c) These papers shall not be touched.
(d) These papers must not be touched by any one.

75. I saved the drowning man.
(a) The drowning man was saved by me.
(b) The drowning man is saved by me.
(c) The drowning has saved by me.
(d) The drowning had saved by me.

76. They have arrested the man.
(a) The man has been arrested by them.
(b) The man have been arrested by them.
(c) The man was arrested by them.
(d) None of these

77. She wrote some letters.
(a) Some letters are written by her.
(b) Some letters were written by her.
(c) Some letters have written by her.
(d) Some letters had been written by her.

78. The mechanic was repairing the TV set.
(a) The TV set is being repaired by the mechanic.
(b) The TV set is has been repaired by the mechanic.
(c) The TV set was being repaired by the mechanic.
(d) The TV set has been repaired by the mechanic.

79. She has bought a new house.
(a) A new house have been bought by her.
(b) A new house has been bought by her.
(c) A new house is bought by her.
(d) A new house had been bought by her.

80. I respect my elders.
(a) My elders have respected by me.
(b) My elders have been respected by me.
(c) My elders were respected by me.
(d) My elders are respected by me.

81. The police will have arrested the culprit by tomorrow.
(a) The culprit shall have arrested by the police by tomorrow.
(b) The culprit will have arrested by the police by tomorrow.
(c) The culprit will have been arrested by the police by tomorrow.
(d) The culprit is being arrested by the police by tomorrow.

82. I had already seen the Taj Mahal.
(a) The Taj Mahal has already been seen by me.
(b) The Taj Mahal had already been seen by me.
(c) The Taj Mahal have already been seen by me.
(d) The Taj Mahal had already been sown by me.

83. These boys will write this essay again.
(a) This essay shall be written again by these boys.
(b) This essay will be written again by these boys.
(c) This essay was be written again by these boys.
(d) None of these

84. I have guessed the answer.
(a) The answer has been guessed by me.
(b) The answer have been guessed by me.
(c) The answer had been guessed by me.
(d) None of these

85. We are buying tickets for the show.
(a) Tickets are being bought by us for the show.
(b) Tickets were being bought by us for the show.
(c) Tickets have being bought by us for the show.
(d) Tickets had been bought by us for the show.

86. They had not made the mistake.
(a) The mistake has not been made by them.
(b) The mistake have not been made by them.
(c) The mistake was not been made by them.
(d) The mistake had not been made by them.

87. Did she write a story?
(a) Does a story written by her?
(b) Did a story written by her?
(c) Was a story written by her?
(d) Was a story wrote by her?

88. How do you solve such questions?
(a) How are such questions solved by you?
(b) How did such questions solved by you?
(c) How were such questions solved by you?
(d) How was such questions solved by her?

89. I saw him last evening.
(a) He was seen by me last evening.
(b) He is seen by me last evening.
(c) He has seen by me last evening.
(d) He had seen by me last evening.
90. The show pleased us.
   (a) We were pleased with the show.
   (b) We are pleased with the show.
   (c) We were pleased by the show.
   (d) We were pleased by the show.

91. You can remove this blot.
   (a) This blot could be removed by you.
   (b) This blot can be removed by you.
   (c) This blot may be removed by you.
   (d) None of these

92. You may do this work with a little effort.
   (a) This work can be done with a little effort by you.
   (b) This work could be done with a little effort by you.
   (c) This work may be done with a little effort by you.
   (d) This work might be done with a little effort by you.

93. Who broke the glass?
   (a) Who has broken the glass?
   (b) By whom was the glass broken?
   (c) By whom is the glass broken?
   (d) By whom was the glass broke?

94. Could you save the drowning man?
   (a) Can the drawing man be saved by you?
   (b) Could the drowning man be saved by you?
   (c) May the drowning man be saved by you?
   (d) Might the drowning man be saved by you?

95. You must not tease a monkey.
   (a) A monkey must not be teased by you.
   (b) A monkey should not be teased by you.
   (c) A monkey was not be teased by you.
   (d) A monkey shall not be teased by you.

96. Send him your message.
   (a) Let your message be sent to him.
   (b) Your message was sent to him.
   (c) Let your message should be sent.
   (d) None of these

97. Who can harm you?
   (a) By whom can you be harmed?
   (b) By whom could you be harmed?
   (c) By whom may you be harmed?
   (d) By whom might you be harmed?

98. Fill the cup with milk.
   (a) You are ordered to fill the cup with milk.
   (b) You are told to fill the cup with milk.
   (c) You are advised not to fill the cup with milk.
   (d) You are forbidden not to fill the cup with milk.

99. Tell me some interesting story.
   (a) Some interesting story might be told to me.
   (b) I should be told some interesting story.
   (c) I might be told some interesting story.
   (d) None of these

100. Did they give you any prize?
    (a) Was you given any prize by them?
    (b) Were you given any prize by them?
    (c) Does any prize given to you by them?
    (d) Do any prize given to you by them?

WORKOUT 3

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in active/passive voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in passive/active voice and mark your answer accordingly.

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

2. Leave this place at the earliest.
   (a) This place is to be left at the earliest.
   (b) This place might be left at the earliest.
   (c) You are ordered to leave this place at the earliest.
   (d) You are ordered to left this place at the earliest.

3. Should I take this medicine with water?
   (a) Should this medicine be taken with water by me?
   (b) Shall this medicine be taken with water by me?
   (c) Can this medicine be taken with water by me?
   (d) Should this medicine be took with water by me?

4. We listened to the speaker with patience.
   (a) The speaker is listened to with patience by us.
   (b) The speaker has listened to with patience by us.
   (c) The speaker have listened to with patience by us.
   (d) The speaker was listened to with patience by us.

5. How many chapters does the book contain?
   (a) How many chapters is the book contained?
   (b) How many chapters are contained in the book?
   (c) How many chapters is contained in the book?
   (d) How many chapters have contained in the book?

6. I have known him since childhood.
   (a) He has known to me since childhood.
   (b) He was known to me since childhood.
   (c) He has been known to me since childhood.
   (d) None of these
7. We can teach you.
   (a) You can be taught by us.
   (b) You could be taught by us.
   (c) You might be taught by us.
   (d) You may be taught by us.

8. Sudesh can cross the river.
   (a) The river could be crossed by Sudesh.
   (b) The river may be crossed by Sudesh.
   (c) The river can be crossed by Sudesh.
   (d) The river might be crossed by Sudesh.

9. I can sing a song.
   (a) A song could be sung by me.
   (b) A song can be sung by me.
   (c) A song may be sung by me.
   (d) A song might be sung by me.

10. She can defeat them.
    (a) They could be defeated by her.
    (b) They may be defeated by her.
    (c) They might be defeated by her.
    (d) They can be defeated by her.

11. It can cure you.
    (a) You could be cured by it.
    (b) You may be cured by it.
    (c) You might be cured by it.
    (d) You can be cured by it.

12. This plan can help me.
    (a) I can be helped by this plan.
    (b) I could be helped by this plan.
    (c) I might be helped by this plan.
    (d) None of these

13. They can follow us.
    (a) We are followed by them.
    (b) We could be followed by them.
    (c) We can be followed by them.
    (d) We may be followed by them.

    (a) He could be persuaded by me.
    (b) He can be persuaded by me.
    (c) He may be persuaded by me.
    (d) He might be persuaded by me.

15. They can help her.
    (a) She can be helped by them.
    (b) She could be helped by them.
    (c) She can be a help by them.
    (d) She may be helped by them.

16. We sing patriotic songs.
    (a) Patriotic songs were sung by us.
    (b) Patriotic songs was sung by us.
    (c) Patriotic songs are sung by us.
    (d) None of these

17. My mother loves me.
    (a) I was loved by my mother.
    (b) I am loved by my mother.
    (c) I have loved by my mother.
    (d) I had loved by my mother.

18. They write interesting letters.
    (a) Interesting letters were written by them.
    (b) Interesting letters was written by them.
    (c) Interesting letters have written by them.
    (d) Interesting letters are written by them.

19. His father teaches him.
    (a) He is taught by his father.
    (b) He was taught by his father.
    (c) He has taught by his father.
    (d) He will taught by his father.

20. You flatter your boss.
    (a) Your boss was flattered by you.
    (b) Your boss is flattered by you.
    (c) Your boss has flattered by you.
    (d) Your boss had flattered by you.

21. The peon rings the bell.
    (a) The bell was rung by the peon.
    (b) The bell had rung by the peon.
    (c) The bell is rung by the peon.
    (d) The bell has rung by the peon.

22. The shopkeeper sells fruit.
    (a) Fruit was sold by the shopkeeper.
    (b) Fruit has sold by the shopkeeper.
    (c) Fruit had sold by the shopkeeper.
    (d) Fruit is sold by the shopkeeper.

23. The farmer produces wheat.
    (a) Wheat was produced by the farmer.
    (b) Wheat has produced by the farmer.
    (c) Wheat had produced by the farmer.
    (d) Wheat is produced by the farmer.

24. I eat fresh vegetables.
    (a) Fresh vegetables were eaten by me.
    (b) Fresh vegetables was eaten by me.
    (c) Fresh vegetables are eaten by me.
    (d) Fresh vegetables have eaten by me.

25. She is celebrating her birthday.
    (a) Her birthday is celebrated by her.
    (b) Her birthday is being celebrated by her.
    (c) Her birthday was being celebrated by her.
    (d) Her birthday has been celebrated by her.

26. The monkey is imitating the man.
    (a) The man is being imitated by the monkey.
    (b) The man was being imitated by the monkey.
    (c) The man has been being imitated by the monkey.
    (d) The man had being imitated by the monkey.
27. They are advising me.  
   (a) I am being advised by them.  
   (b) I was being advised by them.  
   (c) I have been being advised by them.  
   (d) I had been advised by them.

28. The boys are reading poetry.  
   (a) Poetry was being read by the boys.  
   (b) Poetry has been being read by the boys.  
   (c) Poetry had being read by the boys.  
   (d) Poetry is being read by the boys.

29. I am helping my friends.  
   (a) My friends were being helped by me.  
   (b) My friends are being helped by me.  
   (c) My friends have been being helped by me.  
   (d) My friends has being helped by me.

30. We are enjoying the holidays.  
   (a) The holidays were being enjoyed by us.  
   (b) The holidays was being enjoyed by us.  
   (c) The holidays are being enjoyed by us.  
   (d) The holidays is being enjoyed by us.

31. He is kicking the ball.  
   (a) The ball was being kicked by him.  
   (b) The ball is being kicked by him.  
   (c) The ball has been being kicked by him.  
   (d) The ball had being kicked by him.

32. The dog is biting the child.  
   (a) The child was being bitten by the dog.  
   (b) The child has been being bitten by the dog.  
   (c) The child had being bitten by the dog.  
   (d) The child is being bitten by the dog.

33. Mary is singing a song.  
   (a) A song was being sung by Mary.  
   (b) A song has been sung by Mary.  
   (c) A song is being sung by Mary.  
   (d) A song had been sung by Mary.

34. I have recognized him.  
   (a) He has been recognized by me.  
   (b) He had been recognized by me.  
   (c) He have been recognized by me.  
   (d) None of these

35. She has written a new book.  
   (a) A new book was written by her.  
   (b) A new book has written by her.  
   (c) A new book has been written by her.  
   (d) A new book had been written by her.

36. You have bought a dictionary.  
   (a) A dictionary have been bought by you.  
   (b) A dictionary had been bought by you.  
   (c) A dictionary is being bought by you.  
   (d) A dictionary has been bought by you.

37. We have sold these things.  
   (a) These things have been sold by us.  
   (b) These things has been sold by us.  
   (c) These things had been sold by us.  
   (d) None of these

38. I have read the newspaper.  
   (a) The newspaper have been read by me.  
   (b) The newspaper has been read by me.  
   (c) The newspaper had being read by me.  
   (d) None of these

39. The boys have played some games.  
   (a) Some games have been played by the boys.  
   (b) Some games has been played by the boys.  
   (c) Some games had being played by the boys.  
   (d) Some games will have played by the boys.

40. I have painted these pictures.  
   (a) These pictures has been painted by me.  
   (b) These pictures have been painted by me.  
   (c) These pictures had being painted by me.  
   (d) None of these

41. The doctor has already examined the patients.  
   (a) The patients have already been examined by the doctor.  
   (b) The patients had already been examined by the doctor.  
   (c) The patients have already been examined by the doctor.  
   (d) The patients will already been examined by the doctor.

42. They have felled a tree.  
   (a) A tree have been felled by them.  
   (b) A tree had been felled by them.  
   (c) A tree will have been felled by them.  
   (d) A tree has been felled by them.

43. The teacher has taught us.  
   (a) We has been taught by the teacher.  
   (b) We have been taught by the teacher.  
   (c) We had been taught by the teachers.  
   (d) None of these

44. We bought a colour TV set.  
   (a) A colour TV set has been bought by us.  
   (b) A colour TV set had been bought by us.  
   (c) A colour TV set have been bought by us.  
   (d) A colour TV set was bought by us.

45. The police searched his house.  
   (a) His house was searched by the police.  
   (b) His house is searched by the police.  
   (c) His house has searched by the police.  
   (d) His house have searched by the police.

46. I heard Mukesh once.  
   (a) Mukesh is heard by me once.  
   (b) Mukesh has heard by me once.  
   (c) Mukesh was heard by me once.  
   (d) None of these
47. The driver stopped the car.
   (a) The car has been stopped by the driver.
   (b) The car had been stopped by the driver.
   (c) The car was stopped by the driver.
   (d) The car were stopped by the driver.

48. You guessed the right answer.
   (a) The right answer has been guessed by you.
   (b) The right answer had been guessed by you.
   (c) The right answer is being guessed by you.
   (d) The right answer was guessed by you.

49. I read a touching story.
   (a) A touching story was read by me.
   (b) A touching story is read by me.
   (c) A touching story has read by me.
   (d) A touching story have read by me.

50. He supported his friends.
   (a) His friends are supported by him.
   (b) His friends is supported by him.
   (c) His friends were supported by him.
   (d) His friends was supported by him.

51. She ate nothing.
   (a) Nothing was eaten by her.
   (b) Nothing is eaten by her.
   (c) Nothing has been eaten by her.
   (d) None of these

52. We caught the thief.
   (a) The thief is caught by us.
   (b) The thief was caught by us.
   (c) The thief has caught by us.
   (d) The thief had caught by us.

53. I wrote ten sentences.
   (a) Ten sentences are written by me.
   (b) Ten sentences were written by me.
   (c) Ten sentences had written by me.
   (d) Ten sentences have written by me.

54. I was taking coffee.
   (a) Coffee was taken by me.
   (b) Coffee is being taken by me.
   (c) Coffee has been taken by me.
   (d) Coffee was being taken by me.

55. The carpenter was making a table.
   (a) A table is being made by the carpenter.
   (b) A table was being making by the carpenter.
   (c) A table was being made by the carpenter.
   (d) A table has been made by the carpenter.

56. He was solving a sum.
   (a) A sum was being solved by him.
   (b) A sum is being solved by him.
   (c) A sum has being solved by him.
   (d) None of these

57. The boys were playing a match.
   (a) A match is being played by the boys.
   (b) A match was being played by the boys.
   (c) A match was being playing by the boys.
   (d) A match is being playing by the boys.

58. She was washing her clothes.
   (a) Her clothes was being washed by her.
   (b) Her clothes were being washed by her.
   (c) Her clothes is being washed by her.
   (d) None of these

59. My neighbour was planting trees.
   (a) Trees are being planted by my neighbour.
   (b) Trees was being planted by my neighbour.
   (c) Trees were being planted by my neighbour.
   (d) Trees is being planted by my neighbour.

60. He was making kites.
   (a) Kites are being made by him.
   (b) Kites is being made by him.
   (c) Kites was being made by him.
   (d) Kites were being made by him.

61. The child was eating a banana.
   (a) A banana is being eaten by the child.
   (b) A banana was being eaten by the child.
   (c) A banana was being eating by the child.
   (d) A banana is being eating by the child.

62. The students were attending all classes.
   (a) All classes was being attended by the students.
   (b) All classes is being attended by the students.
   (c) All classes were being attended by the students.
   (d) All classes are being attended by the students.

63. The peon was ringing the bell.
   (a) The bell is being rung by the peon.
   (b) The bell was being ringing by the peon.
   (c) The bell was being rung by the peon.
   (d) None of these

64. The farmer had already reaped the crops.
   (a) The crops has already been reaped by the farmer.
   (b) The crops had already been reaped by the farmer.
   (c) The crops have already been reaped by the farmer.
   (d) The crops were already been reaped by the farmer.

65. The driver had already sounded the horn.
   (a) The horn had already been sounded by the driver.
   (b) The horn has already been sounded by the driver.
   (c) The horn have already been sounded by the driver.
   (d) None of these

66. The guard had given the green signal.
   (a) The green signal has been given by the guard.
   (b) The green signal have been given by the guard.
   (c) The green signal was being given by the guard.
   (d) The green signal had been given by the guard.
67. They had boiled the water.
   (a) The water had been boiled by them.
   (b) The water has been boiled by them.
   (c) The water have been boiled by them.
   (d) None of these

68. She had milked the cow.
   (a) The cow have been milked by her.
   (b) The cow has been milked by her.
   (c) The cow had been milked by her.
   (d) The cow was been milked by her.

69. I shall clear my account.
   (a) My account will be cleared by me.
   (b) My account is being cleared by me.
   (c) My account shall be cleared by me.
   (d) My account was been cleared by me.

70. The sweater shall sweep all the rooms.
   (a) All the rooms will be swept by the sweater.
   (b) All the rooms was being swept by the sweater.
   (c) All the rooms were being swept by the sweater.
   (d) None of these

71. She will prepare tea.
   (a) Tea will be prepared by her.
   (b) Tea is prepared by her.
   (c) Tea was prepared by her.
   (d) Tea has prepared by her.

72. I will play the next game.
   (a) The next game shall be played by me.
   (b) The next game will be played by me.
   (c) The next game was played by me.
   (d) The next game is played by me.

73. We shall dry the wet clothes.
   (a) The wet clothes will be dried by us.
   (b) The wet clothes are dried by us.
   (c) The wet clothes shall be dried by us.
   (d) None of these

74. I will have seen a new picture.
   (a) A new picture shall have been seen by me.
   (b) A new picture was been seen by me.
   (c) A new picture is been seen by me.
   (d) A new picture will have been seen by me.

75. The singer will have cleared his throat.
   (a) His throat shall have cleared by the singer.
   (b) His throat shall have been cleared by the singer.
   (c) His throat will have been cleared by the singer.
   (d) His throat was been cleared by the singer.

76. The referee will have blown the whistle.
   (a) The whistle shall have been blown by the referee.
   (b) The whistle shall have been blown by the referee.
   (c) The whistle had been blown by the referee.
   (d) The whistle will have been blown by the referee.

77. They will have arranged a mango party.
   (a) A mango party will have been arranged by them.
   (b) A mango party shall have been arranged by them.
   (c) A mango party is being arranged by them.
   (d) A mango party was being arranged by them.

78. The wrestler will have massaged his body.
   (a) His body has been massaged by the wrestler.
   (b) His body will be massaged by the wrestler.
   (c) His body shall have been massaged by the wrestler.
   (d) His body will have been massaged by the wrestler.

79. He amused us a great deal.
   (a) We were amused a great deal by him.
   (b) We was amused a great deal by him.
   (c) We have amused a great deal by him.
   (d) We had amused a great deal by him.

80. They helped me a lot.
   (a) I am helped a lot by them.
   (b) I was helped a lot by them.
   (c) I have helped a lot by them.
   (d) I had helped a lot by them.

81. The cook has prepared the sweet dish.
   (a) The sweet dish had been prepared by the cook.
   (b) The sweet dish have been prepared by the cook.
   (c) The sweet dish will have been prepared by the cook.
   (d) The sweet dish has been prepared by the cook.

82. We will respect them.
   (a) They shall be respected by us.
   (b) They should be respected by us.
   (c) They will be respected by us.
   (d) They would be respected by us.

83. They carried him into the house.
   (a) He was carried into the house by them.
   (b) He is carried into the house by them.
   (c) He has carried into the house by them.
   (d) None of these

84. The university will declare the result next month.
   (a) The result is declared next month by the university.
   (b) The result was declared next month by the university.
   (c) The result shall declared next month by the university.
   (d) The result will be declared next month by the university.

85. My host offered me tea.
   (a) The tea is offered to me by my host.
   (b) I was offered tea by my host.
   (c) I am offered tea by my host.
   (d) None of these

86. The school gave him many prizes.
   (a) He is given many prizes by the school.
   (b) He has given many prizes by the school.
   (c) He was given many prizes by the school.
   (d) He had given many prizes by the school.
87. Someone showed her the way.
   (a) She is shown the way by someone.
   (b) She was shown the way by someone.
   (c) She has shown the way by someone.
   (d) She had shown the way by someone.

88. They promised us many facilities.
   (a) We were promised many facilities by them.
   (b) We are promised many facilities by them.
   (c) We have promised many facilities by them.
   (d) We had promised many facilities by them.

89. His father sent him a birthday gift.
   (a) He is sent a birthday gift by his father.
   (b) He has sent a birthday gift by his father.
   (c) He was sent a birthday gift by his father.
   (d) None of these

90. I told them the secret of my success.
   (a) They are told the secret of my success by me.
   (b) They have told the secret of my success by me.
   (c) They had told the secret of my success by me.
   (d) They were told the secret of my success by me.

91. Mr Narayanan teaches us English.
   (a) We are taught English by Mr Narayanan.
   (b) We were taught English by Mr Narayanan.
   (c) We have taught English by Mr Narayanan.
   (d) None of these

92. I will lend you my camera for two days.
   (a) You shall lent my camera for two days by me.
   (b) You will lent my camera for two days by me.
   (c) You will be lent my camera for two days by me.
   (d) You were lent my camera for two days by me.

93. I bought some apples.
   (a) Some apples are bought by me.
   (b) Some apples is bought by me.
   (c) Some apples have bought by me.
   (d) Some apples were bought by me.

94. I will recommend your case.
   (a) Your case shall recommended by me.
   (b) Your case will be recommended by me.
   (c) Your case was recommended by me.
   (d) Your case has recommended by me.

95. She was taking milk.
   (a) Milk was being taken by her.
   (b) Milk is being taken by her.
   (c) Milk has been taken by her.
   (d) Milk was being taking by her.

96. I respect my parents.
   (a) My parents is respected by me.
   (b) My parents have respected by me.
   (c) My parents are respected by me.
   (d) My parents has respected by me.

97. John has cheated her.
   (a) She had been cheated by John.
   (b) She has been cheated by John.
   (c) She have been cheated by John.
   (d) None of these

98. We are playing chess.
   (a) Chess is being played by us.
   (b) Chess was being played by us.
   (c) Chess has being played by us.
   (d) Chess had being played by us.

99. I take milk every morning.
   (a) Milk was taken every morning by me.
   (b) Milk has taken every morning by me.
   (c) Milk is taken every morning by me.
   (d) None of these

100. The manager paid him the wages.
     (a) He is paid the wages by the manager.
     (b) He was paying the wages by the manager.
     (c) He is paying the wages by the manager.
     (d) He was paid the wages by the manager.

Answer Keys

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WORKOUT 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. (b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. (c)</td>
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<td>3. (d)</td>
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<td>4. (a)</td>
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<td>5. (c)</td>
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WORKOUT 3

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PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In these 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 sheet.

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2013]

1. A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer’s wife.
   (A) The farmer’s wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.
   (B) The farmer’s wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
   (C) The farmer’s wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
   (D) The farmer’s wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.

2. I shall have written the letter.
   (A) The letter is being written by me
   (B) The letter will have been written by me
   (C) The letter will be written by me.
   (D) The letter has been written by me.

3. Then her face was bowed.
   (A) Then she was being bowed her face.
   (B) Then her face has been bowed.
   (C) Then she was being bowed her face.
   (D) Her face was bowed by then.

4. The walls had not been decorated by us.
   (A) We have not decorated the walls.
   (B) We had not decorated the walls.
   (C) We have not been decorating the walls.
   (D) We had not been decorating the walls.

5. We must endure what we cannot cure.
   (A) What cannot cured must endured.
   (B) What could be cure must be endured.
   (C) What we cure must be endured.
   (D) What cannot be cured must be endured.

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

6. They are going to build a new airport near the old one.
   (A) A new airport going to be built near the old one.
   (B) A new airport is being built near the old one.
   (C) A new airport will be built near the old one.
   (D) A new airport is going to be built near the old one.

7. My watch can’t be repaired by anyone.
   (A) No one will repair my watch.
   (B) No one can repair my watch.
   (C) No one can’t repair my watch.
   (D) No one will be able to repair my watch.
8. Rosemary was moved to tears at the sight of the miserable beggar.
   (A) The sight of the miserable beggar moved Rosemary to tears.
   (B) The sight of the miserable beggar has moved Rosemary to tears.
   (C) The sight of the miserable beggar moves Rosemary to tears.
   (D) The sight of the miserable beggar had moved Rosemary to tears.

9. Could you pass the salt?
   (A) Could the salt been passed?
   (B) Could the salt be passed by anyone?
   (C) Could the salt be past?
   (D) Could the salt be passed?

10. Don’t subject the animals to cruelty.
    (A) The animals are not to be subjected to cruelty.
    (B) The animals shall not be subjected to cruelty.
    (C) The animals will not be subjected to cruelty.
    (D) The animals should not be subjected to cruelty.

11. Who asked you to draft this letter?
    (A) By who you are asked to draft this letter.
    (B) By who have you been asked to draft this letter.
    (C) By whom were you asked to draft this letter?
    (D) By whom you are asked to draft this letter.

12. They created such a fuss over a trivial matter.
    (A) Such a fuss is being created over a trivial matter.
    (B) Such a fuss was created over a trivial matter.
    (C) Such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter.
    (D) By them such a fuss has been created over a trivial matter.

13. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearby houses.
    (A) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
    (B) A serious forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
    (C) A serious forest fire and been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
    (D) A serious forest fire was caused by lighting and many nearby houses were damaged.

14. Today I accomplished my task successfully.
    (A) Today my task is accomplished successfully.
    (B) Today my task has been accomplished successfully.
    (C) Today my task accomplished successfully.
    (D) Today my task was accomplished successfully.

15. Look! They have painted the door.
    (A) Look! The door’s being painted.
    (B) Look! The door had been painted.
    (C) Look! The door has been painted.
    (D) Look! The door was painted.

16. She was advised 15 days’ rest after her surgery.
    (A) The doctor was advised her 15 days’ rest after her surgery.
    (B) The doctor has advised her 15 days’ rest after her surgery.
    (C) The doctor advised her 15 days’ rest after her surgery.
    (D) The doctor had advised her 15 days’ rest after her surgery.

17. When did he return my books?
    (A) When were my books returned by him?
    (B) When will my books be returned by him?
    (C) When has he returned my books?
    (D) When are my books returned by him?

18. We had to stop all other work to complete our assignment.
    (A) All other work has to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.
    (B) All other work had stopped by us to complete our assignment.
    (C) All other work had to be stopped by us to complete our assignment.
    (D) All other work was stopped by us to complete our assignment.

19. Gandhiji started the Quit India Movement in 1942.
    (A) The Quit India Movement was started by Gandhiji in 1942.
    (B) The Quit India Movement was been started by Gandhi ji in 1942.
    (C) The Quit India Movement had been started by Gandhi ji in 1942.
    (D) The Quit India Movement started by Gandhi ji in 1942.

20. One should avoid honking the horn unnecessarily.
    (A) Unnecessary honking of horn ought to be avoided.
    (B) Unnecessary honking of horn can be avoided.
    (C) Unnecessary honking of horn should be avoided.
    (D) Unnecessary honking of horn must be avoided.

    (A) Bronze medals won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
    (B) Bronze medals had been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
    (C) Bronze medals were won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.
    (D) Bronze medals have been won by Gagan Narang and Vijay in the London Olympics.

22. The modern means of communication have made life so much easier.
    (A) Life had been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.
    (B) Life is being so much easier by the modern means of communication.
    (C) Life has been made so much easier by the modern means of communication.
    (D) Life has made so much easier by the modern means of communication.
23. Thick clouds have overcast the sky.
(A) The sky has been overcast by thick clouds.
(B) The sky overcast by thick clouds.
(C) The sky is overcast by thick clouds.
(D) The sky is being overcast by thick clouds.

24. One should not give unsolicited advice.
(A) Unsolicited advice is not to be given.
(B) Unsolicited advice can’t be given.
(C) Unsolicited advice may not be given.
(D) Unsolicited advice should not be given.

25. The scheme permits investors buy the shares from foreign companies.
(A) Under the scheme the investors may be permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
(B) Under the scheme the investors have been permitted have been permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
(C) Under the scheme the investors are permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.
(D) Under the scheme the investors were permitted to buy shares from foreign companies.

26. We should meet all our needs.
(A) Our needs should be met.
(B) All our needs are to be met by us.
(C) All our needs should be met by us.
(D) All of us should meet our needs.

27. The recently damaged roads are being repaired by them.
(A) The repaired the recently damaged roads.
(B) They have repaired the recently damaged roads.
(C) They are repairing the recently damaged roads.
(D) The Recently damaged roads were repaired by them

28. A method has been devised by them to solve this problem.
(A) They have devised a method to solve that problem.
(B) They have devised a method to solve this problem.
(C) They have solved the problem methodically.
(D) They have solved the problem by a method.

29. She cannot manage the situation
(A) The situation cannot be managed by her
(B) The situation is unmanageable for her
(C) Her situation cannot be managed.
(D) Managing the situation is not possible by her.

30. The officer will convene a meeting of his subordinates.
(A) His subordinates will be convened for a meeting by the officer.
(B) The officer will convene his subordinates for a meeting.
(C) The officer would convene a meeting of his subordinates.
(D) A meeting of his subordinates will be convened by the officer.

31. Our hosts treated us very kindly.
(A) We got kind treatment from our hosts.
(B) We were treated very kindly by our hosts.

32. Who painted the wall?
(A) By whom was the wall been painted?
(B) By whom was the wall painted?
(C) By whom is the wall been painted?
(D) By whom has the wall been painted?

33. The ministry will have instructed the security agencies.
(A) The security agencies will have been instructed the ministry.
(B) The security agencies will have been instructed by the ministry.
(C) The instructions were given by the ministry to the security agencies.
(D) The instructions were taken by the security agencies from the ministry.

34. He was given the details of his uncle’s will by the lawyer.
(A) His uncle’s will was given to him by his lawyer.
(B) The lawyer gave him the details of his uncle’s will.
(C) His uncle’s will and its details were given by the lawyer
(D) The details of his uncle’s will were given to him by the lawyer.

35. Your little boy broke my kitchen window this morning.
(A) My kitchen window got broke by your little boy.
(B) This morning the kitchen window was broken by your little boy.
(C) My little boy broke your kitchen window this morning.
(D) My kitchen window was broken by your little boy this morning.

36. The whole village was ravaged by the man-eater.
(A) The man-eater ravages the whole village.
(B) The whole village is ravaged by the man-eater.
(C) The man-eater ravaged the whole village.
(D) The whole village is being ravaged by the man eater.

37. The purity of justice is maintained by the reports of proceedings in the law courts.
(A) The law courts maintain purity of justice in the reports of the proceedings.
(B) The reports of proceedings of the law courts maintain the purity of justice
(C) Pure justice is maintained in the proceedings of the law of the law courts.
(D) The maintenance of justice is pure in the proceedings of the law courts.
38. Newton wrote this letter yesterday.
   (A) Yesterday was written letter by Newton.
   (B) This letter is written by Newton yesterday
   (C) This letter was written by Newton yesterday
   (D) This letter was wrote by Newton yesterday

39. An awareness is being created among the people by the Government about the importance of trees.
   (A) The Government is creating an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
   (B) The Government are creating an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
   (C) The Government creates an awareness among the people about the importance of trees.
   (D) The Government created an awareness among the people about the importance trees.

40. Ads on TV increase the sale of any commodity.
   (A) The sale of any commodity is being increased by ads on TV.
   (B) The sale of any commodity are increased by ads on TV.
   (C) The sale of any commodity are being increased by ads on TV.
   (D) The sale of any commodity is increased by ads on TV.

41. The Indian Government is encouraging the Europeans to visit India.
   (A) The Europeans are encouraging by the Indian Government to visit India.
   (B) The Europeans are being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
   (C) The Europeans are being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.
   (D) The Europeans is being encouraged by the Indian Government to visit India.

42. He handed her a chair.
   (A) She was handed a chair by him
   (B) He handed a chair to her.
   (C) He will hand a chair to her.
   (D) A chair will be handed to her by him.

43. Call the police at once.
   (A) Let the police be called at once.
   (B) The police was to be called at once.
   (C) The police is to be called at once.
   (D) Let the police called at once.

44. Post the letter.
   (A) The letter is posted.
   (B) The letter was posted.
   (C) Let the letter be posted.
   (D) The letter will be posted.

45. Who painted it?
   (A) It was painted?
   (B) was it painted?
   (C) Had it been painted by?
   (D) By whom was it painted?

Directions: A sentence has been given in Active Voice/ passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/ Active Voice.

46. Hamlet was written by Shakespeare.
   (A) Shakespeare had written Hamlet.
   (B) Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.
   (C) Shakespeare writes Hamlet.
   (D) Shakespeare has written Hamlet.

47. Everyone admires our principal.
   (A) Our principal was admired by everyone.
   (B) Our principal is being admired by everyone.
   (C) Our principal is admired by everyone.
   (D) Our principal has been admired by everyone.

48. Honey is made by bees.
   (A) Bees made honey.
   (B) Bees are making honey.
   (C) Bees make honey
   (D) Bees makes honey

49. Where shall you buy this pen?
   (A) Where is this pen bought by you?
   (B) Where was this pen bought?
   (C) Where shall you buy this pen?
   (D) Where shall this pen be bought by you?

50. They should shoot the terrorists dead.
   (A) The terrorists should have been shot dead by them.
   (B) The terrorists should be shot dead by them.
   (C) The terrorists have been shot dead by them.
   (D) The terrorists been shot dead by them.

51. They were pulling down the old building.
   (A) The old building is being pulled down.
   (B) The old building was being pulled down.
   (C) The old building has been pulled down.
   (D) The old building has been pulled down.

52. One should keep one’s promises.
   (A) One promises should be kept.
   (B) Keep the promises made by you.
   (C) Promises made by you.
   (D) Promises should be kept.

53. One should not question his integrity.
   (A) His integrity should not be questioned.
   (B) How can his integrity be questioned?
   (C) Who can doubt his integrity?
   (D) His integrity should not be questioned by somebody.
54. When did he finish this work?
   (A) When was this work finished by him?
   (B) When will this work be finished by him?
   (C) When he finished this work?
   (D) When this work was finished by him?

55. He abandoned his medical studies.
   (A) His medical studies are abandoned.
   (B) His medical studies have been abandoned.
   (C) His medical studies were abandoned.
   (D) His medical studies had abandoned.

56. The thief was caught.
   (A) The policeman caught the thief.
   (B) The policeman has caught the thief.
   (C) The policeman had caught the thief.
   (D) The policeman may have caught the thief.

57. I have been sent here by the editor of Tribune.
   (A) The editor of Tribune sent me here.
   (B) The editor of Tribune send me here.
   (C) The editor of Tribune has send me here.
   (D) The editor of Tribune has send me here.

58. Abig variety store was inaugurated by Sachin.
   (A) Sachin had inaugurated a big variety store
   (B) Sachin has inaugurated a big variety store
   (C) Sachin inaugurate a big variety store
   (D) Sachin inaugurated a big variety store.

59. Who helps you in your daily chores?
   (A) By whom are you helped in your daily chores?
   (B) By whom you are helped in your daily chores?
   (C) By whom you were helped in your daily chores?
   (D) By who are you helped in your daily chores?

60. Cigarettes cannot be sold here.
   (A) Nobody could sell cigarettes here.
   (B) Nobody can sell cigarettes here.
   (C) Nobody can’t sell cigarettes here.
   (D) Nobody sold cigarettes here.

61. I was given a watch by my father.
   (A) My father has given me a watch.
   (B) My father had given me a watch.
   (C) My father gave me a watch.
   (D) My father give me a watch.

62. Jane Austen devoted her whole life to her numerous nieces and nephews.
   (A) Jane Austen’s whole life had been devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
   (B) Jane Austen’s whole life was devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
   (C) Jane Austen’s whole life has devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.
   (D) Jane Austen’s whole life is devoted to her numerous nieces and nephews.

63. The Manager granted me two days’ leave.
   (A) I have been granted two day leave by the Manager.
   (B) I granted two days leave by the Manager.
   (C) I was granted two days’ leave by the Manager.
   (D) I had been granted two days’ leave by the Manager.

64. They are looking after the child jointly.
   (A) The child is looked after by them jointly.
   (B) The child was looked after by them jointly.
   (C) The child had been looked after by them jointly.
   (D) The child is being looked after by them jointly.

65. How many languages are spoken in India?
   (A) How many language Indians speak?
   (B) How many languages do Indians speak?
   (C) How many languages did Indians speak?
   (D) How many languages Indians are speaking in India?

66. 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.

67. 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 the boy.

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. 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.
71. 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.

72. 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 even torn 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.

73. 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.

74. We have warned you.
   (A) You have been warned.
   (B) We have you warned.
   (C) Warned you have been.
   (D) Have you been warned.

75. 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?

76. 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.

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. 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 taught grammar by him.

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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 he 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.

84. It is impossible to do this.
   (A) Doing this is impossible.
   (B) This is impossible to be done.
   (C) This must not be done.
   (D) This can’t be done.

85. 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 has been taken care of by us.
   (D) All living species on Earth will be taken care of by us.

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: 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.

[DMRC JE(Mechanical) Exam 2016]
86. Open the door.
   (A) Let the door shall be opened.
   (B) The door shall be opened.
   (C) The door was opened.
   (D) Let the door be opened.

87. The vintage cars hold a special place in the hearts of their owners.
   (A) A special place in the hearts of the vintage car owners is held by them.
   (B) A special place was held by the vintage cars in the heart of their owners.
   (C) A special place is held by the vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.
   (D) A special place is being held by vintage cars in the hearts of their owners.

88. Quinine tastes bitter.
   (A) Quinine is bitter when it is tasted.
   (B) Quinine is bitter tasted.
   (C) The taste of quinine is sitter.
   (D) Quinine is tasted bitter.

89. The gardener ought to water the plants daily.
   (A) The plants have been watered daily by the gardener.
   (B) The plants ought to water daily by the gardener.
   (C) The plants are ought to water daily by the gardener.
   (D) The plants ought to be watered daily by the gardener.

90. What amused you?
   (A) What you are made to amuse by?
   (B) By what are you being amused?
   (C) By what were you amused?
   (D) By what have you been amused?

91. The principal kept the staff members waiting:
   (A) The staff members were kept waiting by the principal
   (B) The staff members are kept waiting for the principal
   (C) The staff members were being kept waiting by the principal
   (D) The staff members were waiting for the principal

92. The king gave him a reward:
   (A) He was given by the king a reward
   (B) He was given the reward by a king
   (C) He was given a reward by the king
   (D) A reward was given by him to the king

Directions: Choose the correct passive voice of the sentence given in the question.  

93. Is the noise not disturbing the old man?
   (A) Is the old man not being disturbed by the noise?
   (B) Whether the old man is not being disturbed by the noise?
   (C) Do the old man not being disturbed by the noise?
   (D) Let the old man not be disturbed by the noise

94. Could they not have helped the needy?
   (A) Why can the needy be not helped by them?
   (B) Could the needy not have been helped by them?

96. Have you shut the door?
   (A) Has the door been shut by you?
   (B) Have the door been shut by you?
   (C) Has the door been shut?
   (D) Have the door being shut by you?

97. Deepa swept the floor yesterday.
   (A) The floor is swept by Deepa yesterday.
   (B) The floor was swept by Deepa yesterday.
   (C) The floor had been swept by Deepa yesterday.
   (D) The floor was being swept by Deepa yesterday.

98. Meena should write a book.
   (A) A book should have been written by Meena.
   (B) A book shall be written by Meena.

99. Should we not obey our parents?
   (A) Should our parents not be obeyed by us?
   (B) Should our parents be not obeyed by us?
   (C) Shall our parents not be obeyed by us?
   (D) Shall our parents be not obeyed by us?

100. Women like men to flatter them.
    (A) Men are liked by those women who flatter them.
    (B) Women like to be flattered by men.
    (C) Men flatters women and liked by them.
    (D) Flattering men are liked by women.
### Answer Keys

#### SSC EXAMINATIONS

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Direct—Indirect Speech

In our daily conversation there are two ways of expressing someone’s speech; Direct speech and Indirect speech. Narration also refers to a speech. The word narration comes from the Latin word ‘narrat’, which means relating or telling something to someone.

REPORTING VERB AND REPORTED SPEECH

In a sentence, the verb in the main clause is the reporting verb, and speaker’s words reported in subordinate clause, i.e., reported speech.

He said, ‘My brother is not well today.’

Reporting verb Reported speech

There are two ways of reporting the words of a speaker:

1. **Direct Speech**: If the exact words of the speaker are given, then it is called direct speech. It usually enclosed in quotation mark.
2. **Indirect Speech**: If the words spoken by the speaker are quoted without using his exact wordings, then it is called indirect speech. It is also known as reported speech.

**Examples**

**Direct**: He said, ‘My brother is not well today.’

**Indirect**: He said that his brother was not well that day.

**Direct Speech**
- The reporting verb is followed by a comma.
- The reported speech is enclosed within inverted commas.
- The first word of the reported speech begins with a capital letter.

**Indirect Speech**
- Inverted commas are not used.
- The reporting verb and the reported speech are not separated by a comma.
- A conjunction can be used after the reporting verb.
- The tense of the reporting verb is not changed.
- Pronouns and tense of the verb in the reported speech undergo a change.
SET-I: RULES FOR THE CHANGES OF TENSE

**Rule 1** The tense of the verb in the reported speech is not changed if the reporting verb is in the present or future tense.

**Examples**

**Direct:** He says, ‘I played well.’

**Indirect:** He says that he played well.

**Direct:** He says, ‘I will play well.’

**Indirect:** He says that he will play well.

**Rule 2** The tense of the verb in the reported speech is changed into the corresponding past tense if the reporting verb is in the past tense.

**Examples**

**Direct:** She said, ‘I may go to Chandigarh.’

**Indirect:** She said that she might go to Chandigarh.

**Direct:** She said, ‘An elephant is eating bananas in the field.’

**Indirect:** She said that an elephant was eating bananas in the field.

**Direct:** Rashmi said, ‘The chart has been prepared.’

**Indirect:** Rashmi said that the chart had been prepared.

**Direct:** Shivam said, ‘Ram has a colourful fishing boat.’

**Indirect:** Shivam said that Ram had a colourful fishing boat.

(a) The tense of the reported speech will not change if it relates to some universal truth.

**Examples**

**Direct:** Sunita said, ‘Prevention is better than cure.’

**Indirect:** Sunita said that prevention is better than cure.

**Direct:** She said, ‘The sun is the centre of our solar system.’

**Indirect:** She said that the sun is the centre of our solar system.

(b) The past indefinite is changed into past perfect.

**Examples**

**Direct:** He said, ‘Rohan wrote a novel.’

**Indirect:** He said that Rohan had written a novel.

**Direct:** She said, ‘I will be going home soon.’

**Indirect:** She said that she would be going home soon.

**Note:** No change in the tense of the verb of the reported speech is made when two actions take place at the same time in the past.

Set-II: Rules for the Change of Pronouns

1. First person pronouns in the reported speech are changed into pronouns of the same person as the subject of the reporting verb.

**Examples**

**Direct:** You said, ‘I am leaving for Bengaluru.’

**Indirect:** You said that you were leaving for Bengaluru.

**Direct:** He said, ‘I am leaving for Delhi.’

**Indirect:** He said that he was leaving for Delhi.

2. Second person pronouns in the reported speech are changed into pronouns of the same person as the object of the reporting verb.

**Examples**

**Direct:** He said to me, ‘You have finished your assignment.’

**Indirect:** He told me that you had finished your assignment.

**Direct:** I said to him, ‘You have finished your assignment.’

**Indirect:** I told him that he had finished his assignment.
3. Pronouns of the third person in the reported speech remain unchanged.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You said to me, ‘She will help the needy.’</td>
<td>You told me that she would help the needy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He said to you, ‘They have set up a grocery shop.’</td>
<td>He told you that they had set up a grocery shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I said, ‘He will write an application.’</td>
<td>I told that he would write an application.</td>
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</table>

**SET-III: CHANGE OF WORDS DENOTING POSITION**

Words of nearness are changed into words of distance while changing direct speech into indirect speech.

Thus,

<table>
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<th>Now</th>
<th>becomes</th>
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<td>Hither</td>
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<td>The day before</td>
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<td>yesterday</td>
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<tr>
<td>The day after</td>
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<td>The day after the next day</td>
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</table>

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She said, ‘I am playing today.’</td>
<td>She said that he was playing that day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The man said, ‘This girl is working hard.’</td>
<td>The man said that that girl was working hard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He said, ‘I am leaving right now.’</td>
<td>He said that he was leaving right then.</td>
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**Note:** Words denoting remoteness are not changed into words denoting nearness.

**Exception** Words denoting nearness remain unchanged if the objects or places referred to by the words of nearness in the direct speech are present at the time of reporting in indirect speech.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct</th>
<th>Indirect</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>She said, ‘I want this pen.’</td>
<td>She said that she wanted this pen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>She said, ‘I shall eat in the restaurant over here.’</td>
<td>She said she would eat in the restaurant over here.</td>
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(If the pen in question is before the speaker in the indirect)

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<tr>
<td>She said, ‘I shall eat in the restaurant over here.’</td>
<td>She said she would eat in the restaurant over here.</td>
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(If the speaker in the indirect speech is on the spot referred to in the indirect speech)
SET-IV: CHANGE OF ASSERTIVE SENTENCES

From Direct Speech to Indirect Speech
The following are the rules for changing assertive sentences from direct speech to indirect speech:

1. The reporting verb ‘say’ or ‘said’ is generally changed into ‘tell’ or ‘told’. It is usually not changed when it is not followed by an object.

Note: The reporting clause with the verb ‘say’ may or may not require an object after it and is followed by the preposition ‘to’ when it takes an object.

The verb ‘tell’ is not followed by any preposition and almost always requires an object after it even in the reporting clause.

Examples

Direct: She said to me, ‘You have finished your assignment.’
Indirect: She told me that I had finished my assignment.

2. The conjunction ‘that’ replaces the inverted commas.

3. The comma after the reporting verb is omitted.

4. Instead of ‘said’ or ‘told’, in order to give clarity of meaning, ‘reply’, ‘answer’ or ‘inform’ can be used.

5. All nouns or pronouns in the vocative case in direct speech are changed into personal objects in indirect speech.

Examples

Direct: The coach said, ‘Ram, you are using your time well.’
Indirect: The coach told Ram that he was using his time well.

6. To avoid uncertainty as to whether the pronoun ‘he’ in the reported speech refers to the person speaking or to the person spoken to, the name of the person intended is inserted in brackets after ‘he’.

Examples

Direct: Hemant said to Rajesh, ‘You gave me a pen.’
Indirect: Hemant told Rajesh that he (Rajesh) had given him (Hemant) a pen.

7. In the reported speech, if there are two (or more) assertive sentences they may be joined by ‘and’ or ‘and that’ in the indirect speech.

Examples

Direct: He said, ‘I am too tight. I cannot afford a new shirt.’
Indirect: He said that he was too tight and could not afford a new shirt.

(Or)
He said that he was too tight and that he could not afford a new shirt.

From Indirect Speech to Direct Speech
Reverse the rules of changing direct speech into indirect speech while changing indirect speech to direct speech.

Examples

Indirect: The plumber told the man that his work was over.
Direct: The plumber said to the man, ‘My work is over.’

Indirect: He told me that he was anxious because the examination was near.
Direct: He said to me, ‘I am anxious because the examination is near.’

Indirect: Rohan says that the library will remain closed the next day.
Direct: Rohan says, ‘The library will remain closed tomorrow.’

SET-V: CHANGE OF INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

From Direct Speech to Indirect Speech
The following are the rules for converting a question into indirect speech:
Direct—Indirect Speech

1. The reporting verb is changed to ask or enquire.
   
   **Note:** Enquire requires ‘of’ before the personal object.

2. ‘That’ is not used after the reporting verb.

3. The rules for the change of pronouns, tenses of the verb and words denoting nearness are observed as given in Examples (A).

4. Questions with answers in ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ format use ‘if’ or ‘whether’ to introduce indirect speech, as shown in Examples (A).

5. For questions that require answers in a sentence other than ‘yes’ or ‘no’ the same interrogative pronoun for the interrogative adverb with which the question begins is used to introduce the indirect speech, as shown in Examples (B).

6. In either case the interrogative form is changed into the assertive form.

**Examples (A)**

**Direct:** He said to us, ‘Are you playing today?’

**Indirect:** He asked us if we were playing that day.

**Direct:** I said to him, ‘Will you lend me your skates?’

**Indirect:** I enquired of him whether he would lend me his skates.

**Direct:** He said to me, ‘Do you know her sister’s address?’

**Indirect:** He asked me if (whether) I knew her sister’s address.

**Examples (B)**

**Direct:** I said to him, ‘What are you up to?’

**Indirect:** I asked him what he was up to.

**Direct:** I said to him, ‘When did your college close?’

**Indirect:** I asked him when his college had closed.

**Direct:** The teacher said, ‘What is happening?’

**Indirect:** The teacher asked what was happening.

**Direct:** I said to him, ‘Where are you going? Have you seen today’s news?’

**Indirect:** I enquired of him where he was going and whether he had seen that day’s news.

**From Indirect Speech to Direct Speech**

**Examples**

**Indirect:** He asked her if she would go home with her.

**Direct:** He said to her, ‘Will you go home with her?’

**Indirect:** Rohan asked me whether I knew where my medicine was.

**Direct:** Rohan said to me, ‘Do you know where your medicine is?’

**Indirect:** The postman enquired of Rohan where he had gone that day.

**Direct:** The postman said, ‘Rohan, where did you go today?’

**Indirect:** I asked her when she would leave.

**Direct:** I said to her, ‘When will you leave?’

**SET-VI: CHANGE OF IMPERATIVE SENTENCES**

**From Direct Speech to Indirect Speech**

The following are the general rules to change an imperative sentence into indirect speech:

1. The reporting verb is changed into a verb denoting order, request or advice. The verb best suited to the sense should be selected.

   **Note:** The verbs ‘order’, ‘request’, ‘ask’, ‘beg’ and ‘advise’ are not followed by any preposition.

2. The imperative mood is changed into infinitive mood.

3. ‘That’ is omitted.

4. The rules for the change of pronouns and words denoting nearness are the same as those for assertive sentences.
Examples

Direct: She said to her secretary, ‘Leave at once.’
Indirect: She ordered her secretary to leave at once.

Direct: He said to his friend, ‘Please pass me the salt.’
Indirect: He requested his friend to pass him the salt.

Direct: I said to him, ‘Look at this painting.’
Indirect: I asked him to look at that painting.

Direct: The student said to the teacher, ‘Let me go this time, sir.’
Indirect: The student begged the teacher to let him go that time.

Direct: He said to him, ‘Do not eat from this tree.’
Indirect: He forbade him to eat from that tree.
(Or)
He told him not to eat from that tree.

Direct: The manager said to the employee, ‘Be punctual. Do not be careless in this manner.’
Indirect: The manager ordered the employee to be punctual and not to be careless in that manner.

Change of ‘Let’ in Imperative Sentences

1. The reporting verb is changed to ‘propose’ and ‘let’ is replaced by ‘should’ when let expresses proposal.

Examples

Direct: He said, ‘Let us go out for a movie.’
Indirect: He proposed that they should go out for a movie.

2. When let means allow, it is changed into phrases such as ‘might be allowed’ or into the infinitive ‘to let’.

Examples

Direct: The prime minister said, ‘Let the man come in.’
Indirect: The prime minister said that the man might be allowed to come in.
(Or)
The prime minister ordered his men to let the man come in.

3. ‘Let’ is changed into ‘might’ when it expresses a condition or contrast.

Examples

Direct: I said, ‘Let him play hard no matter what, he will not win the match.’
Indirect: I said that he would not win the match however hard he might play.

From Indirect Speech to Direct Speech

Examples

Indirect: He ordered the man to get out of the office.
Direct: He said to the man, ‘Get out of the office.’

Indirect: I requested my friend to lend me his novel.
Direct: I said to my friend, ‘Please lend me your novel.’

Indirect: Ram advised me to be honest.
Direct: Ram said to me, ‘Be honest.’

Indirect: I forbade Ram to sleep at work.
Direct: I said to Ram, ‘Do not sleep at work.’

Indirect: The jailor said that the prisoner might be allowed to meet his wife.
Direct: The jailor said, ‘Let the prisoner meet his wife.’

Indirect: He proposed that they should go for a walk.
Direct: He said, ‘Let us go for a walk.’

Indirect: The doctor advised him not to overwork as he was not well.
Direct: The doctor said to him, ‘Do not overwork as you are not well.’
SET-VII: CHANGE OF OPTATIVE AND EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

From Direct Speech to Indirect Speech

The general rules are as follows:

1. Change the reporting verb into some such verb as ‘exclaim’, ‘wish’ or ‘pray’.
2. Use the conjunction ‘that’ to introduce the reported speech.
3. Change the form of exclamation into that of an assertive sentence.
4. Interjections such as ‘Hurrah!’ and ‘Bravo’ must be omitted and their sense expressed by means of a suitable adverb or adverb phrases where necessary.

Note:

(a) (i) ‘Hurrah!’ and ‘Ha!’ express joy.
    (ii) ‘Alas!’ expresses grief, pain or regret.
    (iii) ‘What!’ and ‘Oh!’ express surprise.
    (iv) ‘Bravo!’ and ‘Hear!’ express approval or praise.
    (v) ‘Hark!’, ‘Lo!’ and ‘Hush!’ express attention.
    (vi) ‘Pooh!’ and ‘Fie!’ express contempt.
(b) ‘Good God!’, ‘Thank God!’ and ‘Well done!’ are interjectional phrases.

Examples

Direct: The man said, ‘May you do well, my daughter!’
Indirect: The man expressed a wish that his daughter might do well.
Direct: Ram said, ‘How good I am!’
Indirect: Ram exclaimed that he was very good.
Direct: The teacher said, ‘Hurrah! Ram has stood first in the class.’
Indirect: The teacher exclaimed with joy that Ram had stood first in the class.
Direct: He said, ‘Alas! I lost my ring.’
Indirect: He exclaimed sorrowfully that he lost his ring.
Direct: He said, ‘Alas, how unfortunate I have been!’
Indirect: He confessed with regret that she had been very unfortunate.
Direct: She said, ‘Bravo! You have passed the test.’
Indirect: She applauded her saying that she had passed the test.
Direct: She said, ‘To think that we would win like this!’
Indirect: She exclaimed that it was surprising that they would win like that.
Direct: The little girl said, ‘Oh, that I were a princess!’
Indirect: The little girl wished that she were a princess.
Direct: Aunty said, ‘May you have peace!’
Indirect: Aunty prayed that he might have peace.
Direct: She said, ‘Fie upon your customs!’
Indirect: She expressed contempt for their customs.

From Indirect Speech to Direct Speech

Examples

Indirect: Renu exclaimed with sorrow that her ring had been stolen.
Direct: Renu said, ‘Alas! My ring has been stolen.’
Indirect: The coach applauded them saying that they had done well.
Direct: The coach said, ‘Bravo! Well done.’

SET-VIII: SOME MORE EXAMPLES OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT FORMS

1. In turning ‘Yes’ and ‘No’ into indirect speech phrases, ‘replied in the affirmative’ or ‘replied in the negative’ should be avoided. Complete sentences showing affirmation or negation should be used.
Examples

**Direct:** The motorist said, ‘Can you tell me the way to the airport?’ ‘Yes,’ replied Ram.

**Indirect:** The motorist enquired of Ram whether he could tell him the way to the airport. Ram replied that he could.

**Direct:** She said to me, ‘Are you going to the concert?’ I said, ‘No’

**Indirect:** She asked me if I was going to the concert. I replied that I was not.

**Direct:** She said, ‘Yes, I am wrong.’

**Indirect:** He admitted that he was wrong.

**Direct:** Harinder said, ‘No, I did not take the mobile.’

**Indirect:** Harinder denied having taken the mobile.

2. Ordinary vocatives and nominatives of address are omitted. Only emphatic or unusual ones may be retained or their sense expressed in the principal sentences.

**Examples**

**Direct:** Sheela said, ‘Sir, there is no food in the house.’

**Indirect:** Sheela said respectfully that there was no food in the house.

**Direct:** She said, ‘Yes, sir, that is the way to Mount Carmel School.’

**Indirect:** She said that that was the way to Mount Carmel School.

**Direct:** The CEO said, ‘Gentlemen, I am going to discuss the need of quality control in our company.’

**Indirect:** Addressing them as gentlemen, the CEO said that he was going to discuss the need of quality in their company.

**Direct:** She said, ‘Scoundrel! You have left me bankrupt.’

**Indirect:** She called him a scoundrel and accused him of leaving her bankrupt.

3. Sometimes the reporting verb is replaced by a verb in the reported speech.

**Examples**

**Direct:** She said to her, ‘Thank you for getting us to the hospital.’

**Indirect:** She thanked him for getting them to the hospital.

**Direct:** You said to me, ‘I remember meeting you in the fair.’

**Indirect:** You remembered meeting me in the fair.

**Direct:** She said to her, ‘I assure you I am not drunk.’

**Indirect:** She assured her that she was not drunk.

4. The reporting verb is changed into ‘bid’ in sentences where parting or meeting salutations such as ‘Good morning’ or ‘Goodbye’ occur.

**Examples**

**Direct:** ‘Good night, Mom!’

**Indirect:** He bid his mom good night.

**Direct:** Ram said, ‘Farewell, my dear friends!’

**Indirect:** Ram bade farewell to his dear friends.

**5.** ‘Shall’ is changed into ‘should’ and ‘will’ into ‘would’ according to the use of ‘shall’ and ‘will’. But when ‘shall’ is used for making a proposal or asking permission, it should be so changed to bring out that meaning.

**Examples**

**Direct:** She said, ‘Shall I bring a cup of coffee?’

**Indirect:** She asked me if she should bring a cup of coffee.

**Direct:** You said to me, ‘You shall have corn for breakfast.’

**Indirect:** You told me that I shall have corn for breakfast.

**Some More Typical Sentences**

**Direct:** She said, ‘Count on it, I will pass the examination.’

**Indirect:** She said that she was quite sure that she would pass the exam.
Direct—Indirect Speech

Direct: Sita said, ‘Heavens know I have done my best.’
Indirect: Sita called upon the heavens to witness that she had done her best.

Direct: She said, ‘Who says to you that you are a loser?’
Indirect: She asked who called him a loser.

Direct: Ram said, ‘Could I but see my wife!’
Indirect: Ram expressed a wish that he could but see his wife.

Direct: She said, ‘Let her go. I am not going to compromise.’
Indirect: She said that she might leave, even though she was not going to compromise.

Direct: I said, ‘Let him give his best shot. He cannot defeat me.’
Indirect: I said that he could not defeat me even if he gave his best shot.

Direct: Reena, ‘Hey! You are here!’
Indirect: Reena was surprised to see him there.

Direct: Ram said, ‘A thief! A thief! Catch the thief.’
Indirect: Ram called aloud to the people to catch the thief.

Direct: Reena said, ‘By Heaven, I am not lying.’
Indirect: Reena swore by heaven that she was not lying.

Direct: Aunty said, ‘Children, beware of the dogs.’
Indirect: Aunty warned the children against the dogs.

Direct: Renu said to me, ‘Come on, Sheela. Do not feel bad.’
Indirect: Renu encouraged Sheela and advised her not to feel bad.

Direct: The postmaster said, ‘You will work here until two o’clock.
Indirect: The postmaster instructed him to work there until two o’clock.

Direct: The principal said, ‘Ladies and gentlemen, I do not want you to remain in the dark.’
Indirect: Addressing the teachers, the principal said that he did not want them to remain in the dark.

Direct: Hemant said, ‘Wow! I did not expect to pass’
Indirect: Hemant was greatly surprised and remarked that he had not expected to pass.

Passages Containing Sentences of the Same Kind

If a passage in the direct speech contains sentences of the same kind—statements, questions, requests or exclamations, they may be introduced by one reporting verb. It is not necessary to introduce every sentence with the words ‘he added’ or ‘he further said.’

Examples

Direct: Ram said, ‘My dear ones, I have come because I have heard a lot about you. My heart longed to meet you.’
Indirect: Addressing them as his dear ones Ram told them that he had come because he had heard about them. His heart longed to meet them.

Direct: Ram said to his wife, ‘Where are you going? When will you return? Should I wait?’
Indirect: Ram asked her wife where she was going, when she would return and whether she should wait for her.

Passages Containing Sentences of Different Kinds

Different and suitable reporting verbs in the indirect speech should be used if the same passage in the direct speech contains a mixture of different kinds of sentences—statements, questions, requests and exclamations.

Examples

Direct: Ram said to Sita, ‘How unfortunate! Is there no way to reach Bengaluru?’
Indirect: Ram exclaimed that it was very unfortunate and asked Sita if there was another way to reach Bengaluru.

Direct: Ram became angry with Shyam and said, ‘Why have you disturbed me in this way? I have told you before that when I am sleep you should be silent. Leave the room and do not come back.’
**Indirect:** Ram became angry with Shyam and asked him why he had again disturbed him in that way. He reminded him that he should be silent when he was sleeping. He ordered him to leave the room and forbade him from coming back.

**Direct:** Sita took her husband to a field and said, ‘There is a hidden treasure here. If you find it, we will be rich.’ ‘Where is the treasure?’ said the husband. ‘Dig up the field and you will find it,’ replied Sita.

**Indirect:** Sita took her husband to a field and told him that there was a hidden treasure there. If he found it, they would be rich. The husband asked where the treasure was. Sita replied that if he dug the field he would find it.

**SET-IX: SPEECH REPORTED BY VARIOUS REPORTERS**

A speech can be reported in the following ways:

1. By a third person
2. By the speaker himself
3. By the person addressed

In each of the above cases, there is change of pronouns according to the person of the reporter.

**Examples**

**Direct:** ‘I am sick of these people,’ said Ram. ‘I will go back to the city and live there.’ ‘People will come to you there,’ said Shyam. ‘Why do you think so?’ Shyam replied with a smile. ‘It is because you are wealthy,’ said the disciple.

**Indirect 1:** As reported by a third person:

Ram said that he was sick of those people. He would go back to the city and live there. Shyam remarked that people would go to him there. Ram asked why he thinks so. Shyam replied that it was because he was wealthy.

**Indirect 2:** As reported by the speaker himself (Ram)

I said that I was sick of those people. I would go back to the city and live there. Shyam remarked that people would come to me there. I asked why he thinks so. Shyam replied that it was because I was wealthy.

**Indirect 3:** As reported by the person addressed (Shyam)

Ram told me that he was sick of those people. He would go back to the city and live there. I remarked that people would go to him there. He asked me why I think so. I replied that it was because he was wealthy.

**SET-X: CONVERSION OF DIALOGUES INTO INDIRECT**

Before changing into the indirect form, the reporting dialogues—sentences—must be completed.

**Examples:**

**Direct:**

Rohan: My dear brother, welcome! How are you?
Sohan: I am fine. How about you?
Rohan: Good. What brings you here?
Sohan: I need a favour.
Rohan: For yourself?
Sohan: Yes.
Rohan: Then let me know about it.
Sohan: Thanks.

**Indirect:** Rohan welcomed his dear brother Sohan and asked him how he was doing. Sohan replied that he was fine and asked Rohan about his cell being. Rohan replied that he was doing good and asked Sohan why he had come. Sohan replied that he needed a favour from Rohan. At which Rohan asked if it was for Sohan. Sohan replied it was for him and Rohan asked him to tell him about it. Sohan expressed his gratitude by saying thanks.
CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in direct/indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct speech.

1. He says, ‘I worked hard.’
   (a) He says that he had worked hard.
   (b) He says that he worked hard.
   (c) He told that he worked hard.
   (d) He told that he had worked hard.

2. He said, ‘I can finish this in one hour.’
   (a) He said that he could finish that in one hour.
   (b) He told that he can finish that in one hour.
   (c) He told that he could finish in one hour.
   (d) He said that he can finished this in one hour.

3. He said, ‘A dog is running after the cat.’
   (a) He said that a dog is running after the cat.
   (b) He told that a dog was being run after the cat.
   (c) He said that a dog was running after the cat.
   (d) He said that a dog has been running after the cat.

4. Ram said, ‘The book has been printed.’
   (a) Ram said that the book has been printed.
   (b) Ram said that the book is been printed.
   (c) Ram told that the book has been printed.
   (d) Ram said that the book had been printed.

5. Shanti said ‘Sita has a fine picture.’
   (a) Shanti said that Sita has a fine picture.
   (b) Shanti told that Sita would have a fine picture.
   (c) Shanti said that Sita had a fine picture.
   (d) Shanti said that Sita have a fine picture.

6. Ram said, ‘Honesty is the best policy.’
   (a) Ram told that honesty was the best policy.
   (b) Ram said that honesty has been the best policy.
   (c) Ram told that honesty has the best policy.
   (d) Ram said that honesty is the best policy.

7. He said, ‘The earth moves round the sun.’
   (a) He said that the earth moves round the sun.
   (b) He said that the earth moved round the sun.
   (c) He told that the earth is moving round the sun.
   (d) He said that the earth was moves round the sun.

8. She said, ‘Mohan wrote a book.’
   (a) She said that Mohan writes a book.
   (b) She said that Mohan had written a book.
   (c) She told that Mohan has written a book.
   (d) She told that Mohan was written a book.

9. He said, ‘She wept when she saw her dead child.’
   (a) He said that she had wept when she seen her dead child.
   (b) He said that she wept when she has seen her dead child.
   (c) He said that she wept when she saw her dead child.
   (d) He told that she was weeping when she saw her dead child.

10. He said, ‘He was writing a letter.’
    (a) He said that he is writing a letter.
    (b) He told that he was writing a letter.
    (c) He told that he has been written a letter.
    (d) He said that he had been written a letter.

11. He said, ‘Ram has slept.’
    (a) He said that Ram has slept.
    (b) He said that Ram had slept.
    (c) He said that Ram is sleeping.
    (d) He told that Ram slept.

12. I said, ‘He had been working hard.’
    (a) I said that he has been working hard.
    (b) I said that he was working hard.
    (c) I said that he had been working hard.
    (d) I said that I had been working hard.

13. He said, ‘He will work hard.’
    (a) He said that he would work hard.
    (b) He said that I shall work hard.
    (c) He told that he would worked hard.
    (d) He said that I will work hard.

14. He said, ‘I will be writing to him soon.’
    (a) He said that I would be writing to him soon.
    (b) He said that he would be writing to him soon.
    (c) He said that he would be written to him soon.
    (d) He told that he will be writing to him soon.

15. He said, ‘The boy shall come.’
    (a) He said that the boy should come.
    (b) He said that he should come.
    (c) He said that he would come.
    (d) He said that the boys should have come.

16. I said, ‘I am leaving for Delhi.’
    (a) I said that he is leaving for Delhi.
    (b) I said that he was leaving for Delhi.
    (c) I said that I have been leaving for Delhi.
    (d) I said that I was leaving for Delhi.

17. You said, ‘I am leaving for Delhi.’
    (a) You said that you are leaving for Delhi.
    (b) You said that you were leaving for Delhi.
    (c) You said that you had been leaving for Delhi.
    (d) You said that you have been leaving for Delhi.
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18. He said, ‘I am leaving for Delhi’
   (a) He said that he was leaving for Delhi.
   (b) He said that I was leaving for Delhi.
   (c) He said that he is leaving for Delhi.
   (d) He said that he has been leaving for Delhi.

19. He said to me, ‘You have done your duty.’
   (a) He told me that I had done your duty.
   (b) He told me that I had done my duty.
   (c) He told me that you had done my duty.
   (d) He told me that I have done my duty.

20. He said to you, ‘You have done your duty.’
   (a) He told you that I had done your duty.
   (b) He told you that you had done your duty.
   (c) He told you that you had done my duty.
   (d) He told you that I had done your duty.

21. I said to him, ‘You have done your duty.’
    (a) I told him that she had done your duty.
    (b) I told him that he had done her duty.
    (c) I told him that he has done his duty.
    (d) I told him that he had done his duty.

22. You said to me, ‘He will help the poor.’
    (a) You told me that I would help the poor.
    (b) You told me that he would help the poor.
    (c) You told me that he would help the poor.
    (d) You told me that he would have help the poor.

23. He said to you, ‘They have set up a barber’s shop.’
   (a) He told you that they had set up a barber’s shop.
   (b) He told you that they have set up a barber’s shop.
   (c) He told you that we had set up a barber’s shop.
   (d) He told you that they have set up a barber’s shop.

24. I said, ‘He will write a letter.’
    (a) I said that I would write a letter.
    (b) I said that he would wrote a letter.
    (c) I told that he would write a letter.
    (d) I told that I would have write a letter.

25. He said, ‘I am leaving today.’
    (a) He said that he is leaving today.
    (b) He said that he was leaving that day.
    (c) He said that I was leaving that day.
    (d) He said that he was being left that day.

26. The teacher said, ‘This boy is working hard.’
    (a) The teacher said that that boy was working hard.
    (b) The teacher said that he is working hard.
    (c) The teacher said that that boy has been working hard.
    (d) The teacher said that that boy was being worked hard.

27. She said, ‘I am coming just now.’
    (a) She said that she is coming just now.
    (b) She told that she has been coming just then.
    (c) She said that she was coming just then.
    (d) She said that I was coming just then.

28. He said, ‘I want this book.’
    (a) He said that he wanted that book.
    (b) He said that he had wanted that book.
    (c) He said that I wanted that book.
    (d) He said that he has wanted that book.

29. He said, ‘I shall build a house there.’
    (a) He said that I should build a house here.
    (b) He said he would build a house there.
    (c) He said he would have build a house there.
    (d) He said that he should build a house there.

30. He said to me, ‘You have selected your book.’
    (a) He told me that he had selected his book.
    (b) He told me that you had selected his book.
    (c) He told me that I had selected my book.
    (d) He told me that he had selected his book.

31. The teacher said, ‘Ram, you are wasting your time.’
    (a) The teacher told Ram that he is wasting his time.
    (b) The teacher told Ram was wasting his time.
    (c) The teacher told that he was wasting my time.
    (d) The teacher told Ram that he was wasting his time.

32. Hari said to Ram, ‘You gave me a book.’
    (a) Hari told Ram that I have given him a book.
    (b) Hari told Ram that he (Ram) had given him (Hari) a book.
    (c) Hari told Ram that he had given me a book.
    (d) Hari told Ram that you had given him a book.

33. He said, ‘I am hard up. I cannot afford a new coat.’
    (a) He said that he was hard up and could not afford a new coat.
    (b) He said that he is hard up and could not afford a new coat.
    (c) He said that he was hard up and could not afford a new coat.
    (d) He said that I was hard up and could not afford a new coat.

34. The boy told his father that his examination was over.
    (a) The boy told his father, ‘His examination are over.’
    (b) The boy told his father, ‘My examination are over.’
    (c) The boy said to his father, ‘My examination is over.’
    (d) The boy said to his father, ‘My examination was over.’

35. She told me that she was anxious to go home because her mother was ill.
    (a) She said to me, ‘He is anxious to go home because his mother is ill.’
    (b) She said to me, ‘I was anxious to go home because my mother was ill.’
    (c) She said to me, ‘He is anxious to go home because her mother is ill.’
    (d) She said to me, ‘I am anxious to go home because my mother is ill.’
36. Mohan says, ‘The school will remain closed tomorrow.’
   (a) Mohan says that the school will remain closed the next day.
   (b) Mohan tells that the school would remain closed the next day.
   (c) Mohan says that the school will be remain closed tomorrow.
   (d) Mohan says that the school would remain closed tomorrow.
37. He said to us, ‘Are you going away today?’
   (a) He asked us if I was going away that day.
   (b) He asked us if we were going away that day.
   (c) He asked us if we have been going away today.
   (d) He asked us if you were going away that day.
38. I said to him, ‘Will you lend me ten rupees?’
   (a) I asked him if I would lend him ten rupees.
   (b) I told him if he would lend him ten rupees.
   (c) I enquired of him whether he would lend me ten rupees.
   (d) I asked him if he would lend me ten rupees.
39. He said to me, ‘Do you know his name?’
   (a) He asked me if (whether) I knew his name.
   (b) He asked me if I knew him name.
   (c) He asked me if I did know his name.
   (d) He asked me if he knew my name.
40. I said to him, ‘What are you doing?’
   (a) I asked him what is he doing.
   (b) I asked him what he was doing.
   (c) I asked him what was he doing.
   (d) I asked him if what he was doing.
41. I said to him, ‘When did your school close?’
   (a) I asked him when his school closed.
   (b) I asked him when his school was closed.
   (c) I asked him if when his school had closed.
   (d) I asked him when his school had closed.
42. The teacher said, ‘What is the matter’?
   (a) The teacher asked what the matter was.
   (b) The teacher asked what was the matter.
   (c) The teacher asked what the matter had been.
   (d) The teacher asked what the matter is.
43. I said to him, ‘What are you doing? Have you seen today’s paper?’
   (a) I asked him what is he doing and if I had seen today’s paper.
   (b) I asked him what he was doing and if I had seen today’s paper.
   (c) I enquired of him what he was doing and whether he had seen that day’s paper.
   (d) I asked him what is he doing and if I had seen today’s paper.
44. She asked him if he would do it for her.
   (a) She said to him, ‘Will you do it for me?’
   (b) She said to him, ‘Will he do it for me?’
   (c) She said to him, ‘Will you do it for him?’
   (d) She said to him, ‘Will you doing it for him?’
45. Mother said to me, ‘Do you know where your sister is?’
   (a) Mother asked me if he whether I knew where my sister was.
   (b) Mother asked me whether I knew where my sister was.
   (c) Mother asked me if she knew where my sister was.
   (d) Mother asked me if I did know where my sister is.
46. The teacher said, ‘Rama, why are you late today?’
   (a) The teacher asked Rama why you were late that day.
   (b) The teacher asked Rama why he was late that day.
   (c) The teacher enquired of Rama why he was late that day.
   (d) The teacher enquired Rama why I was late that day.
47. I said to him, ‘When will you return?’
   (a) I asked him when will he return.
   (b) I asked him if when he would return.
   (c) I asked him when she would return.
   (d) I asked him when he would return.
48. He said to his servant, ‘Go away at once.’
   (a) He ordered his servant to go away at once.
   (b) He asked his servant if go away at once.
   (c) He asked his servant to go away at once.
   (d) He requested his servant to go away at once.
49. He said to his friend, ‘Please lend me your book.’
   (a) He advised his friend to please lend me his book.
   (b) He requested his friend to lend him his book.
   (c) He ordered his friend to lend him his book.
   (d) He asked his friend to lend him his book.
50. I said to him, ‘Look at this picture.’
   (a) I requested him to look at this picture.
   (b) I advised him to look at this picture.
   (c) I asked him to look at that picture.
   (d) I ordered him to look at this picture.
51. The accused said to the magistrate, ‘Pardon me this time, sir.’
   (a) The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time.
   (b) The accused asked the magistrate to pardon him that time.
   (c) The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time.
   (d) The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time.
52. He said to him, ‘Do not go there.’
   (a) He told him to go there.
   (b) He told him to not go there.
   (c) He forbade him to go there.
   (Or) He told him not to go there.
   (d) He forbade him not to go there.
53. The teacher said to the boy, ‘Be silent. Do not disturb the class in this way.’
   (a) The teacher ordered the boy to be silent and not to disturb the class in that way.
   (b) The teacher advised the boy to be silent and not to disturb the class in that way.
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(c) The teacher requested the boy to be silent and to not disturb the class in that way.
(d) The teacher told the boy to be silent and not to disturb the class in that way.

54. He said, ‘Let us go out for a walk.’
(a) He advised that we should go out for a walk.
(b) He proposed that they should go out for a walk.
(c) He requested that they would go out for a walk.
(d) He asked that we should go out for a walk.

55. The king said, ‘Let the boy enter the palace.’
(a) The king said that the boy can be allowed to enter the palace.
(b) The king asked his men to the boy enter the palace.
(c) The king said that the boy may be allowed to enter the palace.
(d) The king said that the boy might be allowed to enter the palace.

(Or)
The king ordered his men to let the boy enter the palace.

56. I said, ‘Let him run ever so fast, he will not catch the train.’
(a) I said that he would not catch the train however fast he might run.
(b) I said that he will not catch the train however fast he may run.
(c) I said that he could not catch the train however fast he can run.
(d) I said that he shall not catch the train however fast he may run.

57. He said to the peon, ‘Take these papers to Mr Sharma.’
(a) He requested the peon to take those papers to Mr Sharma.
(b) He ordered the peon to take those papers to Mr Sharma.
(c) He advised the peon to take these papers to Mr Sharma.
(d) He asked the peon to take those papers to Mr Sharma.

58. I said to my classmate, ‘Please lend me your cycle.’
(a) I ordered my classmate to lend me his cycle.
(b) I forbade my classmate to lend me his cycle.
(c) I advised my classmate to lend me his cycle.
(d) I requested my classmate to lend me his cycle.

59. The teacher said to me, ‘Work hard.’
(a) The teacher requested me to work hard.
(b) The teacher ordered me to work hard.
(c) The teacher advised me to work hard.
(d) The teacher asked me to work hard.

60. I said to my servant, ‘Do not steal anything.’
(a) I ordered my servant to not steal anything.
(b) I asked my servant to steal anything.
(c) I forbidden my servant to steal anything.
(d) I forbade my servant to steal anything.

61. The teacher said, ‘Let the boy go home.’
(a) The teacher said that the boy can be allowed to go home.
(b) The teacher said that the boy may be allowed to go home.
(c) The teacher said that the boy can be allowed to go home.
(d) The teacher said that the boy would be allowed to go home.

62. He said, ‘Let us wait for our teacher.’
(a) He proposed that they can wait for their teacher.
(b) He proposed that they shall wait for their teacher.
(c) He proposed that they should wait for their teacher.
(d) He requested that they would wait for their teacher.

63. The doctor said to him, ‘Do not put in hard work as you are sick.’
(a) The doctor advised him not to put in hard work as he was sick.
(b) The doctor requested him to put in hard work as he was sick.
(c) The doctor ordered him to not put in hard work as he was sick.
(d) The doctor advised him not to put in hard work as I was sick.

64. The mother said, ‘May you live long, my son!’
(a) The mother prayed that her son may live long.
(b) The mother expressed a wish that her son may live long.
(c) The mother expressed a wish that her son might live long.
(d) The mother prayed that her son may be live long.

65. Sita said, ‘How clever I am!’
(a) Sita announced that I was very clever.
(b) Sita exclaimed that she was very clever.
(c) Sita exclaimed that I was very clever.
(d) Sita exclaimed that I am very clever.

66. The captain said, ‘Hurrah! We have won the match.’
(a) The captain exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.
(b) The captain exclaimed that they had won the match.
(c) The captain exclaimed with joy that we had won the match.
(d) The captain exclaimed that we had won the match.

67. She said, ‘Alas! Kamla’s husband has died.’
(a) She exclaimed that Kamla’s husband has died.
(b) She told sorrowfully that Kamla’s husband has died.
(c) She exclaimed sorrowfully that Kamla’s husband had died.
(d) She exclaimed sorrowfully that Kamla’s husband has died.

68. She said, ‘Alas, how foolish I have been!’
(a) She confessed with sorrow that she has been very foolish.
(b) She confessed with regret that she had been very foolish.
(c) She confessed with regret that I had been very foolish.
(d) She confessed with sorrow that I had been very foolish.

69. He said, ‘Bravo! You have done well.’
(a) He applauded him saying that he had done well.
(b) He exclaimed him saying that he has done well.
(c) He exclaimed saying him that he has done well.
(d) He applauded him saying that I had done well.

70. He said, ‘To think that we should meet here!’
(a) He exclaimed that I was surprised that they should meet there.
(b) He exclaimed that I was surprising that they should meet there.
(c) He exclaimed that it was surprising that we should meet there.
(d) He exclaimed that it was surprising that they should meet there.

71. The little boy said, ‘Oh, that I were a king!’
(a) The little boy prayed that he were a king.
(b) The little boy wished that he was a king.
(c) The little boy wished that he had been a king.
(d) The little boy wished that he was a king.

72. The old woman said, ‘May you live long!’
(a) The old woman prayed that he might live long.
(b) The old woman wished that he may live long.
(c) The old woman wished that he might live long.
(d) The old woman wished that he may live long.

WORKOUT 2

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in direct/indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct speech.

76. The traveller said, ‘Can you tell me the way to the railway station?’ ‘Yes,’ replied the little boy.
(a) The traveller asked the little boy whether he would tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he can.
(b) The traveller enquired of the little boy whether he could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.
(c) The traveller enquired of the little boy whether I could tell him the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he might.
(d) The traveller enquired of the little boy whether he could tell me the way to the railway station. The little boy replied that he could.

77. He said to me, ‘Are you going to school?’ I said, ‘No.’
(a) He asked me if you were going to school. I replied that I am not.
(b) He asked me if he was going to school. I replied that I was not.
(c) He asked me if we were going to school. I replied that I were not.
(d) He asked me if I was going to school. I replied that I was not.

78. He said, ‘Yes, I am at fault.’
(a) He admitted that he was at fault.
(b) He forbade that he was at fault.
(c) He asked that he is at fault.
(d) He admitted that he is at fault.

73. He said, ‘Fie upon your laws!’
(a) He expressed sorry for their laws.
(b) He expressed regret for their laws.
(c) He expressed contempt for our laws.
(d) He expressed contempt for their laws.

74. The boy said, ‘Alas! My mother had died.’
(a) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that my mother had died.
(b) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that his mother had died.
(c) The boy exclaimed with sorrow that my mother has died.
(d) The boy exclaimed that his mother had died.

75. The spectators said, ‘Bravo! Well done.’
(a) The spectators applauded them saying that they had done well.
(b) The spectators applauded saying them that they had done well.
(c) The spectators applauded them saying that they have done well.
(d) The spectators applauded saying that we had done well.

79. Hari said, ‘No, I did not take the book.’
(a) Hari said that I have not taken the book.
(b) Hari told that he has not taken the book.
(c) Hari denied having taken the book.
(d) Hari admitted having taken the book.

80. The peon said, ‘Sir, there is no oil in the store.’
(a) The peon said respectfully that there is no oil in the store.
(b) The peon said that there was no oil in the store.
(c) The peon announced that there was no oil in the store.
(d) The peon said respectfully that there was no oil in the store.

81. He said, ‘Yes, sir, that is the way to be prosperous.’
(a) He said that that was the way to be prosperous.
(b) He forbade that that was the way to be prosperous.
(c) He said that that is the way to be prosperous.
(d) He said that was the way to be prosperous.

82. The speaker said, ‘Gentlemen, I am going to discuss the food situation in our country.’
(a) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he is going to discuss the food situation in their country.
(b) Addressing them as gentlemen, the speaker said that he was going to discuss the food situation in their country.
(c) The speaker told the gentlemen that he is going to discuss the food situation in their country.
(d) The speaker told the gentlemen that I was going to discuss the food situation in our country.

83. He said, ‘Rogue! You have deceived me.’
   (a) He called him a rogue and said him of having deceived him.
   (b) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived me.
   (c) He called him a rogue and accused him of having deceived him.
   (d) He told him a rogue and declared him of having deceived me.

84. He said to him, ‘Thank you for your kind help.’
   (a) He asked him for his kind help.
   (b) He thanked him for his kind help.
   (c) He requested him for his kind help.
   (d) He told him for his kind help.

85. You said to me, ‘I warn you of the coming danger.’
   (a) You warned him of the coming danger.
   (b) You told me of the coming danger.
   (c) You advised me of the coming danger.
   (d) You warned me of the coming danger.

86. He said to him, ‘I assure you I am not at fault.’
   (a) He assured him that he was not at fault.
   (b) He assured him that he is not at fault.
   (c) He assured him that I was not at fault.
   (d) He assured him that he had not at fault.

87. ‘Good morning, friends.’
   (a) He told his friends good morning.
   (b) He bade his friends good morning.
   (c) He forbade his friends good morning.
   (d) He asked his friends good morning.

88. The banished patriot said, ‘Farewell, my fair country.’
   (a) The banished patriot bade farewell to his fair country.
   (b) The banished patriot bid farewell to his fair country.
   (c) The banished patriot forbade farewell to his fair country.
   (d) The banished patriot bade farewell to my fair country.

89. He said, ‘Shall I bring a cup of tea?’
   (a) He asked me if I should bring a cup of tea.
   (b) He asked me if he could bring a cup of tea.
   (c) He asked me if he should bring a cup of tea.
   (d) He asked me if I would bring a cup of tea.

90. You said to me, ‘You will pass the examination.’
   (a) You told me that you would pass the examination.
   (b) You told me that I would pass the examination.
   (c) You told me that he would pass the examination.
   (d) You told me that I could pass the examination.

91. He said, ‘Depend upon it, I would return in time.’
   (a) He said that he was quite sure that he would return in time.
   (b) He said that he is quite sure that he would return in time.
   (c) He said that he was quite sure that he will return in time.
   (d) He said that he is quite sure that he will return in time.

92. Ram said, ‘Heaven knows I did not steal anything.’
   (a) Ram called upon Heaven to witness that I had not stolen anything.
   (b) Ram called upon Heaven to witness that he had not stolen anything.
   (c) Ram called upon Heaven to witness that he has not stolen anything.
   (d) Ram called upon Heaven to witness that he does not stolen anything.

93. He said, ‘Who says to you that you are a liar?’
   (a) He asked who calls him a liar.
   (b) He asked who called me a liar.
   (c) He asked who called you a liar.
   (d) He asked who called him a liar.

94. The mother said, ‘Could I but see my son!’
   (a) The mother expressed a wish that she can but see her son.
   (b) The mother expressed a wish that she could see her son.
   (c) The mother expressed a wish that she could but see her son.
   (d) The mother expressed a wish that I can but see her son.

95. He said, ‘Let him die of starvation. I am not going to lend him a single penny.’
   (a) He said that even though he might die of starvation, he was not going to lend him a single penny.
   (b) He said that even though he might die of starvation, he is not going to lend him a single penny.
   (c) He said that even though he may die of starvation, he is not going to lend him a single penny.
   (d) He said that even though he might die of starvation, he is not going to lend him a single penny.

96. I said, ‘Let Bhagwan do his worst. He cannot harm me.’
   (a) I said that Bhagwan may do his worst. He could not harm me.
   (b) I said that Bhagwan might do his worst. He could not harm me.
   (c) I said that Bhagwan might do his worst. He cannot harm me.
   (d) I said that Bhagwan may do his worst. He cannot harm me.

97. She said, ‘Hello, You are here!’
   (a) She was surprised to see him there.
   (b) She was surprised to see you there.
   (c) She was amazed to see you here.
   (d) She is surprised to see him here.

98. He said, ‘A thief! A thief! Catch the thief.’
   (a) He told aloud to the people to catch the thief.
   (b) He informed aloud to the people to catch the thief.
   (c) He called aloud to the people to catch the thief.
   (d) He told the people to catch the thief.
99. The accused said, ‘By Heaven, I am innocent.’
   (a) The accused swore by Heaven that he was innocent.
   (b) The accused swore by Heaven that he is innocent.
   (c) The accused swore by Heaven that he has been innocent.
   (d) The accused swore by Heaven that I am innocent.

100. The teacher said, ‘Boys, beware of bad company.’
   (a) The teacher advised the boys against bad company.
   (b) The teacher warned the boys to avoid bad company.
   (c) The teacher warned the boys against bad company.
   (d) The teacher told the boys against bad company.

101. He said to me, ‘Cheer up, friend. Do not lose heart.’
   (a) He encouraged me and advised me to not lose heart.
   (b) He encouraged me and informed me not to lose heart.
   (c) He encouraged me and asked me to not lose heart.
   (d) He encouraged me and advised me not to lose heart.

102. The headmaster said, ‘You must remain here until four o’clock.’
   (a) The headmaster instructed you to remain there until four o’clock.
   (b) The headmaster instructed him to remain there until four o’clock.
   (c) The headmaster instructed him to remained there until four o’clock.
   (d) The headmaster asked him to remained there until four o’clock.

103. The speaker said, ‘Ladies and gentlemen, I do not want to detain you any longer.’
   (a) Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he did not want to detain them any longer.
   (b) Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he had not wanted to detain them any longer.
   (c) Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he does not want to detain them any longer.
   (d) Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he did not wanted to detain them any longer.

104. He said, ‘Curse it! I did not expect my failure.’
   (a) He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he did not expected his failure.
   (b) He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he has not expected his failure.
   (c) He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he had not expected his failure.
   (d) He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he did not expect his failure.

105. He says, ‘Mohan is a good boy.’
   (a) He says that Mohan was a good boy.
   (b) He says that Mohan is a good boy.
   (c) He told that Mohan is a good boy.
   (d) He tells that Mohan was a good boy.

106. He has said, ‘Vijay is coming.’
   (a) He has said that Vijay is coming.
   (b) He had said that Vijay is coming.
   (c) He had said that Vijay was coming.
   (d) He has said that Vijay was coming.

107. I shall say, ‘Radha has come.’
   (a) I shall say that Radha had come.
   (b) I should say that Radha had come.
   (c) I shall say that Radha has come.
   (d) I shall say that Radha have come.

108. He said, ‘Satish sings.’
   (a) He said that Satish does sing.
   (b) He said that Satish sang.
   (c) He said that Satish had sung.
   (d) He said that Satish did sang.

109. You said, ‘Satish is singing.’
   (a) You said that Satish was singing.
   (b) You said that Satish is singing.
   (c) You said that Satish has been singing.
   (d) You said that Satish have come.

110. They said, ‘Satish has sung.’
   (a) They said that Satish had sung.
   (b) They said that Satish has sung.
   (c) They said that Satish had sang.
   (d) They said that Satish has sang.

111. We said, ‘Satish has been singing.’
   (a) We said that Satish has been singing.
   (b) We said that Satish had been sung.
   (c) We said that Satish have been singing.
   (d) We said that Satish had been singing.

112. She said, ‘Satish sang.’
   (a) She said that Satish had sung.
   (b) She said that Satish has sung.
   (c) She said that Satish had been sung.
   (d) She said that Satish has been sung.

113. I said, ‘Satish was singing.’
   (a) I said that Satish has been singing.
   (b) I said that Satish have been singing.
   (c) I said that Satish had been singing.
   (d) I said that Satish had been sung.

114. Ajay said, ‘Satish can sing.’
   (a) Ajay said that Satish can be sing.
   (b) Ajay said that Satish could sing.
   (c) Ajay said that Satish could be sing.
   (d) Ajay said that Satish could sung.

115. Ajay said, ‘Satish may sing.’
   (a) Ajay said that Satish might sing.
   (b) Ajay said that Satish might be sing.
   (c) Ajay said that Satish might be singing.
   (d) Ajay said that Satish might be sung.
116. Rahul said, ‘Satish will sing.’
   (a) Rahul said that Satish will be sing.
   (b) Rahul said that Satish would be sing.
   (c) Rahul said that Satish would be singing.
   (d) Rahul said that Satish would sing.

117. He said, ‘The earth moves round the sun.’
   (a) He said that the earth moved round the sun.
   (b) He said that the earth was moved round the sun.
   (c) He said that the earth move round the sun.
   (d) He said that the earth moves round the sun.

118. I said, ‘Man is mortal.’
   (a) I said that man was mortal.
   (b) I said that man is mortal.
   (c) I said that man has been mortal.
   (d) I said man is mortal.

119. The teacher said, ‘India became free in 1947.’
   (a) The teacher said that India become free in 1947.
   (b) The teacher said that India became free in 1947.
   (c) The teacher said that India has become free in 1947.
   (d) The teacher said that India had become free in 1947.

120. He said, ‘Sudha sang while Kavita danced.’
   (a) He said that Sudha sang while Kavita danced.
   (b) He said that Sudha sang while Kavita danced.
   (c) He said that while Sudha sung, Kavita had danced.
   (d) He said Sudha was singing and Kavita was dancing.

121. She said, ‘Satish was playing while Harish was dancing.’
   (a) She said that Satish had been playing while Harish had been dancing.
   (b) She said that as Satish was playing Harish was dancing.
   (c) She said that Satish danced and Harish played.
   (d) She said that Satish played and Harish danced.

122. I said, ‘I am happy.’
   (a) I said that I was happy.
   (b) I said that I am happy.
   (c) I said that I have been happy.
   (d) I said that I am going to be happy.

123. You said, ‘I am happy.’
   (a) You said that I am happy.
   (b) You said that I was happy.
   (c) You said that he was happy.
   (d) You said that you were happy.

124. You said, ‘We are happy.’
   (a) You said that they are happy.
   (b) You said that they were happy.
   (c) You said that you were happy.
   (d) You said that you had become happy.

125. He said, ‘I am happy with my school.’
   (a) He said that he was happy with his school.
   (b) He said that he was happy with his school.
   (c) He said that he is happy with his school.
   (d) He said that I was happy with his school.

126. They said, ‘We are happy with our school.’
   (a) They said that we were happy with our school.
   (b) They said that they were happy with our school.
   (c) They said that their school made as happy.
   (d) They said that they were happy with their school.

127. I said to him, ‘You should do your duty.’
   (a) I told him that he should do his duty.
   (b) I told him that you should do your duty.
   (c) I told him that you should do his duty.
   (d) I told him that he should do your duty.

128. You said to me, ‘You cannot finish your work.’
   (a) You told me that you could not finish your work.
   (b) You told me that you cannot finish your work.
   (c) You told me that I could not finish my work.
   (d) You told me that you cannot finish my work.

129. I said to you, ‘You are wasting your time.’
   (a) I told you that I am wasting my time.
   (b) You told me that I am wasting your time.
   (c) You told me that you were wasting your time.
   (d) I told that you were wasting your time.

130. She said to me, ‘He is his own enemy.’
   (a) She told me that you were your own enemy.
   (b) She told me that he was his own enemy.
   (c) She told me that he was my own enemy.
   (d) She told me that I was my own enemy.

131. I said to Mohan, ‘She has done her work.’
   (a) I told Mohan that she had done his work.
   (b) I told Mohan that she had done her work.
   (c) I told Mohan that she had done my work.
   (d) I told Mohan that she has done her work.

132. He said, ‘He has come.’
   (a) He said that he has come.
   (b) He said that he had been come.
   (c) He said that he had come.
   (d) He said that he has been come.

133. He said, ‘What are you doing?’
   (a) He asked me what you were doing.
   (b) He asked me what he is doing.
   (c) He asked me what I have been doing.
   (d) He asked me what I was doing.

134. She said, ‘How did you reach there?’
   (a) She asked how I had reached there.
   (b) She asked how I have reached here.
   (c) She asked how I had reached here.
   (d) She asked how she had reached there.

135. I said, ‘Where is your book, Mary?’
   (a) I asked Mary where her book was.
   (b) I asked Mary where my book was.
(c) I asked Mary where was her book.
(d) I asked Mary where was my book.

136. Mahavir said, ‘Are you satisfied?’
   (a) Mahavir asked me whether (if) he was satisfied.
   (b) Mahavir asked me whether (if) I was satisfied.
   (c) Mahavir asked me whether (if) I am satisfied.
   (d) Mahavir asked me whether (if) he is satisfied.

137. I said to my friend, ‘Can you swim?’
   (a) I asked my friend whether he can swim.
   (b) I asked my friend whether he could be swim.
   (c) I asked my friend whether he could swim.
   (d) I asked my friend whether he can be swim.

138. The teacher said, ‘Boys, do you like the lesson?’
   (a) The teacher asked the boys whether they liked the lesson.
   (b) The teacher asked the boys whether they had liked the lesson.
   (c) The teacher asked the boys whether they have liked the lesson.
   (d) The teacher forbade the students to work hard.

139. I said to my friend, ‘Feel at home.’
   (a) I told my friend to feel at home.
   (b) I told my friend feel to at home.
   (c) I requested my friend to feel at home.
   (d) I ordered my friend to feel at home.

140. She said to me, ‘Start.’
   (a) She advised me to start.
   (b) She requested me to start.
   (c) She asked me to start.
   (d) She forbade me to start.

141. He said, ‘Mother, please buy me a camera.’
   (a) He requested his mother to buy me a camera.
   (b) He requested his mother to bought him a camera.
   (c) He requested his mother to buy him a camera.
   (d) He requested his mother to buy her a camera.

142. The doctor said, ‘Take the medicine regularly.’
   (a) The doctor advised him to take the medicine regularly.
   (b) The doctor ordered him to take the medicine regularly.
   (c) The doctor requested me to take the medicine regularly.
   (d) The doctor told him to take the medicine regularly.

WORKOUT 3

**Directions:** In the following questions, a sentence has been given in direct/indirect speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one that best expresses the same sentence in indirect/direct speech.

151. He said, ‘May you succeed!’
   (a) He wished that he might succeed.
   (b) He wished that I may succeed.
   (c) He wished that I might succeed.
   (d) He wished that I might be succeeded.

152. I said, ‘Come here, Mohan.’
   (a) I called Mohan come here.
   (b) I called Mohan.
   (c) I called Mohan to come there.
   (d) I told Mohan to come there.
153. She said, ‘Shall I bring you some coffee?’
   (a) She asked if she could bring me some coffee.
   (b) She asked if I should bring her some coffee.
   (c) She asked if she should bring me some coffee.
   (d) She asked if she should bring her some coffee.

154. He said, ‘Will you help me, please?’
   (a) He requested me to help him.
   (b) He advised me to help him.
   (c) He requested me to help you.
   (d) He requested you to help me.

155. I said, ‘Thank you, Mrs Chalker.’
   (a) I had thanked Mrs Chalker.
   (b) I thanked Mrs Chalker.
   (c) I have thanked Mrs Chalker.
   (d) I have given thank Mrs Chalker.

156. I said, ‘Good morning!’
   (a) I wished him.
   (b) I greeted him.
   (c) I told him good morning.
   (d) I greeted him and said good morning.

157. She said, ‘Happy Christmas.’
   (a) She wishes me a Happy Christmas.
   (b) She prayed for me and said a Happy Christmas.
   (c) She wished me a Happy Christmas.
   (d) She requested me a Happy Christmas.

158. I said, ‘Congratulations.’
   (a) I was congratulated him.
   (b) I have congratulated him.
   (c) I had congratulated him.
   (d) I congratulated him.

159. He asked me whether I could do it.
   (a) He said to me, ‘Can I do it?’
   (b) He said to me, ‘Could you do it?’
   (c) He said to me, ‘Could I do it?’
   (d) He said to me, ‘Can you do it?’

160. He said, ‘Are you satisfied?’ I said, ‘Yes.
   (a) He asked me whether he was satisfied. I said that I was.’
   (b) He asked me whether he has satisfied. I said that he was.’
   (c) He asked me whether I was satisfied. I said that I was.’
   (d) He asks me whether I was satisfied. I said that I was.’

161. He says, ‘Sudha is a good girl.’
   (a) He says that Sudha was a good girl.
   (b) He says that Sudha is a good girl.
   (c) He told that Sudha is a good girl.
   (d) He says that Sudha has been a good girl.

162. He will say, ‘Sudha is a good girl.’
   (a) He will say that Sudha is a good girl.
   (b) He will say that Sudha was a good girl.
   (c) He would say that Sudha is a good girl.
   (d) He would say that Sudha was a good girl.

163. He said, ‘Sudha is a good girl.’
   (a) He said that Sudha is a good girl.
   (b) He said that Sudha was a good girl.
   (c) He said that Sudha had been a good girl.
   (d) He said that Sudha has been a good girl.

164. I said, ‘John is happy.’
   (a) I said that John had been happy.
   (b) I said that John has been happy.
   (c) I said that John was happy.
   (d) I said that John is happy.

165. I said, ‘I am happy.’
   (a) I said that he has been happy.
   (b) I said that I have been happy.
   (c) I said that he was happy.
   (d) I said that I was happy.

166. I said, ‘The boys are happy.’
   (a) I said that the boys were happy.
   (b) I said that the boys are happy.
   (c) I said that the boys have been happy.
   (d) I said that the boys had been happy.

167. I said, ‘He has a book.’
   (a) I said that I had a book.
   (b) I said that he had a book.
   (c) I said that he has a book.
   (d) I said that I have a book.

168. I said, ‘They have books.’
   (a) I said that they have books.
   (b) I said that they had books.
   (c) I said that we had books.
   (d) I said that we have books.

169. I said, ‘I will help you.’
   (a) I said that he would help you.
   (b) I said that he will help you.
   (c) I said that I would help you.
   (d) I said that he would be helped you.

170. I said, ‘I shall go there.’
   (a) I said that I should go there.
   (b) I said that he should go here.
   (c) I said that I should have gone there.
   (d) I said that he should have gone there.

171. He said, ‘She may go.’
   (a) He said that he might go.
   (b) He said that she might go.
   (c) He said that she may go.
   (d) He said that he may go.

172. I said, ‘I can do it.’
   (a) I said that I can do it.
   (b) I said that he could do it.
   (c) I said that I could do it.
   (d) I said that he can do it.
173. He said, 'The boy does not work.'
   (a) He said that the boy did not work.
   (b) He said that the boy does not work.
   (c) He said that the boy had not worked.
   (d) He said that the boy did not work.

174. I said, 'They do not help me.'
   (a) I said that they do not help me.
   (b) I said that they did not help me.
   (c) I said that they had not helped me.
   (d) I said that they did not help them.

175. I said, 'I played badminton.'
   (a) I said that he had played badminton.
   (b) I said that I have played badminton.
   (c) I said that he has played badminton.
   (d) I said that I had played badminton.

176. I said, 'She was working.'
   (a) I said that she had been working.
   (b) I said that she has been working.
   (c) I said that she had not worked.
   (d) I said that she had not been played.

177. They said, 'We are late.'
   (a) They said that they had been late.
   (b) They said that they were late.
   (c) They said that they had been late.
   (d) They said that they had been rung the bell.

178. They said, 'The boy does not work.'
   (a) They said that the boy did not work.
   (b) They said that the boy does not work.
   (c) They said that the boy had not worked.
   (d) They said that the boy did not work.

179. You said, 'I am a doctor.'
   (a) You said that you were a doctor.
   (b) You said that you had been a doctor.
   (c) You said that I was a doctor.
   (d) You said that I had been a doctor.

180. The teacher said, 'Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning.'
   (a) The teacher said that Nero has fiddling while Rome has been burning.
   (b) The teacher said that Nero was fiddling while Rome has been burning.
   (c) The teacher said that Nero had fiddling while Rome had been burning.
   (d) The teacher said that Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning.

181. You said, 'She may pass.'
   (a) You said that she may pass.
   (b) You said that she might pass.
   (c) You said that he might pass.
   (d) You said that she might be passed.

182. He said, 'I am helping my friend.'
   (a) He said that he is helping his friend.
   (b) He said that he was helping his friend.
   (c) He said that he was helping my friend.
   (d) He said that he is helping my friend.
192. The manager said, ‘The clerk has been working since eight o’clock.’
   (a) The manager said that the clerk has been working since eight o’clock.
   (b) The manager said that the clerk had been worked since eight o’clock.
   (c) The manager said that the clerk had been working since eight o’clock.
   (d) The manager said that the clerk has been worked since eight o’clock.

193. I said, ‘Only God can help him.’
   (a) I said that only God can help him.
   (b) I said that only God could help me.
   (c) I said that only God can help me.
   (d) I said that only God could help him.

194. The teacher said, ‘Shimla is a hill station.’
   (a) The teacher said that Shimla was a hill station.
   (b) The teacher said that Shimla has been a hill station.
   (c) The teacher said that Shimla is a hill station.
   (d) The teacher said that Shimla is been a hill station.

195. I said, ‘Ganpat was playing chess.’
   (a) I said that Ganpat had been playing chess.
   (b) I said that Ganpat was playing chess.
   (c) I said that Ganpat has been playing chess.
   (d) I said that Ganpat had been played chess.

196. He said, ‘The sun rises in the east.’
   (a) He said that the sun risen in the east.
   (b) He said that the sun rises in the east.
   (c) He said that the sun has risen in the east.
   (d) He said that the sun rose in the east.

197. He said, ‘Manju sings better than Kamla.’
   (a) He said that Manju had sang better than Kamla.
   (b) He said that Manju sings better than Kamla.
   (c) He said that Manju sang better than Kamla.
   (d) He said that Manju was singing better than Kamla.

198. I say, ‘She will go home.’
   (a) I say that I will go home.
   (b) I say that she will be going home.
   (c) I say that she would go home.
   (d) I say that she will go home.

199. He will say, ‘My servant has been ill for a week.’
   (a) He will say that his servant is been ill for a week.
   (b) He will say that his servant was been ill for a week.
   (c) He will say that his servant has been ill for a week.
   (d) He will say that his servant had been ill for a week.

200. I said, ‘The teacher can solve this problem.’
   (a) I said that the teacher can solve that problem.
   (b) I said that the teacher could solve that problem.
   (c) I said that the teacher could be solved that problem.
   (d) I said that the teacher can be solve that problem.
211. The mouse said to the lion, ‘I am your obedient servant.’
   (a) The mouse told the lion that he is his obedient servant.
   (b) The mouse told the lion that he was his obedient servant.
   (c) The mouse told the lion that I was his obedient servant.
   (d) The mouse told the lion that he had been his obedient servant.

212. I said to him, ‘You may take my books.’
   (a) I told him that he might take my books.
   (b) I told him that you might take my books.
   (c) I told him that he might take your books.
   (d) I told him that he may take my books.

213. She said, ‘It is very hot today.’
   (a) She said that it is very hot that day.
   (b) She said that it had been very hot that day.
   (c) She said that it has been very hot that day.
   (d) She said that it was very hot that day.

214. The teacher said, ‘Tomorrow is a holiday.’
   (a) The teacher said that the next day is a holiday.
   (b) The teacher said that the next day has been a holiday.
   (c) The teacher said that the next day was a holiday.
   (d) The teacher said that the next day had been a holiday.

215. My friend said, ‘This is the best book on the subject.’
   (a) My friend said that was the best book on the subject.
   (b) My friend said that that is the best book on the subject.
   (c) My friend said that has been the best book on the subject.
   (d) My friend said that that was the best book on the subject.

216. The gardener said to me, ‘These are the prettiest flowers I have ever grown.’
   (a) The gardener told me that these were the prettiest flowers I had ever grown.
   (b) The gardener told me that those were the prettiest flowers he has ever grown.
   (c) The gardener told me that those were the prettiest flowers he had ever grown.
   (d) The gardener told me that those are the prettiest flowers he had ever grown.

217. Urvashi said to her father, ‘I shall show you a better result next month.’
   (a) Urvashi told her father that she should show her a better result next month.
   (b) Urvashi told her father that she should show him a better result next month.
   (c) Urvashi told her father that she could show him a better result next month.
   (d) Urvashi told her father that she should be showing him a better result next month.

218. He said to her, ‘I may leave for Delhi today.’
   (a) He told her that he may leave for Delhi that day.
   (b) He told her that he might leave for Delhi that day.
   (c) He told her that I might leave for Delhi today.
   (d) He told her that she might leave for Delhi that day.

219. I said, ‘I attended a dinner party at the Mountview last night.’
   (a) I said that he had attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
   (b) I said that I have attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
   (c) I said that I had attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
   (d) I said that I had been attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.

220. She said, ‘It rained here heavily yesterday.’
   (a) She said that it has rained heavily the previous day.
   (b) She said that it had rained heavily the previous day.
   (c) She said that it has rained heavily the previous day.
   (d) She said that it had been raining heavily the previous day.

221. My friend said, ‘I shall see you next week.’
   (a) My friend said that I should see him next week.
   (b) My friend said that I could see him next week.
   (c) My friend said that he would see him/me next week.
   (d) My friend said that he could see me next week.

222. I said to her, ‘Are you happy at this place?’
   (a) I asked her if he was happy at that place.
   (b) I asked her if she was happy at that place.
   (c) I asked her if she had been happy at that place.
   (d) I asked her if she is happy at that place.

223. You said to me, ‘What are you doing here?’
   (a) You asked me what are you doing there.
   (b) You asked me what I am doing there.
   (c) You asked me what I was doing there.
   (d) You asked me what I had been doing there.

224. She said to her father, ‘Why should I excuse my enemy?’
   (a) She asked her father why she could excuse my enemy.
   (b) She asked her father why she should excuse her enemy.
   (c) She asked her father why she excused her enemy.
   (d) She asked her father why she excuses her enemy.

225. Gaurav said to his friend, ‘How did you escape from the robbers?’
   (a) Gaurav asked his friend how I had escaped from the robbers.
   (b) Gaurav asked his friend how he has escaped from the robbers.
   (c) Gaurav asked his friend how he had escaped from the robbers.
   (d) Gaurav asked his friend how I had been escaped from the robbers.

226. The stranger said, ‘Do you know me?’
   (a) The stranger said if he had known him.
   (b) The stranger said if he has known him.
   (c) The stranger said if I know him.
   (d) The stranger asked if he knew him.
227. The students said, ‘Are you going to teach us a new lesson?’
   (a) The students said if I am going to teach them a new lesson.
   (b) The students said if he is going to teach us a new lesson.
   (c) The students said if he has been going to teach them a new lesson.
   (d) The students asked if he was going to teach them a new lesson.

228. The child said, ‘Who has broken my toy?’
   (a) The child said who has broken his toy.
   (b) The child said who have broken his toy.
   (c) The child said who has broken his toy.
   (d) The child said who had broken his toy.

229. The customer said to the shopkeeper, ‘Have you got some good tea?’
   (a) The customer asked the shopkeeper if I had got some good tea.
   (b) The customer asked the shopkeeper if he had got some good tea.
   (c) The customer asked the shopkeeper if he has got some good tea.
   (d) The customer asked the shopkeeper if he had been got some good tea.

230. ‘Will you strike your own mother?’ said Savita to her spoilt son.
   (a) Savita asked her spoilt son if she would strike her own mother.
   (b) Savita asked her spoilt son if he would strike his own mother.
   (c) Savita asked her spoilt son if he would strike his own mother.
   (d) Savita asked her spoilt son if he would strike his own mother.

231. The peon said to the officer, ‘May I let in more visitors?’
   (a) The peon asked the officer if he might let in more visitors.
   (b) The peon asked the officer if he may let in more visitors.
   (c) The peon asked the officer if he might be let in more visitors.
   (d) The peon asked the officer if he may be let in more visitors.

232. I said to myself, ‘What wrongs am I being punished for?’
   (a) I asked myself what wrongs he was being punished for.
   (b) I asked myself what wrongs I was being punished for.
   (c) I asked myself what wrongs he is being punished for.
   (d) I asked myself what wrongs I am being punished for.

233. A woman said to my father, ‘Can you lend me some money?’
   (a) A woman asked my father if I could lend her some money.
   (b) A woman asked my father if he can lend her some money.
   (c) A woman asked my father if he could be lend her some money.
   (d) A woman asked my father if he could lend her some money.

234. You said to me last week, ‘Are you interested in games?’
   (a) You asked me the previous week if you were interested in games.
   (b) You asked me the previous week if I am interested in games.
   (c) You asked me the previous week if I had been interested in games.
   (d) You asked me the previous week if I was interested in games.

235. I said to my brother, ‘Where do you come from at this late hour?’
   (a) I asked my brother where he comes from at that late hour.
   (b) I asked my brother where he had come from at that late hour.
   (c) I asked my brother where he came from at that late hour.
   (d) I asked my brother where he come from at that late hour.

236. I said to a politician, ‘What is the secret of your success?’
   (a) I asked a politician what the secret of his success was.
   (b) I asked a politician what was the secret of his success.
   (c) I asked a politician if what is the secret of his success.
   (d) I asked a politician what the secret of his success is.

237. She said to her officer, ‘Kindly grant me leave for four days.’
   (a) She requested her officer to grant her leave for four days.
   (b) She requested her officer to grant me leave for four days.
   (c) She forbade her officer to grant her leave for four days.
   (d) She advised her officer to grant her leave for four days.

Answer Keys

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WORKOUT 2

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WORKOUT 3

151. (c) 152. (b) 153. (c) 154. (a) 155. (b) 156. (b) 157. (c) 158. (d) 159. (d) 160. (c) 161. (b) 162. (a) 163. (b) 164. (c) 165. (d) 166. (a) 167. (b) 168. (b) 169. (c) 170. (a) 171. (b) 172. (c) 173. (a) 174. (b) 175. (d) 176. (c) 177. (a) 178. (b) 179. (c) 180. (a) 181. (b) 182. (b) 183. (c) 184. (c) 185. (b) 186. (c) 187. (c) 188. (d) 189. (b) 190. (b) 191. (c) 192. (c) 193. (d) 194. (c) 195. (a) 196. (b) 197. (c) 198. (d) 199. (c) 200. (b) 201. (d) 202. (b) 203. (c) 204. (d) 205. (b) 206. (d) 207. (d) 208. (b) 209. (c) 210. (a) 211. (b) 212. (a) 213. (d) 214. (c) 215. (d) 216. (c) 217. (b) 218. (b) 219. (c) 220. (b) 221. (c) 222. (b) 223. (c) 224. (b) 225. (c) 226. (d) 227. (d) 228. (c) 229. (b) 230. (d) 231. (a) 232. (b) 233. (d) 234. (d) 235. (c) 236. (a) 237. (a)

PREVIOUS YEARS’ QUESTIONS

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In these questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the answer sheet.

1. Suresh asked Prasad whether he had watched the cricket match on television the previous night.
   (A) Suresh said to Prasad, “Did you watched the cricket match on television last night?”
   (B) Suresh asked Prasad, “Did you watch the cricket match on television previous night?”
   (C) Suresh asked Prasad, “Have you watched the cricket match on television last night?”
   (D) Suresh said to Prasad, “Did you watch the cricket match on television last night?”

2. Father said to me, “You are idling away your time.”
   (A) Father told me that you were idling away your time
   (B) Father told me that I was idling away my time
   (C) Father told me that I am idling away my time.
   (D) Father told me that you are idling away your time.

3. The captain said to his men, “Fall into line.”
   (A) The captain said to his men that they can fall into line.
   (B) The captain commanded his men to fall into line.
   (C) The captain warned his men to fall into line.
   (D) The captain told his men that they should fall into line.

4. The priest said, “May God pardon this sinner!”
   (A) The priest prayed that God would pardon this sinner.
   (B) The priest prayed that God might pardon this sinner.
   (C) The priest prayed it God will pardon that sinner.
   (D) The priest and said that God might pardon the sinner.

5. Ashmita advised me to go and see a doctor.
   (A) “Shouldn’t you go and see a doctor?” asked Ashmita.
   (B) “You should go and see a doctor,” said Ashmita.
   (C) Ashmita asked me, “Will you go and see a doctor?”
   (D) Ashmita told me, “Go and see the doctor.”

6. He said, “Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?”
   (A) He asked Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?
   (B) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so depressed that day.
   (C) He told Ravi why he sounded so depressed today.
   (D) He asked Ravi that why was he sounding so depressed that day.

7. He asked me, “What time will the sun set tomorrow?”
   (A) He asked me what time does the sun set the next day.
   (B) He asked me what time the sun would set tomorrow.
   (C) He asked me what time the sun would set the next day.
   (D) He asked me what time would the sun set the next day.

8. “Tinu, where have you been all these days?” asked the Principal.
   (A) The Principal asked Tinu where he had been all those days.
   (B) The Principal asked Tinu where he has been all those days.
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(C) The Principal asked Tinu where had he been all those days.
(D) The Principal asked to Tinu where was he all those days.
9. “Have you completed your assignment, Minu?” said her brother.
   (A) Minu’s brother finished your assignment.
   (B) Minu’s brother said to Minu if she had finished your assignment.
   (C) Minu’s brother asked her if she had finished her assignment.
   (D) Minu’s brother asked Minu if she has finished her assignment.

10. He says, “I go for a walk every morning.”
    (A) He says that he goes for a walk every morning.
    (B) He said that he used to go for a walk every morning.
    (C) He said that he goes for a walk every morning.
    (D) He says he went for a walk every morning.

11. The Principal said, “Why didn’t you attend the flag hoisting ceremony, Anuj?”
    (A) The Principal asked Anuj why hadn’t he attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
    (B) The Principal asked to Anuj why hadn’t he attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
    (C) The Principal asked Anuj why didn’t he attend the flag hoisting ceremony.
    (D) The Principal asked to Anuj why he didn’t attend the flag hoisting ceremony.

12. I said to him, “Where have you lost the pen I brought for you yesterday?”
    (A) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him yesterday.
    (B) I asked him where he had lost the pen I have brought for him the previous day.
    (C) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought for him the previous day.
    (D) I asked him where he had lost the pen I had brought him the previous day.

13. He said, “Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family.”
    (A) He said that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
    (B) He said that Garima wants to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.
    (C) He told that Garima wanted to take up a job while her husband wants her to look after the family.
    (D) He said to Garima that though she wanted to take up a job while her husband wanted her to look after the family.

14. She said, “When I was a child, I wasn’t afraid of ghosts.”
    (A) She said that when she was a child she wasn’t afraid of ghosts.
    (B) She said that when she was a child she hadn’t been afraid of ghosts.
    (C) She said that when she was a child she wasn’t afraid of ghosts.
    (D) She said that when she had been a child she wasn’t afraid of ghosts.

15. He said, “Reena, do you want to buy a house in Noida?”
    (A) He told Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
    (B) He asked that did she want to buy a house in Noida.
    (C) He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.
    (D) He asked Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Noida.

16. I said to my friend, “Can I borrow your dictionary for one day?”
    (A) I asked my friend if I could borrow his dictionary for one day.
    (B) I asked my friend if I could borrow your dictionary for one day.
    (C) I asked my friend if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.
    (D) I asked my friend that if I can borrow his dictionary for one day.

17. He said, “Let Hari come with us, mother, I’ll take care of him”
    (A) He requested his mother to let Hari come with them as he will take care of him.
    (B) He informed his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.
    (C) He told his mother to let Hari come with them as he would take care of him.
    (D) He told to his mother let Hari come with us as he would take care of him.

18. “No”, said the child, “I won’t kneel. For if I do, I shall spoil my new pair of trousers.”
    (A) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he will spoil his new pair of trousers.
    (B) The child said that he will not kneel for if he kneels he will spoil his new pair of trousers.
    (C) The child said that he would not kneel for if he did so he would spoil his new pair of trousers.
    (D) The child said that I will not kneel for if he did kneel, he should spoil his new pair of trousers.

19. The chairman of the selection committee said, “We shall finalize the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.”
    (A) The chairman of the selection committee told that they would finalize the rest of our team after we have selected the skipper.
    (B) The chairman of the selection committee said that we would finalize.
    (C) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalize the rest of their team after they selected the skipper.
(D) The chairman of the selection committee said that they would finalize the rest of their team after they had selected the skipper.

20. He said, “Has anybody been unkind to you?”
   (A) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to me.
   (B) He asked me had anybody been unkind to me.
   (C) He asked me if anybody if anybody had been unkind to you.
   (D) He asked me if anybody had been unkind to him.

21. The pilot said, “Please don’t panic but tighten your seat belts.”
   (A) The pilot told to the passengers that they should not panic but tighten the seat belts.
   (B) The pilot told the passengers to not panic but to tighten their seat belts instead.
   (C) The pilot told the passengers not to panic but to tighten your seat belts.
   (D) The pilot told the passenger not to panic but tighten their seat belts.

22. He said, “Ravi, why are you sounding so dejected today?”
   (A) He asked Ravi why he sounded so dejected that day.
   (B) He asked to Ravi why he was sounding so dejected that day.
   (C) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so dejected that day.
   (D) He asked Ravi why he was sounding so dejected that day.

23. “I shall remain here and the tailor won’t be able to find me,” said she.
   (A) She said that she should remain there and the tailor won’t be able to find me.
   (B) She said that she should remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.
   (C) She said that she would remain there and the tailor would not be able to find her.
   (D) She said that, she could remain here and the tailor would not find her.

24. Mother said, “Gaurav, you will be eligible for voting when you are 18.”
   (A) Mother told Gaurav that he would be eligible for voting when he was 18.
   (B) Mother told Gaurav that he could vote only after 18.
   (C) Mother told Gaurav you will be eligible for voting when you are 18.
   (D) Mother told Gaurav that he would be eligible for voting when he would be 18.

25. He said, “Bravo! You have done well.”
   (A) He applauded him to say that he had done well.
   (B) He applauded him and said that you have done well.
   (C) He applauded him, saying that he was done well.
   (D) He applauded him, saying that he had done well.

26. He said to me, “You are getting lazy day by day.”
   (A) He informed me that I am getting lazy day by day.
   (B) He told me that I have been getting lazy day by day.
   (C) He told me that I was getting lazy day by day.
   (D) He told me that you were getting lazy day by day.

27. “When will I be able to vote?” I asked my mother.
   (A) I asked my mother when he would be able to vote.
   (B) I asked my father when he will buy me a motor cycle.
   (C) I asked my mother when I would be able to vote.
   (D) I asked my mother when I would be able to vote.

28. I said, “Father, when will you buy me a motor cycle?”
   (A) I asked my father when will he buy me a motor cycle.
   (B) I asked my father when he will buy me a motor cycle.
   (C) I asked my father when would he buy me a motor cycle.
   (D) I asked my father when he would buy me a motor cycle.

29. He said to me, “Is there any possibility of my getting a promotion this year?”
   (A) He asked me if there was any possibility of my getting a promotion this year.
   (B) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting a promotion this year.
   (C) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting a promotion this year.
   (D) He asked me if there is any possibility of his getting a promotion this year.

30. The dealer said, “Either make your purchases or walk out of my shop.”
   (A) The dealer told the customer that he would either make his purchase or walk out of his shop.
   (B) The dealer ordered the customer to make his purchase and walk out of his shop.
   (C) The dealer told the customer that he should either make his purchases, or walk out of his shop.
   (D) The dealer requested the customer to make his purchases or walk out of his shop.

31. He said, “I do not wish to see any of you; go away.”
   (A) He said that he had not wished to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
   (B) He said that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
   (C) He told that he did not wish to see any of them and ordered them to go away.
   (D) He said that he does not wish to see any of us and ordered us to go away.

32. He said to us, “Why are you all sitting about there doing nothing?”
   (A) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
   (B) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
   (C) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
   (D) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
33. The stranger said, “Can you show me the way”?
   (A) The stranger said whether I can show him the way.
   (B) The stranger asked whether he could show me the way.
   (C) The stranger asked whether I could show him the way.
   (D) The stranger said that I could show him the way.

34. “Do the staff have any problem?” the manager asked.
   (A) The manager inquired whether the staff have had any problem.
   (B) The manager inquired whether the staff have had had any problem.
   (C) The manager inquired whether the staff had had any problem.
   (D) The manager inquired whether the staff had had any problem.

35. She said to him, “Who are you? Who are you looking for?”
   (A) She asked him who he was and who he was looking for.
   (B) She questioned him who he was and who he was looking for.
   (C) She asked him who was he and who was he looking for.
   (D) She asked him who are you and who are you looking for.

36. Shreyas said to his brother, “Are you feeling better?”
   (A) Shreyas asked his brother if he was feeling better.
   (B) Shreyas told his brother are you feeling better.
   (C) Shreyas told that he was feeling better.
   (D) Shreyas asked his brother are you feeling better.

37. “Good Morning, Father!” Baby Kochamma would call out when she saw him.
   (A) Baby Kochamma would call out to Father in the morning when she saw him.
   (B) Baby Kochamma would tell him it was morning when she saw him.

38. “What a beautiful gift!” my friend said.
   (A) My friend retorted that the gift was beautiful.
   (B) My friend said that it is a beautiful gift.
   (C) My friend explained that the gift was beautiful.
   (D) My friend exclaimed that the gift was beautiful.

39. “Are there no prisons?” asked Scrooge.
   (A) Scrooge inquired about the status of prisons.
   (B) Scrooge wanted to know if there were prisons.
   (C) Scrooge asked if there were prisons.
   (D) Scrooge said if there were no prisons.

40. He complimented that she had done very well.
   (A) He said to her, “Very good, she has done very well.”
   (B) He said to her, “Very good, she has done very well.”
   (C) He said to her, “How should you do so well?”
   (D) He said to her, “Good, you have done very well!”

41. She said that she really liked the furniture.
   (A) “She really liked this furniture,” she said.
   (B) “She had really liked this furniture,” she said.
   (C) “I really like this furniture,” she said.
   (D) “I have really liked this furniture,” she said.

42. The mother exclaimed admiringly that it was very clever of him to have solved the puzzle so quickly.
   (A) “You are a clever. That’s why you solved the puzzle quickly,” said the mother.
   (B) The mother said, “How cleverly you solved the puzzle.”
   (C) The mother said, “You solved the puzzle very quickly!”
   (D) “How clever of you to have solved the puzzle so quickly!” said the mother.

43. The Principal told us, “Wait here till I return.”
   (A) The Principle told us wait here till he return.
   (B) The Principle told us wait here till he returned.
   (C) The Principle told us to wait there till I return.
   (D) The Principle told us please wait here till he returned.

44. My mother said to me, “Who is your best friend?”
   (A) My mother questioned me to who my best friend was.
   (B) My mother asked me who is my best friend.
   (C) My mother asked me who my best friend was.
   (D) My mother asked me who my best friend is

42. The teacher said to the boys, “If you do your best you will surely pass.”
   (A) The teacher asked the boys to work hard so that they can pass.
   (B) The teacher told the boys that unless they work hard they will not pass.

46. The boy pleaded that he had not stolen the book.
   (A) The boy said, “I don’t steal the book.”
   (B) The boy said, “I didn’t steal the book.”
   (C) The boy said, “I hadn’t stolen the book.”
   (D) The boy said, “I haven’t stolen the book.”

47. Kavitha said, “I saw the photograph.”
   (A) Kavitha told that she saw the photograph.
   (B) Kavitha said that she had seen the photograph.
   (C) Kavitha said that she photograph was seen by her.
   (D) Kavitha said that she has seen the photograph.

48. The king said to his men, “Put the man in prison.”
   (A) The king implored his men to put the man in prison.
49. *He said, “I have made a kite.”*
   (A) He said that he had made a kite.
   (B) He will say that he had made a kite.
   (C) He said if he could have made a kite.
   (D) He said that he had made a kite.

50. *Dravid’s neighbour said, “Do you like to play golf?”*
   (A) Dravid’s neighbour questioned him and said if he liked to play golf.
   (B) Dravid’s neighbour asked him to like golf.
   (C) Dravid’s neighbour asked him if he liked to play golf.
   (D) Dravid’s neighbour asked him if he liked to play golf.

51. *She announced that they had selected Pradeep as their leader.*
   (A) She said, “Pradeep is our leader.”
   (B) She announced, “We have selected Pradeep as our leader.”
   (C) She announced, “Let us select Pradeep as our leader.”
   (D) She declared, “Pradeep had been selected as our leader.”

52. *He said to the boy, “Don’t sit here.”*
   (A) “Didn’t sit here.” He said to the boy.
   (B) “Don’t sit there.” He said to the boy.
   (C) “Didn’t sit there,” he said to the boy.
   (D) “Don’t sit here,” he said to the boy.

53. *He said, ‘If I had the key with me, I could give you the solution’.*
   (A) He said that if he had the key with him, he could have given him/her the solution.
   (B) He said that if he had the key with him, he could give him/her the solution.
   (C) He said if he could have the key with him, he would give him/her the solution.
   (D) He told that if he could have the key with him, he would give him/her the solution.

54. *The passenger said to the clerk, ‘When is the next train to Hyderabad?’*
   (A) The passenger enquired the clerk when was the next train to Hyderabad.
   (B) The passenger asked the clerk when the next train to Hyderabad was.
   (C) The passenger enquired the clerk that when the next train was to Hyderabad.
   (D) The passenger enquired the clerk that when was the next train to Hyderabad.

55. *‘I’ll take a quick nap here in this soft grass’, said the hare.*
   (A) The hare said that I will take a quick nap here in this soft grass.
   (B) The hare said that he would take a quick nap here in this soft grass.
   (C) The hare said that he would take a quick nap there in that soft grass.
   (D) The hare said he will take a quick nap here in this soft grass.

56. *He said to her, ‘Where is she going’?*
   (A) He said where she was going.
   (B) He asked her where she was going.
   (C) He wanted to know where she is going.
   (D) He wants to know where she was going.

57. *Krishna said to his friends, ‘Let us go to a movie today’.*
   (A) Krishna suggested to his friends that they should go to a movie that day.
   (B) Krishna proposed to his friends that let them go to a movie that day.
   (C) Krishna proposed to his friends if they would go to a movie that day.
   (D) Krishna proposed to his friends what if they would go to a movie that day.

58. *“Who was the first man to fly in space?” questioned the examiner.*
   (A) The examiner asked who was the first man to fly in space.
   (B) The examiner asked who the first man to fly in space was.
   (C) The examiner asked about the first man to fly in space.
   (D) The examiner questioned about the first man to fly in space.

59. *The teacher said, “Boys, what do you understand by this phrase?”*
   (A) The teacher asked the boys what they understand by that phrase.
   (B) The teacher asked the boys what they understood by that phrase.
   (C) The teacher asked the boys what they understood by this phrase.
   (D) The teacher asked the boys what they understand by this phrase.

60. *“Are we never to meet?” Amit asked him.*
   (A) Amit asked him whether they were never to meet
   (B) Amit questioned him whether they were ever to be meet.
   (C) Amit wondered whether they are never to meet.
   (D) Amit said whether they were never to meet.

61. *His angry mother jeered, “Do you suppose you know better than your father?”*
   (A) His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he knew better than his father.
   (B) His angry mother jeered and asked if he was supposed to know better than his father.
   (C) His angry mother jeered and asked whether he knew better than his father.
   (D) His angry mother jeered and asked whether he supposed that he would know better than his father.
62. The gardener said to the boys, “Do not pluck the flowers”.
(A) The gardener scolded the boys for plucking flowers
(B) The gardener told the boys that they should not pluck flowers.
(C) The gardener forbade the boys from plucking the flowers.
(D) The gardener told the boys that they should not pluck flowers.

63. Rohit asked me, “Have you read this novel?”
(A) Rohit asked me if I was reading that novel.
(B) Rohit asked me if I had read that novel.
(C) Rohit asked me if I could read this novel.
(D) Rohit asked me if I would have read that novel.

64. The General said, “Bravo! Well done my soldiers”.
(A) The General applauded his soldiers saying that they had done well.
(B) The General told the soldiers that they had done well.
(C) The General applauded his soldiers saying that they would do well.
(D) The General applauded his soldiers for their excellent job.

65. They said to him, “We shall visit your house tomorrow”.
(A) They said to him that they would visit his house the next day.
(B) They said that they will go to his house the next day.
(C) They expressed a desire to visit his house the next day.
(D) They told him that they might visit his house the next day.

66. He said, “Oh, that I had the wings of a bird.”.
(A) He wished that he had the wings of a bird.
(B) He proposed to have the wings of a bird.
(C) He wished that he might have the wings of a bird.
(D) He wished that he could have the wings of a bird.

67. He said to her, “Rest assured. I shall repay your loan”.
(A) He told her not to worry about the repayment of her loan.
(B) He assured her that he would repay her loan.
(C) He told her that he would repay her loan.
(D) He said that he might repay her loan.

68. The policeman said to the girl, “where do you live?”
(A) The policeman asked the girl where she lived.
(B) The policeman asked the girl about her address.
(C) The policeman asked the girl to tell where she lived.
(D) The policeman asked the girl about where she was living.

69. I was told to leave the room.
(A) He said to me, “Leave the room.”
(B) He told me that I should leave the room.
(C) He told me to leave the room.
(D) He told me that I should be leaving the room.

70. Mother said to the baby, “Don’t play with fire”.
(A) Mother requested the baby not to play with fire.
(B) Mother warned the baby to play with fire.
(C) Mother warned the baby not to play with fire.
(D) Mother forbade the baby not to play with fire.

71. The teacher said, “Surabhi, where are you going to spend your summer break this year?”
(A) The teacher asked Surabhi where she was going to spend her summer break.
(B) The teacher asked Surabhi where she is going to spend her summer break.
(C) The teacher asked Surabhi where was she going to spend her summer break.
(D) The teacher asked Surabhi where she was going to spend her summer break.

72. She said to Dhiru, “I am planning to leave tomorrow”.
(A) She told Dhiru that she was planning to leave the next day.
(B) She told Dhiru that she is planning to leave the next day.
(C) She told Dhiru that she is planning to leave the next day.
(D) She advised Dhiru that she was planning to leave next day.

73. My mother said to me, “Where are you going at this time of the day?”
(A) My mother asked me where was I going at that time of the day.
(B) My mother asked me where I was going at that time of the day.
(C) My mother told me where I was going at that time of the day.
(D) My mother told me not to go at that time of the day.

74. “Please bring me a glass of water”, she said to me.
(A) She requested to me that bring her a glass of water.
(B) She requested me to bring her a glass of water.
(C) She requested me to bring her a glass of water.
(D) She requested me to bring her a glass of water.

75. “Do you know anything about robots, Sonu?” said Meeta.
(A) Meeta asked Sonu if he knew anything about robots.
(B) Meeta asked Sonu if he knows anything about robots.
(C) Meeta asked Sonu if he knew anything about robots.
(D) Meeta asked Sonu if he had known anything about robots.

76. The teacher said, “Neha, why are you late again today?”
(A) The teacher asked Neha why she was late again that day.
(B) The teacher asked Neha why was she late again today.
(C) The teacher asked Neha why she was late again today.
(D) The teacher asked Neha why she was late again today.

77. The patient asked the doctor what he should normally eat.
(A) The patient said, “What should I normally eat, doctor?”
(B) The patient exclaimed, “What should I normally eat, doctor?”
(C) The patient said, “What should I normally eat, doctor?”
(D) The patient told, “What should I normally eat?”

78. “Leave the room at once, Ravi”, he shouted.
(A) He requested Ravi to leave the room at once.
(B) He ordered Ravi to leave the room at once.
80. 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.

81. David said to Anna, “Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.”
   (A) David told Anna that Mona will leave for her native place tomorrow.
   (B) David told Anna that Mona left for her native place the next day.
   (C) David told to Anna that Mona would be leaving for her native place tomorrow.
   (D) David told Anna that Mona would leave for her native place the next day.

82. 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 he had been working so hard.
   (C) I asked him why he had been working so hard.
   (D) I asked him why he had been working so hard.

83. 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.

84. 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.

85. He said to the interviewer, “Could you please repeat the question?”
   (A) He requested the interviewer if he could please repeat the question.
   (B) The tailor told the Station Master that he had to go into the town that day.
   (C) Mr. Rao told the Station Master that he would go into the town that day.
   (D) Mr. Rao spoke to the Station Master that he had to go into the town that day.

86. 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.

87. He said to me, “I have often told you not to play with fire.”
   (A) He said that he had 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.

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. 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 congratulated Mahesh and wished him success in life.

91. 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
   (C) The poor examinee prayed God to take pity on him.
   (D) The poor examinee, invoking God, Implored him to take pity on him.
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(C) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him
(D) The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him

92. “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 you.
(B) I asked where he would be the next day in case I had to ring.
(C) I said to him where he will be in case I have to ring him.
(D) I enquired about his whereabouts that next day in case I would have to ring up.

93. Seeta said to me, “Can you give me your pen?”
(A) Seeta asked me if I gave 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

94. The father warned his son, that he should beware of him.
(A) The father warned his son, “Beware of him!”
(B) The father warned is 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.”

95. 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) Monna asked Rohan if he has ever sat in a trolley bus

96. Farhar asked Geeta, “Could you lead me a hundred rupees until tomorrow?”
(A) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until tomorrow.
(B) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend him a hundred rupees until the next day.
(C) Farhan asked Geeta whether she could lend a hundred rupees until the next day
(D) Farhan asked whether Geeta could lend me a hundred rupees until the next day.

97. “What about going for a swim,” he said, “it’s quite fine now.”
(A) He asked me what about going for a swim as it was quite fine then
(B) He proposed going for a swim as it was quite fine
(C) He suggested going for a swim as it was quite fine then.
(D) He advised me to go for a swim as it was quite fine.

98. “You can’t bathe in this sea,” he said to me, “it’s very rough.”
(A) He said that I can’t bathe in this sea because it’s very rough.
(B) He said that you couldn’t bathe in that sea if it was very rough.
(C) He said that I couldn’t bathe in that sea as it was very rough.
(D) He said that you can’t bathe in this sea since it was very rough.

99. Jagdish said, “We passed by a beautiful lake when we went on a trip to Goa.”
(A) Jagdish said that they passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(B) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.
(C) Jagdish said that they had passed by a beautiful lake when they had gone on a trip to Goa.
(D) Jagdish said they passed by a beautiful lake when they went on a trip to Goa.

100. He said to me, “I expect you to attend the function.”
(A) He told me that he had expected me to attend the function.
(B) He told me that he expected me to attended the function.
(C) He told me that he expected me to have attended the function.
(D) He told me that he expected me to attend the function.

101. He said, “Why didn’t you send your application to me?”
(A) He enquired why did I not send 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.

102. Dinesh asked, “Are you going to the party tomorrow, Eliza?”
(A) Dinesh asked whether Eliza was going to the party the next day
(B) Dinesh asked Eliza whether you are going to the party the next day.
(C) Dinesh asked Eliza whether she was going the party the next day.
(D) Dinesh asked Eliza are you going to the party tomorrow.

103. John asked, “How long will it take to travel from Germany to South Africa?”
(A) John asked how long it will take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(B) John asked how long would it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(C) John asked how long it would take to travel from Germany to South Africa.
(D) John was asking how long must it take to travel from Germany to South Africa.

104. “What did you see at the South Pole?” Ashok asked Anil.
(A) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
(B) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole.
(C) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
(D) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South Pole.
MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Direct/Indirect and mark your answer.

[DMRC JE (Mechanical) Exam 2016]

105. My friend requested me to bring him a sandwich.
   (A) He said, “My friend, please bring me a sandwich.”
   (B) My friend said, “will you bring me a sandwich.”
   (C) “Please bring me a sandwich,” said my friend.
   (D) “Please bring my friend a sandwich,” said he.

106. Ram said, “If I had the tools I could mend the car.”
   (A) Ram told that he had the tools for mending the car.
   (B) Ram said that it he had the tools he could mend the car.
   (C) Ram said I could mend the car if I have the tools.
   (D) Ram told that he could mend the car if he had the tools.

[DMRC CR Assistant Exam 2012]

107. I said, “Will you stop that noise?” “No” said the boy.
   (A) I asked the boy if he would stop that noise and he replied that he would not.
   (B) I told the boy if he would stop that noise and he said no.
   (C) I said to the boy if he will stop that noise and he said that he would not.
   (D) I asked the boy whether he would stop this noise and he replied in negative.

108. She said, “How clever I am”?
   (A) She told that she was very clever.
   (B) She exclaimed that she was very clever.
   (C) She applauded herself by saying that she was very clever.
   (D) She said that how clever was she?

[ESIC (Maharashtra) Multi-tasking Staff Exam 2012]

109. I said to her, “He is a good boy”.
   (A) I told her that he is a good boy.
   (B) I told her that he was a good boy.
   (C) I asked her that he is a good boy.
   (D) I asked her that he was a good boy.

110. Rahim said, “I will watch a horror movie tonight”.
   (A) Rahim said that he will watch a horror movie to night.
   (B) Rahim said that he would watch a horror movie to night.
   (C) Rahim said that he would watch a horror movie that night.
   (D) Rahim said that he should watch a horror movie to night.

111. Manu said, “I am busy now”.
   (A) Manu said that he was busy then.

Answer Keys

SSC EXAMINATIONS

1. (D)  2. (B)  3. (B)  4. (B)  5. (B)  6. (B)  7. (C)  8. (A)  9. (C) 10. (A) 11. (D) 12. (C)
13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (C) 18. (C) 19. (D) 20. (A) 21. (D) 22. (D) 23. (B) 24. (A)
25. (D) 26. (C) 27. (C) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (C) 31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (A) 36. (A)
37. (C) 38. (D) 39. (B) 40. (D) 41. (C) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (C) 45. (D) 46. (B) 47. (B) 48. (B)
49. (D) 50. (C) 51. (B) 52. (D) 53. (A) 54. (B) 55. (C) 56. (B) 57. (A) 58. (B) 59. (B) 60. (A)
61. (A) 62. (C) 63. (B) 64. (A) 65. (A) 66. (A) 67. (B) 68. (A) 69. (A) 70. (C) 71. (A) 72. (A)
73. (B) 74. (D) 75. (A) 76. (A) 77. (A) 78. (B) 79. (B) 80. (B) 81. (D) 82. (A) 83. (B) 84. (C)
85. (C) 86. (A) 87. (B) 88. (C) 89. (D) 90. (D) 91. (A) 92. (D) 93. (C) 94. (A) 95. (A) 96. (B)
97. (A) 98. (C) 99. (A) 100. (D) 101. (A) 102. (C) 103. (C) 104. (B)

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

105. (C) 106. (B) 107. (A) 108. (B) 109. (B) 110. (C) 111. (A) 112. (B) 113. (D)
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Comprehension Ability Tests

Chapter 21  Reading Comprehension
Chapter 22  Cloze Test
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First of all familiarize yourself with the instructions for answering questions. The wording of the actual test instructions may differ from those in this book, but the general sense will remain the same. If you are familiar with these instructions, you will not have to wrestle with their meaning during the test, and can utilize all your time answering the questions.

**Types of RC Passages**
The comprehension part of the test entails reading passages of about 250–300 words taken from published material, and answering a series of questions based on the contents of the passages. The reading passages are drawn from several areas:

- **Social studies and humanities**: History, geography, civics, literature, art, music, philosophy, biographies, essays, short stories etc.
- **Socio-economic and political writings**: Indian and world politics, important current national and international events, economy etc.
- **Sciences**: Biology, chemistry, physics, medicine, environmental issues etc.
- **Other prose writings**: Poems or/and a few stanzas from a poem, excerpts from plays, lectures, dialogues, interviews etc.

**Test of Ability**
Questions on the comprehension passage test your:

- ability to understand directly stated information in the passage
- ability to understand implications and draw inferences
- ability to identify the author’s purpose, evaluate the author’s style, or analyse the author’s arguments
- ability to recognize the main idea or the central idea presented by the author, and to apply his/her viewpoint
- vocabulary by giving questions on word meanings, synonyms, antonyms, meaning of phrases and idioms

In short, the questions are meant to test your ability to read a passage and comprehend its meaning, and express that ability by selecting the correct answer from among the answer choices given for each question.

**Format of RC Section**
A passage is taken from published material and a series of questions are asked about the content of the passage.
Since the questions asked are to test the ability to read a passage and comprehend its meaning, you have to judge the correctness of an answer on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage. Even if the information in the passage runs counter to what you believe to be correct, your answers should be based only upon what the author says in the passage.

Unlike in the vocabulary section, no answer options are given here. In RC questions, all the information needed to answer a question is in the passage itself, either stated clearly or hinted at.

**Tactics to Tackle RC Questions**

The RC section is a common pitfall for many test-takers and the following pages list every proven technique for succeeding in it. Before we look at the types of questions asked in the RC section, let us consider how to approach reading the passage itself. To answer the questions correctly, one should obviously read and understand the text. But imagine if you are able to finish only three of the six paragraphs given, because you read slowly you will then get only 50 per cent marks even if you answer all the questions correctly.

On the other hand, if you finish all the paragraphs quickly and are able to answer only half the questions correctly, you will still get only 50 per cent marks. To answer questions correctly, it is important to comprehend what you read. But reading, and comprehending what you are reading are interdependent. In other words, speed can be improved by improving comprehension, and comprehension will, in turn, improve with improved speed. Therefore, the primary goal should be to build up enough speed to finish reading all the given paragraphs in the stipulated time, and also, give as many correct answers as possible.

**Types of RC Passages**

RC usually includes questions that test the ability to:

1. find the main idea or a suitable title for the text,
2. find information directly specified in the passage,
3. draw inferences from the passage given,
4. determine the meaning of strange words used in the passage,
5. determine the author’s style, mood or point of view.

**Type I Best Title or Main Idea**

A good paragraph generally has one central thought—a thought is generally stated in one sentence. That sentence, the topic sentence, may appear anywhere in the paragraph (although we are accustomed to look for it in the opening or closing sentences). However, these days, topic sentences are often implied than stated in the passage.

A good title for a passage of two or more paragraphs should include the thought of all the paragraphs. The central thought thus is the one around which the author tries to build up the whole text. Usually, questions of this type take the following forms:

- The main idea of the passage may be best expressed as ............
- The author wants to say in this paragraph ............
- The theme of the text is ............
- A suitable title for the paragraph would be ............

**Tips to find out central thought/theme of the text**

1. Decide on the subject that is being taken up in the text. It can be person, place, thing or some idea or concept.
2. Look for the most important thing being said about the subject of the text. You will find that either the subject is doing something or something is being done to the subject. This action then becomes the verb to the headline that will lead you to the title of the paragraph.
Type II Questions Asking for Specific Answers
The answers to such questions are in the text. You must be able to find a word, a sentence or a group of sentences that justify the choice. You must not call on information in other sources. You must not let yourself be hurried into making unfounded assumptions. These questions often take the following forms:
• As per the text, which of the following statements is correct ……………
• The author states that …………
• The passage includes all the items listed below, except ……………

Type III Inference Questions
These type of questions are the most difficult since you are to draw an answer not stated clearly in the text. This increases the probability of error, but by grasping the author’s ideas you should be able to reject inferences that cannot be made. These questions take the following forms:
• The passage is intended to ……………
• It may be inferred from the text that ……………
• The author probably feels that ……………

Tips to draw correct inference
1. Give a reason for your choice as well as rejection—if A is true, B must also be true.
2. Grasp the author’s idea—how he feels about the subject.
3. Figure out whether the passage is part of an argument, a description, or part of a longer story. You will find out that you are choosing the answer according to the minutes of the author.

Type IV Vocabulary Questions
The purpose of this kind of question is to determine how well you can extract the meaning from the text; it is not to test how extensive your vocabulary is. Don’t assume that you know the meaning of the word. You must find out the meaning of the word as used in the text. You must look within the text for clues, as often clues are given within the same sentence or near it.

Points to remember
1. Sometimes, the word is common but is used in a special or technical way.
2. Sometimes, a word may be completely new. The near-by words and proper punctuation will provide you with clues (Many a time the antonym of the word is given somewhere in the passage.)
3. The unknown word asked bears a deceptive resemblance to a known word which is also present in the choices.
4. Sometimes, the meaning of the word is given before it is used or the entire text describes a concept or a situation, which is the definition of the word.

Type V Question on Author’s Style or Mood
Some questions will ask you to identify the mood, style of the author or his/her approach to the subject. Such questions are usually asked last. Your response to such questions should be based upon an overall understanding of the text rather than by bits of evidence.
**Tips to evaluate or determine author’s style**

1. Words like ‘according to’, ‘finally’, ‘therefore’, ‘hence’ will lead you to the cause-and-effect relationship being carried out on the subject.
2. Words such as ‘but’, ‘still’, ‘otherwise’, ‘however’, ‘yet’ indicate the comparison or contrast being made with the subject.
3. Words like ‘beware of’, ‘although’, ‘note that’, ‘importantly’ call attention to the important ideas being discussed by the author.
4. Sometimes, words like ‘although’, ‘of’, ‘instead of’ signal a change of direction, that is, towards a new thought, but it is not necessary that a comparison is made out or a cause–effect relationship is touched.

**TIME SAVING TACTICS**

For tackling comprehension passages, you have to train your eyes and mind to function simultaneously. As your mind begins to look for ideas rather than words, your eyes will begin to obey your mind. They will skim over words, looking for ideas your mind is telling them to search for. Good reading is good thinking—and a good thinker will be a good reader.

Speed in reading and comprehension work together. Therefore, do not be afraid if you come across difficult words in the passage. Your task is to look for ideas or what the author wants to convey. The following approach has been used with great success in tackling comprehension questions.

**Step 1: Glance through the questions quickly**

Instead of reading the passage first, it is better to skim over the questions that are given at the end of the passage. This will help you determine what you have to look for while reading the passage. As stated earlier, your mind will begin to search for ideas. But do not spend too much time on looking at the questions. The purpose of Step 1 is to give you an idea of what you should be looking for in the passage.

**Step 2: Read the passage as fast as you can**

Read the passage without worrying about full comprehension, but keep in mind the questions that you have read in Step 1. If you come across material that seems relevant to any of the questions, underline that portion with a pencil. The purpose of Step 2 is to let you get an overview of the passage and to familiarize you with the relative position of key words, key facts, and key ideas in the passage. It is also advisable to mark the question number in the margin of the passage alongside the relevant part, and circle your provisional answer choice under the question.

**Step 3: Re-read the questions for proper comprehension**

Now, carefully read the question. If you are able to recollect its location in the passage, mark the answer in your answer book. If you fail to recollect the location of the relevant material in the passage, go on to the next question. This step will help you answer the easy questions before concentrating on the more taxing ones in the next step.

**Step 4: Re-read the passage for comprehension**

Now, re-read the passage at a comfortable pace for comprehension. While reading, keep the unanswered questions in mind, and follow the same process as in Step 2. If you find relevant material to correctly answer a question, mark the question number in the margin of the passage and encircle the provisional answer choice as you did in Step 2.

**Step 5: Re-read questions that are still unanswered**

These questions may be more taxing. Go back to the passage once again very quickly and find the relevant material from the passage by concentrating only on the particular information that is required to answer the question.

**Note:** At the outset, this approach may seem quite time consuming. However, with some practice you will find it simple and faster than the traditional method of going through the passage straightaway without reading the questions first, as suggested here.
Sample Paragraph

A few sample RC passages are given below, categorized under various subject areas. The passages are of varying lengths and are presented without any sequence. This is done deliberately, in order to give you a feel of the actual tests. Since different examinations have different difficulty levels, especially for the RC section, this exposure will help you prepare for all types of entrance exams.

Attempt the passages by following the five steps suggested earlier. The level of difficulty as well as the size of the passages are varied in order to allow you to build your own time-speed systems while reading the passages. It is expected that you understand the passage and make a mental note of the types of questions asked at the end of each passage.

Sample Passage and Questions

The sample comprehension passage given below is shorter than the usual reading passage that you will find in your examination, but otherwise it is typical of the easier passages you can expect. Attempt this passage by following the five steps suggested earlier.

Passage

Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention. Some books may also be read by deputy, and extracts made of them by others; but that would be only in the less important arguments and the meaner sort of books; else distilled books are like common distilled waters, flashy things. Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. And, therefore, if a man write little, he had need have a good memory; if he confer little, he had need have a present wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning to seem to know that he doth not.

‘Histories make men wise; poets, witty; the mathematicks, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.’

(From Of Studies—Francis Bacon)

Questions

1. What does the art of writing do to man’s character?
   (a) It makes him a full man       (b) It makes him a ready man
   (c) It makes him an exact man     (d) It make him a good author

2. How should you read those books that are to be ‘read wholly’?
   (a) By making extracts from them (b) They should be chewed and digested
   (c) They should be read in parts  (d) They should be read with diligence and attention

3. If a man does not write much, what must he do?
   (a) Should have extracts made of them by others (b) A good memory
   (c) Must chew and digest the contents      (d) A good reading and comprehension speed

4. What does ‘some books are to be tasted’ mean?
   (a) To be read only in parts (b) To be read with diligence and attention
   (c) To be read, but not curiously   (d) To be read just for fun

5. What should be the real object of reading?
   (a) To distil the contents (b) To understand author’s views and their application in day-to-day life
   (c) To weigh and consider       (d) Not to contradict and confute

6. What can be done with regard to the ‘meaner’ sort of books?
   (a) To be read but not to contradict and conute (b) To be read only in parts
They can be “read by deputy and extracts made of them by others”
(d) To be read, but not curiously

7. If a man reads very little, what must he pretend?
(a) He must pretend to have a good memory  (b) He must pretend to know a lot
(c) He must pretend not to have good memory  (d) He must pretend to be wise and witty

8. The word ‘confute’ in the passage means
(a) to argue  (b) to refuse
(c) to disapprove  (d) to doubt

9. Which of the following words suitably replace the word ‘confer’ used in the above passage?
(a) differ  (b) disapprove
(c) deliberate  (d) reject

10. What does the author mean by ‘deputy’ in this passage?
(a) A subordinate  (b) A junior student
(c) Acting for someone else  (d) A man of letters

11. Select an appropriate word that is as nearly opposite in meaning to the word ‘contend’ used in the passage.
(a) compete  (b) affirm
(c) yield  (d) attempt

12. What is usually meant by ‘conference’?
(a) a gathering of people  (b) a get-together
(c) a meeting where conversation is important  (d) a group of people assembled to hear a speaker

Tackling the Specimen Passage
As suggested earlier, follow the five steps, viz.
1. Read the questions given under the passage (not the passage).
2. Read the passage fast keeping in mind the questions.
3. Re-read the questions for proper understanding, i.e. to make sure what is being asked.
4. Re-read the passage at a comfortable pace for comprehension, and mark the question number in the margin of the passage if you come across any answer.
5. Re-read the questions that are still unanswered and search for possible answers in the passage.

Answers
1. (c) makes him an exact man (as given at the end of the fourth sentence of the passage).
2. (d) with diligence and attention (as given in the end of the second sentence).
3. (b) a good memory (see the fifth sentence).
4. (a) read only in parts (see the second sentence).
5. (c) to weigh and consider (see end of the first sentence).
6. (c) read by deputy and extracts made of them by others (as is given in the third sentence).
7. (b) pretend to know a lot (can be inferred from the fifth sentence).
8. (c) to disapprove
9. (c) deliberate or discuss
10. (c) acting for someone else
11. (c) to yield/to give in
12. (c) a meeting where conversation among the members is important.

PRACTICE TESTS

Passage 1
Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it.
It was in Germany and France that the first successful attempts were made to produce an internal
combustion engine driven by petrol. In England, people were strangely timid about horseless vehicles. English inventors were handicapped by a quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles an hour, and compelled each one to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. This law was not repealed until 1896.

The earliest motor cars were looked upon as mere jokes, or as rather dangerous playthings, by everyone except their inventors. Some of them were single-seaters, others would carry two or even three people; but all were noisy, clumsy, queer-looking things. When in 1888, Carl Benz, a German, produced a three-wheeled, internal-combustion car, a great forward stride had been made. Another German, whose name, Daimler, is often seen on motor cars to this day, was experimenting about the same time, and testing a petrol-driven engine.

It is easy to understand how the introduction of the petrol-driven engine revolutionised road transport throughout the world. Until then the necessary power to push a vehicle along could not be obtained without the cumbersome tanks, boilers and furnaces of the steam engine. The internal combustion engine is light in weight and small in size by comparison; the fuel is burned in it, so that there is no waste, like the dusty cinders of a coal fire.

1. How did most people regard early motor cars?
   (a) Not better than horse-driven vehicles
   (b) A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings
   (c) A mere scientific experiment
   (d) A cumbersome vehicle

2. What were all early motor cars?
   (a) A plaything or toy
   (b) A vehicle better than horse-driven vehicle
   (c) Noisy, clumsy, queer-looking things
   (d) Dangerous and risky

3. What made the English inventors handicapped?
   (a) The general public did not welcome the invention
   (b) The quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles/hour
   (c) Non-availability of adequate fuel to power the engine
   (d) None of these

4. What does ‘repealed’ mean?
   (a) repeated
   (b) abolished
   (c) contradicted
   (d) enforced

5. Which among the following words is as closely opposite to ‘clumsy’?
   (a) unhandy
   (b) refined
   (c) unusually large
   (d) unusual

6. What is incorrect about the internal combustion engine?
   (a) fuel burnt in it as waste
   (b) light in weight
   (c) noisy and clumsy
   (d) small in size

**Passage 2**

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

At one time, in the history of India, most women knew very well how to bring up their infants and they lived a perfectly healthy life, free from diseases. The overall standard of women and children in the country was much better than those of other civilisations of that period. But ever since India was exposed to frequent invasions by foreign nations, life became unsafe and property was unprotected, and people were forced to congregate in towns in such a compact way, that it led to awful insanitation and diseases. The traditional knowledge of domestic and personal health and hygiene was ignored. Women were confined indoors for fear of insults and a train of social and unhealthy dangers followed. It is a problem now, how we can restore the original conditions of healthy and happy life in India. This is a socio-economic problem which needs to be given priority to bring back the original culture and restore welfare of women and children in India.
1. What was the main cause of the poor health conditions of women in India?
(a) Women were confined indoors  
(b) Illiteracy among women  
(c) Frequent foreign invasions  
(d) Awful sanitation

2. What question has the writer posed before the readers?
(a) How to check foreign invasion?  
(b) Why has the traditional knowledge been ignored?  
(c) What should be done for infants and women?  
(d) How can the original conditions of healthy and happy life be restored in India?

3. How did life become unsafe and property unprotected?
(a) Because of awful insanitation and diseases  
(b) Because the women were confined indoors  
(c) Exposure to frequent foreign invasion  
(d) People were forced to congregate in towns

4. Why were the women confined indoors?
(a) To improve sanitation and healthy atmosphere  
(b) To keep them away from disease  
(c) Because of foreign invasions  
(d) None of these

5. When were women leading a perfectly healthy life?
(a) After being confined indoors  
(b) Before foreign invasions  
(c) After restoring original conditions of healthy and happy life  
(d) Cannot be determined from the passage

6. What does the word ‘congregate’ mean in the passage?
(a) forced  
(b) assemble  
(c) live  
(d) settle

7. How are foreign invasions responsible for poor health conditions?
(a) Foreigners maltreated the public  
(b) People were forced to congregate in towns in a compact way, leading to insanitation  
(c) Foreigners brought in unhealthy ways of life  
(d) People were made to serve as labour

8. Select from the answer choices the word that is as nearly opposite in meaning to ‘confine’.
(a) forced  
(b) directed  
(c) to keep out  
(d) reject

Passage 3

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

An important aspect of the growth of modern towns and cities is the increasing population density. Mr J. P. Orr, the Honorable Chairman of the Mumbai Improvement Trust, pointed out in a recent lecture on the subject, how it affected the health and prosperity of the inhabitants. Life in most thriving towns is intimately connected with the local trades and industries. Unhealthy conditions in factories and workshops, and offensive trades have been prevented in big towns, and this has led to better health. The question of density is more difficult to deal with in India, because, older towns have been built on different principles. People not only want to live healthily but also live in communities that give them greater social convenience, comfort and safety. They care for the health, comfort and beauty of the town, and these conditions of a well-built and well-arranged town are still insisted on by the people. So as long as individuals obey the laws of health, and their habits and customs are free from insanitary effects, mere density of population does not perhaps tend to increase the death rate and harbour diseases. But in the present day, it is apparent that the habits of people have changed greatly and they do not obey the laws of health and cleanliness as well as their forefathers used to do in days when cities expanded and people flourished. It is, therefore, necessary to modify the old plans of city building in the light of modern sanitary laws and requirements.
In his lecture, Mr Orr spoke mainly of the density of the city of Mumbai. But his observations are of considerable interest to all those whose population is huddled in narrow quarters, without adequate air and light.

1. The density of population does not increase the death rate and harbour diseases as long as
   (a) unhealthy conditions in factories and workshops are prevented
   (b) people obey the laws of health and their habits are free from insanitary effects
   (c) towns are well-built and well arranged
   (d) the older towns are properly expanded

2. Why is it necessary to modify the old plans of city buildings?
   (a) Because the population of India is increasing
   (b) Because the density of population has increased
   (c) Because the habits of people have greatly changed and they do not obey the health laws.
   (d) Because people want to live in good and healthy conditions

3. Life in most thriving towns is connected with the
   (a) density of population
   (b) size of the town and its planning
   (c) local trade and industry
   (d) size of population

4. In addition to health, what do the people want in towns?
   (a) Lesser density of population
   (b) Social convenience, comforts and safety
   (c) Well-planned and well-arranged towns
   (d) Good factories and good working condition

5. What had led to better health in big towns?
   (a) Lower density of population
   (b) Prevention of unhealthy conditions in factories and workshops
   (c) Well-built and well planned towns
   (d) Sanitation and cleanliness

6. What should be kept in mind while modifying the old plans of city buildings?
   (a) Habits of people living there
   (b) Convenience and comforts of people living there
   (c) Modern sanitary laws and requirements
   (d) Size and density of population

7. The word ‘thriving’ used in the above passage means
   (a) populated
   (b) modern
   (c) growing
   (d) well planned

8. Select from the answer choices a suitable synonym to ‘huddle’.
   (a) grow
   (b) heaped together
   (c) scatter
   (d) sporadical

9. Select from the answer choices the word that is as closely opposite in meaning (antonym) to ‘harbour’.
   (a) shelter
   (b) cherish
   (c) banish
   (d) infectious

10. Which of the following statements is incorrect according to the passage.
    (a) Life in most thriving towns is intimately connected with the local trades and industries
    (b) It is necessary to modify the old plans of city building
    (c) The question of density is more difficult to deal in India because the older towns have been built on different principles
    (d) The density of population tends to increase death rate and harbour diseases

Passage 4

Read the following passage carefully. Note the words italicised in the passage and try to understand their meanings in the context of the passage and answer the questions given below it.

On August 15, 1947, India was granted independence from British colonial dominance. This was an event of international significance. From this day onwards, the Indian Union assumed a role in world politics...
that was appropriate enough to modify the thinking of nations. Concepts like non-alignment, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful coexistence were introduced by India into the international vocabulary.

“Our dreams concern India”, said the first Prime Minister of the country, Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, on the eve of achieving freedom, “but they also concern the whole world, for the world has become one”.

Mahatma Gandhi chose Nehru to become the first PM of independent India. With his vision of unity of the nation, he became the architect of modern India. It was to be a federal state based on secularism—the commitment to an Indian identity, which was above all races, castes, and religions.

It was a vision of extraordinary dimensions.

Both Nehru as well as his daughter and successor, Smt Indira Gandhi, were well aware that only a firm anchorage in the Indian identity could unite the nation and enable it to make an impact on the world. In these days of mutual interdependence, the western powers and America cannot afford to ignore what is happening in this region. It is possible that the fate of the Asian democracies would one day be decided on the banks of the Ganges. If India fails to remain a democracy, this would trigger the fall of the whole of South and South-east Asia. That is why the Indian Prime Minister has to play a role that goes well beyond duties related to internal affairs only. It is of international political significance.

1. What made Pt Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of modern India?
   (a) He secured independence for India
   (b) His vision of the unity of the nation
   (c) Because he was the first Prime Minister of India
   (d) He wanted India to make an impact on the world

2. Which of the following concepts have been introduced by India into the international vocabulary?
   (a) Mutual interdependence and democracy
   (b) Non-alignment and tolerance
   (c) Non-violence and peaceful co-existence

3. Which word in this passage is used to describe the phrase “to live together with mutual tolerance”?
   (a) non-alignment
   (b) coexistence
   (c) secularism
   (d) anchorage

4. Which among the following words best describes the meaning of the word ‘trigger’ used in the passage?
   (a) to set in action
   (b) to become uncontrollable
   (c) to become inactive
   (d) aggravate

5. Select from the answer choices, the word that is synonymous to ‘dimensions’.
   (a) support
   (b) size
   (c) importance
   (d) height

6. Which of the following words can be used to replace the word ‘anchorage’, used in the passage, without altering the meaning of the writer?
   (a) impression
   (b) factor that holds
   (c) factor that eliminates
   (d) alteration

7. Why does the role of the Indian Prime Minister go beyond the duties related to internal affairs of the country?
   (a) To create an impact on foreign countries
   (b) Because happenings in India influence politics and democracies of South and South-east Asia
   (c) To avoid interference of America and other big powers
   (d) None of these

8. Select the word that is as nearly opposite in meaning to ‘dominance’ used in this passage.
   (a) government
   (b) rule
   (c) subordination
   (d) importance

**Answers**

**Passage 1**

1. (b) A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings
2. (c) Noisy, clumsy, queer-looking things
3. (b) The quaint old law which forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles/hour
4. (b) Abolished
5. (b) Clumsy means awkward or ill-designed, its antonym is refined or graceful
6. (c) Noisy and clumsy
Passage 2
1. (c) Frequent foreign invasions
2. (d) How to restore the original conditions of healthy and happy life in India?
3. (c) Exposure to frequent foreign invasions
4. (c) Because of foreign invasions
5. (b) Before foreign invasions
6. (b) Assemble or gather
7. (b) People were forced to congregate in towns in a compact way leading to awful sanitation
8. (c) Confine means to keep shut up or imprison, its opposite is to keep out

Passage 3
1. (b) As long as people obey the laws of health and their habits are free from insanitary effects
2. (c) Because habits of people have greatly changed and they do not obey the laws of health
3. (c) Local trade and industry
4. (b) Social convenience, comforts and safety
5. (b) Prevention of unhealthy conditions in factories and workshops
6. (c) Modern sanitary laws and requirements
7. (c) Growing or prosper, flourish
8. (b) Heap together, or to put together in disorderly manner
9. (c) Harbour means a place where ships take shelter or any place of safety or shelter. Its opposite (antonym) is banish or eject.
10. (d) The density of population tends to increase death rate and harbour diseases.

Passage 4
1. (b) His vision of the unity of the nation.
2. (c) Non-alignment, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful coexistence.
3. (c) Secularism
4. (a) To set in action
5. (c) Importance
6. (b) Factor that holds
7. (b) Because happenings in India influence politics and democracies of South and South-east Asia.
8. (c) Subordination

Passage 5
Among the chief sources of education available to Tagore was a quiet garden adjoining his family house. Here he used to spend much of his time, absorbing the peace and beauty of nature. It was through this early contact with nature that he acquired the serenity of mood that distinguished him all his life. It was in this garden that he came to understand the principle of harmony that was at work throughout the Universe. At the same time, he formed the habit of observing and reflecting on things.

1. How did Tagore spend much of his time in the garden adjoining his family house?
   (a) Reading literary books
   (b) Plucking flowers and enjoying their fragrance
   (c) Enjoying natural peace and beauty
   (d) Sleeping in natural air and thinking in poetry
2. How did the garden near Tagore’s house serve him?
   (a) As a means of peace
   (b) As a means of education
   (c) As a source of entertainment
   (d) A good passing time to relax in natural beauty
3. By spending his time in the garden, Tagore developed the habit of
   (a) meditation
   (b) observing things carefully
   (c) taking life easy
   (d) writing and relaxing
**Passage 6**

Until very recently, it was universally believed that men are congenitally more intelligent than women; even so enlightened a man as Spinoza decided against voting for women on this ground. Among white men, it is held that white men are by nature superior to black men; in Japan, on the contrary, it is thought that yellow is the best colour. In Haiti, when they make statues of Christ and Satan, they make Christ black and Satan white. Aristotle and Plato considered Greeks so innately superior to barbarians that slavery was justified as long as the master was Greek and the slave a barbarian.

1. In Haiti, people believe that
   (a) Christ was black
   (b) black was good
   (c) all black men were evil
   (d) all white men were evil

2. Aristotle and Plato supported slavery because they thought
   (a) Greeks to be superior to barbarians
   (b) the barbarians were hardworking
   (c) the barbarians to be superior to Greeks
   (d) the barbarians had no other means to earn

3. Spinoza decided against voting for women because according to him
   (a) they did not deserve to have votes
   (b) they were generally unintelligent
   (c) they were naturally less gifted with intelligence
   (d) they were not trustworthy

**Passage 7**

Mikhail Gorbachev’s ouster, though dramatic in every respect, is on no account a surprise. Both his foes and his closest friends have been warning of it with a heightened sense of urgency for the past several months. Its consequences, however, are wholly unpredictable. The USSR could well witness protracted violence should the reformists and those republics which have sought varying degrees of sovereignty for themselves choose to defy central authority. It is possible that the country after an initial period of uncertainty, and perhaps even violence, could revert to the pre-perestroika system. Equally uncertain is the course of East–West relations. These are bound to deteriorate though the extent of deterioration must remain a matter of conjecture. Hailed abroad as a leader who had dared to free Soviet citizens from fear, enabled the countries of Eastern Europe to become democracies even as they regained their full sovereign status, paved the way for the reunification of Germany and exposed the moribund and totalitarian character of communism, he, at home appeared to come under fire from all sides.

1. The removal of Mikhail Gorbachev from power is
   (a) dramatic but expected
   (b) uncalled for and unexpected
   (c) strange and cruel
   (d) good for the country

2. During Gorbachev’s reign, the Soviet people were
   (a) not free to express
   (b) afraid to speak against the government
   (c) committed to communism
   (d) not secure

3. The relations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries
   (a) are likely to remain unaffected
   (b) will definitely get worse
   (c) may improve considerably
   (d) will improve but slowly

4. The post-Gorbachev era may witness
   (a) a more open economy
   (b) reversal of perestroika
   (c) greater role for economic reform
   (d) weak and fragile economy

5. As a result of Gorbachev’s policies, the countries of Eastern Europe became
   (a) democratic and truly independent
   (b) authoritarian and inhuman
   (c) united and totalitarian
   (d) democratic but with a monarchy

**Passage 8**

Sunita was extremely happy when she got a nice little house in an area near her place of work. But her happiness was shortlived. Her maid servant began to bring home rumours of thefts and other sordid
happenings in the area. Since Sunita was alone in that house and a stranger to the place, she decided to call her younger brother to come and stay with her for a few days. But he was too tied down with office work to be able to spare a few days of leave. So Sunita became very nervous. She did not know what she would do if anything happened. She took special care to hide her house keys. Every night she hid them at a different place. She also had an alarm fixed so that she could use it in case of an emergency.

1. Why did Sunita’s happiness not last long?
   (a) Because she was lonely  
   (b) Because she did not find herself safe in the house  
   (c) Because of rumours  
   (d) Because her brother did not come to stay with her

2. Why did Sunita want her brother to come?
   (a) Because she loved him very much  
   (b) Because she was lonely and her servant had frightened her  
   (c) Because she wanted to help in studies  
   (d) She was advised to call her brother by the maid servant

3. Sunita hid her keys in a different place every night because
   (a) she did not want to lose them  
   (b) she was advised by her maid servant to do so  
   (c) she did not want thieves to know where her keys were  
   (d) she had no wardrobe or cupboards in the house

**Passage 9**

Swami Dayanand was the first to use the word ‘Swaraja’, even before Dadabhai Naoroji and Tilak used it. The British regarded Arya Samaj as a seditious organisation and during the martial law days (1919), students of DAV College, Lahore, were ordered to go for roll call by the police thrice a day. It is now being increasingly accepted that during the Sepoy Revolt of 1857, Dayanand played a historic role, not as a solider but by inspiring the freedom fighters.

It was (and is even now) taught in school textbooks that the Aryans migrated here from Central Asia. Dayanand was the first to debunk that view and assert that the Aryans were the original residents of Arya Varta (India); now many historians agree with him. Indians told the British rulers: “You quit because you are foreigners.” Their reply was: “You too were migrants from other lands. Only you came much before us. So first you quit and then we will see.” They invented this theory of Aryan migration as a part of their imperial policy of ‘divide and rule’. The aim was to pit the Dravidians—according to them original residents of this country—against the Aryan invaders.

Swami Dayanand said: “Ours is not any independent religion. I am under the Vedas and my duty is to preach the Truth.” Dayanand in his own humble way said: “I am not a knowall. If you discover any error in me, you may correct it after reason and argument.”

“Anything that cannot be justified by reason and commonsense must be rejected as irrereligious”—an idea too revolutionary for his age.

1. Swami Dayanand considered it his duty to
   (a) send back the British from India  
   (b) guide the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857  
   (c) preach Vedas and the Truth  
   (d) preach the doctrine of reasoning in religion

2. Swami Dayanand wanted to tell the British that
   (a) their policy of ‘divide and rule’ was not acceptable  
   (b) the Aryans were the original residents of India  
   (c) the Aryans migrated from Central Asia  
   (d) he would soon launch Quit India Movement to remove the British rule

3. The British considered Arya Samaj as
   (a) seditious organisation  
   (b) foreign organisation  
   (c) organisation to fight the Dravidians  
   (d) anti-Hindu organisation

4. During the Sepoy Revolt of 1857, what was the role of Swami Dayanand?
   (a) to fight as a brave soldier  
   (b) to inspire the freedom fighters  
   (c) to lead the mutiny  
   (d) to ensure that there were no merciless killings
Passage 10

Through the break between the trees, she looked into one of the lighted windows above the shop. She could see the cartons of biscuits neatly piled near the far wall. Against her conscious wishes Cissy’s salivary glands started pumping fluid into her mouth. She felt her heart beating strongly, from the top of her throat into the back of her mouth. “There is nobody”, she thought. “I can dash in and take a box and dash out again. I know it is a sin but the Lord will not punish us if we are so hungry.”

1. Cissy’s reaction when she saw the biscuit cartons:
   (a) she wanted to take all the cartons
   (b) her mouth started watering
   (c) she felt hungry
   (d) she was surprised to see the biscuits

2. The passage describes
   (a) Cissy’s bad habit
   (b) Cissy’s temptation before stealing
   (c) Cissy’s courage to steal
   (d) the good quality of biscuits

3. How was Cissy able to see the cartons of biscuits?
   (a) From the flavour of biscuits in the room
   (b) She saw an opened carton
   (c) She was aided by a light in the room
   (d) Because some biscuit cartons were damaged

4. Why did her heart beat strongly?
   (a) She was thinking of stealing the biscuits
   (b) The flavour of biscuits was tempting
   (c) She thought nobody was watching her
   (d) She was eager to eat the biscuits

Answers

Passage 5

1. (c) enjoying natural peace and beauty
2. (b) as a means of education
3. (b) observing things carefully

Passage 6

1. (d) all white men were evil
2. (a) the Greek to be superior to barbarians
3. (c) they were naturally less gifted with intelligence

Passage 7

1. (a) dramatic but expected
2. (c) committed to communism
3. (b) will definitely get worse
4. (b) reversal of perestroika
5. (a) democratic and truly independent

Passage 8

1. (b) because she did not find herself safe in the house
2. (b) because she was lonely and her servant had frightened her
3. (c) she did not want thieves to know where her keys were

Passage 9

1. (c) preach Vedas and the Truth
2. (b) the Aryans were the original residents of India
3. (a) a seditious organisation
4. (b) to inspire the freedom fighters
Passage 10
1. (b) her mouth started watering
2. (b) Cissy’s temptation before stealing
3. (c) she was aided by a light in the room
4. (a) she was thinking of stealing the biscuits

PASSAGE 1

Not only does the lack of education among women make the dissemination of nutrition education difficult, it appears also to be a major obstacle to campaigns for family planning. It is significant that one of the more successful family planning efforts has been in Korea, where literacy is over 80 per cent. Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Taiwan have also had more satisfactory results than, for example, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India or Indonesia, where a large proportion of the female population is illiterate. The education level of women is significant, also because it has a direct impact on their chances of employment; and the number of employed women in a country’s total labour force has a direct bearing on both the Gross National Product and the disposable income of the individual family.

1. The passage suggests that Korea has been successful in family planning because Korean women are
(a) well employed  (b) well educated  (c) literate enough to understand its significance  (d) exposed to nutrition education

2. Countries where family planning programmes have been satisfactory are
(a) Thailand, Singapore, Korea, Hong Kong and India  (b) Thailand, Afghanistan, Korea and Pakistan  (c) Korea and Indonesia  (d) Taiwan, Hong Kong, Korea, Thailand and Singapore

3. According to this passage, a women’s lack of education has a direct bearing on
(a) the GNP of the country  (b) her chances of getting a job  (c) the total labour force of the country  (d) her knowledge of the nutritional value of food

4. One of the main disadvantages of lack of education among women is that they
(a) cannot be persuaded to plan their families  (b) do not know how to cook nutritious food  (c) cannot earn more money  (d) cannot communicate well

PASSAGE 2

Gandhiji recognised that, while all men should have equal opportunity, all did not have the same capacity. Some had the ability to earn more than others. But, he believed that those who had talent would be performing the work of society if they used their talent wisely and well. Gandhiji said that he would allow a man of intellect to earn more and not suppress his talent. But it was his view that the bulk of his larger earnings should go to the common fund. Those with talent and opportunity would find their fulfilment as trustees. Gandhiji extended this concept of trusteeship to cover all fields of life.

5. Gandhiji never believed in
(a) social equality  (b) equality of opportunities  (c) political equality  (d) complete equality in all respects

6. Gandhiji’s trusteeship concept is
(a) a philosophy  (b) applicable to social life only  (c) applicable to all fields of life  (d) irrelevant today

7. According to Gandhiji, one can serve the society
(a) if one is talented  (b) if one used his talent wisely  (c) if one earned well  (d) if one worked honestly
8. The title of the passage should be
   (a) Gandhiji’s Character  (b) Gandhiji’s Views
   (c) Gandhiji’s Services  (d) Gandhiji’s Philosophy

9. The meaning of “trustee” is a
   (a) person who has to hold his property in trust
   (b) State official who executes wills and trusts
   (c) person having confidence
   (d) number of trusts

10. Gandhiji believed that a man of intellect should
    (a) earn as much as he needs
    (b) earn for others, not himself
    (c) live on charity

Passage 3
So Tiziano continued to draw. But one thing troubled him greatly—all the pictures he made were black, drawn with his piece of black charcoal. Yet around him glowed a perfect glory of colour—the beautiful blue of the sky; the delicate, changing pink of the great jagged peaks above him; the red, blue and yellow wild flowers; the golden brilliance of sunshine; and the rich, soft, mellowed tints in the old houses of the town. Colour! Tiziano loved it more than anything else in the world.

Let Tiziano make shoes! That was a trade for a man! All the same, Tiziano continued to dream of painting, and to wonder if there was not some way he could make a picture in colours.

The day before the festival of flowers; Tiziano chanced to pass the spot where the garlands had been woven the evening before. Suddenly, he noticed stains on the stones of the walk before the inn. There were every colour that a painter needed! In a moment the feast and the fun went out of Tiziano’s mind. Catarina saw her brother hastening out of the village. She ran to bring him back and found him in a meadow looking like a variegated quilt from the brilliance of the wild flowers. “Tiziano!” she called, “Why are you running away from the feast?” The boy did not answer for a moment. Too often he had been teased by his family and the villagers for the crazy dreams in his head. At last he answered bluntly, “I have found that the stains of flowers make colours and I am going to paint a picture.”

11. Tiziano’s “crazy dreams” that are mentioned in the second paragraph refer to his desire to
    (a) make the best shoes in the land
    (b) find a method for recycling the flowers from the feast
    (c) bring prosperity to his family and his village
    (d) paint pictures in colour

12. Tiziano’s father wanted his son to be a
    (a) painter  (b) cobbler  (c) florist  (d) mountaineer

13. In the second paragraph, the word “variegated” means
    (a) marked with patches of different colours
    (b) having different designs
    (c) flowery
    (d) of different varieties

14. Which of the following would best describe Tiziano’s father?
    (a) miserly  (b) artistic  (c) insensitive  (d) generous

15. At the end of the passage, it is clear that Tiziano had discovered
    (a) that he could fulfil his dream of painting with colours obtained from crushed petals
    (b) that painting was a better profession than making shoes
    (c) a way to make his sister happy
    (d) a way to add to the fun of the Festival of Flowers

Passage 4
Nationalism, of course, is a curious phenomenon, which at a certain stage in a country’s history gives life, growth and unity at the same time. It has a tendency to create oneness, because one thinks of one’s
country as something different from the rest of the world. One’s perspective changes and is continuously thinking of one’s own struggles and virtues and failing to come to the conclusion of other thoughts. The result is that the same nationalism, which is the symbol of growth for people becomes a symbol of a cessation of that growth in the mind. Nationalism, when it becomes successful, sometimes goes on spreading in an aggressive way and becomes a danger, internationally. Whatever line of thought you follow, you arrive at the conclusion that some kind of balance must be found. Otherwise something that was good can turn into evil. Culture, which is essentially good, becomes not only static but aggressive and something that breeds conflict and hatred when looked at from a wrong point of view. How are you to find a balance, I don’t know. Apart from the political and economic problems of the age, perhaps, this is the greatest problem today because behind it there is a tremendous search for something that it cannot find. We turn to economic theories because they have an undoubted importance. It is a folly to talk of culture or even of God when human beings starve and die. Before one can talk about anything else one must provide the normal essentials of life to human beings. That is where economics comes in. Human beings today are not in the mood to tolerate this suffering, starvation and inequality when they see that the burden is not equally shared, leaving others to profit while they only bear the burden.

16. “Others” in the last sentence refers to
(a) other people
(b) other nations
(c) other communities
(d) other neighbours

17. A suitable title for this passage can be
(a) Nationalism breeds unity
(b) Nationalism—a road to world unity
(c) Nationalism is not enough
(d) Nationalism and national problems

18. Aggressive nationalism
(a) breeds threat to international relations
(b) leads to stunted growth
(c) endangers national unity
(d) isolates a country

19. The greatest problem in the middle of the passage refers to the question
(a) how to mitigate hardship to human beings
(b) how to contain the dangers of aggressive nationalism
(c) how to share the economic burden equality
(d) how to curb international hatred

20. Negative national feeling can make a nation
(a) selfish
(b) self-centered
(c) indifferent
(d) dangerous

**Passage 5**

Since the world has become industrialized, there has been an increase in the number of animal species that have either become extinct or are nearing extinction. Bengal tigers, for instance, which once roamed in the jungles in vast numbers, now number only 2,300 and by the year 2025 their population is estimated to go down to zero. What is alarming about the case of Bengal tiger is that this extinction would have been caused almost entirely by poachers who according to some sources, are not interested in material gain but in personal gratification. This is an example of the callousness that is part of what is causing the problem of extinction. Animals like the Bengal tiger, as well as other endangered species, are a valuable part of the world’s ecosystem. International laws protecting these animals must be enacted to ensure their survival, and the survival of our planet. Countries around the world have begun to deal with this problem in various ways. Some countries, in order to circumvent the problem, have allocated large amounts of land to animal reserves. They then charge admission fee to help defray the costs of maintaining the parks and often must also depend on world organisations for support. When they get the money, they can invest in equipment and patrols to protect the animals. Another solution that is an attempt to stem the tide of animal extinction is an international boycott of products made from endangered species. This seems fairly effective, but it will not by itself prevent animals from being hunted and killed.
21. What is the author’s main concern in the passage?
   (a) Problems of industrialisation  
   (b) The Bengal tiger  
   (c) Endangered species  
   (d) Callousness of man

22. According to the passage, poachers kill for
   (a) material gain  
   (b) personal satisfaction  
   (c) Both (a) and (b)  
   (d) None of these

23. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word alarming?
   (a) serious  
   (b) dangerous  
   (c) distressing  
   (d) frightening

24. Certain species are becoming extinct because of
   (a) Industrialisation  
   (b) Poaching  
   (c) Love of products made from them  
   (d) All of these

25. The phrase stem the tide means
   (a) save  
   (b) stop  
   (c) touch  
   (d) spare

26. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude?
   (a) concerned  
   (b) vindictive  
   (c) surprised  
   (d) generous

Passage 6

The Conservative is not an extreme individualist. He may be willing to concede numerous arguments of the unqualified individualists, for his own respect, because the dignity of the individual is not surpassed by that of any other man. Yet, he cannot agree to the full implications of individualism, which is based, so he thinks, on an incorrect appraisal of man, society, history and government. In his own way, the individualist is as much a perfectionist as the Socialist, and with perfectionism the Conservative can have no truck.

In particular, the Conservative refuses to go all the way with economic individualism. His distrust of the unfettered man, his recognition of groups, his sense of the complexity of the social process, his recognition of the real services that the government can perform—all these sentiments make it impossible for him to subscribe to the dogmas and shibboleths of economic individualism—laissez faire, the negative state, enlightened self-interest, the law of supply and demand, the profit motive—The Conservative may occasionally have kind words for each of these notions, but he is careful to qualify his support by stating other, more important social truths. For example, he does not for a moment deny the prominence of the profit motive, but he insists that it be recognised for the selfish thing it is and be kept within reasonable socially imposed limits.

27. The Conservative is
   (a) a perfectionist  
   (b) an economist  
   (c) a socialist  
   (d) None of these

28. The Conservative is against economic individualism for all the following reasons except
   (a) he does not trust free men  
   (b) he believes in the authority of the government  
   (c) he believes in groups  
   (d) he feels that social processes are important

29. The author mentions all the following catchwords of economic individualism except
   (a) free trade  
   (b) the profit motive  
   (c) balance of trade  
   (d) the negative state

30. Which of the following words can replace the word truck?
   (a) dealing  
   (b) bargain  
   (c) debate  
   (d) transport

31. Which of the following statements is true?
   (a) The Socialist and the Individualist tend to be broadly similar in their views  
   (b) The Conservative believes that profit motive originates in selfishness
(c) The Conservative is also an extreme Individualist
(d) None of the above

32. Which of the following could be an appropriate title for the passage?
   (a) Anarchy And Freedom
   (b) Progress And The Conserving
   (c) A Conservative Apology
   (d) The Conservative Stand

**Passage 7**

There are many types of problem molecules in the body, and each type is specific to its function. For example, proteins such as keratin and collagen give strength and elasticity to hair, as well as to skin and tendons; haemoglobin and myoglobin are the oxygen-binding proteins of the blood and the muscle, respectively; and ovalbumin, the principal protein of egg white is responsible for the setting and foaming properties of eggs. A particularly important group of proteins known as enzymes, directs all the body cells to produce chemical reactions. These reactions provide the basis of every type of cell activity, including growth, repair, the production of energy and the excretion of waste products.

33. From the passage it is clear that there are several types of proteins that
   (a) can create problems in our body
   (b) carry out specific tasks
   (c) are found in all organisms
   (d) have interchangeable functions

34. Proteins are classified according to
   (a) the number of molecules
   (b) their names
   (c) their functions
   (d) the part of the body they are found in

35. The function of the enzymes is to
   (a) direct chemical reactions in body cells
   (b) bind oxygen in the blood
   (c) give strength and elasticity to hair
   (d) set and foam properties of an egg

**Passage 8**

My father and mother complemented each other. My mother was fragile, my father robust. Her face was responsive, my father’s impassive. My mother’s face rippled with emotions as water to the wind. My mother was not an intellectual. Her natural propensity was intuitive. Her face illustrated the saying: “Appearances are deceptive”, for it did not show the immense strength of her moral convictions. No one could have inferred from it that she was capable of such fanaticism as she showed.

36. By saying that his mother complemented his father, the author suggests that she was
   (a) like his father
   (b) opposed to his father
   (c) different from his father
   (d) indifferent to his father

37. The words “her face was responsive” mean that
   (a) her face clearly showed her feelings
   (b) her face was very attractive
   (c) her face was passive
   (d) one had to look at her face when she spoke

38. The author’s mother held strong views based on
   (a) religious scriptures
   (b) legal provisions
   (c) social customs
   (d) ethical judgements

**Passage 9**

While it is true that there is no law that compels us to say please, there is a social practice much older and much more sacred than any law that enjoins us to be civil. The first requirement of civility is that we should acknowledge a service. ‘Please and Thank you’ are the small exchanges with which we pave our way as social beings. They are the little courtesies by which we keep the machine of life oiled and running sweetly. They put out intercourse on the basis of friendly cooperation, and easy give and take, instead of on the basis of superiors dictating inferiors. It would be a very vulgar mind that would wish to command where he can have the service for the asking and have it with willingness and good feeling instead of resentment.
39. According to the author
   (a) we should not say “Please” as it is against the law
   (b) we may or may not say “Please” according to our mood
   (c) to say “Please” is an outdated custom
   (d) we must say “Please” as it is a civilised custom

40. The writer thinks that
   (a) courtesies make life oily and sticky
   (b) the less the courtesies, the more the frankness in our life
   (c) courtesies make life pleasant
   (d) courtesies make life mechanical

**Passage 10**

Among the natural resources that can be called upon in national plans for development, possibly, the most important is human labour. Since the English language suffers from a certain weakness in its ability to describe groups composed of both male and female members, this is usually described as ‘manpower’.

Without a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management, no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernization.

The manpower for development during the next quarter century will come from the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents. But we are not sure that they will be equal to the task. Will they have the health, the education, the skills, the socio-cultural attitude essential for the responsibilities of development?

For far too many of them the answer is no. The reason is basic. A child’s most critical years, with regard to physical, intellectual, social and emotional development, are those before he reaches five years of age. During those critical formative years he is cared for almost exclusively by his mother, and in many parts of the world the mother may not have the capacity to raise a superior child. She is incapable of doing so because of her own poor health, ignorance and lack of status and recognition of social and legal rights, and economic parity of independence.

One essential factor has been overlooked or ignored—the role of women. Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens, uneducated, without any voice in family or community decisions, without legal or economic status, married when they are still practically children, and thereafter producing one baby after another, often only to see half of them die before they are of school-going age.

We can enhance development by improving “woman power”, by giving women the opportunity to develop themselves. Statistics show that the average family size increases in inverse ratio to the mother’s years of education—is lowest among college graduates, highest among those with only primary school training or no education. Malnutrition is most frequent in large families and increases in frequency with each additional sibling.

The principle established seems that an educated mother has healthier and more intelligent children, and that this is related to the fact that she has fewer children. The tendency of educated, upper-class mothers to have fewer children exists even without access to contraceptive services.

The educational level of women is significant also because it has a direct influence upon their chances of employment; and the number of employed women in a country’s total labour force has a direct bearing on both the Gross National Product and the disposable income of the individual family. Disposable income, especially in the hands of women, influences food purchasing and therefore the nutritional status of the family. The fact that this additional income derives from the paid employment of women provides a logical incentive to restrict the size of the family.

41. Among the natural resources that can be called upon in national plans for development
   (a) the most important is certainly human labour
(b) the most important is possibly human labour
(c) the least developed is certainly human labour
(d) the least developed is undoubtedly human labour

42. Without a productive labour force, including effective leadership and intelligent middle management,
   (a) no productive work is possible
   (b) entrepreneurs will incur heavy losses
   (c) economic development will not keep pace with nationalist movements
   (d) no amount of foreign assistance or natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation

43. The manpower development during the next quarter-century
   (a) will be adversely affected by the threat of war
   (b) will come from the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents
   (c) will be well taken care of by the current emphasis on free education for women
   (d) will be adversely affected by the country’s economic losses and political instability

44. The writer made only one of the following statements; indicate which one.
   (a) the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents is very healthy
   (b) the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents is very sickly
   (c) the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents may not be equal to the task
   (d) the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents is likely to become morally bankrupt

45. The writer directly or indirectly made three of the following statements; indicate the one he didn’t make.
   (a) Many of the world’s present population of infants, children and adolescents will not have the health, the
education, the skills, the socio-cultural attitudes essential for the responsibilities of development.
   (b) A child’s most critical years with regard to physical, intellectual, social and emotional development, are
those before he reaches five years of age.
   (c) Development will be handicapped as long as women remain second-class citizens.
   (d) In the advanced countries of the world, women are regarded as first-class citizens but in developing
countries they are third-class citizens.

46. According to the writer, we can enhance development by
   (a) giving women the opportunity to develop themselves
   (b) making greater capital investments in agriculture and industry
   (c) establishing a Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
   (d) increasing wages and improving general condition of service for all workers

**Passage II**

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the
country; the free flow of ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the
national interest and preserve cultural autonomy. Both are valid but both are at loggerheads because
each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The first principle conforms to a moral imperative:
freedom of expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the free flow
rhetoric also clouds the fact that the powerful Western, and especially American media, can and often
do present, subtly or brazenly, news in a manner that promotes Western political, ideological and
strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present lifestyles and values that run
counter to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditional societies. All this explains why so many
Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts to prevent
foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on
two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated
in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western ‘invasion’ in the fields of
information and culture are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an ‘invasion’ has
been aired by those media groups in the developing countries that fear that their business interests will
be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large financial and technological resources and superior
management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.
The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition, which, in the course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels, even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a balance between the two antagonistic principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the Indian state treats them at par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counterparts. Foreign media will also have to face legal consequences should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away by showing a map of Kashmir, which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right to reply, or when they depict sexually explicit scenes, which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian susceptibilities, especially where it concerns the country’s integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France’s successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematography industry.

47. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent the entry of foreign media?
   (a) Such entry would be against traditional culture
   (b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry
   (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads
   (d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media
   (e) None of these

48. What will be the impact of increasing competition?
   (a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it
   (b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology
   (c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television
   (d) The Indian newspapers and news agencies will seek protection from the court
   (e) None of these

49. Which of the following has been cited as having succeeded in protecting the country?
   (a) GATT
   (b) News Agencies
   (c) Television
   (d) Cultural traditions
   (e) None of these

50. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?
   (a) It should not be allowed
   (b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions
   (c) Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media
   (d) Allow entry, provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology
   (e) None of these

51. In the controversy involving two principles regarding allowing foreign media, which of the following is against its entry?
   (a) Free flow of ideas
   (b) Preserve culture
   (c) Government restrictions
   (d) Security across national borders
   (e) Western ideology

52. According to the passage, which media in particular promotes Western interests?
   (a) American
   (b) Foreign
   (c) French
   (d) Western
   (e) None of these

53. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “without let”, as used in the passage?
   (a) with no difficulty
   (b) without confinement
   (c) with strings
   (d) without restrictions
   (e) conducive environment
54. Why would the entry of foreign media harm local interests?
   (a) They are better equipped managerially and technologically
   (b) Our cultural heritage will be lost
   (c) Economic reform programmes will get a setback
   (d) Different sets of laws and rules were made applicable for foreign media
   (e) None of these

55. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “at variance”, as used in the passage?
   (a) discrepancy
   (b) at large
   (c) in conformity
   (d) differing

56. Which of the following seems to be the most likely purpose of writing this passage?
   (a) To criticise foreign media
   (b) To highlight the exploitation by developed nations
   (c) To highlight the steps and caution to be taken about the entry of foreign media
   (d) To make the public aware of the technological and managerial superiority of western media
   (e) To prevent foreign media from entering our country

57. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase “at loggerheads”, as used in the passage?
   (a) in league with
   (b) unimportant
   (c) out of place
   (d) unsuited to each other
   (e) opposite to each other

Choose the word that is most closely the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals taken as from the passage.

58. COUNTER
   (a) similar
   (b) downwards
   (c) unresponsive
   (d) upwards
   (e) imitate

59. ANTAGONISTIC
   (a) counteract
   (b) coincidental
   (c) equal
   (d) corresponding
   (e) dependent

Choose the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word given in capitals taken from the passage.

60. SUSCEPTIBILITIES
   (a) norms
   (b) weaknesses
   (c) influences
   (d) persuasions
   (e) sensitivities

61. RHYME
   (a) mingle
   (b) confirm
   (c) recur with
   (d) go with
   (e) pattern

62. RHETORIC
   (a) rhyming words
   (b) persuasive speaking
   (c) dull monologue
   (d) tongue-in-cheek
   (e) double talk

Passage 12

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 brothers 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.

63. In this passage, the word ‘brood’ refers to
   (a) polio victims
   (b) foreign children
   (c) children in the family
   (d) Indian children
64. In his childhood, the narrator said “more like a foreigner than a Dawood Bohri”. This was because he was
(a) a foreign child    (b) a very healthy boy    (c) tall and smart    (d) fair and brown-haired

65. The narrator was the seventh child in a family of
(a) 8 children    (b) 16 children    (c) 23 children    (d) 4 children

66. In this passage, the narrator is a patient of
(a) heart disease    (b) polio    (c) paralysis    (d) nervous weakness

67. In his childhood, the narrator was
(a) a weakling    (b) very healthy    (c) tall and slim    (d) short and stout

Passage 13
India has come a long way since the Bengal Famine of 1943. The food situation in India, once characterised by chronic shortages and the spectre of famines, has changed dramatically over the years. From being the biggest recipient of PL-480 during the 1950s and 1960s, India today is relatively self-sufficient in foodgrain at the given level of incomes and prices; in fact, it has marginal surpluses. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) has been signed, with India as one of the signatories, under which all countries will have to gradually open up their agricultural sectors.

It is, therefore, neither feasible nor desirable to keep India’s foodgrain sector insulated from world markets. In fact, this is an appropriate opportunity for India to integrate its agriculture with global agriculture, and make use of private trade (both domestic and foreign) as an important instrument for efficiently allocating her resources as well as providing food security to her people at the lowest economic cost. The time to change gears in food policy has come.

Food security, in a broader context, means that people have physical and economic access to food. Since foodgrains have the largest share in the food basket of the poor in a developing country like India, it is the availability of foodgrains that lies at the heart of the concept of food security. The first step in this direction, therefore, is to make foodgrains physically available to the people. This can be done by augmenting production, or through imports and transportation of grain to people, wherever they are.

There are several ways of achieving these targets. One may rely on private entrepreneurship by letting the individual farmers produce, traders trade/import and make it available to consumers far and wide; or the Government may directly intervene in the production and/or the trade process. In the former case, the Government follows policies that provide appropriate market signals while in the latter, it acts as producer, importer and trader itself. Indian policy makers have followed a mix of both these options. For production, they have relied on farmers while the Government has retained control over imports. For distribution, it created public agencies to do the job along with private trade, thus creating a dual market structure.

Providing economic access to food is the second part of the concept of food security. This can be best obtained by adopting a cost effective technology in production so that the real price of foodgrains come down and more people have access to it. In case it still fails to reach the larger sections of the population, the Government can directly subsidise food for the poor, launch a drive to augment their incomes, or try a combination of the two strategies. India has followed both these policies.

68. India has come a long way means ______
(a) many years have passed after the Bengal famine
(b) the food position is now largely improved
(c) India now handles such problems under PL-480 Scheme
(d) India has advanced in science and technology
(e) India is no more isolated from the world

69. The author seems to be advocating which of the following views regarding GATT?
(a) India should seize the chance and make efforts to fulfill its objectives
(b) India should not have signed it to insulate our foodgrains sector
(c) India should hand over issue of food security to only private sector
(d) India should have signed GATT excluding the agricultural sector
(e) None of these

70. According to the author, why is it necessary to make available food security to people?
(a) To sustain economic growth
(b) As per PL-480 guideline
(c) To enable us to export food grains
(d) Not given in the passage
(e) None of these

71. Which of the following forms the most essential part of the concept of food security in India?
(a) Availability of effective technology of food production to poor farmers
(b) Availability of all food items in the market for urban poor
(c) Easy access of foodgrains to the weaker sections at affordable price
(d) Providing subsidy on all food items for rural poor
(e) None of these

72. If the private agencies are entrusted the work of making food grains available to people, what facilitative role should the Government undertake?
(a) Nationalise all distribution system
(b) Take decisions that give appropriate message to the market
(c) Undertake responsibilities of production and distribution
(d) Make efforts to increase the income of the farmers
(e) None of these

73. Which of the following can be inferred about the general view of the author in the context of this passage?
(a) Fully advocate liberalisation and privatisation
(b) Supported State controlled, socialistic but closed economy
(c) A very practical and pragmatic approach to guard our economy in view
(d) Theoretical view, not concerned with ground realities

74. According to the author, food could be made available to the poor at affordable prices by which of the following measures?
(a) Reducing the cost of production of foodgrains by using appropriate technology
(b) Offering foodgrains at lower cost and offering economic support for maintaining lower cost
(c) Raising the earning of the poor

75. According to the author, why have India’s policy makers created a mixed market structure?
(a) This is a practice followed by many developing countries
(b) This is a natural fallout of GATT agreement
(c) India is now poised for globalisation and privatisation
(d) India is now a technologically advanced country
(e) None of these

Passage 14

The shoemaker had for ages suffered from a heart condition and five years ago, after an attack, it appeared as though he would have to either sacrifice his business upon the auction block and live on a pittance thereafter; or put himself at the mercy of unscrupulous employees who would in the end probably ruin him. But just at the moment of his darkest despair, a Polish refugee, Sobel, appeared one night from the street and begged for work. He was a stocky man, poorly dressed, with a bald head, severely plain face and soft blue eyes prone to tears over the sad books he read. Though he confessed he knew nothing of shoemaking, he said he was apt and would work for very little if Feld taught him the trade. Feld took him on and within six weeks the refugee rebuilt as good a shoe as he, and not long thereafter expertly ran the business for the shoemaker.

Feld could trust him with anything, and did frequently, going home after an hour or two at the store, leaving all the money in the till knowing Sobel would guard every cent of it. The amazing thing was that he demanded so little. His wants were few; in money he was not interested—in nothing but books, it seemed. These he lent one by one to Feld’s daughter Miriam together with his profuse queer
written comments, manufactured during his lonely evenings, which his daughter, from her fourteenth year, read page by page.

Feld’s conscience bothered him for not insisting that his assistant accept a better wage than he was getting, though Feld had honestly told him he could earn a handsome salary if he worked elsewhere, or maybe opened a place of his own. But the assistant answered, somewhat ungraciously, that he was not interested in going elsewhere. Feld frequently asked himself what kept him there, why did he stay? He finally told himself that the man no doubt because of his terrible experiences as a refugee, was afraid of the world.

76. After his heart attack Feld feared that he would have to
(a) take in several employees to help him in his work
(b) teach his daughter, Miriam, the trade of shoemaking
(c) give up the business immediately and rest in a hospital
(d) sell his business for very little and live as a poor man

77. Sobel begged for work for a pittance
(a) because he confessed that he knew nothing of shoe-making
(b) because he admitted that he was a poor man
(c) because he clearly said that he belonged to Poland
(d) because he declared that he was a man of honesty

78. Feld trusted Sobel and
(a) he left the money to the latter’s care (b) he sent him out on business errands
(c) he found that Sobel never told a lie (d) he felt that people of Poland were honest

79. Feld was a man of conscience
(a) because he had love for the poor
(b) because he wanted to sell his shoes at a low price
(c) because he felt that Sobel could get a better salary elsewhere
(d) because he had given employment to Sobel

80. For how long had the shoemaker been suffering from a heart condition?
(a) for five years (b) for ten years
(c) since unspecified times (d) since he was born

**Passage 15**

Many of the underdeveloped countries will promote the growth of their economies in one way or another, whether they receive substantial outside aid in the process or not. The character of that development, however, is likely to be strongly influenced by the types and amounts of aid available. The outcome is much more likely to be favourable, from the standpoint of the objectives set up previously for successful development, if there is substantial international aid than if there is not.

By substantial aid I mean not only large amounts of technical assistance but also of capital. Initially, the capacity of an underdeveloped country to use capital productively may be surprisingly small—limited by lack of organisation, trained personnel, and other social obstacles. At this stage, technical assistance is its main need from outside, with comparatively small amounts of capital, much of which may have to be in the form of grants for non self-liquidating projects in education, health, access roads to rural areas, and the like. If at this stage, substantial capital is available from outside to supplement what can be formed internally (and to stimulate internal capital formation, for it does that too) the rate of economic growth can be considerably increased, and the strains, frustrations and political risks of the development process are likely to be considerably less.

It is possible for underdeveloped economies to modernise themselves with very little capital from outside. Japan’s import of capital was small, though some of it came at crucial times. The contribution of foreign direct investments to the advancement of technical know-how also was greater than would be indicated merely by the size of the investment. The Soviet Union industrialised its economy with practically no aid from foreign investment capital, except for the foreign-owned
installations confiscated after the revolution, though it imported machinery in the early days on short-term or intermediate-term credits and hired services of foreign experts.

Both Japan and Russia achieved their development in an authoritarian political and social framework. The outcome in both cases, from the standpoint of peace in the world and democratic ideals, was highly unfavourable.

In the absence of outside aid, the only way to accumulate capital is to increase production without taking much of the benefit in more consumption, or even while pushing consumption standards down. Where the people are already near subsistence level this may mean extreme hardship. Somehow the people must be motivated to change their accustomed ways quickly, to work hard, and to forego present consumption so that capital investment can be made.

81. The passage says
   (a) Without foreign aid no underdeveloped country can grow
   (b) Underdeveloped countries must refrain from seeking foreign aid
   (c) The economies of underdeveloped countries are more likely to grow faster with substantial foreign aid than without
   (d) Underdeveloped countries are economically backward because their governments have not got their priorities right

82. Substantial aid in this context means
   (a) technical assistance in the form of trained personnel
   (b) capital in the form of bank loans and overdrafts
   (c) large amounts of technical assistance and capital
   (d) a cheap and plentiful supply of labour

83. The availability of substantial capital from outside
   (a) can help to stimulate internal capital formation
   (b) does encourage wasteful tendencies
   (c) seldom helps to accelerate the rate of international growth
   (d) tends to discourage local capital formation

84. The passage says that
   (a) Japan imported substantial capital before it became modernised
   (b) The Soviet Union industrialised its economy with plenty of foreign investment capital
   (c) Japan rejected offers of substantial foreign capital investment at the early stages of its economic development
   (d) In the early days of its economic development, the Soviet Union imported machinery on short-term or intermediate-term credits and hired foreign experts

85. Which of the following points or statements did the writer actually make?
   (a) Japan and Russia achieved their development in a democratic framework
   (b) Japan and Russia achieved their development in an authoritarian political and social framework
   (c) Japan and the Soviet Union would have developed faster had they relied on democratic methods
   (d) Japan and the Soviet Union are still among the underdeveloped countries of the world

86. In the absence of outside aid, the only way to accumulate capital is to
   (a) Increase tax and import duties
   (b) Launch an internal campaign for the conservation of goods and property
   (c) Increase production without taking much of the benefit in more consumption
   (d) Make conditions attractive to foreign investors

*Passage 16*

At that time everyone believed that the Earth was at the centre of the universe. But Copernicus realised that this picture did not agree with astronomical observations. He worked out that the Sun was at the centre with all the planets moving around it. He said that: our Earth takes an year to travel around the Sun, and also revolves once every 24 hours. Copernicus believed that the planets moved around the
Sun in perfect circles. Fifty years later, Kepler used Tycho Brahe’s extremely accurate measurements to show that they do not.

87. Copernicus’ belief that the Sun was at the centre of the universe was based on
   (a) common sense                       (b) his astronomical observations
   (c) mathematical calculations        (d) observations of other astronomers

88. The belief that the earth was at the centre of the universe was held at that time by
   (a) everybody                         (b) Copernicus
   (c) the uneducated persons           (d) None of these

89. Copernicus’ belief that the planets moved in perfect circles
   (a) was self-evidently wrong
   (b) was perfectly correct
   (c) was based on astronomical observations
   (d) was proved wrong on further astronomical observations

Passage 17

The omnipotent dictator is the least likely to have any authority. Gandhiji had no power to compel, punish or reward. His power was nil, his authority was enormous. It came out of love. Living with him, one could see why he was loved; he loved. Not merely in isolated incidents, but day in and day out, morning, noon and night, for decades, in every act and word he had manifested his love of individuals and of mankind.

90. “His power was nil, his authority was enormous.” Select the most likely meaning of this statement.
   (a) he had no power; therefore, nobody recognised his authority
   (b) he exercised extraordinary control over others because he had enormous power of control
   (c) his authority over others was enormous because he could generate fear in others
   (d) he did not exercise his power as a dictator does, but he could make others obey his wishes

91. Gandhiji was loved by all because
   (a) he had enormous power to punish or reward
   (b) he was a highly respected person
   (c) he himself had enormous love for others
   (d) he had always preached non-violence and love of mankind

92. ‘The omnipotent dictator is least likely to have any authority.’ Select the most likely reason for this.
   (a) a powerful dictator exercises control over others only temporarily
   (b) a ruler with only unrestricted authority is not likely to win the love and respect of his people
   (c) a person with supreme authority generates obedience through fear in the minds of the people
   (d) a ruler with absolute power is seldom trusted

Passage 18

I was lying on a ridge scanning, with field glasses, a rock cliff opposite me for thar, the most sure-footed of all Himalayan goats. On a ledge halfway up the cliff, a thar and her kid were lying asleep. Then, the thar got to her feet, stretched herself, and the kid immediately began to feed. After a minute the mother freed herself, took a few steps along the ledge, poised for a moment, then jumped down on to another but a narrower ledge some twelve to fifteen feet below her. As soon as it was left alone the kid started running backwards and forwards, stopping every now and then to peer down at its mother, but unable to summon the courage to jump down to her, for below the narrow ledge was a sheer drop of a thousand feet. I was too far away to hear whether the mother was encouraging her young, but from the way her head was turned I believe she was doing so. The kid was getting more and more agitated and, possibly fearing that it would do something foolish, the mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face and, climbing it, rejoined her young. Immediately on doing so she lay down, presumably to prevent the kid from feeding.
After a while she got to her feet again, allowed the kid to drink for a minute, poised carefully on the brink, and jumped down while the kid again ran backwards and forwards above her. Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was repeated until finally the kid, abandoning itself to its fate, jumped, and landing safely beside its mother was rewarded by being allowed to drink its fill. The lesson for her young, that it was safe to follow where she led, was over for that day.

93. Which of the following excerpts from the passage best bears out the description of the thar as a sure-footed mountain goat?
(a) “Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was repeated.”
(b) “The lesson for her young _________ was over for that day.”
(c) “_______ the mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face _________ rejoined her young.”
(d) “I was too far away to hear whether the mother was encouraging her young _________ I believe she was doing so.”

94. The mother goat feared that the kid “would do something foolish” like
(a) drink more than its share of milk
(b) throw itself off the cliff
(c) follow her down the vertical rock face
(d) continue to pace up and down indefinitely

95. Which of the following phrases can replace “abandoning itself to its fate”, used in the second paragraph?
(a) Making the most of the situation
(b) Taking the bull by the horns
(c) Facing the music
(d) Accepting consequences

96. One way in which the kid was encouraged to follow its mother was by
(a) not being allowed to have its fill of milk until it had jumped
(b) running backwards and forwards on the ledge before it jumped
(c) getting very agitated before it jumped
(d) being rejoined by its mother several times

97. The mother goat taught her kid the lesson through
(a) agility and sure-footedness
(b) severity and punishment
(c) patience and perseverance
(d) praise and reward

**Passage 19**

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant’s danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed onto this, and was carried to safety. Sometime after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep, and took a careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply on the ankle. The hunter missed his aim, and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw the danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

98. The ant came to the stream to
(a) fall into it
(b) to drink from it
(c) look at the swift current
(d) carry back some water

99. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to
(a) drown the ant
(b) save the ant
(c) help itself
(d) perch on it

100. The dove was in danger because
(a) there was a bush nearby
(b) a hunter was about to shoot it
(c) it had fallen off the branch
(d) a hunter wanted to care for it
101. The word ‘aim’ in this passage means
(a) to look at something  
(b) to have an ambition  
(c) to point a gun at something or someone  
(d) to try to reach somewhere

102. The ant repaid the dove by
(a) biting the dove  
(b) bring the hunter  
(c) biting the hunter  
(d) None of these

Passage 20

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, similarly some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel god-like. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead, they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

103. Some men like to climb mountains because
(a) they do not like to play football or cricket  
(b) they want to have a wonderful feeling  
(c) they know the trick of climbing  
(d) they like to face danger

104. To climb mountains is often difficult because
(a) mountains are big hills  
(b) it consumes more time  
(c) prisoners often escape from camps and settle there  
(d) paths are steep and uneven

105. It is a wonderful feeling _______. ‘It’ refers to ________
(a) the steep path  
(b) the mountain  
(c) the prisoner  
(d) mountaineering

106. Two Italian prisoners escaped from the camp and climbed on the top of Mount Kenya
(a) to get the feeling of freedom  
(b) to escape to Italy  
(c) to gain fame as mountaineers  
(d) none of the above

107. Mountaineering is not a very popular sport like football or cricket because
(a) it may take many hours or days  
(b) there are no spectators in this sport  
(c) people do not want to enjoy a god-like feeling  
(d) none of the above

Passage 21

Akbar had quarrelled with Birbal over something important and had asked him not to come to the palace again. Akbar started missing Birbal and wanted him back, but could not find out where he was. Akbar hit upon a plan. He sent a message to all the villages that wells were to lie selected to wed the royal well and so they had to bring the bride to the capital immediately.

The headmen of the various villages were alarmed at the impossible task and came rushing to the capital to apologise for their inability to move their wells. One man, Khaji, however, came to discuss the details of the wedding. Khaji wanted to know whether the marriage ceremony would be conducted in the traditional manner. Akbar assured him that all the formalities would be observed. Khaji was happy and assured Akbar that he would bring the bride to the gates of the city. Khaji added that according to the tradition, the bridegroom was to meet the bride at the village gates and
take her into the city. He also asked Akbar when was the commitment date from the bridegroom so that they could set out with the bridal party.

Akbar was happy to hear all this. He realised that such an intelligent idea could be thought out only by the fertile brain of Birbal and told Khaji that he did not want the well but the man who gave him the idea.

108. Why did Akbar decide to perform the marriage?
   (a) He wanted to know how marriages are performed
   (b) He wanted to increase the water in his well
   (c) He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen
   (d) He wanted to find out the whereabouts of Birbal

109. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
   (a) According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom
   (b) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner
   (c) Akbar enjoyed Birbal’s company
   (d) The King’s well was to be the bridegroom

110. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
   (a) Akbar never quarrelled with others on small matters
   (b) Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal
   (c) Every village headman did not reach to Akbar’s marriage in the same way
   (d) Khaji was to bring the bridegroom to the village gates

111. Why did Akbar say that he did not want the well which Khaji was offering?
   (a) Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making
   (b) Akbar’s intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled
   (c) There was not much water in the well
   (d) None of these

112. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar?
   (a) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner
   (b) He wanted to know whether the bridegroom would come to his village gate to receive the bride
   (c) He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells
   (d) He wanted to know when the marriage ceremony was to be held

Passage 22

Twenty-five years ago it was a slum, and it is a slum today. The lanes are muddy; the hovels tilt and sag. Outside one wretched hut, a woman crouching in the sun picks lice from a child’s tangled hair. But in a rutted field nearby, where pigs snuffle and grunt, there is a small, two-room-school-house. Its walls are made of tarred bamboo matting and its gutters are shaped out of soyabean oil tins, but from within, comes the low, cheerful murmur of children at their lessons.

Into this Calcutta slum, walked a woman in a white saree. She had no income, no savings, no property, only five rupees and an inspired calling to help the poorest of India’s poor. She knocked on hovel doors, she put sturdy arms around ragged, barefooted children, she washed them and, under a tree in the open field, she taught them. Today, Mother Teresa—the woman in the white saree—is among the best known women in India.

113. The place is described as a slum, because of
   (a) unhygienic conditions
   (b) muddy lanes
   (c) tarred walls
   (d) rutted field nearby

114. Which one of the following suggests hope in hopelessness?
   (a) One wretched hut
   (b) A woman crouching in the sun
   (c) Two-room school-house
   (d) A school in dirty surroundings

115. What changed the observant woman in the white saree into the best known woman in India?
   (a) The sufferings of the poorest of the poor
   (b) The hopeless children
   (c) The call of love to help
   (d) Her own whim
116. Mother Teresa is the most respected woman of the world because.
   (a) she served the destitute in spite of the depressing state of affairs.
   (b) she has received many National and International awards.
   (c) she wears a white saree.
   (d) she serves the needy.

Passage 23
The amazing thing about Gandhiji was that he adhered, in the fullest sense, to his ideals and to his conception of truth. Yet he succeeded in moulding and moving enormous masses of human beings. He was not inflexible. He was very much alive to the necessities of the moment and adapted himself to changing circumstances. But all these adaptions were about secondary matters. In regard to the basic things, he was inflexible and firm as a rock. For him, there was no compromise with what he considered evil. He moulded a whole generation and more and raised them above themselves for the time being at least. That was a tremendous achievement.

117. The remarkable thing about Gandhiji in his approach to his ideas was that he
   (a) was most uncompromising
   (b) was pragmatic enough to change according to the need of the hour
   (c) changed his approach whenever someone wanted him to do so
   (d) always took such course of action as would move the masses

118. ‘He moulded a whole generation and more, raised them above themselves, for the time being at least.’ In this evaluation of Gandhiji the phrase, ‘for the time being at least’ is used by the author to imply that this is
   (a) half-hearted, grudging compliment
   (b) an indirect criticism
   (c) a genuine appreciation of Gandhiji’s work
   (d) a complaint that he failed to achieve what he desired

119. According to the author, Gandhiji’s major achievement was that he
   (a) did not compromise with evil
   (b) did not give importance to secondary matters
   (c) shaped the moral life of the masses
   (d) did not sway from the path of truth

Answer Keys

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BANKING EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions. Certain words/phrases are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Today, the discipline of science that Sir Isaac Newton helped found in the second half of the 17th Century has extended humanity’s horizons to a degree he could scarcely have envisaged. Even though Pluto was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006, with the discovery of other similarly sized bodies nearby, the latest mission of America’s space agency NASA to. Pluto is expected to produce plenty of data for planetary scientists to pore over. But then the stream of missions to the outer planets—namely Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune—turns into a trickle. At the same time, Cassini was launched in 1997 to explore Saturn and its moons but by 2017 its propellant will be depleted and provided it survives a series of fly-by through Saturn’s rings—it will burn up as it plunges through the planet’s thick atmosphere. Sometime, before 2025 even the stalwart voyage probes, both launched in 1977, will lack the power to continue sending back data. Voyager-1, now in interstellar space, is the most distant man-made object in the Universe, and Voyage-2 is not far behind. The upshot is that for a decade or so, discoveries will come mostly from objects closer to Earth; regular excursions to Mars are planned. There will also be plenty of instruments launched to look at Earth itself. The hiatus might not end until two proposed space missions are launched in the early 2020s. It seems an abrupt slowdown after a golden age of missions by NASA and European Space Agency (ESA). But, building a space probe in both complicated and expensive, it takes years of planning and jostling for funds as well as hefty dose of luck to ensure that complex equipment works well. We are travelling today from some good science and good funding in the 1990s. And money has become much scarcer in recent years. In 1991, the recent high-water mark for NASA, the agency received $25 billion. Its budget fell to a low of $14.9 billion in 2013. Some of NASA’s cash has been shifted to other projects. NASA’s co-operation with ESA on future missions has also been scaled back as a result of budget cuts. The Europeans, by contrast, have kept their funding fairly steady. But, ESA’s budget is just £4.4 billion ($4.9 billion). Other countries are interested in space and have missions under way or in the making, including China, Japan and India. But so far they have no ambitions to venture beyond Mars. Does the coming gap in planetary exploration matter? Studying the geology, atmospheres and evolution of plants, and comets provides valuable science. Others have loftier ambitions—Keeping planetary science going is critical to the long term survival of the species on this planet. Because space missions have such long lead times, the looming run of lean years will have deleterious effects even if budgets start to rise again. The concern is that when fading does get back, there will be a missing generation of valuable knowledge almost. It’s really difficult to go through, boom and bust cycles since you’ve got to keep the scientific community and the engineers ticking over to maintain the expertise will have in outer solar-system exploration.

[IBPS MO S1 2016]

1. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?
   (A) Space travel is exclusive to developed countries and this is unlikely to change.
   (B) We are too focused on studying the Universe and proving the existence of extraterrestrial life.
   (C) There has been a decline in the quality of scientific discovery in recent times.
   (D) Despite huge leaps in planetary science in the past, exploration is unfortunately likely to dwindle now.
   (E) Though we have physically explored various planets we are unable to make them habitable.

2. Which of the following can be said about the voyage probes?
   (A) These have been obsolete for a long time and should be called as soon as possible.
   (B) These probes have been damaged and are responsible for polluting the galaxy.
   (C) These have travelled the furthest and provided invaluable insights in the field of planetary science.
   (D) Scientists have lost contact with these and worryingly cannot prepare their exact location.
   (E) Too many resources are diverted to maintaining these outdated probes.
3. Which of the following is/are (a) factors which affect space missions today?
   (1) Funding from NASA and ESA to space programme in developing countries.
   (2) Scarcity of engineers in the field.
   (3) Budgets and advance planning of projects.
   (A) Only (A)  (B) Only (C)
   (C) All (A), (B) & (C)  (D) Only (B)
   (E) Only (A) & (C)

4. What does the phrase ‘It’s really difficult to go through boom-and-bust cycle’ convey?
   (A) Some economies are still trying to recover from exorbitant space funding in the year 1990s.
   (B) Space exploration missions have had more failures than successes.
   (C) Global economic mission since 2000 has resulted in lack of employment for engineers.
   (D) Fluctuations in space exploration funding are not desirable.
   (E) The durations for space missions should be more optimally planned to avoid wastage of resources.

5. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word MATTER given in bold as used in the passage.
   (A) substance  (B) theme
   (C) suitable  (D) count
   (E) question

6. What does the author suggest regarding countries such as China, Japan and India?
   (1) These countries should increase their budgets for space travel.
   (2) These should enter into agreements with developed countries for space exploration.
   (3) Their ideas of making Mars habitable are too lofty.
   (A) Only (A)  (B) Only (B)
   (C) Only (B) & (C)  (D) Only (A) & (C)
   (E) None of the given options (A), (B) & (C)

7. What is the author’s view regarding reduction in funds for space exploration?
   (A) It is an appropriate step as the planet faces more pressing problems.
   (B) It will be detrimental as it will hamper scientific discovery and knowledge.
   (C) It is desirable as we have adequate evidence that sustaining life in some planets is too costly.
   (D) It is an unwelcome move as several space missions are scheduled this year.
   (E) Other than those given as options

8. What do the statistics on space agency budgets cited in the passage indicate?
   (A) Space agency budgets vary across countries and within a country over time.
   (B) Building spacecrafts is becoming more expensive over time.
   (C) Despite increasing space budgets, there is a lack of innovation in space exploration.
   (D) There have been many expensive failures in space missions in recent times.
   (E) Asia’s space budget is fast catching up to Europe’s and America’s till present.

9. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word EXTENDED given in bold as used in the passage.
   (A) postponed  (B) delayed
   (C) amplified  (D) curtailed
   (E) relaxed

10. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
    (A) There is conflict among scientists about the classification of planetary bodies.
    (B) Collaborations among nations for space exploration has not really worked.
    (C) Studying outer space has implications for life on earth.
    (D) The number of space scientists has fallen since the 1990s.
    (E) None of the given options is true in the context of the passage.

The Arctic is the canary in global-warming
Canaries expired in contact with gases such as carbon monoxide and methane, warning miners to leave the area. The Arctic sea is similarly sensitive to changes which might otherwise not be obvious as the Earth warms up in response to more of another gas, carbon dioxide. The area of the Arctic Ocean covered by ice at the height of summer has been shrinking by
11% a decade for the past 35 years. But the details are obscure—because gathering data in the Arctic Ocean is hard. But, a systematic approach to that gathering has begun. The Marginal Ice Zone (MIZ) programme, paid for by the United States Navy, has laid dozens of devices. These measure the thickness of the icy layer, and also the salinity, temperature, oxygen concentration, organic-matter composition and movement of the seawater beneath. With luck, the MIZ’s researchers with their elaborate network of sensors and instrument-laden robots known as Seagliders will gather the largest quantity of data yet collected on the seasonal melting of the Arctic ice sheet and thus find out exactly what song the Arctic canary is singing. Monitoring sea ice is a fairly recent activity. It began seriously in the 1950s, from aboard nuclear submarines. Satellite monitoring started in 1979. Since then the summer sea ice has shrunk by 12% a decade. That is consistent with the trend predicted by climate change models over the past three decades, an indication that their mathematical simulations of global warming are roughly right. Scientists have constructed a record of the Arctic past suggest that the summer sea ice is at its lowest level for at least 2,000 years. Six of the hottest years on record—going back to 1880—have occurred since 2004. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the last time the polar regions were significantly warmer was about 125,000 years ago. This transformation is in fact happening faster than anyone had predicted. According to the scientists, the average thickness of the pack ice has fallen by roughly half since the 1970s, probably for two main reasons. In the summer of 2007, coastal parts of the Arctic Ocean rose to 7°C bracingly swimmable. The other was a prolonged eastward shift in the early 1990s in the Arctic’s prevailing winds, known as the Arctic Oscillation. This moved a Attention has recently also been focused on lesser known greenhouse gases, including ozone and methane, and on soot from diesel exhaust and forest fires. These are known as “short-lived climate forcers”. Though they linger in the atmosphere for a relatively short time, they can have a powerful greenhouse effect. Soot, or black carbon, stays in the atmosphere for an average of six days, whereas carbon dioxide lasts for centuries, even millennia. Yet black carbon has an unusually potent warming effect in the snowy Arctic because the dark soot, after being rained or snowed onto bright snow or ice, continues to absorb heat. The UN’s Environment programme estimates that reducing black carbon and methane emission could cut Arctic warming by two thirds over the next three decades. That would not prevent the disappearance of the summer sea ice, but it might delay it by a decade or two.

[IBPS IT S1 2016]

11. What do the statistics regarding the Arctic climate cited in the passage indicate?
   (A) This year is the hottest in 125,000 years.
   (B) Of late temperatures have been rising.
   (C) Arctic temperatures have remained stable for about two decades.
   (D) The Arctic is heating up ten times more quickly than mathematicians predicted.
   (E) There is not much change in Arctic temperatures over the millennia.

12. What is the author’s view regarding the MIZ programme?
   (A) He is dissatisfied as it is funded by only one country and its findings are likely to be biased.
   (B) He wishes it to be successful as it will provide valuable information about climate change.
   (C) It is too costly a venture and these resources should be invested elsewhere.
   (D) It utilises cutting edge technology and will be very useful for military operations in the region.
   (E) Other than those given as options.

13. Which of the following can be said about short lived climate forcers?
   (A) Their impact on the climate is very brief.
   (B) These are responsible for delaying the loss of Arctic ice.
   (C) These are very harmful to the engagement.
   (D) These have helped ensure relatively stable climate patterns.
   (E) These are responsible for delaying the process of Arctic Oscillation.

14. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word ‘Fairly’ given in bold as used in the passage.
   (A) Honestly
   (B) Equally
   (C) Impartially
   (D) Quite
   (E) Favourably

15. Choose the word which is opposite in meaning to the word ‘Hard’ given in bold as used in the passage.
   (A) Delicate
   (B) Undemanding
   (C) Sensitive
   (D) Flexible
   (E) Durable
16. What does the phrase ‘The Arctic is the canary in global-warming’ conveys?
   (A) The Arctic has a varied bird life yet to be discovered.
   (B) Global warming has been responsible for the extinction of canaries in the Arctic.
   (C) Warm temperatures have made it explore the Arctic.
   (D) Canaries surprisingly have proved very useful in exploring the Arctic.
   (E) The Arctic is sensitive to changes in climate.

17. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?
   (A) The US has made efforts to study the Arctic.
   (B) International bodies are not taking interest in studying climate change.
   (C) Arctic ice is shifting not melting according to the latest scientific evidence.
   (D) Increased exploration in the Arctic is posing a danger to its marine life.
   (E) None of the given statements is true in the context of the passage.

18. Which of the following factor is/are (a) factor(s) which have impacted data gathering in the Arctic?
   (A) High concentrations of carbon monoxide and methane.
   (B) Conflicts among countries over exploratory rights.
   (C) Lack of interest in the Arctic.
   (A) Only (A)                  (B) Only (B)
   (C) All (A), (B) & (C)        (D) Only (A) & (B)
   (E) None of the given options (A), (B) & (C)

19. What does the author suggest regarding monitoring of sea ice?
   (A) It is too time consuming and therefore of not much use.
   (B) It provides an exaggerated picture of global warming and should be done away with.
   (C) It has provided insight into climate patterns both past and future.
   (A) Only (A)                  (B) Only (B)
   (C) Only (C)                  (D) All (A), (B) & (C)
   (E) None of the given options (A), (B) & (C)

20. Which of the following is the central idea of the passage?
   (A) Efforts to understand the Arctic are important as it is an indicator of global warming.
   (B) Scientists need to co-operate among themselves to better understand global warming.
   (C) The Arctic is proof that Climate change is a cycle that scientists are unnecessarily alarmed.
   (D) Warmer Arctic temperatures will provide scientists and explorers wonderful opportunities.

Once upon a time, there lived a washerman in a village. He had a donkey by the name of Udhata. He used to carry loads of clothes to the river bank and back home everyday. The donkey was not satisfied with the food, that was given to him by his master to eat. So he wandered into the nearby fields stealthily and ate the crops growing there. Once, the donkey, while wandering around, happened to meet a fox. Soon, both of them became friends and began to wander together in search of delicious food. One night, the donkey and the fox were eating water-melons in a field. The water-melons were so tasty, that the donkey ate in a large quantity. Having eaten to his appetite, the donkey became so happy that he was compelled by an intense desire to sing. He told the fox that he was in such a good mood that he had to express, his happiness in a melodious tone. “Don’t be a fool. If you sing, the people sleeping in and around this field will wake up and beat us black and blue with sticks” said the fox worriedly. “You are a dull fellow”, the donkey said hearing the words of fox. “Singing makes one happy and healthy. No matter what comes, I’ll definitely sing a song.” The fox became worried to see the donkey adamant to sing a song in the midst of the field, while the owner was still sleeping only a little distance away. Seeing his adamant tone, he said to the donkey, “Friend, wait a minute before you start. First, let me jump over to the other side of the fence for my safety.” Saying so the fox jumped over to the other, side of the fence without losing a moment. The donkey began in his so-called melodious tone. Hearing, suddenly, a donkey braying in the field, the owner woke up from his sleep. He picked up his stick lying by his side and ran towards the donkey who was still braying happily. The owner of the field looked around and saw the loss caused by the donkey. He became very angry and beat him so ruthlessly that the donkey was physically incapacitated temporarily. He, somehow, managed to drag himself out of the field with great difficulty. The fox looked at the donkey and said in a sympathetic tone, “I’m sorry to see you in
this **pitiable** condition. I had already warned you, but you didn’t listen to my advice.” The donkey too realized his **folly** and hung his head in shame.

21. Why did donkey want to sing?
   (A) Donkey was so happy that he was compelled by an intense desire to sing.
   (B) He wanted to wake up the people sleeping around.
   (C) Fox told the donkey to sing a song.
   (D) He wanted to prove that he was a good singer.
   (E) None of the above

22. What was donkey’s reaction when fox suggested him not to sing a song?
   (A) Donkey agreed with fox and did not sing a song.
   (B) Donkey chose to dance instead of singing a song.
   (C) Donkey became angry and did not talked to fox after that.
   (D) Donkey didn’t pay attention to fox’s words and sang a song.
   (E) None of the above

23. What happened when donkey sang a song?
   (A) The fox clapped for the donkey.
   (B) The villagers praised donkey and gave him a gift.
   (C) The fox started dancing.
   (D) The owner woke up and beat the donkey ruthlessly.
   (E) None of the above

24. How did donkey came to know the fox?
   (A) Both were childhood friends.
   (B) Donkey happened to meet the fox in the field while wandering around in the search of delicious food.
   (C) They used to work together for the washerman from the starting.
   (D) Fox once saved donkey’s life.
   (E) None of the above

25. Which of the following statement is false according to the passage?
   (A) The donkey realized his mistake in the end.
   (B) The donkey was not satisfied with the food given to him by his master.
   (C) Donkey didn’t want to sing but he was compelled to do that.
   (D) The owner of the field woke up after hearing to the donkey’s voice.
   (E) None of the above.

**Directions:** Choose the word/group of words which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to the word/group of words printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

26. Stealthily
   (A) Superstitiously
   (C) Honestly
   (E) Overly

27. Compelled
   (A) Discouraged
   (C) Suspended
   (E) Demanded

28. Adamance
   (A) Easy going
   (C) Flexible
   (E) Rigid
Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in the bold as used in the passage.

29. Folly
(A) Stupidity
(C) Advanceness
(E) Sharpness

29. Pitiability
(A) Miserable
(C) Pathetic
(E) Commendable

Akbar was the son of humble parents. His father was a schoolmaster. There was never very much money in the house, so he didn’t enjoy any luxuries. All he wanted was to learn more and more. Books were not easily available then as they were handwritten and very expensive. Akbar read all the books he could lay his hands on. In due course, he mastered Arabic, Persian, Philosophy and Astronomy and dreamed of getting a position at court. But for this, one had to really excel in some field. Also one needed a patron close enough to the Emperor to recommend a newcomer. It was a few months before he could find a patron and a few more months before he could find a suitable opportunity to recommend him to the Emperor who asked what he had learnt and what work he could do. On hearing the same, he said, “We are pleased to give the young man a chance. Let him take charge of the royal poultry house!” When he heard the news Akbar was heartbroken. He, a scholar, capable of debating with the most learned men, was asked to look after chickening hens! All the same, he got down to work with great determination. His only concern was hens. He saw to it that they were well fed and had clean water, that their living quarters were clean and if a fowl took ill that it was separated from the others and given proper treatment. Meanwhile, the Emperor had forgotten about the scholar he had packed off to mind the hens. But one day while his Finance Minister was reading out the palace accounts to tell the Emperor how much money had been spent on the royal household, he mentioned such a low figure that the Emperor sat up.

“Have most of the hens died?” he asked. “No, your Majesty” was the reply – “The hens are not only alive but are plump and fit.” Send for the scholar!” the Emperor demanded.

When Akbar came to the palace, the Emperor demanded “Aren’t you feeding them properly?” “I am sire, only the food is different – I’m feeding them what cannot be used in the royal kitchen, vegetable peels and dough used to seal the vessels while cooking for your Majesty. The hens not only enjoy it but it is also very good for them. “Good work, we hereby promote you to the rank of royal librarian.” Akbar was bitterly disappointed. He had spent the first thirty years of his life gaining knowledge. How he wished to gain that knowledge and help people. Instead, as head of the royal library he would be seeing only books and no people. But he buckled down to organizing the library.

A year later the Emperor came to visit the library. He was surprised to find each book covered with a packet of silk, velvet or brocade. There were hundreds of books and not one without a cover. “You have used expensive material to cover the books but have not charged us. Surely you are not spending your own money?” Akbar bowed low, “Your Majesty these covers did not cost anything. Everyday dozens of people come to the court with humble grievances on sheets of paper which are folded and placed inside a bag of the most expensive material that they can afford. I have used them. The emperor was very pleased and gave him a bigger responsibility.

31. Which of the following can be said about Akbar’s family?
(A) They were poor and uneducated.
(B) Only A
(C) B and C
(D) Only C
(E) All of these

32. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the passage?
(A) Akbar was aged when he was finally made a courtier.
(B) Akbar excelled at whatever job the Emperor assigned him.
(C) The Emperor did not value a person’s education but his family background.
In India, innovation is emerging as one of the most important rubrics in the discourse on how to bring about greater and more consistent economic and social development. One observes steadily growing investments in R&D across the country, the setting up of National and State innovation bodies, as well as the introduction of government-sponsored innovation funds. There have also been several conferences and debates on innovation and how to best promote and accomplish it in India, and a number of articles on the subject, written for newspapers and magazines, as well as more informal platforms like online forums and blogs.

Academic engagement and Indian authorship on the subject have also exploded in the last five years. Despite widespread agreement on the importance of innovation in India, there are wide gulfs between different conceptions of innovation and the path India should take towards securing benefits through investments in innovation.
Many Indian conversations around innovation begin by talking about jugaad, that uniquely Indian approach to a temporary fix when something complex, like an automobile or a steam engine stops working. However many observers have pointed out that while jugaad is certainly innovative, it is a response to the lack of an innovation culture – more a survival or coping mechanism at a time of need than a systematic methodology to effectively address, a wide-ranging, complex set of problems.

Another specifically Indian approach to innovation that has entered into wide currency of late is so called ‘frugal innovation,’ deemed by many to be the most appropriate for the Indian context. In its mid-term assessment of the 11th Five-year Plan, the Planning Commission stressed the need for innovation in India in order to ‘accelerate its growth and to make growth more inclusive as well as environmentally sustainable.’ The document went on to say that ‘India needs more frugal innovation that produces more frugal cost products and services that are affordable by people at low levels of incomes without compromising the safety, efficiency and utility of the products. The country also needs processes of innovation that are frugal in the resources required to produce the innovations. The products and processes must also have frugal impact on the earth’s resources.’

Two people formulated a similar theory called the More-from-Less-for-More (MLM theory of innovation) theory of Innovation, which allows for more production using fewer resources but benefits more people. Under this rubric come products that are more affordable versions of existing technologies. While both frugal innovation and the MLM theory are certainly valuable in terms of bringing affordable products and services to a greater number of people, and may even be considered a necessary first step on India’s innovation can accomplish, they barely graze the surface of what innovation can accomplish. That is, innovation is capable of bringing about complete paradigm-shifts and redefining the way we perceive and interact with the world.

Take the cell phone, for example: it revolutionized communication in a previously inconceivable way, provided consumers with a product of unprecedented value and created an entirely new market. The cell phone was a result of years of directed, intentional innovation efforts and large investments, and would not have been created if the people responsible simply set out to make the existing telephone cheaper and more accessible to all.

While jugaad and frugal innovation may be indicative of the Indian potential for innovativeness, this potential is not utilized or given opportunity to flourish due to lack of an enabling culture.

India’s many diverse and complex needs can be met only through systematic innovation, and major shifts have to first take place in our educational institutions, Government policies and commercial firms in order for such an innovation-enabling culture to come about.

The one thing that India’s innovation terrorists have not said is that the absence of a culture of innovationist is intrinsically linked to many of the most intractable problems facing India as a nation. These include poor delivery of government services, inadequate systems of personal identification and absence of widely available financial services for rural poor, health and sanitation failures. This list can go on. Cumulatively, the inability of India as a nation, society and economy to adequately provide for its own population no longer reflects a failure of implementation, but rather of a failure of innovation, for there are not immediately available of the shelf solutions that would make it possible for these grand challenges facing India to be redressed. Rather, we need to look at these intractable problems from the more sophisticated and empowering lens of innovation, for them to begin to be solved.

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41. Which of the following depict/s the growing importance of innovation in India?
   (1) Increased investment in research.
   (2) Initiation of government-backed funds for innovation.
   (3) Increase in number of conferences arranged and articles written on innovation.
   (A) Only (2)      (B) Only (1) and (2)
   (C) Only (3)      (D) Only (2) and (3)
   (E) All – (1), (2) and (3)

42. Which of the following best describes the MLM theory of innovation?
   (A) Maximise output by using least number of resources and benefiting a small number of people.
   (B) Maximise resource utilization and cost thereby benefit maximum number of people.
   (C) Minimise output and resource utilization, yet benefit the maximum number of people.
   (D) Benefit most number of people through least usage of resources and maximum output.
   (E) Benefit most number of people through maximum usage of resources and minimizing cost.
43. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
   (A) Innovation at its Best
   (B) India and the Elixir called Innovation
   (C) Innovation around the World vis-à-vis India and Other Neighboring Countries
   (D) World-wide Developments in Innovation
   (E) Innovation – The History

44. What tone is the author employing in the entire passage to get his message across?
   (A) Pessimistic
   (B) Sarcastic
   (C) Urgent
   (D) Informative
   (E) Dubious

45. Why, according to the author, is India unable to adequately provide for its People?
   (A) Failure to implement schemes and initiatives meant for the Indian populace.
   (B) Absence of regulatory authorities to oversee the implementation process.
   (C) Failure to innovate in order to find solutions.
   (D) Lack of governmental schemes and initiatives to redress the challenges faced by India.
   (E) Hesitance of the Indian people in trying out different schemes provided by the Government for upliftment.

46. Why, according to some people is ‘jugaad’ not the answer to India’s problems?
   (A) Many a times this methodology backfires leading to further complications.
   (B) ‘Jugaad’ provides only cheap solutions to all problems.
   (C) It is reactive and not a proactive and organized method of finding solutions to problems.
   (D) It can provide solutions to only simple problems and not complex ones.
   (E) None of these

47. Which of the following is/ are true about the cell phone?
   (1) The innovation of the cell phone required investment of huge capital.
   (2) The cell phone, when invented was meant to be affordable to all.
   (3) The cell phone was made available to public in a very short time from its ideation.
   (A) Only (1)
   (B) Only (1) and (2)
   (C) Only (2) and (3)
   (D) Only (2)
   (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

48. What does the author mean by ‘frugal impact on the earth’s resources’ as given the passage?
   (A) The damage to the environment should be assessable.
   (B) More consumption of natural resources as compared to manmade ones.
   (C) Minimum impact on the environment in terms of pollution.
   (D) The impact on the environment should be such that it is reversible.
   (E) Minimum usage of earth’s natural resources.

Unemployment is the problem of every modern nation. The government is not able to ensure a job for everyone. Following the conventional strategy of creating employment, governments of many developing countries try to attract employers (business houses/industrialists) by offering tax rebates and many other facilities so that they locate their upcoming plants on their soil, and thereby create industrial employment. But there is a limit to what industry can bring. Also, industrial plants often crate toxic waste which results in air and water pollution and environmental problems which can outweigh whatever implement benefit industrial employment may bring as substantial relief to the dwindling economy of the host country and the profits of such foreign investments are carried back to the parent company and foreign shareholders aboard.

Self-employment has none of these drawbacks. The problem is that self-employment is not as obviously glamorous is not as a shiny new factory. But profits from self employment remain in the country where they are produced. It is too small to create environmental hazards. It also puts the poor person in charge of his or her won working hours and conditions. The hours are flexible and can be adapted to fit any family situation. It allows people to choose between running a business full time and part time when they face a crisis, or to put their business on hold and work full time for a salary. Self-employment is tailor-made for anyone who is street-smart and has many acquired and inherited traditional skills, rather than learning acquired from books and technical schools. This means the illiterate and the poor can exploit their strengths, rather than be
held back by their weaknesses. It allows a person to turn their hobbies into gainful employment. It allows individuals who cannot work well in a rigid hierarchy to run their own show.

Financing the poor to start their own little ventures elevates their sense of pride and self-respect. It offers a way out of welfare dependency, not just to become wage slaves, but to open a store or start a manufacturing business. It helps those who have found a job and are still nonetheless poor. It gives the victims of prejudice who would not be hired because of their colour or national origin a chance to earn a living. The average cost of creating self-employment is ten, twenty or hundred times lesser than creating industry-based employment. It helps isolated poor people gain self-confidence, step by step.

Obviously self-employment has limits, but in many cases it is the only solution to help those whom economies refuse to hire and taxpayers do not want to carry on their shoulders. The policy needed for the eradication of poverty must be much wider and deeper than the policy for the provision of mere employment. Real eradication of poverty begins when people are able to control their own fate. Poor people are like bonsai trees. When you plant the best seed of the tallest tree in a flower pot, you get a replica of the tallest tree, only inches tall. There is nothing wrong with the seed you planted; only the soil base that is too inadequate. Poor people are bonsai people. There is nothing wrong in their seeds. Simply society never gave them the base to grow.

All it takes to get the poor people out of poverty is for us to create an enabling environment for them. Once the poor are able to unleash their energy and creativity, poverty will disappear very quickly.

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in MEANING to The word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

49. RIGID
(A) Unstructured
(C) Soft
(E) Calm
(B) Flexible
(D) Gentle

50. STEP BY STEP
(A) All at once
(C) In slow motion
(E) Once and for all
(B) In quick succession
(D) In a nutshell

51. OFFERING
(A) Stealing
(C) Refusing
(E) Questioning
(B) Permitting
(D) Pretesting

Directions: Choose the word/group of words is MOST SIMILAR in MEANING to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

52. REMAIN
(A) Left-over
(C) Stagnate
(E) Linger
(B) Stay
(D) Continue

53. HIRED
(A) Allowed
(C) Authorized
(E) Delegated
(B) Rented
(D) Employed

54. LIMIT
(A) Maximum
(C) Cap
(E) Barrier
(B) Finish
(D) Decrease

55. Which of the following is a reason foreign investments do not strengthen the economies of host nations?
(A) The parent company all the profit as tax to its nation.
(B) The profit of such enterprise does not remain in the host notion; rather it goes back to the share-holders and owners of the parent company.
(C) The employees of the parent company demand extra pay from profits that the companies earn from factories in another nation.
(D) The profit earned by such enterprises for anything beyond the salaries of employees.
(E) None of these
56. What is the tone of the passage?
   (A) Offensive       (B) Satirical
   (C) Analytical      (D) Humorous
   (E) Speculative

57. Which of the following is an advantage that self-employment has over industry based employment?
   (1) The work timings are highly flexible.
   (2) Starting one’s own venture is an easy task and needs no investment as financiers are readily available.
   (3) Self-employment makes one a master of other people and thus satisfies their need to control others.
   (A) Only (3)        (B) Only (1)
   (C) Only (2)        (D) Only (1) and (2)
   (E) Only (1), (2) and (3)

58. Which of the following may be inferred about self-employment?
   (1) Self-employed slowly but steadily strengthens the economy of the country.
   (2) Self-employed checks unemployment.
   (A) Only (2)        (B) Only (2) and (3)
   (C) Only (1)        (D) Only (1) and (2)
   (E) Only (1) and (3)

59. What does the author indicate by the example of a bonsai tree?
   (1) When provided the right kind of financial help, poor people can flourish.
   (2) Poor people are as capable as the well-to-do class.
   (A) Only (1)        (B) Only (2)
   (C) Only (1) and (2) (D) Only (1) and (3)
   (E) Only (2) and (3)

60. The author claims that self-employment is ‘tailor-made’ for people with certain qualities. Which of the following are the qualities of such people?
   (1) They have an unconventional approach to all things.
   (2) They are street smart.
   (3) They possess many acquired and traditional skills.
   (A) Only (3)        (B) Only (1)
   (C) Only (1) and (2) (D) Only (1) and (3)
   (E) Only (1), (2) and (3)

61. Which of the following outweighs the employment benefits that foreign industrialists bring?
   (A) Huge industries set up by them cause environmental pollution.
   (B) They employ more number of people belonging to their native nations, than the host nations’ unemployed.
   (C) They evade many taxes that could be a source of revenue for the host nation.
   (D) They manufacture products that have no market in the host nation.
   (E) They practice discrimination on grounds of gender when providing employment to host nations’ residents.

62. Which of the following may be an appropriate title for the passage?
   (A) Addressing conventional employment in developed nations.
   (B) Varied strategies and approaches to eradicating poverty
   (C) Limitations of industrial employment.
   (D) How is poverty linked to conventional (industrial) employment?
   (E) Role of self-employment in battling unemployment and eradication of poverty.

63. Which of the following is TRUE as per the passage?
   (A) Self-employment is beneficial only for developing economies.
   (B) Self-employment is not as glamorous as conventional (industrial) employment.
   (C) Finance for poor is readily available in the developed nations of the world.
   (D) Small-scale industries produce as much toxic waste as big industries.
   (E) None is true

Princess Chandravati was very beautiful. She loved all kinds of ornaments and always wanted to wear the most precious and lovely jewels. Once, a jeweller came to the Palace and gifted the king a wonderful diamond necklace. It glittered with
big and small diamonds. It was certainly a very expensive necklace. The princess fell in love with it as soon as she saw it. So the king presented it to her. From that day on, the princess always wore that necklace, wherever she went. One day before going for a swim in the pond, she took the necklace off and put in the hands of her oldest and the most trustworthy servant. “Hold this and be careful. This is the most precious necklace in the whole world”, she said. The Servant was an old woman. She sat under a tree, holding the ornament tightly and waited for the princess. It was a hot afternoon and the servant was very tired so she dozed off under the tree. Suddenly the servant felt that someone was tugging at the necklace and she woke up with a start. She looked around but no one was there and the necklace was gone. Scared out of her wits, the old servant started screaming. On hearing her scream the royal guards rushed to her. She pointed towards the direction in which the thief may have gone and the guards ran off that way.

There was a poor and dim-witted farmer walking on the same road. As soon as he saw the royal guards running towards him, he thought that they wanted to catch him and started running. But he was not a strong man and could not outrun the hefty guards. The royal guards caught him in no time. “Where is it? they demanded, shaking him. “Where is what?” the poor farmer stammered back. “The necklace you stole!” thundered one of the royal guards. The farmer had no idea what they were talking about. He only understood that some precious necklace was lost and he was supposed to have it. He quickly replied, “I don’t know where it is now. I gave it to my landlord.”

The guards ran towards the landlord’s house. “Give us the necklace right now!” the guards demanded of the fat landlord. “Necklace? I don’t have any!” the stunned landlord replied. “Then tell us quickly who does”, demanded the soldiers. In order to get the royal guards off his back, the landlord pointed towards a priest who was walking by his house and said, “He does”. The guards now caught hold of the priest who was walking towards the temple and thinking about the lunch he had just eaten. The priest was stunned when one of the burly guards jumped on him and asked about the necklace. He remembered that the minister, Bhupati, was at the temple. He took the guards to the temple and pointed towards the praying minister, “I gave it to him,” he said. Bhupati too was caught and all four men were thrown in jail. The chief minister of the kingdom knew Bhupati well and was sure that Bhupati would never steal. He decided to find out who the culprit was. He hid near the jail where all four men were put and heard them talking. First, Bhupati asked the priest, “Panditji, Why did you say that you gave the necklace to me? I was quietly praying at the temple and now you have landed me in jail for no fault of mine. The priest looked apologetic. He pointed towards the landlord and said, “I didn’t know what to say. He set the guards on me. I was simply passing by his house and was on my way to the temple.” The land lord looked at the priest sheepishly. Then he turned towards the poor farmer and yelled, ”you lazy good-for-nothing man! Why did you say that I had the necklace? The farmer, trembling under the angry gaze of all three men, said, “I was just walking home, The guards caught me and I did not know what to say.” On hearing, this conversation, the Chief Minister understood that all the four men were innocent. He immediately ordered the royal guards to search thoroughly, near the pond. The guards searched high and low till they saw something glinting on the tree. On the tree sat a monkey with the princess’s favourite necklace around his neck. It took a lot of coaxing and bananas before the monkey threw the necklace on the ground. The king apologized to all the four men and gave them gold coins as compensation. He requested his daughter to wear the necklace only indoors.

64. Why did the king present the diamond necklace to his daughter?
   (A) She liked ornaments and had grown very fond of the diamond necklace
   (B) The king did not like ornaments and had no use of the necklace
   (C) She had demanded the necklace form him
   (D) The king liked to give expensive gifts to his daughter
   (E) The king wanted to test the princess’ ability of handling expensive things

65. What did the old servant realize when she woke up?
   (A) That there were monkeys in the palace garden
   (B) That the princess’s necklace was missing from her hands
   (C) That a poor farmer had stolen the necklace
   (D) That the princess had snatched the necklace from her hands
   (E) That the princess had already left

66. Why did the poor farmer run?
   (A) He was in a hurry to reach home and hide the stolen necklace
21. Why did the landlord lie about the necklace?
   (A) He wanted to prove that the old servant was lying
   (B) It was a conspiracy between him and the poor farmer
   (C) He did not like the priest and wanted to get him punished
   (D) Bhupati had ordered him to lie about the necklace
   (E) He didn't know anything about it and wanted to get rid of the guards

68. Why did the chief minister decide to intervene in the case of the stolen necklace?
   (A) He suspected that the old servant was the actual culprit
   (B) He knew that the poor farmer was dim-witted and that he had created all the confusion
   (C) He knew that Bhupati was an honest minister and would never such a thing
   (D) He suspected that the landlord was the actual culprit and wanted to get him punished
   (E) He already knew that all four men were innocent

69. What did the chief minister do in order to find out who the actual culprit was?
   (A) He sent a spy and asked him to find out the actual culprit
   (B) He directly asked Bhupati if he had stolen the princess' necklace
   (C) He asked the soldiers to keep a thorough watch on the old servant
   (D) He hid near the jail and overhead the conversation among the four men
   (E) He interrogated all the four men

70. Who among the following was the actual culprit?
   (A) The monkey
   (B) Bhupati, the minister,
   (C) The poor dim-witted farmer
   (D) The old and trusted servant
   (E) One of the royal guards

71. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
   (A) The necklace was made of big and small rubies
   (B) The royal guards did not hear the old servant scream
   (C) The royal guards were polite to all four men
   (D) The priest was on his way to the temple
   (E) None is true

72. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage.
   (1) The landlord pointed towards the priest
   (2) The old servant dozed off.
   (3) The monkeys were offered bananas
   (4) A jeweler visited the king
   (A) 4231  
   (B) 4213  
   (C) 2413  
   (D) 4123  
   (E) 2431

73. What did the king do after the necklace was found?
   (A) He rewarded the chief minister and thanked him
   (B) He rewarded the guards
   (C) He took the necklace away from the princess
   (D) He apologized to all the four men
   (E) Not mentioned in the passage

**Directions:** Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in the meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.
21.48  ■  Objective English

74. Dozed off
   (A) Waited          (B) Dreamed
   (C) Slept           (D) Nodded
   (E) Sat

75. Tugging
   (A) Tearing          (B) Stealing
   (C) Cheating         (D) Pushing
   (E) Pulling

76. Precious
   (A) Valuable          (B) Best
   (C) Biggest          (D) Ordinary
   (E) Worthless

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

[SBI Assistant & Stenographer Clerk Exam 2012]

77. Caught hold
   (A) Nabbed          (B) Picked up
   (C) Let go          (D) Plunged
   (E) Slipped off

78. Trembling
   (A) Scared          (B) Tensed
   (C) Calm            (D) Quite
   (E) Shaking

79. They___ invited all the members of the association ___ the inauguration.
   (A) had, by          (B) has, at
   (C) can, in          (D) have, for
   (E) want, by

80. They ___ their best, but were ____ to retrieve any data from that computer.
   (A) gave, sorry      (B) showed, able
   (C) thought, happy   (D) sent unsuccessful
   (E) tried, unable

81. The ___ of rural schools is poor as ___ to their urban counterparts.
   (A) functions, like  (B) progress, unlike
   (C) condition, compared  (D) state, matched
   (E) situation, contrast

82. She would prefer ___ travel early rather ____ during peak hours.
   (A) for, to          (B) to, than
   (C) in, so           (D) not, if
   (E) at, about

83. Her purse was ____ at the bus stop; so she ____ a complaint at the nearest police station.
   (A) taken, did      (B) stolen, filed
   (C) given, gave      (D) left, register
   (E) sneaked, put

Sheela and Jairam were a poor old couple. Their only possession was one cow. Once, Jairam fell very sick. Soon all their money was used up in buying medicines and they realised that they would have to sell their cow in order to bear the rest of the expenses. Sheela decided to go to the market and sell the cow. She set off, leading the cow by a rope. On the way, she met four young men. They were the local bullies who enjoyed teasing and tormenting old people. When they saw old Sheela with her cow, they decided to play a trick. One of them sneaked up behind her, untied the cow and tied a goat in its place. Sheela had been walking immersed in thought, worried about Jairam. Suddenly she heard a goat bleat behind her. She turned around and was surprised to see that her cow had vanished. She was leading a goat to the market. The four bullies
came up to her and said, “There is magic in the air these days. See, it turned your cow into a goat.” Poor Sheela walked on with the goat. After a little while, the boys untied the goat and tied a rooster in its place. The rooster crowed and Sheela was surprised again. The goat had turned into a rooster! The four bullies shouted, “Magic in the air, Grandma.” She resumed walking with the rooster in tow. After a few minutes the boys crept up again, untied the rooster and tied a log of wood in its place. A few moments later Sheela realised that she was dragging a log of wood with a rope. Again, the bullies shouted; “Magic in the air, Grandma.” After a few minutes, the boys untied the log of wood too and ran away with it. When Sheela finally reached the market, she found that she had nothing but a rope in her hand. She came back home dejected as she had lost the cow. She told Jairam the whole story. He immediately understood what had happened. “Make chapatti, vegetable and kheer for lunch tomorrow,” he said. “Cook for at least four people. I will come home with some guests. As soon as they come you must say, ‘I cooked what the rabbit told me. Come, eat your lunch.’ Leave everything else to me,” Jairam reassured her. The next morning Jairam went and borrowed two identical rabbits from a friend. He left one at home, tied the other one with a string and started walking towards the market with it. On the way he too met the four bullies. ‘Hey Grandfather’ they yelled, “Your wife’s cow vanished yesterday. Where are you taking this rabbit now?” Jairam sighed sadly and said, “This rabbit is like my son. It obeys everything I say. But now I am sick and we need money, so I am going to sell it in the market. “The four bullies were surprised when they heard this. “Does it really understand what you say, Grandfather?” they asked. Jairam replied, “Of course it does. Here, watch me.” Jairam turned towards the rabbit and said. “Hop home and tell Sheela to make chapatti, vegetable and kheer for four people.” Then he untied the string and let the rabbit hop away. He turned towards the four boys and said, “Come home and have lunch with me.” When they reached his house, his wife welcomed them and said, “I cooked what the rabbit asked me to cook. Come, eat your lunch.” She served the chapattis, vegetable and kheer to all of them. The four bullies were stunned when they saw the rabbit sitting in the corner. They told Jairam, “We will buy your rabbit.” Jairam showed some reluctance. The four bullies immediately offered him a higher price. Jairam showed some reluctance. The moment he agreed to sell the rabbit they paid him the money and left with the rabbit, immediately. The four bullies decided to test the rabbit’s abilities. They had been blackmailing a landlord for money. So they told the rabbit, “Go and tell the landlord to bring us the money within ten minutes.” The rabbit hopped off. They waited for an hour but the landlord did not come with the money, they marched to his house and yelled, “Give us the money and our rabbit.” The landlord had been waiting for a chance to teach these bullies a lesson. He ordered his strongest bodyguard to give them a good thrashing. Bleeding and bruised they went back to Jairam’s house and said, “You fooled us. Return our money at once.” Jairam simply smiled and said, “The money has disappeared! There is magic in the air.”

84. Why did Sheela and Jairam decide to sell the cow?
(A) They had spent all their money on Jairam’s sickness and needed more money
(B) Sheela wanted to buy a rooster and they needed money for that
(C) They were fed up of the four bullies and wanted to teach them a lesson
(D) They wanted to invite the four bullies for lunch and needed money for buying the ingredients
(E) They owed money to the landlord

85. Why was Jairam reluctant to sell the rabbit?
(A) He only pretended to be reluctant in order to fool the bullies
(B) He was fond of the little rabbit and did not want to sell it to the bullies
(C) He wanted to gift the rabbits to the landlord
(D) He knew that the bullies would not take good care of the rabbit
(E) He wanted to sell the rabbit in the market and get a better price for it

86. Which of the following may be an appropriate title to the passage?
(A) Magic in the air
(B) Never steal a cow
(C) The strongest bodyguard
(D) The smart bullies
(E) The obedient rabbit

87. What did Sheela do after reaching the market empty handed?
(A) Determined to earn money, she managed to sell the rope that she was left with
(B) She returned home dejected and narrated the whole incident to her husband
(C) She bought two rabbits and devised a plan to get back at the bullies
(D) She went to the landlord and complained about the bullies
(E) She went home and cooked lunch for her husband and herself

88. What did the four bullies tie to Sheela’s rope immediately after untying the cow?
   (A) A log of wood
   (B) A rooster
   (C) A rabbit
   (D) A goat
   (E) Not mentioned in the passage

89. Why were the four bullies surprised when they were talking to Jairam?
   (A) They knew that Jairam was sick and had not expected to see him
   (B) They had not expected Jairam to invite them for lunch
   (C) They could not believe that the rabbit could understand and obey Jairam
   (D) They knew that Jairam did not own a rabbit and were surprised to see him with one
   (E) They could not believe that Jairam knew the rabbit’s language

90. What did the four bullies see when they reached Jairam’s house?
   (A) They saw that two rabbits were sitting in the corner
   (B) They saw that Sheela had not prepared nay lunch
   (C) They saw the cow they had stolen from Sheela on the previous day
   (D) They saw the log of wood they had tied to Sheela’s rope
   (E) They saw that the same rabbit was sitting in the corner

91. Arrange the following incidents in a chronological order as they occurred in the passage.
   (1) Jairam and Sheela needed money.
   (2) The four bullies sent the rabbit to the landlord.
   (3) Sheela cooked chapattis, vegetable and kheer.
   (4) The four bullies tied a log of wood to the rope.
   (A) 1423
   (B) 1345
   (C) 1432
   (D) 4123
   (E) 4132

92. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
   (A) The four boys liked to help old people
   (B) Jairam asked Sheela to cook lunch for at least four people
   (C) The rabbit could understand Jairam
   (D) Jairam could not trick the four boys
   (E) None is true

93. What did the landlord do when the four bullies went to his house and yelled?
   (A) He got scared and immediately gave them the money
   (B) He ran away and hid in the market
   (C) He complained to Jairam about this
   (D) He ordered his strongest bodyguard to thrash them
   (E) He offered them lunch in order to calm them down

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in the meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

94. Thrashing:
   (A) Garbage
   (B) Beating
   (C) Shouting
   (D) Warning
   (E) Rejection

95. Possession:
   (A) Control
   (B) Power
   (C) Custody
   (D) Keeping
   (E) Belonging

96. Vanished
   (A) Gone missing
   (B) Was found
   (C) Was killed
   (D) Was left behind
   (E) Had exchanged
Directions: Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

[SBI Clerks Exam 2012]

97. Agreed:
   (A) Decided  (B) Arranged
   (C) Accepted  (D) Declined
   (E) Fixed

98. Dejected:
   (A) Happy  (B) Hurried
   (C) Crestfallen  (D) Slowly
   (E) Angrily

Once upon a time, there lived a queen in the city of Benaras. Her name was Khema and she was the wife of King Bahuputtaka. One night, the Queen had a dream of a beautiful golden goose that spoke with great wisdom, almost as if he was a sage. She told her husband that she desperately wanted to see a bird just like the one in her dream. So the King asked his ministers to find out all that they could about a bird such as this. He was told that such a bird did exist but was extremely rare and difficult to find. They advised him to build a beautiful lake on the outskirts of Benaras so that he may attract such a rare and lovely creature to reside there. In this way, the queen might have her wish.

Towards the north, on Mount Cittakuta, there lived about ninety thousand wild geese headed by a beautiful golden goose called King Dhatrattha. He got to hear of this exquisite lake surrounded by water lilies and lotuses floating on the surface. The King had invited all the birds to come and live on it; promising that none of them would ever be harmed. Corn was scattered on a daily basis in order to attract the birds. So a couple of geese went up to their King, the golden goose and told him that they were quite tired of living up on the mountains and would like to see this wonderful lake where they had been promised on a daily basis in order to attract the birds. So a couple of geese went up to their King, the golden goose and told him that they were quite tired of living up on the mountains and would like to see this wonderful lake where they had been promised food and protection. The king agreed to their request and took the flock down towards Benaras. Meanwhile, at the lake King Bahuputtaka had placed hunters all around in order to capture any golden goose that happened to pass by. So the next morning when the headhunter saw this flock of geese approaching he was very excited to see their golden leader. He immediately went about setting up a snare amongst the water lilies and lotuses, as he knew that the leader would definitely be the first to alight.

The whole flock came flying down in one mighty swoop and as expected it was the King’s foot that touched the water first. He was ensnared and could not escape. Seeing this, the other geese flew into a panic. But none had the courage to try to free their king and so flew back to Mount Cittacuta for safety. All except one. He was the chief captain, Sumukha. King Dhatrattha entreated him to fly to safety too, as he would surely be captured if he stayed by his side. But Sumukha replied that he would never desert his master in the face of danger and would either try to save him or die by his side.

At this point the hunter approached and as Sumukha saw him he decided to appeal to his compassion. The hunter asked the golden goose how come he had not noticed the trap that was set. The golden goose replied that when one’s time was up it was no use to struggle against what was fated and one must just accept it. The huntsman was very impressed with his grace and wisdom. He then turned to Sumukha and asked why he had not fled with the other birds even though he was free to do so. Sumukha answered that the golden goose was his King, best friend and master and that he could never desert him even at the cost of his own life. Hearing this, the hunter realised that these were a couple of rare birds of great nobility. He did not much care for his own King’s reward and decided to do the right thing and set them free. He told Sumukha that as he was ready to die for his King he would set them both free to fly wherever they wish.

[SBI Clerks Exam 2011]

99. Why were the geese keen on visiting the lake in Benaras?
   (A) They were invited personally by King Bahuputtaka
   (B) They were tired of their told lake
   (C) They were amused by the water lilies and lotuses
   (D) The lake was not very far from the mountains
   (E) To lake was to be a source of good food and protection

100. Why did the king approach the ministers?
    (A) In order to find out the best location for the lake
    (B) In order to find out if a golden goose existed
    (C) To enquire about his wife’s dreams
    (D) To devise a plan to capture all rare bird species
    (E) To enquire about the best hunter in the locality
21.52  ■  Objective English

101. Why did the head hunter release the King, golden goose?
   (A) He was impressed by his wisdom and nobility
   (B) The geese were a rare species of birds
   (C) The golden goose, King Dhataratha promised him a handsome reward
   (D) The hunter sympathised with a golden goose
   (E) The hunter did not want the chief captain to lose a friend

102. What was the king’s intention behind building a lake?
   (A) To attract all rare species of living animals and birds
   (B) To beautify the city of Benaras
   (C) He did not want to go against the wishes of his wife
   (D) He wanted to capture the golden goose
   (E) He enjoyed bird watching and wanted to create a natural habitat for them

103. Why did the flock of geese panic and retreat to Mount Cittacuta?
   (A) Their King took the wrong route to the lake and they lost their way
   (B) Their King, the golden goose, was captured
   (C) Their chief captain, Sumukha betrayed the King
   (D) They spotted many hunters by the lake
   (E) None of these

104. What advice did the ministers give to the king?
   (A) That no such golden goose existed and he was only wasting his time searching for one
   (B) To create an artificial golden goose, for the queen
   (C) To build a lake in order to attract the golden goose
   (D) To open a sanctuary of rare birds for the queen
   (E) To have a beautiful garden surrounded by flowers and trees

105. Which of the following statements would best describe the qualities of Sumukha?
   (1) Betrayer of the flock
   (2) The Selfless Goose
   (3) Loyal towards the king
   (4) The native and ignorant goose
   (A) Only (1)  (B) Only (2)
   (C) Only (3) and (4)  (D) Only (1) and (4)
   (E) Only (2) and (3)

Directions: Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage

106. Exquisite
   (A) Expensive  (B) Delicate  (C) Elaborate  (D) Wonderful
   (E) Efficient

107. Snare
   (A) Trap  (B) Alarm  (C) Plan  (D) Arrangement
   (E) Efficient

108. Desert
   (A) Displease  (B) Encourage  (C) Instigate  (D) Escort
   (E) Abandon

India’s manufacturing growth fell to its lowest in more than two years in September 2011, reinforcing fears that an extended period of high policy rates is hurting growth, according to a closely watched index.
The HSBC India Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI), based on a survey of over 500 companies, fell to 50.4 from 52.6 in August and 53.6 in July. It was the lowest since March 2009, when the reading was below 50, indicating contracting. September’s index also recorded the biggest one-month fall since November 2008.

The sub-index for new orders, which reflects future output, declined for the sixth successive month, while exports orders fell for a third month on the back of weakness in global economy.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) last week indicated it was not done yet with monetary policy tightening as inflating was still high. The bank has already raised rates 12 times since March 2010 to tame inflation which is at a 13-month high of 9.78%.

Economists expect the RBI to raise rates one more time but warn that targeted growth will be hard to achieve if the slump continues. “This (fall in PMI) was driven by weaker orders, with export orders still contracting due to the weaker global economic conditions,” HSBC said in a press release quoting its chief economist for India and ASEAN.

PMI is considered a fairly good indicator of manufacturing activity the world over, but in the case of India, the large contribution of the unorganized sector yields a low correlation with industrial growth.

However, the Index for Industrial Production (IIP) has been showing a weakening trend, having slipped to a 21-month low of 3.3% in July. The core sector, which consists of eight infrastructure industries and has a combined weight of 37.9% in the IIP, also grew at only 3.5% in August. The PMI data is in line with the suffering manufacturing activity in India as per other estimates. Producers are seeing that demand conditions are softening and the outlook is uncertain; therefore they are producing less.

Employment in the manufacturing sector declined for the second consecutive month, indicating it too was under pressure. This could be attributed to lower requirement of staff and rise in resignations as higher wage requests go unfulfilled, the HSBC statement said.

On the inflation front, input prices rose at softening, they still remain at historically high levels. While decelerating slightly, the readings for input and output prices suggest that inflating pressures remain firmly in place.

Most economists feel the RBI is close to the end of its rate hike cycle. Even the weekly Wholesale Price Index (WPI) estimates have started showing signs of softening, having fallen more than one percentage point.

[IBPS Exam 2011]

109. The PMI is based on surveys of
   (A) Individual Consumers    (B) Companies
   (C) Countries              (D) Economists
   (E) Banks

110. Which year did PMI record the biggest one-month fall since 2008?
   (A) 2008            (B) 2009
   (C) 2010            (D) 2011
   (E) None of these

111. Which of the following explains the phrase, as used in the passage, - “…it was not done yet”?
   (A) It is over now     (B) There is no hope
   (C) There is still hope (D) Rates will be further raised
   (E) PMI will further fall

112. Which of the following is indicated by the sub-index for new orders?
   (A) Export orders     (B) WPI
   (C) Inflation         (D) Output price
   (E) Future output

113. How many Companies are included in PMI data from India?
   (A) About 100        (B) Less than 10
   (C) Between 100 to 300 (D) More than 500
   (E) More than 10,000

114. Which of the following is the prediction of economists about RBI’s rate hike cycle, as per the passage?
   (A) There will not be many rate hikes
   (B) The rate reduction cycle will start soon
   (C) There will be many more rate hikes
   (D) Not indicated in the passage
   (E) None of these
115. Which of the following is not true about PMI data in India?
(A) It reflects decline in manufacturing
(B) In September 2011, PMI was 50.4
(C) Reduction in export orders affected PMI
(D) Other related estimates support PMI data
(E) PMI data is reported once in 3 months

116. PMI is used ___
(A) Only in India
(B) World over
(C) Only in ASEAN Countries
(D) Only in Developed Countries
(E) Only in Developing Countries.

117. Which of the following is indicated as one of the reasons for the fall in PMI?
(A) Less number of orders was placed
(B) Unorganized sector failed to give the required results
(C) Industrial unrest reduced manufacturing
(D) RBI has stopped raising the rates
(E) WPI has shown signs of softening

118. Which of the following is correct in the context of the passage?
(A) India’s manufacturing growth was lowest in 2010
(B) PMI is not affected by high policy rates
(C) Employment in manufacturing sector was also affected adversely
(D) The input prices were lowest in 2011 as compared to earlier years
(E) IIP was 37.9% in August

Directions: Choose the word(s) which is most nearly the same in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

119. Yields
(A) relents
(B) submits
(C) produces
(D) reduces
(E) withstands

120. tame
(A) increase
(B) timid
(C) study
(D) control
(E) understand

121. still
(A) silent
(B) now as before
(C) nevertheless
(D) quiet
(E) in spite of

Directions: Choose the word(s) which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold, as used in the passage.

122. reinforcing
(A) contradicting
(B) wishing
(C) jolting
(D) forcing
(E) re-inventing

123. slump
(A) output
(B) rise
(C) slide
(D) slack
(E) input

India is rushing headlong towards economic success and modernization, counting on high-tech industries such as information technology and biotechnology to propel the nation to prosperity. India’s recent announcement that it would no longer produce unlicensed inexpensive generic pharmaceuticals bowed to the realities of the World Trade Organization while at the same time challenging the domestic drug industry to compete with the multinational firms. Unfortunately, its weak higher education sector constitutes the Achilles’ heel of this strategy. Its systematic disinvestment in higher education in recent years has yielded neither world-class research nor very many highly trained scholars, scientists or managers to sustain high-tech development.
India’s main competitors – especially China and also Singapore, Taiwan, and South Korea – are investing in large and differentiated higher education systems. They are providing access to large numbers of students at the bottom of the academic system while at the same time building some research based universities that are able to compete with the world’s best institutions. The recent London Times Higher Education Supplement ranking of the world’s top 200 universities included three in China, three in Hong Kong; three in South Korea, one in Taiwan, and one in India. These counties are positioning themselves for leadership in the knowledge-based economies of the coming era.

There was a time when countries could achieve economic success with cheap labour and low-tech manufacturing. Low wages still help, but contemporary large-scale development requires a sophisticated and at least partly knowledge-based economy. India has chosen that path, but it will find a major stumbling block in its university system.

India has significant advantages in the 21st century knowledge race. It has a large higher education sector – the third largest in the world in student numbers, after China and the United States. It uses English as a primary language of higher education and research. It has a long academic tradition. Academic freedom is respected. There are a small number of high-quality institutions that can form the basis of quality sector in higher education. The fact that the State, rather than the Central Government exercise major responsibility for higher education creates a rather cumbersome structure, but the system allows for a variety of policies and approaches.

Yet the weakness far outweighs the strengths. India educates approximately 10 percent of its young people in higher education compared with more than half in the major industrialized countries and 15 percent in China. Almost all of the world’s academic systems resemble a pyramid, with a small high quality tier at the top and a massive sector at the bottom. India has a tiny top tier. None of its universities occupies a solid position at the top. A few of the best universities have some excellent departments and centers, and there are a small number of outstanding under-graduate colleges. The University Grants Commission’s recent major support of five universities to build on their recognized strength is a step toward recognizing a differentiated academic system and fostering excellence. These universities, combined, enroll well under 2 percent of the student population.

[SBI PO Exam 2011]

124. Which of the following is true is the context of the passage?
   (A) The top five universities in India educate more than 10 percent of the Indian student population.
   (B) India’s higher education sector is the largest in the world.
   (C) In the past, countries could progress economically with low-tech manufacturing as well as low wages of labourers.
   (D) India has recently invested heavy sums in the higher education sector leading to world class research.
   (E) All are true.

125. What does the phrase ‘Achilles Heel’ mean as used in the passage?
   (A) Weakness                      (B) Quickness
   (C) Low Quality                   (D) Nimbleness
   (E) Advantage

126. Which of the following is/are India’s strength/s in terms of higher education?
   (1) Its system of higher education allows variations.
   (2) Medium of instruction for most higher learning is English.
   (3) It has the paraphernalia, albeit small in number, to build a high quality higher educational sector.
   (A) Only (2)                      (B) Only (1) and (2)
   (C) Only (3)                      (D) Only (2) and (3)
   (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

127. What are Asian countries, other than India, doing to head towards a knowledge-based economy?
   (1) Building competitive research based universities.
   (2) Investing in diverse higher education systems.
   (3) Providing access to higher education to a select few student.
   (A) Only (1)                      (B) Only (1) and (2)
   (C) Only (2) and (3)              (D) Only (2)
   (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

128. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
   (A) The Future of Indian Universities.
   (B) Methods of Overcoming the Educational Deficit in India.
129. What did India agree to do at the behest of the World Trade Organizations?
(A) It would stop manufacturing all types of pharmaceuticals.
(B) It would ask its domestic pharmaceutical companies to compete with the international ones.
(C) It would buy only licensed drugs from USA.
(D) It would not manufacture cheap common medicines without a license.
(E) None of these.

130. Which of the following is/are India’s weakness/es when it comes to higher education?
(1) Indian universities do not have the requisite teaching faculty to cater to the needs of the higher education sector.
(2) Only five Indian universities occupy the top position very strongly, in the academic pyramid, when it comes to higher education.
(3) India has the least percentage of younger population taking to higher education as compared to the rest of the comparable countries.
(A) Only (1) and (2)  
(B) Only (2)  
(C) Only (3)  
(D) Only (1) and (3)  
(E) All (1), (2) and (3)

131. Which of the following, according to the passage, is/are needed for economic success of a country?
(1) Cheap labour  
(2) Educated employees  
(3) Research institutions to cater to development.
(A) Only (1) and (2)  
(B) Only (2)  
(C) Only (3)  
(D) Only (2) and (3)  
(E) All (1), (2) and (3)

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

132. FOSTERING
(A) Safeguarding  
(B) Neglecting  
(C) Sidelining  
(D) Nurturing  
(E) Ignoring

133. PROPEL
(A) Drive  
(B) Jettison  
(C) Burst  
(D) Acclimatize  
(E) Modify

134. MASSIVE
(A) Lump sum  
(B) Strong  
(C) Little  
(D) Gaping  
(E) Huge

135. STUMBLING BLOCK
(A) Argument  
(B) Frustration  
(C) Advantage  
(D) Hurdle  
(E) Fallout

Directions: Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

136. CUMBERSOME
(A) Handy  
(B) Manageable  
(C) Breathtaking  
(D) Awkward  
(E) Difficult
The yearly festival was close at hand. The store room was packed with silk fabrics, gold ornaments, clay bowls full of sweet curd and platefuls of sweetmeats. The orders had been placed with shops well in advance. The mother was sending out gifts to everyone.

The eldest son, a government servant, lived with his wife and children in far-off lands. The second son had left home at an early age. As a merchant he travelled all over the world. The other sons had split up over petty squabbles, and they now lived in homes of their own. The relatives were spread all across the world. They rarely visited. The youngest son, left in the company of a servant, was soon bored, left her and stood at the door all day long, waiting and watching. His mother, thrilled and excited, loaded the presents on trays and plates, covered them with colourful kerchiefs, and sent them off with maids and servants. The neighbours looked on.

The day came to an end. All the presents had been sent off.

The child came back into the house and dejectedly said to his mother, “Maa, you gave a present to everyone, but you didn’t give me anything!”

His mother laughed, “I have given all the gifts away to everyone, now see what’s left for you.” She kissed him on the forehead.

The chill said in a tearful voice, “Don’t I get a gift?”

“You’ll get it when you go far away.”

“But when I am close to you, don’t I get something from your own hands?”

His mother reached out her arms and drew him to her. “This is all I have in my own hands. It is the most precious of all.”

137. RESEMBLE
   (A) Against
   (B) Similar to
   (C) Mirror
   (D) Differ from
   (E) Unfavorable to

138. DIFFERENTIATED
   (A) Similar
   (B) Varied
   (C) Harmonized
   (D) Synchronized
   (E) Discriminated

139. Why did the woman’s second son travel?
   (A) He was restless by nature
   (B) He did not want to stay at home
   (C) He was rich and could afford to travel
   (D) His job was such that he had to travel
   (E) None of these

140. Why did the woman’s eldest son not attend the festival?
   (A) He was not on good terms with his youngest brother who lived at home
   (B) He had quarreled with his mother
   (C) His wife did not allow him to return home
   (D) His job prevented him from taking leave
   (E) None of these

141. How did the woman prepare for the festival?
   (1) She bought expensive gifts for her children and neighbours
   (2) She ordered her servants to prepare sweets and food well in advance
   (3) She made sure that her youngest child was looked after so that he wouldn’t be bored
   (A) None
   (B) Only (1)
   (C) Only (2)
   (D) Both (1) and (2)
   (E) All (1), (2) and (3)

142. What did the youngest child do while his mother was busy?
   (1) He waited for a chance to steal some sweetmeats
   (2) He pestered his mother to give him a present
   (3) He stood at the door with the servants
   (A) Only (1)
   (B) Only (2)
   (C) Both (1) and (3)
   (D) Only (3)
   (E) None of these
21.58  ■  Objective English

143. Which of the following can be said about the women?
   (A) She was a widow who had brought up her children single handedly
   (B) She was not a good mother since her children had left home at an early age
   (C) She enjoyed sending her family gifts at festival time
   (D) She gave expensive presents to show that she was wealthy
   (E) She rarely visited her grand children because they all lived abroad

144. What did the boy receive from his mother?
   (A) She taught him the value of patience
   (B) She encouraged him to grow up and live independently like his brothers
   (C) She showed him the importance of giving expensive gifts
   (D) She gave him a hug to express her love
   (E) None of these

145. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
   (A) The woman usually ignored her youngest son.
   (B) The woman’s eldest son lived abroad.
   (C) The members of the woman’s family did not care about her.
   (D) The woman made all the preparations herself since she did not want to burden the servants.
   (E) The woman sent gifts to her children to ensure that they visited her.

Directions: Choose the word which is mot nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

[SBI Clerks Exam 2008]

146. Left
   (A) gone
   (B) quit
   (C) remaining
   (D) disappeared
   (E) forgot

147. Packed
   (A) filled
   (B) squeezed
   (C) crowd
   (D) collected
   (E) untidy

148. Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word ‘dejectedly’ as used in the passage.
   (A) calmly
   (B) happily
   (C) willingly
   (D) fortunately
   (E) softly

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The destructive process of Mountain Top Removal mining (MTR) has caused permanent damage to Appalachia. Although the law requires that mining companies restore the mountaintops after the mining has been completed, the 1.5 million acres of mountains that have already been removed cannot be re-grown, re-built, or replaced. The companies do secure the rock formations to prevent erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot recreate the once beautiful mountain landscape. Furthermore, while companies are usually vigilant about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in restoring the native vegetation. MTR operations clear enormous tracts of forest. Environmental hazards are not only created in preparing a mountaintop for mining, they also continue once the coal has been extracted. After the blast, the excess mountaintop—which miners refer to as ‘overburden’—is usually dumped into nearby valleys or streams. The overburden contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica and coal dust.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2016]

149. The word opposite in meaning to ‘Vigilant’ is
   (A) annoyed
   (B) lenient
   (C) careless
   (D) displeased
   (E) softly
150. In the Appalachian region MTR has caused
(A) permanent beautification. (B) landslides.
(C) floods. (D) widespread damage.

151. MTR operations cause environmental hazards because
(A) it causes landslides. (B) it causes explosion.
(C) mountaintops dumped in valleys and streams contain toxic substance.
(D) it destroys natural vegetation.

152. After the MTR operation, the mining companies
(A) restore native vegetation. (B) secure rock formations to prevent erosion.
(C) beautify the mountains. (D) replace the mountaintops.

153. The term ‘overburden’ means
(A) debris from landslides. (B) remnants of natural forests.
(C) weeds planted by mining companies. (D) excess mountaintop left after the extraction of coal through the blast.

Fat comes in two types; Omega-3 which is found in marine life and Omega-6 which is concentrated in vegetable oils. The first is good, the other is plain rotten. The best source of Omega-3 is preferably sea-fish. But frying it in Omega-6 rich vegetable oil kills all its goodness.

154. Almonds are rich in riboflavin and are good for
(A) anaemia (B) leukaemia
(C) sleep walking (D) memory

155. ‘Geriatrics’ pertain to
(A) new born babies (B) adolescents
(C) old people (D) toddlers

156. 30 grams of fish a day could result in
(A) an increased chance of acquiring heart disease.
(B) a drop in the chances of getting lung cancer.
(C) a drop in the chances of getting heart disease.
(D) an increased chance of acquiring lung disease.

157. Cardio vascular relates to the
(A) heart and blood vessels. (B) heart and tendons.
(C) heart and muscles. (D) heart and cartilage.

158. The best source of Omega-3 fat is found in
(A) sea fish (B) all dairy products
(C) eggs only (D) vegetables

As the rulers of the planet, humans like to think that it is the large creatures that will emerge victorious from the struggle for survival. However, nature teaches us the opposite: it is often the smallest species which are the toughest and most adaptable. A perfect example is the hummingbird, which is found in the Americas. One species of hummingbird known as the bee hummingbird ranks as the world’s smallest and lightest bird and it is barely visible when it is in flight.

Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards. They feed mainly on the nectar of flowers, a liquid that is rich in energy. Nectar is an ideal food source, for hummingbirds need an incredible amount of energy to sustain their body metabolism. A hummingbird’s wings flap at a rate of about 80 times per second and its tiny heart beast more than 1000
times per minute. This is why they must consume relatively large quantities of food. In the course of a day, a hummingbird consumes about half its body weight in nectar.  

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2013]

159. Which of the following statement about the bee hummingbird is true?
   (A) It could fly high beyond the clouds.  
   (B) It cannot be seen when it is in flight.  
   (C) It is obviously visible when it flies.  
   (D) It escapes our sight when it is in flight.

160. Hummingbirds need a lot of energy in order to:
   (A) sustain a steady rhythm of heart-beat  
   (B) win in the struggle for survival  
   (C) maintain their body metabolism  
   (D) flap their wings and fly backwards

161. The hummingbirds are exclusive in the sense that:
   (A) they consume half their body weight every day  
   (B) they can fly backwards  
   (C) they subsist only on nectar  
   (D) their pulse rate is more than 1000 per minute

162. The word ‘incredible’ in the passage means:
   (A) unbelievable  
   (B) phenomenal  
   (C) tremendous  
   (D) inexhaustible

163. Nature has made man realize the fact that:
   (A) humans who rule the planet are the most powerful beings on Earth  
   (B) the largest and the smallest species are equally tough and strong  
   (C) the large creatures emerge victorious from the struggle for survival  
   (D) the smallest creatures are the toughest and most adaptable

Once, an ant that had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. A dove, perched on a nearly tree, saw the ant’s danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed on to this and was carried to safety. Sometimes after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep and took careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply in the ankle. The hunter missed his aim and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw her danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved his life in the foaming current of the stream.  

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

164. The ant came to the stream to
   (A) Fall into it  
   (B) Look at the swift current  
   (C) To carry back some water  
   (D) To drink at it

165. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to
   (A) Save the ant  
   (B) Drown the ant  
   (C) Help itself  
   (D) Perch on it

166. The dove was in danger because
   (A) A hunter wanted to care for it  
   (B) There was a bush nearby  
   (C) A hunter was about to shoot it  
   (D) it had fallen off the branch

167. The word ‘aim’ in this passage means
   (A) To point a gun at something or someone  
   (B) To have an ambition  
   (C) To try to reach somewhere  
   (D) To look at something

168. The ant repaid the dove by
   (A) Biting the hunter  
   (B) Warning the dove  
   (C) Crawling near the hunter  
   (D) Biting the dove

Directions: In the following questions you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £ 1, 75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who, during the previous year, have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts – Now amounting to about £ 8,000 each – one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical
discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

[SSC GL (Tier-I) Exam 2012]

169. The said prize is awarded
   (A) Once in 5 years
   (B) Every year
   (C) Once in 4 years
   (D) Once in 2 years

170. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage?
   (A) Nobel Prize
   (B) Magsaysay Award
   (C) Pulitzer Prize
   (D) Booker Prize

171. The number of Prizes in the field of science are
   (A) Four
   (B) One
   (C) Three
   (D) Five

172. Total annual prize money amounts to
   (A) £ 8,000
   (B) £ 1,750,000
   (C) £ 350,000
   (D) £ 40,000

173. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
   (A) Chemistry
   (B) Literature
   (C) Physics
   (D) All the above

If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking, as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

174. If someone else’s opinion makes us angry, it means that
   (A) We are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry.
   (B) There may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them.
   (C) Our own opinion is not based on good reason and we know this subconsciously.
   (D) We are not consciously aware of any reason for our own opinion

175. “Your own contrary conviction” refers to
   (A) The fact that you feel pity rather than anger
   (B) The opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator
   (C) The opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator
   (D) The fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography

176. Conviction means
   (A) Persuasion
   (B) Disbelief
   (C) Strong belief
   (D) Ignorance

177. The writer says if someone maintains that two and two are five you feel pity because you
   (A) Have sympathy
   (B) Don’t agree with him
   (C) Want to help the person
   (D) Feel sorry for his ignorance

178. The second sentence in the passage
   (A) Builds up the argument of the first sentence by restating it from the opposite Point of view
   (B) Makes the main point which has only been introduced by the first sentence
   (C) Simply adds, a further Points to the argument already stated in the first sentence
   (D) Illustrates the point made in the first sentence

Directions: In the following questions, you have two brief passages with 5 questions in each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

“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 the Alps will be there when he is not
there any more. Can we really say this? “Dust thou art and unto dust thou returnest” 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 is on 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

179. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
(A) He ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don’t
(B) they are known to all while he is known to none
(C) they remain while he will soon become dust
(D) they are not as old as he

180. What according to the passage, happens to a person’s soul after death?
(A) The soul also dies with the body
(B) The soul continues to live after the body is dead
(C) The soul certainly becomes dust after death
(D) It is dangerous to guess

181. Which of the following statement is true?
(A) The rising sun told Tagore who he was
(B) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was
(C) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions.
(D) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust

182. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
(A) He disappears from the world for ever
(B) He appears in the form of man again
(C) He becomes all pervasive as dust
(D) He often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers.

183. What figure of speech is used in the expression “the brother of sleep”?
(A) Simile
(B) Metaphor
(C) Oxymoron
(D) Irony

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet.

At first you find clear, step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine per cent hard work and one per cent inspiration. So, the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining yourself to write, the better.

184. To write well, a person must train himself in
(A) dealing with a difficult problem
(C) thinking clearly and logically
(B) not leaving anything out
(D) following a step-by-step approach

185. Initially it is difficult to write because
(A) a good dictionary is not used
(C) aids to correct writing are not known
(B) ideas occur without any sequence
(D) exact usages of words are not known.

186. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
(A) thinking logically
(C) undergoing training
(B) writing clearly
(D) reading widely
187. Famous writers have achieved success by
   (A) using their linguistic resources properly
   (B) disciplining their skill
   (C) following only one idea
   (D) waiting for inspiration

188. All the following words mean ‘exact’ except
   (A) precise
   (B) accurate
   (C) very
   (D) erect

**Directions:** In the following questions you have three passages with 10 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The great sage once had a group of disciples. They were all very bright and eager students and the sage had all the reasons to be proud of them. One day the sage realized that he had imparted enough knowledge to his disciples. Now they were all very learned. There was only one thing the sage had not taught them, and that was the special verse that could bring the dead back to life. The sage knew that such knowledge was too wonderful and could prove to be a dangerous thing in the hands of someone who was not very wise. The sage pondered over this for a long time. But he also knew that if he did not pass on this secret verse, it could die with him. So, at last he called his cleverest disciple aside and said, “I am going to teach you a very special verse. If you chant this you can bring to life a dead person or animal. Use only when you need it to and never misuse, or test your powers vainly.” He then called all the disciples together and said, “I am sending you all into the forest for forty days. Go together and come back together. Each one of you has to guide one another and do good things.

So the disciples started out together into the forest. They were all united. But the clever disciple who knew the verse wanted to show he was better than the others, as they walked into the forest, they came across a dead tiger on the way. The others would not believe him and he said, “I would prove it to you by bringing this tiger back to life.” But the other disciples said, “Do not do anything to prove your knowledge vainly. Moreover, if you put life into this tiger, it will only turn on us and kill us all. This will not be a wise thing to do.”

But the clever disciple had decided to prove himself and prepared to recite the verse. But before he did so, the other disciples scrambled up to the topmost branched of a big tree nearby. The disciple then recited the magical verse. The tiger slowly began to breathe, “Its working,” cried the disciple in excitement and joy. The tiger opened its eyes and saw him jumping and shouting in front of him. Roaring loudly, the tiger pounced on the poor disciple and killed him.

The other disciples on the tree watched helplessly as the tiger threw down the dead body of the disciple and went away into the forest. After some time the disciples came down, took the body and went to the sage. The sage looked at them and said, “Now you see what can happen if you don’t use your learning wisely. Let this be a lesson for you.” With that, the sage uttered the magic verse and brought the dead disciple back to life. The sage then taught the verse to all his disciples and sent them into the world to do good. He was sure that after such a lesson, they would be wiser and use their knowledge learning only for doing good.

**[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]**

189. What did the sage say to his disciple while teaching his secret verse?
   (A) Not to share it with others.
   (B) Not to practice it on animals
   (C) Not to use it to prove his superiority
   (D) Never to misuse the power of the secret verse.

190. Why was the sage proud of his disciples?
   (A) Because they never misused their knowledge.
   (B) Because they were very friendly with each other.
   (C) Because they were very obedient
   (D) Because they were very brilliant

191. Why did all the disciples except one, climb up to the highest branches of the tree?
   (A) Because they did not know the secret verse.
   (B) Because they wanted to watch the scene of the tiger coming to life, from a distance.
   (C) Because they felt their lives were in danger.
   (D) Because they did not approve of the behaviour of one of their fellows

192. Why were the disciples sent to the forest by the sage?
   (A) He wanted them to be eliminated
   (B) So that the disciple could show them the magic of the secret verse.
   (C) He did not want to teach them anything more.
   (D) To teach them the lesson not to use their learning unsafely.
21.64   Objective English

193. What is message conveyed in the passage?
   (A) A teacher must pass on all his knowledge to others before he dies.
   (B) Knowledge and learning should never be misused.
   (C) Teachers should impart equal knowledge to all their disciples.
   (D) None of these.

194. Why did the sage decide to pass on his secret verse to his disciple?
   (A) So that the cleverest disciple could revive the tiger.
   (B) We wanted to see if the cleverest disciple abided by his instructions.
   (C) He did not want the verse to die with him.
   (D) So that the cleverest disciple could take his place.

195. Why did the clever disciple recite the verse to the dead tiger?
   (A) To carry out the instructions of the sage.
   (B) To flaunt the power of the verse to the other disciples.
   (C) So that the tiger may come back to life.
   (D) So that he could test the power of the verse.

196. How did the other disciples react when the clever disciple decided to bring the tiger back to life?
   (A) They tried to deter him from doing so
   (B) They remained indifferent
   (C) They were quite surprised
   (D) They felt quite happy

197. Who is referred to as wicked and fierce by the author?
   (A) All the disciples
   (B) The tiger
   (C) The sage
   (D) The cleverest disciple

198. In the context of the passage, which statement is false?
   (A) The sage was prejudiced against the clever disciple.
   (B) The sage wanted the disciples to use their learning only for doing good.
   (C) The sage brought the clever disciple back to life.
   (D) The sage taught the secret verse to all his disciples.

Oscar Wilde once remarked, “Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else’s opinions, their lives a mimicry of their passions a quotation.” As he so wryly observed, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation.” The vast majority of us are not who we have been pretending to be, and the lives we’ve been living until now are moulded according to rules and values that are not our own. Most of humanity is stuck in someone else’s discarded chewing gum and, is yet to break free.

Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap, here is your likely portent: your religious conviction are those of your parents or community and your political allegiances conform to the party system that society offer.

These are desirable choices that hold societies together. They make you who you are, you might argue. True, but only if you might argue. True, but only if you are content with admiring the wrapping and never looking inside the box. If you dared to look you’d discover how these basic thoughts originate in a fundamental belief formed during the first years of your life.

Children usually bend their perceptions and interpretations of reality to match those who care for them. They find ways to please in order to receive attention. As they grow up, the issues may change, but the initial patterns of conformity remain ingrained in them. The price for surrendering to consensus is steep. It is nothing less than the loss of individuality. You disengage from the grandness of creation and implode into the holographic illusions humans have come to call reality.

You become one of Oscar Wilde’s other people thinking someone else’s opinions and assuming they are your own.

This condition is virtually universal. It is also the underlying cause of the world as we know it. People cling so tightly to their personal and social identities that they are blinded to anything that does not validate them. The way out is easier than anyone might imagine.

However, very few summon the courage, for it requires them to leave the comfort of their own world and walk alone, unaided by the crutch of dogma. Most people would rather get caught up in the business of earning a living raising a family or helping their community, than deal with the unsettling immensity of all that. Yet it seems that all humans are meant to take this epic journey of discovery at some point in their series of lives on this planet.  [SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

199. In spite of the dismal scenario depicted in the passage, the writer talks of his epic journey of discovery. This discovery pertains to the
   (A) longing for immortality
   (B) Yeanrna for utopia
   (C) quest for excellence
   (D) search for reality
200. The expression ‘holographic illusions’ means
(A) sense of bewilderment  (B) shady dealings
(C) self-created phantasm  (D) artificial images

201. In the context of the passage, children adjust their ideas of reality, so that they
(A) are in conformity with their beloved ones
(B) can modify them according to the need of the situations
(C) may not be considered arrogant
(D) can use them to their advantage

202. Which of these is not true in the context of the passage?
(A) We generally imitate others in everything
(B) People are happy to take on others’ roles
(C) We speak in other people’s voices most of the time
(D) People are genuine in expressing their feelings

203. In the context of the passage, ‘wryly’ means
(A) repulsively  (B) hesitatingly
(C) disapprovingly  (D) unwillingly

204. In the context of the passage, how can humanity get stuck in someone else’s discarded chewing gum?
(A) By using discarded things
(B) By appreciating other’s ideas
(C) By giving preference to others’ views over one’s own views.
(D) By choosing a product which is sponsored by some great personality

205. What does the expression ‘lives a mimicry, passions a quotation’ mean?
(A) Lives an imitation, feelings a borrowing
(B) Lives a sham, feelings a deception
(C) Lives a parody, feelings a repetition
(D) Lives a duplication, feelings a recitation

206. ‘Unless you have been brave enough to forsake this trap’ implies that one has to be.
(A) very pretentious to discard one’s convictions
(B) coaxed to come out of the clutches of tradition.
(C) quite serious to give up the old values
(D) daring enough to break free from the stranglehold of others’ views

207. To which of the following does the picture presented in the passages, not conform?
(A) Adopt a dogmatic approach towards life
(B) Subscribe to others’ views
(C) Profess borrowed conviction
(D) Cast themselves according to their own ways

208. The writer of this passage envisages a world where people will
(A) desire to make these choices which hold the societies together
(B) profess implicit allegiance to social institutions
(C) have the courage to chart their independent course of action
(D) take pride in an unquestioned loyalty to old values

The task which Gandhiji had taken in hand was not only the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes, of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically chaining the mind and attitude of men towards property and at some stage or the other, the ‘haves’ have to yield place to the ‘have-nots’. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by a large through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult if not impossible, to say that the instinct to posses has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse from under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form. This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction.
The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness can neither be suppressed nor eliminated but will grow on what it feeds. Nor will it cease to be such – it is possessiveness, still, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of spiritual values for purely material ones. The paradise of material satisfaction that is sometimes equated with progress these days neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man could be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who ‘have’ for the benefit of all those who ‘have not’ so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict it would become a means and incentive, for the amelioration and progress of society, respectively.

209. The unfinished tasks of Mahatma Gandhi was
(A) fighting against the foreign power  (B) establishment of a peacefully coexistent non-violent society
(C) achievement of political freedom (D) None of these

210. Select the best option to complete the sentence. Gandhi aimed at_____
(A) establishing a non-violent society  (B) universal brotherhood
(C) achieving political freedom  (D) all the above

211. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn the form of a social order.
(A) which is based on conciliation and rapprochement  (B) which is not congenial to the spiritual values of the people
(C) which is based on the coercion and oppression (D) which does not satisfy their basic needs.

212. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?
(A) It is difficult to change the mindset of people towards property.
(B) In the egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of other.
(C) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of maximum freedom for all
(D) In establishing the social order of Gandhiji’s pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes hardly exists.

213. In the context of the passage, what is meant by adoption of the ideal of trusteeship?
(A) The privileged class voluntarily renounces the possessive instinct
(B) Substitution of spiritual values by material values by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.
(C) To equate peace and progress material satisfaction.
(D) ‘haves’ to adopt the ideal for the benefit of the society.

214. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.
(A) The social order of Gandhiji’s vision  (B) The renunciation of the possessive instinct
(C) Material values vs. Spiritual values  (D) Class conflicts in an egalitarian society

215. Answer the following questions in the context of the passage. Why does man value his possessions more than his life?
(A) To get recognition in society  (B) To preserve his name even after death through his possessions.
(C) He has the instinct of possession.  (D) Possessions are essential to lead a comfortable life.

216. Egalitarianism means
(A) violence  (B) inequality
(C) suppression  (D) social and political equality

217. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is false?
(A) Satisfaction of material needs cannot earn peace and progress.
(B) Conflicts between groups and classes are bound to arise.
(C) The instinct of possession causes conflicts.
(D) The instinct of possession can be rooted out completely.

218. In the passage, the metaphor of ‘paradise’ has been given for_____
(A) fulfilling spiritual needs  (B) renunciation of material goods.
(C) taking care of material needs  (D) acquisitive instinct.
Directions: You have two brief passages with 5 to 10 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

In November 1918, he joined Sydenham College as a professor of political economics and worked there for two years. With his little savings, some help from the Maharaja of Kolhapur, and with a loan of five thousand rupees from his friend, Naval Bhathena, he left for England in 1920 to complete his studies in Law and Economics. He resumed his studies at the London School of Economics and kept his terms at Gray’s Institute of Law. He turned his attention to the London Museum where the relics of the saintly and scientific thoughts are preserved, where the ruins of the antique world are displayed and where Karl Marx, Mazzini, Lenin and Savarkar had dug for knowledge and digested it. In the Museum, he pored over books from morning till evening. Time was an important factor with him. To save both money and time, he would go without lunch. After this, the second round of reading begins at his residence. The endless reading would go on till early morning. He told his roommate that his poverty and want of time require him to finish his studies as early as possible.

During these studies in London for his academic eminence, he had not forgotten the real aim in his life. He could not for a minute forget the dumb faces of the untouchables in India. He took up this matter with the Secretary of State for India and also held discussion with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel in London. Neither could he forget the alien political realities of the nation. In a paper read before the Students Union and also in his famous thesis, “The Problem of the Rupees”, he exposed the hollowness of the British policies in India, which caused a stir in the academic world of London and Ambedkar was suspected to be an Indian Revolutionary.

[SSC Stenographer (G-C & D) Exam 2012]

219. Where did Dr Ambedkar teach?
   (A) London School of Econonics.  
   (B) Sydenham College  
   (C) London Museum  
   (D) Gray’s Institute of Law

220. Dr Ambedkar was a teacher of
   (A) Political Economics  
   (B) Law  
   (C) Literature  
   (D) Political Science

221. Who amongst the following was Dr Ambedkar’s benefactor?
   (A) Raja of Kathiawar  
   (B) Queen of England  
   (C) Raja of Kolhapur  
   (D) Lord Gray

222. Name Dr Ambedkar’s friend who helped him to go to England.
   (A) Nawal kishore  
   (B) Karl Marx  
   (C) Lenin  
   (D) Naval Bhathena.

223. Why did Dr Ambedkar try to finish his studies as early as possible?
   (A) Due to illness  
   (B) For lack of resources and time  
   (C) due to adverse climate  
   (D) Due to nostalgia

224. What was Dr Ambedkar’s real aim in life?
   (A) Upliftment of the downtrodden caste.  
   (B) Upliftment of his family  
   (C) Academic eminence  
   (D) Successful career as a lawyer.

225. What was the core slogan raised by Dr Ambedkar?
   (A) Self-awareness amongst the oppressed.  
   (B) Open revolt  
   (C) Pacification of the untouchables.  
   (D) Revolt of the oppressors

226. Where did Dr Ambedkar spend most of his time in London?
   (A) Courtrooms  
   (B) India House  
   (C) Royal House  
   (D) London Museum

227. How many year(s) did Dr Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
   (A) 1 year  
   (B) 2 years  
   (C) 3 years  
   (D) 4 years

228. What did Dr Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
   (A) Marginality of the rulers  
   (B) Infallibility of the British Rule  
   (C) Universal laws of brother hood  
   (D) Holiness of the English policies in India.

Although speech is the most advanced form of communication, there are many ways of communicating without using speech. Signals, signs, symbols and gestures may be found in every known culture. The basic function of a signal is to
impinge upon the environment in such a way that it attracts attention, as for example, the dots and dashes of a telegraph circuit. Coded to refer to speech, the potential for communication is very great. Less adaptable to the codification of words, signs also contain meaning in and of themselves. A stop sign, for example, conveys meaning quickly and conveniently. Symbols are more difficult to describe than either signals or signs because of their intricate relationship with the receiver’s cultural perceptions. In some cultures, applauding in a theatre provides performers with an auditory symbol of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio, television and the telephone are only a few of such means.

229. According to the passage, what is a signal?
   (A) A form of communication used across long distances.
   (B) The cultural perception of communication.
   (C) A type of communication that interrupts the environment.
   (D) A complicated form of communication to describe.

230. Choose the correct statement:
   (A) Speech is the most advanced form of communication.
   (B) Speech is the real form of communication.
   (C) Speech is the basis for communication to occur.
   (D) Speech is dependent upon the advances made by inventors.

231. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.
   (A) Signs and signals.
   (B) Gestural communication
   (C) Speech variations
   (D) Means of communication

232. Why were the telephone radio and TV invented?
   (A) To provide new forms of entertainment.
   (B) It was believed that signs, signals and symbols were obsolete.
   (C) It was difficult to understand symbols.
   (D) People wanted to communicate across long distances.

233. This passage explains that _____
   (A) Symbols are the easiest to interpret.
   (B) Signals, signs, symbols and gestures are forms of communication.
   (C) Significance of waving and handshaking is different in different cultures.
   (D) Different cultures have different signs and symbols.

Directions: You have one brief passage with five questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

Once there lived an old man who had a bag of gold. He was foolish. He dug a hole in the ground and put the bag of gold into the hole. Then he covered the hole with a stone. He used to visit the place nearly every day. He would take away the stone and put his fingers into the hole. Then he would touch the gold and feel very happy.

One day he took the stone away and put his fingers into the hole. How angry and sad he was when he discovered that his treasure was not there. The old man went to a friend and sadly told him the story. His friend said, “There is no reason for you to be sad. You gold was useless to you. You still have the hole. You can visit it whenever you like. All you have to do is to imagine that your treasure is still there.”

234. The old man visited the place where he has kept the gold hidden.
   (A) every day
   (C) almost every day
   (B) once a week
   (D) as often as possible

235. The old man hid the gold
   (A) in a secret chamber
   (B) in a bank locker
   (C) underground
   (D) in an unknown place

236. The old man was pleased when he
   (A) used the gold
   (B) touched the gold
   (C) added to the gold
   (D) gave away the gold
237. The friend told the old man that
(A) he had not lost anything  
(B) he would get back his gold  
(C) he should complain to the police  
(D) he should not have hidden it in a hole

238. The friend’s words possibly made the old man
(A) happy  
(B) angry  
(C) relieved  
(D) excited

Directions: You have two brief passage with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

The art of story-telling is not dead, and it will not be allowed to die. The invention of printing, literacy and the average man’s increasing enslavement to the visual media in recent decades threaten to stamp out the art altogether. It faces a threat now even in Indian homes, at least in urban areas, where it has been kept alive for centuries by indulgent grandmothers using the tales of princes, princesses and flying horses for lullaby. [SSC FCI Grade-III Exam 2012]

239. Which/Who of the following have kept this art alive for centuries?
(A) Invention of printing and progress of literacy.  
(B) changes in man’s likes and dislikes  
(C) Indulgent grandmothers.  
(D) Urban people in India.

240. Why is it necessary to keep the art alive?
(A) There is a heavy demand for it.  
(B) It deals with stories of prices, princesses and flying horses.  
(C) Children love to listen to stories.  
(D) All grandmothers like to tell stores.

241. ‘art’ as used in the paragraph refers to
(A) a habit of grandmothers  
(B) story-telling  
(C) stores from epics  
(D) artificial way of story telling

242. ‘tales’ in this paragraph relate to
(A) stories of competition held in schools.  
(B) bedtime stores  
(C) stories of princes, princesses and flying horses  
(D) tragic stories

243. According to the passage, the threat to story-telling is the result of
(A) invention of printing, literacy and man’s enslavement to visual media  
(B) invention of new methods of entertainment  
(C) lack of interest in telling stories and listening to the stores.  
(D) unwillingness of urban people to tell stories

The common people have a way of laughing at their own misfortunes. They can also laugh at their oppressors. Satire became a habit with them while they groaned under the oppression of kings, priests and plutocrats. In contemporary India, the politician and the bureaucrat are the ones they take their revenge upon. There is much humour in Indian proverbs. Even the Gods are not spared. There is a special form of worship called ninda-stuti, praise by dispraise.

Real humour in India, as elsewhere, is contained within the different languages and it is difficult for Indians of one region to understand the humour of another.

India is also, by tradition, a class-ridden and hierarchical society. Excessive reverence is shown to elders and to those in authority, though this may be changing. Sons and daughters don’t usually joke with their parents and vice-versa; a boss can’t afford to be seen in a mood of levity with his employees; the landlord wouldn’t dream, of sharing a joke with his peasant laborers. The path to wit and humour is strewn with pitfalls. With Indian intellectuals, solemnity is a motto. Many of them wouldn’t be seen dead with a joke, and the higher they go in the cerebral scale, the drier they become. [SSC FCI Grade-III Exam 2012]

244. Who does not oppress the commoner?
(A) Authors  
(B) Plutocrats  
(C) Bureaucrats  
(D) Politicians

245. Who laughs at their own misfortunes?
(A) Intellectuals  
(B) Commoners  
(C) Politicians  
(D) Kings
246. Whom do the commoners laugh at?
   (A) Misfortunes
   (B) Oppressors
   (C) Intellectuals
   (D) Writers

247. ‘Cerebral scale’ means
   (A) a device to measure height
   (B) a device to measure intelligence
   (C) intellectual ability
   (D) head massager

248. Who becomes drier in the matter of wit?
   (A) the greater intellectual
   (B) the lesser intellectual
   (C) The commoner
   (D) an employee

249. According to the passage, the Indian intellectuals are, by nature
   (A) the rulers
   (B) the bureaucrats
   (C) the youngsters
   (D) the common public

250. Satire became a habit for
   (A) witty
   (B) solemn
   (C) humorous
   (D) rich

251. A plutocrat is
   (A) a bureaucrat
   (B) an alien
   (C) a labourer
   (D) rich

252. A ‘ninda-stuti’ is
   (A) a dispraise by praise
   (B) a hymn
   (C) a praise by dispraise
   (D) a proverb

253. Who often find themselves at the end of the common people’s sarcastic wit?
   (A) Sons and daughters
   (B) parents and elders
   (C) Labourers
   (D) Politicians and bureaucrats

Directions: You have following three brief Passages with 10 questions in each Passage, Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

It may be asked, “In what respect do speeches differ from the pamphlet of a magazine article?” There is an essential difference. Speech has human element lacking in the written word, because speech communication happens between the speaker and his audience face to face. This fact should be ever present to the speaker’s mind both when preparing and delivering the speech. People addressed each other by word of mouth long before they wrote. Speech therefore, is more primitive and human than written matter. Public speaking not only admits but demands characteristics which would be blemishes in compositions intended to be read. The attention of the audience must be held, arguments repeated, and free use made of analogies and illustrations. For this reason, good speakers are often bad writers, while good writers are rarely effective speakers. A speech is a transitory, evanescent, episodic production depending for its immediate effect not only upon the matter but upon the delivery which enables the great speaker to sway his hearers. From their point of view, personality is the thing that counts for most. In written compositions it stands for little or nothing. The quality of the written word is the only thing that matters. The author may be repulsive but he is invisible. He looks at you only through the printed page. The speaker is judged by what he is or what he appears to be. No man can achieve wide distinction as a speaker unless he can impress an audience face to face. That is the acid test of oratory high or low. That is how the speaker makes his reputation.

[SSC FCI Grade-III Exam 2012]

254. What, according to the author, is the difference between speech and written communication?
   (A) Speech is more personalized and human than written communication.
   (B) Speech is more persuasive
   (C) Written communication is less powerful than speech
   (D) Speech came much later than written communication

255. In the context of the passage, what is more important for a successful speech?
   (A) Fluency
   (B) Oratory
   (C) Personality
   (D) Articulation
256. Which of the following is the essential characteristic of public speaking?
   (A) Repetition of arguments  
   (B) Giving analogies  
   (C) Holding the attention of the listeners  
   (D) All the above

257. Which of the following statements is not a characteristic of speech?
   (A) Speech is face to face communication  
   (B) Speech is transient  
   (C) Speech has a human element  
   (D) Speech has a more long lasting impact than writing.

258. According to the author of the passage, how did primitive people communicate with each other?
   (A) By word of mouth  
   (B) By gestures  
   (C) By writing letter  
   (D) Sign language

259. In written communication, what matters most is
   (A) Personality of the writer  
   (B) Style  
   (C) Quality of writing  
   (D) Vocabulary used

260. In the printed page, the author remains.
   (A) Persuasive  
   (B) Invisible  
   (C) All pervasive  
   (D) Interactive

261. Why are good speakers often bad writers?
   (A) They do not know how to write.  
   (B) They speak too fast  
   (C) They repeat arguments  
   (D) They are not precise and to the point

262. Which part of speech is the italicised word “That is the acid test of oratory”?
   (A) Verb  
   (B) Noun  
   (C) Adjective  
   (D) Adverb

263. Choose the most suitable title for passage.
   (A) Oratory  
   (B) Speech verses Writing  
   (C) The invisible author  
   (D) Face to face communication

Economists, ethicists and business experts persuade us that honesty is the best policy, but their evidence is weak. We hoped to find data that would support their theories and thus, perhaps, encourage higher standards of business behaviour. To our surprise, their pet theories failed to stand up, Treachery, we found, can pay. There is no compelling economic reason to tell the truth or keep one’s word. Punishment for the treacherous in the real world is neither swift nor sure.

Honesty is, in fact, primarily a moral choice. Business people do tell themselves that, in the long run, they will do well by doing good. But there is little factual or logical basis for this conviction. Without values, without a basic preference of right over wrong, trust based on such delusion would crumble in the face of temptation. Most of us choose virtue because we want to believe in ourselves and because others respect and believe us

And due to this, we should be happy. We can be proud of a system in which people are honest because they want to be, not because they have to be. Materially, too, trust based on morality provides great advantages. It allows us to join in great and exciting enterprises that we could never undertake if we relied on economic incentives alone. Economists tell us that trust is enforced in the market place through retaliation and reputation. If you violate a trust, your victim is apt to seek revenge and others are likely to stop doing business with you, at least under favorable terms. A man or woman with a reputation for fair dealing will prosper. Therefore, profit maximisers are honest. This sounds plausible enough until you look for concrete examples. Cases that apparently demonstrate the awful consequence of trust turn out to be few and weak, while evidence that treachery can pay seems compelling.

[SSC FCI Grade-III Exam 2012]
267. According to the author, what makes the businessmen to be honest in their dealings?

(A) Businessmen are conscientious
(B) Businessmen choose to be honest of their own accord.
(C) Businessmen are temperamentally
(D) Businessmen are afraid of being punished if they are dishonest.

268. According to the author, which of the following is the reason for being honest in business?

(A) It makes a person self-seeking.  (B) It satisfies one’s ego.
(C) It makes one famous  (D) None of these

269. In the context of the passage, what is the material advantage of being honest?

(A) It makes one undertake activities which may not be economically attractive.
(B) It enables one to make profit.
(C) It makes one honest for the sake of honesty
(D) It makes one have contacts for making profit.

270. Which of the following best describes what the author is trying to point through the last sentence ‘cases that.............compelling’

(A) The consequences of dishonesty.  (B) Theories which seem to be false.
(C) Economist’s predictions are correct.  (D) The contradiction in real life.

271. Why do businessmen, according to economists, remain honest?

(A) A businessmen can make more money if they are dishonest.
(B) Dishonest businessmen cannot stay in business for long.
(C) Dishonest businessmen have no respect in society.
(D) Dishonest businessmen succeed only for a short while.

272. In the context of the passage, which of the following statement is false?

(A) Economists believe that all business are dishonest
(B) Honesty pays in the long run.
(C) Honest businessmen command respect in society.
(D) All dishonest people are not exposed sooner or later.

273. In the context of the passage the sentence, “Therefore profit maximisers are honest men” means:

(A) The more profit you make the more honest you are.  (B) Honest people make the most profit.
(C) All profiteers are honest.  (D) Honest people try to maximize their profits.

274. Grinding pauperism means:

(A) oppression  (B) extreme poverty
(C) mental suffering  (D) agony

275. In the context of the passage, pauperism and moral degradation:

(A) cause and effect relationship  (B) are two sides of the same coin
(C) have a recursive relationship  (D) are independent of each other
276. The right to live implies:
   (A) freedom from anxiety
   (B) moral and material progress
   (C) the right to food, clothing and house
   (D) All the above

277. According to the passage, the phrase ‘No thought for the morrow’ means:
   (A) think of the present
   (B) freedom from worry
   (C) absence of starvation
   (D) orderliness

278. Test of orderliness, in the context of the passage, means:
   (A) moral up gradation
   (B) employment for all
   (C) absence of diseases
   (D) freedom from starvation

279. The phrase ‘material affluence’ means
   (A) power of money
   (B) possession of riches
   (C) above the poverty line
   (D) addiction to wealth

280. The opposite of rolling in riches means:
   (A) grinding pauperism
   (B) possession of riches
   (C) material comforts
   (D) poverty

281. The passage seems to be a chapter from
   (A) a history book
   (B) a religious discourse
   (C) an autobiography
   (D) an article from a literary journal

282. The closing sentence of the passage:
   (A) illustrates the first sentence
   (B) logically concludes the passage
   (C) is the key sentence
   (D) contradicts the first opening sentence

283. The title that best expresses the ideas of the passage is:
   (A) spiritual advancement and materialism go hand in hand
   (B) material gains and moral gains are antagonistic
   (C) the evils of materialism
   (D) riches lead to discontentment

Directions: You have eight brief passages with 5/10 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

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 that 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.

[SSC Exam 2011]

284. 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

285. 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.
286. Why can’t he be logger exist without his bread?
(A) He will die without food
(B) He can’t grow wheat
(C) Without cutting tress he can’t earn money; can’t buy his meals.
(D) There won’t be enough trees to cut

287. 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

288. 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.

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 does 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.

[SSC Exam 2011]

289. 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

290. 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.

291. Talking about health all the time makes people
(A) Always suffer from imaginary illnesses
(B) sometimes suffer than imaginary illnesses
(C) rarely suffer from imaginary illnesses
(D) often suffer from imaginary illnesses

292. 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

293. The passage tells me
(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

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 recognise 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’ anos 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 of 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 upswelling 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.

294. Meteorologists took time to understand El Nino because
(A) It was neither a disaster nor a boon for the people living desert areas.
(B) They recognized it as an atmospheric equivalent and hence called it Southern Oscillation.
(C) They suffered from lack of knowledge about El Nino as they were not scientifically advanced.
(D) All of the above

295. El Nino in a layman language is
(A) A natural disaster
(B) Southern Oscillation
(C) A weather event
(D) None of the above

296. What are the two types of landscapes that are affected by El Nino?
(A) Coastal areas and sea
(B) Tropical shores and land
(C) Deserts and oceans
(D) All of the above

297. Which word in Para 3 is the antonym for – ‘Fertile’?
(A) Matted
(B) Abundance
(C) Barren
(D) None of the above

298. What, according to the author, is a positive effect of El Nino?
(A) It causes changes in atmosphere
(B) It results in vegetation on barren lands.
(C) It comes around Christmas
(D) It is regarded as manna.

299. How can we say that El Nino proves to be a bane for South American coast?
(A) It causes an upswelling of rich nutrients making it the most productive in the world.
(B) It causes the destruction of many marine species such as anchoveta.
(C) It warms up normally cold surface waters off causing heavy rains
(D) It enhances warmth around every Christmas

300. The ‘years of abundance’ is when
(A) El Nino occurs during Christmas
(B) The deserts are matted green
(C) Marine species is destroyed
(D) None of the above

301. The phrase, ‘damning effect’ means
(A) Negative effects
(B) Destructive effects
(C) Full effects
(D) Disrupting effects

302. People today, pray to God to keep
(A) Rains and droughts away
(B) Drought away
(C) El Nino away
(D) El Nino and droughts away

303. The word which means –‘equal in value, power and meaning’ is
(A) Unusual
(B) Current
(C) Equivalent
(D) Appear

There is a general consensus that ‘International Understanding’ need not 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 in 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 Organisation have been
prescribed by most of the universities and these contain content which has a direct or indirect bearing on promoting UNESCO ideals.

304. 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

305. Which phrase from the passage means – “combined with the curriculum”?
   (A) Intelligently and imaginatively used in the curriculum
   (B) Can be prescribed in the curriculum
   (C) Woven into the curriculum
   (D) None of the above

306. 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

307. Which word out of the given options means – ‘feeling of most people’?
   (A) Promote
   (B) Numerous
   (C) Bearing
   (D) Consensus

308. Which word from the passage is the opposite of the word – narrow?
   (A) Concern
   (B) Broad
   (C) Direct
   (D) None of the above

309. Find the word from the passage which means – advised.
   (A) Prescribed
   (B) Proposed
   (C) Conformed
   (D) Presented

310. Pick out the name of the subject which deals with ‘the study society’.
   (A) Political Science
   (B) Social Science
   (C) Sociology
   (D) Life Science

311. 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.

312. The implied meaning of Para 3 is
   (A) Most of the universities have prescribed learning of International Understanding.
   (B) The subject International Understanding is based on the UNESCO ideals.
   (C) International Understanding is to be taught only at under-graduate and post-graduate levels.
   (D) International Understanding contains subjects like International Relations, International Law and International Organization.

313. Pick out most probable meaning of the phrase: ‘most profitably used’.
   (A) Most fruitfully used
   (B) Most rewardingly used
   (C) Most valuably used
   (D) Most commercially used

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 constellation 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 80-94 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 “increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening,” become “a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults,” build
Reading Comprehension

institutions as mildlifers, and “emerge as busy mildlifers, 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. [SSC Exam 2011]

314. What is the assumption made by Strauss and Howe?
(A) Alternate generations live similar lives.
(B) Four generation co-exist at one and the same time.
(C) The cycles of generations share some common features and moods.
(D) Each constellational era corresponds to recurring types of historical events and moods.

315. What is the dissimilarity between adjacent generations?
(A) Adjacent generations do not live similar lives.
(B) Each generation focuses on its specific traits.
(C) Adjacent generations are not influenced by each other.
(D) Adjacent generations are not in touch with each other.

316. According to the passage which of the following statements can be inferred?
(A) Idealists are one generation younger than the Reactives.
(B) Adaptives are elders when Civics are mildlifers.
(C) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths
(D) Reactives are one generation than the Civies.

317. According to the passage, what happens to the Civic generation as its members enter midlife?
(A) it is attacked by Idealists who are coming of age
(B) It is attacked by Idealists who are visionary elders.
(C) It is attacked by Adaptives who are rising adults
(D) If is attacked by Adaptives who are youths.

319. 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.

320. 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.

321. The shepherd went to Rome in a
(A) Palanquin
(B) Boat
(C) Cart
(D) Coach

322. 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.

323. 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.
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. [SSC Exam 2011]

324. A state of decadence has come about because of
   (A) Indiscriminate exploitation of resources     (B) Half-hearted attempts
   (C) Natural disasters                           (D) None of the above

325. 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

326. Implication means
   (A) After effects
   (B) Consequences
   (C) Wrong doing
   (D) Causes

327. The theme of the Passage is
   (A) Environmental degradation
   (B) Environmental pollution
   (C) Crisis faced by the modern world
   (D) All of the above

328. Industrialization has resulted in
   (A) Overpopulation
   (B) Crowding of cities
   (C) Migration of people to the cities
   (D) Both (B) and (C)

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. Hybrid 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 hybrids 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 tyres made of a stiff material which rolls easily and prevents drag on the vehicle. Since hybrid vehicles use less gasoline then 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. [SSC Exam 2011]

329. 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

330. 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 conventional rely on one.

331. 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 environmentally friendly.

332. ‘Regenerative’ most closely means
(A) Restorative
(B) Electric
(C) Gasoline
(D) Powerful

333. 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 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

Directions: In these questions, you have one brief passage with 5 questions following the passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

India records the world’s highest per capita incidence of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, typhoid and hepatitis, in spite of which concern for safe, drinking water is still abysmally low even among educated Indians. This alarming indifference was borne out in a survey conducted by market research agency Research International Ltd. based on a study of 3,000 households spread across all major cities India. The survey found that over 73 percent of all households in the highest income categories (SEC A & B) drink tap water without boiling it and as many as 55 percent of the same group drink tap water after filtration through a cloth, but without boiling. Though every school child knows that unboiled tap water contains unseen disease causing germs, and is unsafe to drink, the high level of indifference to boiling water will come as a surprise to many. Comments Dr S.S. Narvekar, Deputy Director, Directorate of Health Services, Government of Maharashtra. “We regularly monitor water quality in all major urban centres in this State. During 1995–96, we found that 9,730 out of 159,233 samples of water were contaminated with disease causing organisms, representing a high 6.11 per cent of the total number of samples collected and analysed. This is an alarmingly high level of contamination considering that Maharastra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence, during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised.”

334. According to the passage, unboiled tap water contains _______
(A) Impurities
(B) Chemicals
(C) Germs
(D) Waste matter

335. During rainy season, drinking water should be:
(A) Cleaned
(B) Sanitised
(C) Stored
(D) Used

336. There is a high level of ______ to boiling water.
(A) Interest
(B) Indifference
(C) Care
(D) Curiosity

337. In the highest income categories, the number of people who drink tap water without boiling it is:
(A) About half of the households.
(B) All the households.
(C) Nearly three fourths of the households.
(D) One fourth of the households.

338. In India the concern for safe drinking water is:
(A) Very low
(B) Good
(C) Enough
(D) More than, expected
UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In this section you have five short passages. After each passage, you will find some questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answer based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.

A little man beside me was turning over the pages of a magazine quickly and nervously. Opposite me there was a young mother who was trying to restrain her son from making a noise. The boy had obviously grown weary of waiting. He had placed an ashtray on the floor and was making aeroplane noises as he waved a pencil in his hands. Near him, an old man was fast asleep, snoring quickly to himself and the boy’s mother was afraid that sooner or later her son would wake the gentleman up.

339. The noise was made by
(A) the old man.  (B) the aeroplane.
(C) the little man.  (D) the boy.

340. The person who was the least disturbed was the
(A) observer.  (B) son.
(C) old man.  (D) little man.

341. The factor common to all the people was that they were all
(A) watching a film.  (B) waiting for something.
(C) looking at the little boy’s playfulness.  (D) reading magazine.

342. Among those present the one who appeared to be most bored was the
(A) child.  (B) little man.
(C) old man.  (D) mother.

A man had two blacksmiths for his neighbours. Their names were Pengu and Shengu. The man was greatly troubled by the noise of their hammers. He decided to talk to them. The next day he called both of them and offered Rs. 100 each, if they found new huts for themselves. They took the money and agreed to find new huts for themselves. The next morning he woke up again to the sound of their hammers. He went out to see why the blacksmiths hadn’t found new huts and he discovered that Pengu and Shengu had kept their promise. They had exchanged their huts.

343. The man was troubled because
(A) the blacksmiths always fought with each others.  (B) the blacksmiths’ hammers made a lot of noise.
(C) he was afraid of blacksmiths.  (D) the blacksmiths did not do their work properly.

344. The man gave them money because
(A) the blacksmiths were poor.  (B) the blacksmiths had asked him for money.
(C) he did not want them to make a noise.  (D) he wanted them to find new huts.

345. The man went out of his house because
(A) he wanted to fight with the blacksmiths.  (B) he wanted to ask the blacksmiths to stop the noise.
(C) he wanted to find out why they hadn’t found new huts.  (D) he wanted his money back from the blacksmiths.

346. The man came to know that
(A) the blacksmiths were not in their huts.  (B) the blacksmiths had exchanged huts.
(C) the blacksmiths were going away.  (D) the blacksmiths had not kept their promise.

The tigress was a mile away and the ground between her and us was densely wooded, scattered over with great rocks and cut up by a number of deep ravines, but the tigress could cover distance well within the half-hour – if she wanted to. The question I had to decide was, whether or not I should try to call her. If I called and she heard me, and came while it was still daylight and gave me a chance to shoot her, all would be well; on the other hand, if she came and did not give me a shot, some of us would not reach camp. For we had nearly two miles to go and the path the whole way ran thought heavy jungle.

347. According to the author
(A) the tigress wanted to cover the distance within the half-hour.
(B) the tigress did not wish to cover the distance within the half-hour.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]
348. The author says, “Some of us would not reach camp”, because
(A) it was two miles away.
(B) the tigress would kill some of them.
(C) the path is not suitable for walking.
(D) the ground was scattered over with great rocks.

349. The author found it difficult to decide the question because
(A) he was afraid.
(B) the tigress was only a mile away.
(C) the ground between them was densely wooded.
(D) there was uncertainty about the reaction of the tigress to his call.

350. The time available to the author for shooting the tigress was
(A) the whole day.
(B) one night.
(C) a few hours.
(D) thirty minutes.

351. When the author says ‘all would be well’, he means
(A) that they would be able to hide themselves in the heavy jungle.
(B) that the tigress would run away to the deep ravines.
(C) that they would be able to shoot her down without difficulty.
(D) that they would be able to return in daylight.

After lunch, I felt at a loose end and roamed about the little flat. It suited us well enough when mother was with me, but now that I was by myself, it was too large and I’d moved the dining room table into my bedroom. That was now the only room I used: It has all the furniture I needed: a brass bedstead, a dressing table, some cane chairs whose seats had more

352. The flat did not really suit him anymore because
(A) the rooms were too small.
(B) he was living on his own now.
(C) his mother needed too much rooms.
(D) the flat itself was too little.

353. He did not look after the rest of the flat because
(A) he did not use it.
(B) the bedroom was much too large.
(C) he needed only the brass bedstead.
(D) he had too much furniture.

354. “…… now I was by myself it was too large”. The word it here refers to
(A) the dining room table.
(B) the dining room.
(C) the bedroom.
(D) the flat.

355. From the passage we learn that the writer was
(A) scared of living alone in the flat.
(B) dissatisfied with the flat.
(C) satisfied with the space in his bedroom.
(D) an eccentric person.

356. “After lunch I felt at a loose end” means
(A) he had nothing specific to do.
(B) had a rope with a loose end.
(C) had much work to do.
(D) had a feeling of anxiety.

The overwhelming vote given by the greater part of the public has far been in favour of films which pass the time easily and satisfy that part of our imagination which depends on the more obvious kind of daydreams. We make up for what we secretly regard as our deficiencies by watching the stimulating adventures of the other people who are stronger, more effective, or more beautiful than we are. The conventional stars act out our daydreams for us in a constant succession of exciting situations set in the open spaces, in the jungles or in the underworld of great cities which abounds in crime and violence. We would not dare to be in such situations but the situations are very exciting to watch since our youth is being spent in day-to-day routine of school, office or home.

357. According to the passage, most of us prefer films which
(A) overwhelm our imagination.
(B) depict our times.
(C) fulfill our secret wishes.
(D) appeal to our reason.

358. By watching thrilling adventures in films we make up for
(A) the effectiveness of our desires.
(B) the shortcomings in our life.
(C) the stimulation of our everyday life.
(D) the influence which we don’t have.
21.82  ■  Objective English

359. Film stars present situations
   (A) which are familiar to us, the city dwellers.       (B) which we have seen only in jungles.
   (C) which we meet every day at work.              (D) which excite us.

360. Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we are aware that
   (A) we are weak and plain.                       (B) we are both powerful and handsome.
   (C) we are as strong as film heroes.             (D) we are more beautiful than film stars.

361. The daily life of students, office-goers and housewives is
   (A) full of new adventures.                      (B) the same dull repetition.
   (C) stimulating to their imagination.            (D) very exciting to them.

Directions: Read the following passage and answer the items that follow.

Robert and I went out to shoot one day last April, and all would have been well if a fox had not crossed our path as we were leaving the village. Robert, as you know, is a poor Shikari with little knowledge of the jungle-folk, and when after seeing the fox, I suggested we should turn round and go home, he laughed at me and said it was child’s talk to say that a fox would bring us bad luck. So we continued on our way. We had started when the stars were paling and near Garuppu, I fired at a chital stag and unaccountably missed it. Later Robert broke the wing of a peafowl, but though we chased the wounded bird as hard as we could it got away in the long grass, where we lost it. Thereafter, though we combed the jungle we saw nothing to shoot, and towards the evening we turned our faces towards home.  

362. The writer calls Robert a poor Shikari because:
   (A) Robert is a poor man.                        (B) Robert lacks courage.
   (C) Robert is old.                               (D) Robert has no understanding of the behaviour of wild animals.

363. When Robert and the writer went out to shoot:
   (A) it was still very dark                       (B) it was just before daybreak
   (C) the sun was rising                           (D) it was late in the evening.

364. The writer decided to continue with Robert because:
   (A) games were plentiful in the forest          (B) he did not give up hope
   (C) he did not like to leave Robert alone       (D) he did not like Robert to think that he was superstitious.

365. Which of the following statements may be assumed to be true from the information in the passage?
   (A) Robert and the writer were lazybones.        (B) They did not hunt for the whole day.
   (C) They had bad luck that day.                  (D) The games were chased away by a fox.

Directions: Read the following short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on what is stated or implied in the passages. Answer the questions that follow each passage.

Vehicles do not move about the roads for mysterious reasons of their own. They move only because people want them to move in connection with the activities which the people are engaged in. Traffic is therefore a ‘function of activities’, and because, in towns, activities mainly take place in buildings, traffic in towns in a ‘function of buildings’. The implications of this line of reasoning are inescapable.

366. Line 1 of the passage means that vehicles move on the roads
   (A) for reasons difficult to understand.         (B) to serve specific purposes of people.
   (C) in a haphazard fashion.                     (D) in ways beyond our control

367. The author says that traffic is a ‘function of activities’. He means that
   (A) human activities are taking place.           (B) human activities are dependent on traffic.
   (C) traffic is not dependent on human activities. (D) traffic is connected with human activates.

368. The author suggests by his argument that
   (A) to regulate traffic more policemen have to be employed. (B) to regulate activities, traffic has to be controlled.
(C) to regulate traffic, buildings have to be taken into consideration.
(D) to understand the traffic problem we must examine the social context in which it is found.

369. By ‘this line of reasoning’, author means
(A) the idea contained in this line. (B) the idea contained in any one line of his argument.
(C) the manner of arguing. (D) this row of printed characters.

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operations research experts. Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country’s economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage.

370. According to the author, the function of the government of a country is to
(A) ensure the progress of science in all directions.
(B) encourage mainly agricultural production.
(C) redistribute the wealth of the community.
(D) promote economic growth and proper utilization of resources.

371. Government needs the help of
(A) scientists engaged in theoretical research only.
(B) scientists who belong to different disciplines.
(C) social scientists only.
(D) scientist with a wide general knowledge.

372. The author states that a country’s economy is
(A) strengthened by the contribution of science to agriculture and industry.
(B) entirely dependent on its agriculture.
(C) chiefly based on the efficiency of its industry.
(D) closely related to the industry of its people.

373. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
(A) Environmental science is the most important of sciences.
(B) The community as a whole is dependent on industry.
(C) The government is unnecessarily interfering with science and technology.
(D) Science and technology are increasingly coming under the control of the government.

Directions: Read the following passages and answer the items that follow.
Those responsible for teaching young people have resorted to a variety of means to make their pupils learn. The earliest of these was the threat of punishment. This meant that the pupil who was slow, careless or inattentive risked either physical chastisement or the loss of some expected privilege. Learning was thus associated with fear. At a later period, pupils were encouraged to learn in the hope of some kind of reward. This often took the form of marks awarded for work done and sometimes of prizes given at the end of the year to the best scholar. Such a system appealed to the competitive spirit, but was just as depressing as the older system for the slow pupil.

In the nineteenth century sprang up a new type of teacher, convinced that learning was worthwhile for its own sake and that the young pupil’s principal stimulus should neither be anxiety to avoid a penalty nor ambition to win a reward, but sheer desire to learn. Interest, direct or indirect, became the keyword of instruction. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]

374. The educational system which caused fear in the pupil’s mind was based on:
(A) rewards (B) labour
(C) punishment (D) competition

375. The system based on rewards satisfied all except
(A) the slow pupil (B) the very intelligent pupil
(C) the laborious pupil (D) the causal pupil

376. The system which appealed to the competitive spirit in the pupils was largely based on:
(A) punishment (B) marks
(C) chastisement (D) cash prizes
On a surface which is free from obstacles, such as a clear road or a path, only two or three species of snakes can hope to catch up with a human being, even if they are foolish to try. A snake seems to move very fast but its movements are deceptive. In spite of the swift, wave-like motions of its body, the snake crawls along the ground at no more than the speed of man’s walk. It may, however, have an advantage inside a jungle, where the progress of a man is obstructed by thorny bushes. But in such places, the footsteps of a man are usually more than enough to warn snakes to keep away. Although they have no ears of the usual kind, they can feel slight vibrations of the ground through their bodies, and thus get an early warning of danger.

An earthquake comes like a thief in the night, without warning. It was necessary, therefore, to invent instruments that neither slumbered nor slept. Some devices were quite simple. One, for instance, consisted of rods of various lengths and thicknesses which would stand up on end like ninepins. When a shock came it shook the rigid table upon which these stood. If it were gentle, only the more unstable rods fell. If it were severe, then all fell. Thus the rods, by falling and by the direction in which they fell, recorded for the slumbering scientist, the strength of a shock that was too weak to waken him and the direction from which it came.

But instruments far more delicate than that were needed if any really serious advance was to be made. The ideal to be aimed at was to devise an instrument that could record with a pen on paper the movements of the ground or of the table, as the quake passed by. While I write, my pen moves but the paper keeps still. With practice, no doubt, I could, in time, learn to write by holding the pen still while the paper moved. That sounds a silly suggestion, but that that was precisely the idea adopted in some of the early instruments (seismometers) for recording earthquake waves. But when table, penholder and paper are all moving how is it possible to write legibly? The key to a solution of that problem lay in an everyday

377. The snake has an advantage over men inside a jungle, because there:
   (A) It can crawl faster.
   (B) It gets advance warning.
   (C) Man’s movement is obstructed.
   (D) It is dark inside a jungle.

378. What helps the snakes to receive advance warning is their sensitivity to
   (A) obstacles in the path.
   (B) smell of other beings.
   (C) sounds made by other beings.
   (D) movements of other beings.

This rule of always trying to do things as well as one can do them has an important bearing upon the problem of ambition. No man or woman should be without ambition, which is the inspiration of activity. But if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one’s own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result. If one imagines that one can do everything better than other people, then envy and jealousy, those twin monsters, will come to sadden one’s days. But if one concentrates one’s attention upon developing one’s own special capacities, the things one is best at, then one does not worry over much if other people are more successful.

379. Which one of the following alternatives brings out the meaning of ‘to have a bearing upon’ clearly?
   (A) to have an effect on
   (B) to carry the weight on oneself
   (C) to put up with
   (D) to decrease friction

380. Which one of the following statements is correct?
   (A) There is a close relationship between ambition and activity.
   (B) Ambition and activity belong to two different areas.
   (C) Ambition is useless.
   (D) Activity is responsible for ambition.

381. The statements “if one allows ambition to drive one to attempt things which are beyond one’s own personal capacity, then unhappiness will result”, means that:
   (A) One must always try to do less than one’s capacity.
   (B) One must always try to do more than one’s capacity.
   (C) Ambition must be consistent with one’s capacity.
   (D) There should be no ambition at all.

382. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?
   (A) One must do everything as well as one can.
   (B) One must try to be better than others.
   (C) One must try to be better than others.
   (D) One must continuously worry about others.

383. Which one of the following statements can be assumed to be true?
   (A) It is good to imagine oneself as being better than others.
   (B) One should not imagine oneself always to be better than others.
   (C) All persons have equal capacity.
   (D) One should have more ambition than others.
observation. Why does a person standing in a bus or train tend to fall when a sudden start is made? It is because his feet move on, but his head stays still.

384. The passage says that early instruments for measuring earthquakes were:
(A) faulty in design  (B) expensive
(C) not sturdy    (D) not sensitive enough

385. Why was it necessary to invent instruments to observe an earthquake?
(A) Because an earthquake comes like a thief in the night.
(B) To make people alert about earthquakes during their conscious as well as unconscious hours.
(C) To prove that we are technically advanced.
(D) To experiment with the control of man over nature.

386. A simple device which consisted of rods that stood up on end like ninepins was replaced by a more sophisticated one because it failed:
(A) to measure a gentle earthquake.
(B) to measure a severe earthquake.
(C) to record that direction of the earthquake.
(D) to record the facts with a pen on paper.

387. The everyday observation referred to in the passage relates to:
(A) a moving bus or train.
(B) the sudden start of a bus.
(C) the tendency of a standing person to fall when a bus or train moves suddenly.
(D) people standing in a bus or train.

388. The early seismometers adopted the idea that in order to record the earthquake, it is:
(A) the pen that should move just as it moves when we write on paper.
(B) the pen that should stay still and the paper should move.
(C) both pen and paper that should move.
(D) neither pen nor paper that should move.

Directions: Read the passage and answer these questions:

It has often been said that the scale of natural phenomena in India and her total dependence on the monsoon, have helped to form the character of her people. Even today, major disasters, such as flood, famine and plague, are hard to check, and in older times, their control was almost impossible. Many other ancient civilizations, such as those of the Greeks Romans and Chinese, had to contend hard winters, which encouraged sturdiness and resourcefulness. India, on the other hand, was blessed by a bounteous Nature, who demanded little of man in return for sustenance, but in her terrible anger could not be appeased by any human effort. Hence it has been suggested, the Indian character has tended to quietism, accepting fortune and misfortune alike without complaint.

389. The author’s main argument is:
(A) description of natural phenomena of India
(B) unpredictability of Indian monsoon
(C) correlation between the climate and the character of the inhabitants of a region
(D) hardships caused by natural calamities.

390. Which one of the following civilizations did not have to face hardships due to bad winter?
(A) Indian  (B) Greek
(C) Chinese (D) Roman

391. The expression “India, on the other hand, we blessed by a bounteous nature ………” means
(A) Indian soil is fertile.
(B) India is a land of flora and fauna.
(C) Indian people have been rewarded more generously by nature in proportion to their efforts.
(D) Indian soil is suited for growing variety of crops.

392. Which trait of Indian character has been formed by the monsoon?
(A) Fatalism  (B) Sturdiness
(C) Asceticism (D) Epicureanism
**Directions:** Read the following passage and answer the question that follow:

Wealth should not be an end in itself but only a means of satisfying one’s as well as others’ needs. It should be a means of creating a happy and humane society. Riches can be profitably spent in removing the wants of the poor and the needy, by providing them with food and clothing, by establishing hospitals for the sick, shelters for children who have none to look after them, and old age homes to provide comfort and company to the growing number of old and helpless people. Wealth can also be put to public use by establishing trusts to open up more and more educational institutions, to finance research work for promotion of science, health care and agriculture. When used only as a means of creating more and more luxuries and procuring objects of sensual gratification, it leads to corruption and sin. Even wealth used only to generate more wealth loses its intrinsic worth. We should not forget that wealth came into existence to facilitate the fulfillment of human needs and development of society.

[SCRA Exam 2013]

393. By saying ‘Wealth should not be an end in itself” the writer means that
(A) One should not stop creating wealth.
(B) Creating more and more wealth should not be one’s object.
(C) Wealth should not be used for personal use.
(D) Wealth is exhausted if not used in different tasks.

394. In ‘Riches can be profitably spent’ the word profitably in this context means.
(A) Riches can be used in manifold ways
(B) Riches can be used for financial gains
(C) Riches can be used in beneficial way
(D) Riches can be used to acquire fame

395. The central idea of passage is:
(A) Wealth should not be used for personal comfort but for comfort of others
(B) Personal use of wealth leads to sin
(C) Wealth should be judiciously used for personal as well as social and humanitarian purpose.
(D) Wealth should be used for others only after fulfilling one’s needs.

396. The intrinsic worth of wealth lies in:
(A) its use for charitable purposes.
(B) its use for enjoyment of life
(C) its use for fulfillment of human needs and development of society
(D) its use for self aggrandizement

**Directions:** In this section, there are five short passages. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. Read each passage and answer the questions that follow:

“Sit down,” the Principal said, but Mr. Tagde continued to stand, gaining courage from his own straight-backed stance, because he was beginning to feel a little afraid now.

The principal looked unhappy. He disliked being forced to perform this sort of an unpleasant task.

“I wish you would consider withdrawing this report”, he said.

“I am sorry, Sir, I cannot do that” Mr. Tagde said. He was pleased with his unwavering voice and uncompromising words.

“It will be a very damaging report if put on record”.

“It is a factual report on very damaging conduct.”

‘You are asking for the boy’s expulsion from school. Don’t you think the punishment is too harsh for a few boyish pranks’?”

[SCRA Exam 2013]

397. Mr. Tagde did not sit down because
(A) he was angry with the principal
(B) he was in a defiant mood
(C) he did not like the student
(D) he was in a hurry

398. He would not withdraw the report because
(A) he was arrogant and bitter
(B) it was an accurate report
(C) he wanted to create problems for the principal
(D) he wanted to show his authority

399. The principal was unhappy because he
(A) did not like to deal with an arrogant person
(B) was angry with Mr. Tagde
(C) could not enforce discipline in school
(D) did not want to expel the boy

It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife. The bus stopped. The two women and a man got in together and filled the vacant places. The younger woman was dressed in sealskin and carried one of those Pekinese dogs that women in sealskin like to carry in their laps. The conductor came in
and took the fares. Then his eye rested with cold malice on the beady-eyed toy dog. I saw trouble brewing. This was the opportunity for which had been waiting and he intended to make the most of it.

400. The wind that blew on the night was
(A) mild  (B) pleasant
(C) bitter  (D) sharp

401. The younger woman was carrying the dog as
(A) a necessity  (B) a fashion
(C) an expression of provocation  (D) an escort

402. Which of the following statements best describes the nature of the conductor?
(A) He was dutiful  (B) He was a law-abiding person
(C) He liked dogs  (D) He was unfriendly and malicious

403. “It was a bitterly cold night, and even at the far end of the bus the east wind that raved along the street cut like a knife”. This sentence gives us an idea of
(A) a lonely night-bus journey  (B) an unbearable cold night
(C) the wind at the time that was still and cold  (D) the hardship of author’s journey

Before an armed robber locked Mary Graves in the sweltering trunk of her car, she dialed an emergency number on her portable telephone and slipped it to her three-year-old daughter. Though confused, the little girl saved the day. She told emergency operators that her mother was locked in the trunk. Although she didn’t know where she was, she provided some important clues: she could see airplanes and the sky, according to the transcript of the emergency phone call. The operator called Tampa international airport police, who searched the top floor of the airport parking garage where the car was parked. The operator told the girl to honk, enabling the police to locate the car and free Mrs. Graves.

404. The clues provided by the little girl suggest that car was parked
(A) outside but adjacent to the airport  (B) by the main street of the city
(C) at the airport  (D) in a parking garage in the side-lane

405. The passage indicates that the girl
(A) was clever and brave  (B) had the maturity of an adult
(C) was coy and shy  (D) was worried and excited

406. The girl helped the police trace the car by
(A) shouting loudly  (B) making too much din
(C) shrieking frightfully  (D) sounding the horn

407. Through the passage, the writer suggests the importance and utility of
(A) education of little children  (B) parking garages
(C) portable telephones  (D) airports

For a day I trudged from one property-dealer to another, from one “to-let” notice to another, with the estimated advance money tucked safely in the inner lining of my handbag, but in vain. At one place they needed a couple, at another a young man, and at another they wished to know my employment status. And I realized that I was a fake called the single woman and the job status being nothing more than a freelance writer with hardly any assignments in hand, with only dreams of making it some day. So the dream-house remained far away, gradually turning into a fantasy.

408. The author “trudged from one property-dealer to another” means that the author
(A) had to walk a lot of distance  (B) had to do a brisk walk to save the time
(C) visited several property-dealers without any success  (D) acquired a good knowledge about the property-dealers of that area

409. According to the passage, the author was
(A) a novelist  (B) an independent writer
(C) a publisher of journals  (D) an unemployed person

410. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?
(A) People always let out their houses to well employed persons only  (B) People always let out their houses only to couples
(C) Single jobless women find it difficult to rent a house  (D) Women always dream of a house
Martin had many little tricks highly entertaining to his son. On an evening, returning from the market, he would buy a paper mask, the head of a hissing dragon. He would put it on and knock at the door. On opening the door, the boy would be terrified for a moment, but only for a moment; for he would soon remove it and the two would roll with laughter. Tom would, then go out with the mask and knock at the door for his father to open. Martin had to act as if he was paralysed with fear.

[CDS Exam 2012]

411. Martin played his little tricks because
   (A) he was very much interested in them       (B) he wanted to terrify his son
   (C) his son got pleasure from them          (D) it was his habit to make tricks

412. Which of the following statements is the most appropriate description of the mask?
   (A) It is a mask looking like a dragon with long tail and covering the whole body of Martin
   (B) It is a mask looking like the head of a dragon with its tongue hanging out
   (C) It is a mask looking like an animal with horns, wings and a pair of ferocious eyes emitting fire
   (D) It is a mask looking like the head of a king cobra

413. The father and son rolled with laughter after the
   (A) father put on the mask                (B) opening of the door
   (C) son saw the mask                      (D) father removed the mask

**Directions:** Read the passages and answer questions given below.

Have you ever noticed strange bumps on stems, leaves, flowers, or tree branches? Well they are part of the plant and grown by the plant, but they are homes for tiny insects! These bumps are called galls. Insects form galls. The plant does not decide to grow them. Typically, a female insect lays her eggs on a plant. After the baby insects hatch, special chemicals are left on the plant. These special chemicals cause the plant to bubble up and form a gall. Once a gall has grown, the insects have a safe place to live and eat, or do they?

Other animals, besides insects, benefit from galls. Galls are also great places for birds and small animals to find a meal. Woodpeckers, squirrels, mice and bats all use galls as a source for a tasty insect snack. If a gall has a large hole poked into it, a larger creature may have stopped for a bite. Now that you know what a gall is, you will probably begin to notice them everywhere. Look around. You may even decide to break open a gall and take a peek inside. If the gall has a little hole, the owner has probably left. Can you believe it? A little house for an insect made by a plant!  

[CDS Exam 2012]

414. Based on information given in the passage, it can be understood that an unhatched insect egg laid on a plant would most likely cause:
   (A) the plant to die                (B) no gall to form
   (C) a large gall                    (D) a bird to eat the egg

415. Which statement from the passage best describes how galls are formed?
   (A) “Once a gall has grown, the insects have a safe place to live and eat, or do they?”
   (B) “These bumps are called galls.”
   (C) “These special chemicals cause the plant to bubble up and form a gall.”
   (D) “Typically, a female insect lays her eggs on a plant.”

416. In the passage the author asks the question, “or do they?” The author does this to:
   (A) explain why insects may not be safe inside their galls.
   (B) ask the reader if the insects are safe inside their galls.
   (C) admits that he or she does not really know the answer.
   (D) encourage us to keep reading to discover the answer.

417. Benefit belongs to which of the following word groups?
   (A) love, adore, like           (B) hurt, offend, upset
   (C) teach, instruct, direct    (D) gain, advance profit

418. If a gall has a large hole in it, this means that:
   (A) a larger creature may have stopped for a bite.
   (B) the owner has probably left.
   (C) special chemicals are left on the plant.
   (D) they are homes for tiny insects.

419. This passage is mostly meant to:
   (A) entertain            (B) inform
   (C) persuade             (D) describe
420. The information presented in the passage most likely resulted from the work of which of the following types of scientist?

(A) a zoologist  (B) an ecologist
(C) an entomologist  (D) a chemist

In his thought-provoking work, Philosophical Investigations, Ludwig Wittgenstein uses an easily conceptualized scenario in an attempt to clarify some of the problems involved in thinking about the mind as something over and above the behaviours that it produces. Imagine, he says, that everyone has a small box in which they keep a beetle. No one is allowed to look in anyone else’s box, only in their own. Over time, people talk about what is in their boxes and the word “beetle” comes to stand for what is in everyone’s box.

Through this curious example, Wittgenstein attempts to point out that the beetle is very much like an individual’s mind; no one can know exactly what it is like to be another person or experience things from another’s perspective – look in someone else’s “box” – but it is generally assumed that the mental workings of other people’s minds are very similar to that of our own (everyone has a “beetle” which is more or less similar to everyone else’s.) However, it does not really matter – he argues – what is in the box or whether everyone indeed has a beetle, since there is no way of checking or comparing. In a sense, the word “beetle” – if it is to have any sense or meaning – simply means “what is in the box”. From this point of view, the mind is simply “what is in the box”. Or rather “what is in your head”.

Wittgenstein argues that although we cannot know what it is like to be someone else, to say that there must be a special mental entity called a mind that makes our experiences private, is wrong. His rationale is that he considers language to have meaning because of public usage. In other words, when we talk of having a mind – or a beetle – we are using a term that we have learned through conversation and public discourse (rooted in natural language). The word might be perceived differently in each of our minds, but we all agree that it signifies something; this allows us to develop language for talking about conceptualizations like colour, mood, size and shape. Therefore, the word “mind” cannot be used to refer specifically to some entity outside of our individualized conception, since we cannot see into other people’ boxes.

421. Based on information in the passage, Wittgenstein apparently believes that

I. it is best to think of mental states as nothing over and above the behaviours they produce
II. the public use of language is responsible for misconceptions about the mind.
III. through the use of precise language, it is possible to accurately describe the shared properties to the mind

(A) (I) only  (B) (II) only
(C) (I) and (II) only  (D) (II) and (III) only

422. Which of the following literary devices best describes Wittgenstein’s use of the “beetle in a box” scenario?

(A) Authorial intrusion, characterized by a point at which the author speaks out directly to the reader.
(B) Aphorism, characterized by the use of a concise statement that is made in a matter of fact tone to state a principle or an opinion that is generally understood to be a universal truth.
(C) Amplification, characterized by the embellishment or extension of a statement in order to give it greater worth or meaning.
(D) Allegory, characterized by the use of symbolic representation to convey the meaning of an often abstract concept.

423. Wittgenstein would most likely disagree with which of the following statements?

(A) It is impossible to know another person’s thoughts.
(B) The mind is a special mental substance.
(C) The colour green may actually look different to everybody.
(D) Words do not always accurately represent the things they symbolize.

424. Which is the best synonym of discourse?

(A) exchange
(B) conversation
(C) announcement
(D) knowledge

425. Based on his use of the “beetle in a box” comparison in the passage, it can be inferred that Wittgenstein might similarly compare a room full of people to a

(A) deck of cards
(B) box of chocolates
(C) collection of rocks
(D) library of books
When it comes to work boots, durability is paramount. The hard workers at Rival know that we pride ourselves on creating boots that last a lifetime. That’s why we’re making the following offer to all new customers; buy any new pair of Rival boots and get yourself a second pair at half price. Because that’s the Rival way. [Punjab PCS Exam 2012]

426. As used in the passage, which is the best antonym for paramount?
(A) inferior  (B) boring  (C) pathetic  (D) trivial

427. What logical weakness is present in the offer as stated in the passage?
(A) It is irresponsible to make an offer that logically cannot be upheld.
(B) it is contradictory to maintain that Rival boots last a lifetime while simultaneously offering a second pair.
(C) it is financially unsound to offer a product a half price simply as an incentive to buy another pair.
(D) It is wrong to assume that a construction worker would only be able to afford a single pair of boots in his or her entire life.

A new discovery has prompted astronomers to rethink one of their most basic assumptions regarding the types of solar systems that can support life. Previously, astronomers believed that any solar system containing more than one sun would produce an orbit too volatile to support an Earth-like planet. However, recent image from the Kepler spacecraft have uncovered evidence of a two-star system – what astronomers call a binary system – with a stable orbit containing at least one planetary body. [Punjab PCS Exam 2012]

428. The target audience for this passage would most likely include a (n)
(A) scientist who wants to evaluate a peer’s recent research
(B) dentist who has a general interest in science and astronomy
(C) third grade student who is learning the basics of astronomy
(D) government official who is assessing the success of the Kepler project

429. As used in the passage it can be inferred that ‘volatile’ belongs to which of the following word groups?
(A) dangerous, hazardous, troubling  (B) explosive, charged, detonative
(C) irregular, abnormal, weird  (D) unstable, unpredictable, uneven

430. Based on information presented in the passage, it can be concluded that
(A) solar systems must mirror our own in order to support life  (B) life likely exists outside our own solar system
(C) binary solar systems may harbour life  (D) the Kepler space program has been largely successful

431. Spot the correctly spelt word:
(A) Greatful  (B) Grateful  (C) Greatfull  (D) Gretefull

432. Spot the correctly spelt word:
(A) Withdrawal  (B) Withdrawl  (C) Withdrawell  (D) Withdrewl

433. Spot the odd word:
(A) Sift  (B) Select  (C) Choose  (D) Mix

434. Spot the odd word:
(A) Autumn  (B) Summer  (C) Winter  (D) Rain

435. Most suitable opposite word of “Petite” is
(A) Small  (B) Ugly  (C) Tall  (D) Dainty

436. Which word is not a synonym of “Thrust”?
(A) Strike  (B) Force  (C) Aloft  (D) Hit
B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Read the given passage and answer the questions.

The Public Distribution System (PDS) was set-up in India originally as a rationing system to cope with the food shortages during the Second World War period. From 1965, it expanded into a universal system for delivering cheap foodgrain such as wheat and rice and certain other essential commodities such as sugar, edible oil and kerosene. While the major objectives of the PDS has been to act as a welfare measure to provide these goods at prices that are relatively lower than the market, it has also acted as a countervailing force to prevent speculation in prices by profit-oriented private traders Since the PDS constitutes a major outlet for the sale of grain procured by the procurement agencies, it is an important link in the support system provided to farmers by the government. Over the years, the buffer stocks maintained by the PDS have served to ensure price stability and self-sufficiency of food even in years of severe draught, and thereby helped to maintain the economic sovereignty of the country.

437. What is PDS and what was its origin?
   (A) Public Distribution System was set-up in Second World War period to supply food.
   (B) Public Distribution System was a system supplying food in fixed quantity during Second World War.
   (C) Public Distribution System was a food giving system to all during Second World War.
   (D) Public Distribution System was a system distributing all essentials in Second World War.

438. What was the further development in this system?
   (A) It started providing all foodgrains at cheaper price.
   (B) It started providing some goods at cheaper price.
   (C) It started providing essential foods and things at a lower price.
   (D) It stopped providing essential commodities at cheaper rates.

439. What was the major objective for promoting this system?
   (A) To provide goods at lower prices.
   (B) To act as a helpful measure to provide goods at a lower price than the market.
   (C) To help the people to buy goods at cheaper price and save them from being exploited by sellers.
   (D) To help the people from buying lower quality good for higher prices.

440. Choose the word or group of words which are synonym of ‘Countervailing’.
   (A) A force to act    (B) An effective act
   (C) A false act      (D) A deciding act

441. What is the outcome of this system?
   (A) It has helped to bring stability to food commodities.
   (B) It has helped to keep the costs of goods stable and also helped in difficult dry situations.
   (C) It has helped in all situations.
   (D) It has helped to maintain the governments.

Urbanisation is a positive phenomenon provided the cities are able to harness its potential. A recently published UN Habitat global report on human settlement shows that not many cities in the developing countries such as India have managed to do this. Indian cities struggle to manage the swelling numbers: they tend to have inadequate infrastructure, poor mobility, and a lack of affordable housing. The challenge they face is two-fold – efforts to distribute growth across urban centers have been inadequate and the urban planning practices are outdated. Much attention is paid to mega cities, leaving the smaller cities largely unattended. Of the 5,161 urban centres, as the Eleventh Five-Year Plan points out, only 1,500 have some form of plan to manage their growth. With quality of life suffering in the smaller cities, more people tend to move to the metros, burdening them further. Although the need for developing small- and medium-size towns was highlighted as early as 1988 by the First National Commission on Urbanisation, not much has happened on that front. As for the bigger cities, the additional attention and the presence of a master plan have not necessarily meant improvement. Managing a city through a single unified master plan has failed to deliver. The reason for this, aside from poor implementation, is that the plans are conceptually flawed. Indian cities are complex composites. Alongside the formal city, exists a large and an equally important informal city inhabited by the poor. Even the formal city is composed of many parts such as the historical core, the colonial enclave, and new areas of post-independence growth. Notwithstanding these differences, the master plan
tends to paint the city with a single brush, favouring the new formal areas and ignoring the informal. This has fragmented cities further and skewed development in favour on new areas. The recommendations in the UN-Habitat report do offer a way forward. The suggestion to implement the strategic spatial planning system should be immediately adopted. Unlike the master plan, such innovations recognise the intra-city differences better and help focus on priority aspects or areas. They should help eventually to mitigate spatial inequalities, integrate infrastructure, and evolve compact city forms that will optimize travelling within the city. Simultaneously, the institutional framework for planning should be strengthened with an emphasis on people’s participation and regional networking. Earnest implementation and regular monitoring of the plans are equally vital for reaping the benefits of planning.

442. It is implied in the passage that
   (A) cities in some of the developing countries such as India have not been able to reap the real benefits of urbanisation due to lack of proper planning.
   (B) urbanisation is not a desirable phenomenon.
   (C) urbanisation offers a solution for all the problems that smaller cities face.
   (D) None of these

443. What, according to the author, are the main components of a ‘formal city’?
   (A) The historical core, the colonial enclave and the newly-developed areas.
   (B) Pre-independence and post-independence areas.
   (C) New city and old city.
   (D) planned city and the unplanned city.

444. Which one or more of the following factors is/are recommended by the UN Habitat report as essential for planned urbanisation and growth?
   (1) The master plan proposed by the First National Commission on Urbanisation.
   (2) The strategic spatial planning system.
   (3) A strong institutional framework for planning, encouraging people’s participation.
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 2 and 3
   (C) 1, 2 and 3
   (D) 1 and 3

445. The caption that aptly sums up the contents of this passage is
   (A) challenges of urbanisation – the strategic way forward.
   (B) the phenomenon of urbanization – boon or bane?
   (C) urbanization – a monster out of control
   (D) None of these

The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee’s recommendation that Bt brinjal be commercialized is a significant marker in the country’s slow and somewhat hesitant embrace of agri-biotechnology. The nod has come a full seven years after approval for the country’s first transgenic crop – Bt cotton. But Bt brinjal is the country’s first approved genetically modified (GM) food crop and the decision of the GEAC, the high-level committee under the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests, may be read as an affirmation of a key principle. It is that transgenic seeds will be approved for commercialization as long as they adhere to the bio safety and other requirements demanded by the regulatory process. This may spur the process for clearance of other transgenic food crops at different stages of the regulatory and approval process. It is imperative that Union Minister for Environment and Forests, who says he will study the GEAC’s recommendation in depth before giving a final stamp of approval, bases his decision solely on the body of scientific data, culled from Bt brinjal trials. He should ignore the huge pressure from organizations that have no time for the scientific evidence while claiming to speak for the environment and the public. It is not just the ‘organic’ movement but also the pesticide industry lobby that is viscerally opposed to Bt crops, which acquire a pest-resistant character with the introduction of a gene derived from a common soil bacterium (bacillus thuringiensis). Introduced commercially in the United States in the mid-1990s, genetically modified crops have expanded substantially in recent years. An estimated 125 million hectares were under such cover in 2008 in 25 countries, including China, Brazil, Egypt and Australia. Even in GM-phobic Europe, seven countries, including Germany and Portugal, grow genetically modified maize commercially. It is nobody’s case that the massive spread of agro-biotechnology is proof of its safety. India’s regulatory process must continue to put transgenic plants through a battery of rigorous tests – for toxicity, allergens, bio safety, agronomic worth, and so forth – before recommending commercial release. It is also important that the country addresses issues such as labeling GM products through an independent regulatory process that commands public confidence. Legislation must be speedily introduced to set up a national Biotechnology Regulatory Authority, as recommended in 2004 by a task force led by eminent agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan. In a country where agricultural productivity and food security
are vital issues, agri-biotechnology holds great promise. We need to regulate its application, not allow it to be strangled by misconceived or motivated campaigns.

446. Which of the following statements pertaining to Bt brinjal is not implied in the passage?
   (A) It is the country’s first transgenic food crop
   (B) GEAC has approved its commercialization.
   (C) Its approval process by GEAC took seven years.
   (D) Its approval for commercialization could trigger off the approvals for several other transgenic food crops by GEAC.

447. Which of the following captions is most apt for this passage?
   (A) Agri-biotechnology: Signifies the dawn of a new era is food crops.
   (B) The coming of age of agri-biotechnology in India.
   (C) GEAC – rendering yeoman service in the area of agri-biotechnology.
   (D) Agri-biotechnology: a global phenomenon.

448. Which country or group of countries is/are generally average to the concept of genetically modified foods as per the passage?
   (1) India
   (2) Europe
   (3) U.S.A
   (A) 1 and 2
   (B) 1 only
   (C) 2 only
   (D) 1, 2 and 3

449. Which one of the following statements is not true?
   (A) Certain sections in India are opposed to the concept of agri-biotechnology
   (B) Agri-Biotechnology holds great promise for India where agricultural productivity and food security are vital issues.
   (C) India has begun to give agri-biotechnology its due importance lately.
   (D) European counties have collectively shunned agri-biotechnology in toto.

A leading Indian industrialist in a recent article on ways to strengthen India’s economy has drawn attention to the problems of inflation and industrial sickness among other things. One of the main reasons for industrial sickness in our country has been the fact that business and industrial managers have not been able to look beyond the immediate future. They have been too preoccupied with their attempts report favourable results for the current year higher profits and larger dividends to the shareholders. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years. Investments have been inadequate for new plants and towards diversification and expansions. Modernization and asset creation have seriously lagged behind. In business, growth is needed for survival; one has to grow if one does not want to be wiped out. This is particularly true today with liberalization of imports and increasing competition. Moreover, growth and higher productivity create employment and higher employment creates larger markets both for industrial and consumer products. It was Henry Ford who brought home the need for the creation of a larger and a more stable middle class, that is, a larger number of people who can afford more and more of goods and services. Even after six decades of Independence our industrialists have been able to shed the petty shopkeeper’s mentality and our highly educated management has tagged along merrily and without concern.

450. Which of the following short-coming of Indian industrialists has been highlighted by the author?
   (A) They invest unreasonable high amount on diversification and expansion.
   (B) The are more concerned for immediate net gains than for developmental activities.
   (C) The are reluctant to maintain the shopkeepers’ mentality.
   (D) They are less concerned for payment of dividends to shareholders.

451. The leading industrialist attributes industrial sickness manly to
   (A) lacunae in Five Year Plans.
   (B) preoccupations of managers with meters unrelated to business.
   (C) higher profits and larger dividends to shareholders
   (D) lack of foresight among managers.

452. The planning horizon has hardly ever exceeded five years implies
   (A) planning should not be for a period of less than five years.
   (B) the planning process is very time consuming.
   (C) the planners are not inclined to think of future.
   (D) five-year period is too short for successful implementation of plans.
21.94  |  Objective English

453. In order to improve the condition of Indian industries, the industrialist should do all of the following except
(A) giving up the narrow mentality which very small shopkeepers generally have.
(B) striving to earn long term profits.
(C) encouraging competition from industrialists within the country and from abroad.
(D) resorting to long-term planning for industrial growth and expansion in diverse fields.

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 standards of living, is the ultimate objective of public policy. However, till then there is a need to provide assured supply of food through a restructured, more efficient and decentralized public distribution system (PDS). Although the PDS is extensive and it is one of the largest such systems in the world, it has yet to reach the rural poor and the far off 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 the rural population on the other, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

The growing salaried class is provided job security, regular income, and social security. It enjoys almost hundred percent insulation against inflation. These gains of development have not percolated down to the vast majority of our working population. If one compares only dearness allowance to the employees in public and private sectors and looks at its past, there is a strong case for making PDS target group oriented.

454. Which of the following is the main reason for insufficient supply of enough food to the poorest?
(A) Mismanagement of food stocks.
(B) Absence of proper public distribution system.
(C) Production of food is less than the demand.
(D) Governments’ apathy towards the poor

455. What, according to the passage, is the main purpose of public policy in the long run?
(A) Reducing the cost of living index by increasing supplies.
(B) Providing enough food to all the citizens.
(C) Good standard of living through productive employment.
(D) Equalizing per capita income across different strata of society.

456. Which of the following is true of public distribution system?
(A) It has improved its effectiveness over the years.
(B) It has remained effective only in the cities.
(C) It is unique in the world because of its effectiveness.
(D) It has reached the remotest corner of the country.

457. What should be an appropriate step to make the PDS effective?
(A) To make it target group oriented.
(B) To increase the amount of food grains per ration cards.
(C) To decrease the allotment of food grains to urban sector.
(D) To reduce administrative cost.

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the population across all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three-layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core, we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important. Under modern conditions, workers need to rework, or renew their enthusiasm or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor does. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words, should take care of the need of everyone. Our
structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled ‘Learning to Be’ prepared by Edgar Faure and others, asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable education system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should be the basis for credentials. The writing is already on the wall. In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organization of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing Open University programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organizations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services etc. 

[NIFT Exam 2013]

458. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
   (A) All people can be educated as per their needs.
   (B) Present educational planning is very much practical.
   (C) Education is a one-time process.
   (D) Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.

459. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
   (A) Different modules with same function.
   (B) Same module for different groups.
   (C) Rearrangement of various course contents.
   (D) None of these

460. According to the author, educational plan should attempt to
   (A) Encourage conventional schools and colleges.
   (B) Decide a terminal point to education.
   (C) Overlook the people on the periphery.
   (D) Fulfill the educational needs of everyone.

461. According to the author, what measures should Open University adopt to meet modern conditions?
   (A) Develop various programmes for adult learners.
   (B) Open more colleges on traditional lines.
   (C) Overlook the people on the periphery.
   (D) Fulfill the educational needs of everyone.

Speech is a great blessing. It can also be a great curse for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to fellow beings it can also make us utterly misunderstood, if used carelessly. A slip of tongue, the unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Different classes of people use different vocabularies and the ordinary speech of an educated man may strike an uneducated listener as showing pride, unwillingly we may choose the word may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Different classes of people use different vocabularies and while speech helps us to make our intentions and desires known to fellow beings it can also make us utterly misunderstood, if used carelessly. A slip of tongue, the unusual word or of an ambiguous word may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all. 

[CMAT (HP) Exam 2012]

462. Speech can be a great curse if we
   (A) express ourselves in an unclear manner.
   (C) try to be pleasant to everybody.
   (B) use different vocabulary for different classes.
   (D) always try to impress others

463. ‘A slip of tongue’ means
   (A) wetting the tongue while speaking.
   (C) using words carefully
   (B) words spoken inadvertently.
   (D) using words we don’t mean

464. Speech is a great blessing if
   (A) we use it indiscriminately.
   (C) we use it to please others.
   (B) we use it carefully.
   (D) we use it to serve our selfish purposes.

465. The passage reveals that
   (A) the use of unusual and ambiguous words brings us friends.
   (C) careful use of words benefit us.
   (B) careless use of words crates misunderstanding.
   (D) speech may reflect our attitudes.

466. A fool will express himself alike to all kinds of men and under all conditions because
   (A) he underestimates people.
   (C) he want to amuse everyone.
   (B) he wants to deceive everyone.
   (D) he lacks the power to discriminate in the use of words.
Every breath came wheezing out of me like an asthmatic in trouble. My legs felt like lead and though it was cold and windy, my clothes were damp with sweat. “Only 30 minutes more”, said Qasimwani my much older and fitter forest guide and friend. What he never added was that the kilometre long trudge to our next-stop Sangargulu in upper Dachigam 4,000 metres above sea-level was almost straight up!

We have walked for five straight hours, starting from the lower reaches of Kashmir’s Dachigam National Park roughly following the route of the Himalayan glacier-fed Dagwan river up to its source. I had come to know and love this crystal mountain stream well. It sustained an incredible diversity of plants and animals before pouring its musical aqua into Srinagar’s famed Dal Lake; without the Dagwan, the health and economy of Srinagar would beat a risk. I thought to myself as I paused frequently to take in the sight of black bears, yellow throated martens, Dachigam’s endangered Hangul deer, Hanuman Langur monkeys and the throb of multi-hued insects all around. And my word. The birds! Red billed blue magpies, redstarts, orioles and woodpeckers combined with warblers to set up an orchestra providing a welcome mist-laden breather from the leg-after-leg trek hike that stole my breath away. Like leaves of a book, every 1000 metres or so, new stories unfolded as the national canvas of Hangul Deer

The 141-square kilometre Dachigam was a second home away from our Bombay home until the mid 1980’s. Back then, Dachigam had its problems but they were different – excess grazing, wood cutting, a sheep farm and trout hatchery in the heart of the park that we wanted out. Today there is a deep hollow, a pain. It is the relentless march of climate change – much of it is the result of human interference resulting in melting glaciers, the retreat of junipers, early and late flowering, nesting and erratic migration. Such fluctuations are destabilizing the ecological foundations of Kashmir.

Is all lost then? Are the hundreds of other Himalayan valleys condemned to a fate worse than death? No, fate worse than death? No, far from it. India can escape the worst impact of climate change if we act purposefully but the public will probably have to force the policy makers to move away from carbon energy and restore the many degraded ecosystems that sequester and store carbon, and buffer us from floods and droughts. [CMAT (HP) Exam 2012]

467. Choose the word from the passage which means green and flourishing.
(A) Sangargulu
(B) Verdant
(C) Conifers
(D) Treeline

468. Word which implies a long difficult walk.
(A) Trudge
(B) Straight up
(C) Arithmetic
(D) Lead

469. According to the passage what stories unfolded as the author climbed up the Dachigam Sanctuary?
(A) Of abundance of flora and fauna in nature
(B) Of rare birds
(C) Of Hangul Deer
(D) Of deforestation

470. A word from the passage that means a safe place.
(A) Groves
(B) Spectacular
(C) Sanctuary
(D) Retreat

471. A word that implies water.
(A) Glacier
(B) Mist-laden
(C) Aqua
(D) Vistas

472. The endangered species of Dachigam is
(A) Black Bear
(B) Sloth Bear
(C) Viper
(D) Hangul

473. In the passage the sounds of the Dachigam Sanctuary are described in terms of
(A) Buzz of bees; shrill whistle of birds
(B) Gurgling of stream
(C) Ruckus of monkeys
(D) Grunt of Hangul

474. In the passage the guide Qasim never mentions that the kilometer long climb was straight up. Why?
(A) He himself doesn’t find the climb difficult.
(B) He doesn’t want to scare the author.
(C) He wants the author to climb slowly and enjoy natural beauty.
(D) He doesn’t expect the author to get tired.
475. The author at the end of the passage sounds a note of _______ for the revival of Himalayan valleys.
(A) Pessimism          (B) Optimism
(C) Skepticism         (D) Cautious hope

476. Hopes of revival lie in
(A) Public policy       (B) Carbon credit trading
(C) Restoration of degraded eco-system  (D) Reforestation

The single business of Henry Thoreau during forty odd years of eager activity, was to discover an economy calculated
to provide a satisfying life. His one concern that gave to his ramblings in Concord fields a value of high adventure, was
to explore the true meaning of wealth. As he understood the problem of economics there were three possible solutions
open to him: to exploit himself, to exploit his fellows, or to reduce the problem to its lowest denominator. The first was
quite impossible – to imprison oneself in a treadmill when the morning called to great adventure. To exploit one’s fellow
seemed to Thoreau’s sensitive social conscience an even greater infidelity. Freedom with abstinence seemed to him better
than serfdom with material well being and he was content to move to Walden Pond and set about the high business of
living, “to front only the essential facts of life and to see what it had to reach.” He did not advocate that other man should
build cabins and live isolated. He had no wish to dogmatise concerning the best mode of living – each must settle that for
himself. But that a satisfying life should be lived, he was vitally concerned. The story of his emancipation from the lower
economics is the one romance of his life and Walden is his great book. It is a book in praise of life rather than Nature, a
record of calculating economics that studied saving in order to spend more largely. But it is a book of social criticism as
well, in spite of its explicit denial of such a purpose. In considering the true nature of economy he concluded, with Ruskin
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record of calculating economics that studied saving in order to spend more largely. But it is a book of social criticism as
well, in spite of its explicit denial of such a purpose. In considering the true nature of economy he concluded, with Ruskin

477. The author’s primary purpose in this passage is to
(A) discuss and assess economic problems
(B) describe Thoreau’s philosophy of life
(C) prove that Walden was Thoreau’s greatest book
(D) elevate life at Walden Pond

478. On the basis of the passage, Thoreau was all of the following except
(A) liberated
(B) dogmatic
(C) energetic
(D) critical

479. It can be inferred that the author thinks of Thoreau’s emancipation from the lower economics as romance because it
(A) contained social criticism  (B) was an adventure story.
(C) was embodied in Thoreau’s greatest book  (D) wholly captured Thoreau’s imagination.

480. It can be inferred from the passage that Thoreau believed the wealth of an individual is measured by
(A) the money he or she makes
(B) the experience he or she gains
(C) his or her good deeds
(D) the amount he or she saves

Rising inflation, coupled with a new packaging legislation, will make price hikes of packaged foods inevitable, says the
Divisional Chief Executive of ITC’s foods division. On one hand the costs of inputs such as raw material, furnace oil and
packaging material and even logistic have gone up, while on the other, the new packaging law that bans producers from
reducing the quantity inside the packet, will leave them with no choice but to raise prices. This new Legal Metrology Act
is likely to come into force shortly. At present, FMCG companies rely on reduced quantity to tackle rising inflationary
pressure on input costs rather than changing the price points owing mainly to coinage issues. The new Act will make the
price point concept impossible, he said. On the demand supply side, he said the company had to make a lot of efforts to
meet the spurt in demand for its cream biscuits. Giving an example, he said the company’s premium range offering such as
Dark Fantasy and Dream Cream Bourbon have witnessed a growth of 118 percent in the second quarter over the first. Even
other Sunfeast premium creams have shown a growth of 72 percent in Q2 over Q1. Responding to a question on competition
from global brands such as Oreo (from Krafts Foods), McVitie’s (from United Biscuits), and domestic brands such as Parle
and Britannia, he said international competition is reality. It is good, as it aids “premiumisation” of the category. He said
this has actually enriched Sunfeast’s portfolio last year. On the domestic front, given the emerging trends in consumption
patterns, the biscuits market offers enormous opportunities scope for improvement both in terms of new products and
segments and also in terms of operational excellence. “The field of play is large and we are encouraged and really excited
about the year ahead,” he said. At present ITC’s Sunfeast is the third largest national player after Parle and Britannia. The
brand has 10 percent share of the Rs. 15,000 crore biscuit market. And, within this, in the creams segments (which accounts for over Rs.3,500 crore), Sunfeast commands 15 percent share.

[NIIT Exam 2012]

481. As per the Divisional Chief Executive of ITC:
   I. The new Act will make the price point concept impossible.
   II. International competition in Indian market is a reality.
   (A) Only I is correct. (B) Both I and II are correct.
   (C) Neither I nor II are correct. (D) Only II is correct.

482. How has competition from foreign brands affected the Indian biscuit market?
   (A) Only the three largest manufactures survived; while the smaller ones withered away.
   (B) The range of categories available to Indian consumers has expanded.
   (C) The foreign brands got restricted to premium categories only; leaving the field open to domestic brands in non-premium categories.
   (A) A and B (B) B and C (C) B only (D) A, B and C

483. The price point concept discussed in the passage is referring to
   (A) fixing prices of packaged foods in round figures for ease of payment at the point of purchase.
   (B) prices to be fixed by the government.
   (C) variations of prices from point-to-point in any city.
   (D) None of these

484. It can be accurately inferred from the passage that
   (A) Parle is the largest selling brand of biscuits in India.
   (B) Sunfeast is the third largest selling brand of cream biscuits in the country.
   (C) competition from foreign brands has adversely affected the sales of Sunfeast.
   (D) All of these

Changes in lifestyle are ushered in primarily by growing urbanization. With urbanization availability of food that can be purchased in small quantities, stored easily and cooked easily would attract greater demand. Fresh looks, standardization in looks and quality would fetch better price. New foods would attract urban consumers. There may be quicker convergence of tastes across income groups in the urban settings than in rural settings. Although rural life was synonymous with nutritious food, the urban population may yet embrace better nutritious food, the urban setting. Diversification of food in terms of rising share of fruits, vegetables and livestock products is one change in demand that the farm sector would have to re-orient its supplies to. While there are the inevitable supply side bottlenecks, demand may rise sharply and quickly as a result of shifts in tastes and preferences. What might facilitate diversification of the food basket are the improvements in consumption infrastructure. Urban population growth will spur demand for higher value food items. Sustained growth of farm will require urban growth and support for diversification of the food basket by the consumption patterns is likely to benefit small as well as large farmers so long as they can make the changes in their output composition. Urbanization will make demands on land and water; but will also raise the demand for high-value farm output.

[NIIT Exam 2012]

485. The author of the passage appears to believe that growing urbanization
   (A) is a necessary evil for progress. (B) is the only reason for changes in lifestyle.
   (C) is a major factor affecting lifestyle changes. (D) leads to higher incidence of lifestyle

486. As per the passage, growth in urban population would result in
   (1) more houses being built
   (2) higher demand for drinking water.
   (3) demand for more nutritious food items.
   (A) 3 only (B) 2 and 3 (C) 1 and 2 (D) 1, 2, and 3

487. What, according to the passage, is the major challenge that growing urbanization, and the resultant growth in demand, would throw up?
   (A) Farmers would have to find more efficient ways to ensure continuous supply of their produce to urban areas.
   (B) More playgrounds would have to be made available for the children to play in.
   (C) Better roads would have to be laid in cities to facilitate the farmers’ carts and tractors to ply.
   (D) All these
488. It can be inferred from the passage that
   (A) urban growth is pushing the farmers to shake off their habitual laziness and increase farm output.
   (B) growing urban demand for farm produce is leading to unhealthy competitiveness amongst farmers.
   (C) food packaging industries would have to come up in villages to keep pace with urban demands for convenience foods.
   (D) growing urbanization will lead to improvements in rural lifestyles also.

If you think that most poor people in the world live in the poorest countries, you are mistaken. A new study of 1.65 billion of the world’s poor shows that 72 percent (1,189 million) live in middle income countries compared with 459 million in low income countries. What’s more, higher percentage (586 million) live in ‘severe poverty’ in middle income countries than in low income countries (285 million), says the study. Nearly three quarters of the poor live in middle income countries. Another key finding is that 50 percent (827 million) of the poor live in South Asia, which includes India, and 29 percent (473 million) in Sub-Saharan Africa. “Multidimensionally” poor people in middle income countries have simply been by passed as their nation’s comparative wealth increased, says the study. The poverty measure used in the study took into account a range of deprivations in areas such as education, malnutrition, child mortality, sanitation and services. The researchers analysed the most recent publicly available household survey data for 109 countries, covering 93 percent of people living in low-and middle income countries. Middle-income countries are classed as those with an average yearly wage of between $ 1006 and $ 12275 while low income countries are those with a national average yearly wage of $1005 or below. [NIFT Exam 2012]

489. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
   (A) Less than one-third of the world’s poor live in poorer countries.
   (B) More than 70% of the population in middle-income countries is poor.
   (C) Oxford University, UK, recently conducted a study of 1.65 billion poor of the world’s population.
   (D) All these

490. Which of the following factors are considered relevant in measuring poverty?
   (1) Income
   (2) Education
   (3) Nutrition
   (A) 1 only
   (B) 1 and 2
   (C) 1 and 3
   (D) 1, B and 3

491. Countries are categorized as middle-income or low-income depending on
   (A) the national average yearly income
   (B) the number of poor people in the country.
   (C) Both (1) and (2)
   (D) Neither (1) or (2)

492. As per study referred to in the passage,
   (A) data of only 109 countries is available.
   (B) fifty percent of the world’s poor live in India.
   (C) there are no higher income countries in the world today.
   (D) many poor people in middle-income countries did not benefit from the growth and development taking place there.

Italian coffee chain Lavazza has launched its international brand Espression in the country in a move that industry insiders say will push Barista Lavazza to the back seat. The first outlet of Espression, positioned at the high end of the café segment in the country, opened at Connaught Place in New Delhi in September 2011, replacing a Barista Lavazza café. But company executives say the two brands will co-exist. “Lavazza Barista remains an Indian reality with an extensive presence in the region”, the Lavazza Asia and Pacific Director said. There are more than 160 Barista Lavazza cafes in India. Lavazza entered India in 2007 with acquisition of cafe chain Barista Coffee Company and coffee vendor and retailer Fresh & Honest. Officials said it is in the midst of a consolidation phase in the country. Over the past few months, it also witnessed changes in leadership. The then CEO of Barista Coffee Company, stepped down in September 2011 to join Om Pizza & Eats, the holding company for Papa John’s, the Great Kabab Factory and Chilli’s. Lavazza Espression, known for its culinary collaboration with the three-Michelin star El Bulli restaurant’s chef, is expected to enter Bangalore and Mumbai next. Its food and beverages are priced 15-20% higher than the classic Barista. Espression, globally launched in 2007, has presence in Italy, the US, China, Spain, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Romania and the UK. Industry players sayEspression is Lavazza’s strategy to differentiate in a market dominated by Café Coffee Day. There are an estimated 5,000 outlets of café chains...
in the country, growing 20–25% a year. Competition includes Costa Coffee and Gloria Jean’s Coffees. Espression will be positioned at par with players such as Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf and Segafredo Zanetti Espresso that are present at the top end of the market, said a person with direct knowledge of the development.

493. ‘Espression’, the international brand, has presence in which of the following countries?
   (A) Italy, US China, UK  (B) Romania, Ireland, Spain, Korea
   (C) India, US, UK, Italy  (D) All these

494. The Italian coffee chain Lavazza entered the Indian market in which year?
   (A) 2007  (B) 2011
   (C) Expected to enter some time in 2012  (D) Can’t say

495. It is implied in the passage that
   (A) Lavazza wants to ease out the Barista brand from India.
   (B) The launch of Espression is a strategy to grab market share from Cafe Coffee Day.
   (C) El Bulli’s food and beverages are priced 15–20% higher than the classic Barista.
   (D) There are 5,000 coffee chains operating in India

496. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (A) Espression, Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf and Segafredo Zenetti Espresso are in direct competition
   (B) Barista Coffee Company and ‘Fresh & Honest’ brands are both owned by the same holding company.
   (C) All the Espression outlets in India would be opened by replacing Barista Lavazza cafes.
   (D) Costa Coffee and Gloria Jean’s Coffees are in competition in India

Kolkata headquartered menswear apparel and accessories maker Turtle is planning to launch its own brand of casual wear clothing. The company is in talks with several foreign players – mostly UK-based denim brands – to firm up its product portfolio for the new range. The new brand is expected to be launched between end of 2012 and early 2013. A name has not been decided. “Some foreign collaborator may partner us for the project. However, if the talks fail, we may go ahead on our own”, says the director of Turtle. “Plans have not yet been cemented but we are expecting the launch of this new brand in another 12 to 15 months.” Market sources said that a possible entry of foreign brands in a market could be through a licensing agreement, a joint venture or a buyout of the intellectual property rights of the (foreign) brand Turtle has some denim offerings, but it does not have a dedicated range of casual wear. “Most casual brands concentrate on denim as an offering and we are also exploring the option”, he said. The brand with sales of Rs.85 crore is targeting Rs. 130 crore in the end of the market, said a person with direct knowledge of the development.

497. The range of clothing offered by Turtle includes
   (1) Menswear
   (2) Casual wear
   (3) Denim
   (A) 1 and 2  (B) 1 and 2
   (C) 1 only  (D) 1, 2, and 3

498. Turtle is looking at possible collaborators from which of the following countries in order to launch its own casual wear clothing?
   (1) UK
   (2) Bangladesh
   (3) India
   (A) 1 only  (B) 1 and 2
   (C) 1, 2 and 3  (D) 1 and 3

499. Which of the following statements is implied in the passage?
   (A) The company (Turtle) would end the current year with a turnover of Rs. 130 crore.
   (B) Turtle expects to increase its turnover to Rs.130 crore with the launch of a new casual wear brand.
Conducted

General knowledge and current affairs questions 

503. Which of the following countries are bucking the trend of global slumps in nuclear power generation, in terms of both the number of plants being built and capacity of planned installations?

(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 only
(C) 1, B & 3
(D) 1 only

India and Pakistan are the only two countries starting construction of a nuclear power plant in 2011, even as plants are being shut down in many countries and nuclear power generation has declined. It may be a little too early to predict the long term decline of nuclear energy; but analysis indicates that countries are turning to other energy sources as result of high costs, low demand and perceived risks from recent disasters. Despite reaching record levels in 2010, global installed nuclear capacity – the potential power generation from all existing plants – declined to 366.5 gigawatts (GW) in 2011, from 375.5 at the end of 2010. “Due to increasing cost of production, a slowed demand for electricity and fresh memories of disaster in Japan, production of nuclear power fell in 2011,” the Washington DC-based World watch Institute said in its report recently. Much of the decline in installed capacity is the result of halted reactor construction around the world, the report pointed out adding in the first ten months of the current year, as many as 13 nuclear reactors were closed thereby reducing the total number of reactors in operation around the world, from 441 at the beginning of the year to 433. It is also interesting that while construction of 16 new reactors began in 2010 – the highest number in over a decade – the number fell to just two in 2011. The countries to start construction are India and Pakistan. Pointing out that China is an exception to the global slump in nuclear electricity generation in terms of both the number of plants being built and capacity of planned installations, the report added that the US too does not seem to be abandoning its nuclear power just yet. Although nuclear power remains an important energy source for many countries including Russia and France, it is likely that its prominence will continue to decrease. To maintain current generation levels, the world would need to install an additional 18 GW by 2025. In the context of fragile global economy, an increase that sharp is improbable, the independent research organization pointed out. China, India, Iran, Pakistan Russia, and south Korea have together contributed around five GW of new installed capacity since the beginning of 2010. During this same period, nearly 11.5 GW of installed capacity has been shut down in France, Germany, Japan and the UK. 

[NIFT Exam 2012]
luxury, says the survey. Most Indians don’t disconnect from work even while on holiday. Fifty three percent of Indians regularly check in on their emails and work status even during vacations and 31 percent, sometimes. Japan has a similar percentage. Most European employees seem to know how to relax – they completely switch off during vacation, hardly ever checking in, with the exception of France with 56 percent checking in regularly and 31 percent, sometimes. Indians get about 25 days off in a year, while Europeans get the maximum vacation at 25–30 days in year. The Koreans and the Japanese get the least amount of holidays – just 10–11 days a year. Amazingly, they still don’t avail themselves of all their leave for work reasons. Scandinavians are most likely to use all of their vacation days, leaving no days on the table.

504. What is the essential difference between Indians and “others” as per the passage?
   (A) Indians are hard-working while the others are not.
   (B) Indians check their emails, while others strictly do not.
   (C) Indians seem to view vacations as a luxury while others view them as a necessity.
   (D) All these

505. It could be inferred from passage that
   (A) Indians relax completely while on holidays.
   (B) Many Indians working class people take leave only with prior approval of their bosses.
   (C) Eighty percent of employed Indians take vacations every year.
   (D) All the Indians who go on vacations continue to stay connected to work.

506. Which are the countries where the employed people don’t necessarily, avail of all their holidays?
   (A) Only India
   (B) India and Scandinavian countries
   (C) India and Europeans countries
   (D) India, Koreas and Japan

Nearly two thousand years have passed since a census decreed by Caesar Augustus became part of the greatest story ever told. Many things have changed in the intervening years. The hotel industry worries more about overbuilding than overcrowding, and if they had to meet an un-expected influx, few inns would have a manager to accommodate the weary guests. Now it is the census taker that does the travelling in the fond hope that a highly mobile population will stay put long enough to get a good sampling. Methods of gathering, recording and evaluating information have presumably been improved a great deal. And where then is the modest purpose of Rome to obtain a simple head count as an adequate basis for levying taxes, now batteries of complicated statistical series furnished by governmental agencies and private organizations are eagerly scanned and interpreted by sages and seers to get a clue to future events. The Bible does not tell us how the Roman census takers made out, and as regards our more immediate concern, the reliability of present day economic forecasting, there are considerable differences of opinion. They are aimed at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the American Statistical Association. There was the thought that business forecasting might well be on its way from an art to a science, and some speakers talked about newfangled computers and high-faulting mathematical systems in terms of excitement and endearment which we, at least in our younger years when these things mattered, would have associated more readily with the description of fair maiden. But others pointed to the deplorable record of the highly esteemed forecasts and forecasters with a batting average below that of the Mets, and the President-elect of the Association cautioned that “high powered statistical methods are usually in order where the facts are crude and inadequate, the exact contrary of what crude and inadequate statisticians assume”. We left his birthday party somewhere between hope and despair and with the conviction, not really newly acquired, that proper statistical methods applied to ascertainable facts have their merits in economic forecasting as long as neither forecaster nor public is deluded into mistaking the delineation of probabilities of certainties of mathematical exactitude.

507. The passage would be most likely to appear in
   (A) a journal of biblical studies.
   (B) an introductory college text-book on statistics.
   (C) the annual report of the American Statistical Association.
   (D) a newspaper review of a recent professional festivity.

508. According to the passage, taxation in Roman times was based on
   (A) mobility
   (B) wealth
   (C) population
   (D) census takers
509. The author refers to the Romans primarily in order to
   (A) prove the superiority of modern statistical methods to ancient ones.
   (B) provide a historical framework for the passage.
   (C) relate an unfamiliar concept to a familiar one.
   (D) show that statistical forecasts have not significantly improved.

510. The author refers to the Mets primarily in order to
   (A) show that sports do not depend on statistics.
   (B) provide an example of an unreliable statistic.
   (C) indicate the change in attitudes from Roman days.
   (D) illustrate the failure of statistical predictions.

511. On the basis of the passage it can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements?
   (A) It is useless to try to predict economy.
   (B) Statistics is not, at the present time, a science.
   (C) Most mathematical systems are inexact.
   (D) Statistics should be devoted to the study of probability.

512. The author’s tone can best be described as
   (A) jocular
   (B) pessimistic
   (C) objective
   (D) humanistic

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.
The frail man wearing a kurta and dark glasses and carrying a walking stick was a familiar figure all over India. One day, people returning home from offices in Madras were surprised to find him walking along the road to the Central Railway Station just like an ordinary man. There were surprised looks and excited enquiries. People asked one another, “Why is he walking in this crowd? It could be dangerous.” The man they were talking about was C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister of Madras State. When Rajaji, as he was popularly and affectionately known, was asked why he was going to the station on foot, he had a simple answer. He had actually come by car. But the traffic jam near the station had forced the car to stop. He had to reach the station in time, so he had got out of the car and was walking. In any case, he did not see any reason why he should not walk a few steps even though he was the Chief Minister of the State.

513. How do you know Rajaji was walking in the station in the evening?
   (A) He was carrying a walking stick.
   (B) He was wearing dark glasses.
   (C) The road near the station was crowded.
   (D) People were returning home from offices.

514. There were surprised looks and excited enquiries because
   (A) it was dangerous for a minister to walk in the crowd.
   (B) Rajaji’s train was on time and he was going to miss it.
   (C) The Chief Minister was walking along the road like an ordinary man.
   (D) the crowd had forced the Chief Minister’s car to stop but he was brave.

515. Rajaji’s reason for walking to the station was that
   (A) he believed in simple Gandhian principles.
   (B) he thought walking would be more effective in the traffic jam.
   (C) his popularity depended on being close to the common man.
   (D) the crowd was unruly and he would be safer in the station.

516. “In any case, he did not see any reason why he should not walk….”. This statement indicates that Rajaji felt that ministers should
   (A) walk even without reason.
   (B) be prepared to walk whenever it seemed necessary.
The last one in this long procession of silent men and women was a little wizened old man. Even he carried a load of two baskets, slung on a pole on his shoulder, the same load of a folded quilt, a cauldron. But there was only one cauldron. In the other basket it seemed there was a quilt, extremely ragged and patched but clean still. Although the load was light, it was too much for the old man. It was evident that in usual times he would be beyond the age of work, and was perhaps unaccustomed to such labour in recent years. His breath whistled as he staggered along, and he strained his eyes to watch those who were ahead of him lest he be left behind, and his old wrinkled face was set in as sort of gasping agony.

Suddenly he could go no more. He set his burden down with great gentleness and sank upon the ground, his head sunk between his knees, his eyes closed, panting desperately. Starved as he was, a little blood rose in dark patches on his cheeks. There was no water in the cauldron, he cried, and he was thirsty. ‘That is for seed,’ said the vendor, astonished to see that the old man ordered more. The old man shook his head. ‘That is for seed’. ‘The best I can do for this grandson of mine to buy a little seed for the land …… Yea, even, I die and others must plant it, the land must be put to seed.’

517. Find the word nearest in meaning to the word in capitals which occurs in the passage.
FRAIL
(A) Fierce (B) Weak (C) Important (D) Simple

518. Meaning of Cauldron
(A) Narrow-necked earthen pot (B) Large kettle for boiling or heating liquid
(C) Metallic pot for carrying water (D) Metallic box to carry clothes

519. The background of the episode is:
(A) France (B) New York (C) China (D) England

520. Meaning of stagger:
(A) To reel from side to side (B) To walk unsteadily
(C) To bend the body (D) None of these

521. The passerby was:
(A) Very rich (B) Not quite rich
(C) Very poor (D) Unkind

522. The old man ‘strained his eyes’ because:
(A) He was afraid of being left behind (B) It was getting dark
(C) His eye sight was very poor (D) It was too hot
523. The men and women in the procession were silent because:

(A) They carried much loads
(B) They were busy walking
(C) They were tired
(D) They were frightened

524. The old man hesitated to take the silver coin

(A) He did not understand why the man was giving him a coin
(B) He was surprised
(C) It was below his dignity to take alms
(D) He had enough money

525. Meaning of panting

(A) Dizziness
(B) Slow breathing
(C) Rapid breathing
(D) Lay down straight

526. Find the mismatch

(A) unaccustomed – not used to
(B) agony – hungry
(C) desperately – without bothering about anything
(D) drooping – bent

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situation, documents, actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000. Part of reality television’s appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, in talent and performance programmers such as ‘Pp Ipd’, though frequently ‘Survivor’ and ‘Big Brother’ participants also reach some degree of celebrity. Some commentators have said that the name “reality television” is an inaccurate description for several styles of programmes included in the genre. In competition-based programmes such as ‘Survivor’ and other special-living environment shows like ‘The Real World’, the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a completely fabricated world in which the completion is worked out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviour and conflicts.

[ lic hf assistant exam 2013]

527. In the first sentence, the writer says, ‘it is claimed’ because

(A) he agrees with the statement
(B) everyone agrees with the statement
(C) some people insist on the statement
(D) he wants to distance himself from the statement

528. Reality television

(A) has been popular since the start of television
(B) has been popular since well before 2000
(C) has only been popular since 2000
(D) has been popular approximately since 2000

529. Reality TV appeals to some because it

(A) shows eligible males dating women
(B) uses exotic locations
(C) shows average people in exceptional circumstances
(D) cam turn ordinary people into celebrities

530. The participants in the Reality Shows are

(A) professional actors
(B) ordinary people
(C) comedians
(D) national celebrities

Since the lineage of investigative journalism is most directly traceable to the Progressive era of the early 1900’s, it is not surprising that the President of the United States at that time was among the first to articulate its political dimension. Theodore Roosevelt called investigative reports “muckrakers,” after a character from John Bunyan’s ‘Pilgrim’s Progress’ who humbly cleaned “the filth of the floor”. Despite the misgivings implied by the comparison, Roosevelt saw the muckrakers as “often indispensable to the well-being of society”.

There are in the body politic, economic and social, many and grave evils, and there is urgent necessity for the sternest war upon them. There should be relentless exposure of and attack upon every man, whether politician or businessman.

Roosevelt recognized the value laden character of investigative journalism. He perceived correctly that investigative reporters are committed to unearthing wrongdoing. For these journalists, disclosures of morally outrageous conduct maximize the opportunity for forces of “good” to recognise and do battle with the forces of “evil”.

So, the current folklore surrounding investigative reporting closely resembles the American ideal of popular democracy. Vigilant journalists bring wrongdoing to public attention. An informed ‘citizenry’ responds by demanding reforms from their elected representatives. Policy makers respond, in turn, by taking corrective action. Partly a product
of its muckraking roots, this idealistic perspective is also an outgrowth of the commonly perceived effects of exposes published in the early 1970’s. The most celebrated of these exposes were the new stories that linked top White House officials to Watergate crimes. These stories were widely held responsible for the public’s loss of confidence in the Nixon administration, ultimately forcing the President’s resignation.

Investigative journalists intend to provoke outrage in their reports of malfeasance. Their work is validated when citizens respond demanding change from their leaders. By bringing problems to public attention, the “journalists of outrage” attempt to alter societal agendas. [LIC HF Assistant Exam 2013]

531. The passage suggests that Roosevelt’s choice of name for investigative reporters reflects his belief that:
(A) Their writing style was unrefined and colloquial (B) They were motivated by greed and desire for fame
(C) They were unsung and underpaid (D) The did unpleasant but necessary work

532. The terms “folklore” and “idealized perspective” suggest that the author of the passage would agree with which statement:
(A) Democracy and journalism are incompatible (B) Investigative journalism depends on creating a false villain
(C) Many people have a romanticized conception of the role of journalists (D) Readers are easily swayed by appeals to their patriotism

533. The author of the passage refers to the reports on the “Watergate crimes” primarily as an example of:
(A) A story covered better by television than by print media (B) Editorial pandering to an ignorant public
(C) Journalism that had tangible effect on politics (D) A flagrant abuse of the freedom of the press

534. In the last paragraph of the passage the author is:
(A) Showing how investigative reporting has broken with its past tradition (B) Acknowledging that reporters are not merely trying to import information
(C) Disparaging those who believe that meaningful reform is possible (D) Expressing sympathy for victims of over-zealous reportage

535. The phrase ‘unearthing wrong doing’ would imply:
(A) Restoration of the moral order (B) Weeding out the evil elements
(C) Bringing to light all the evil elements which are practiced in public life (D) Exploring things which were not decipherable before

536. The brand of journalism discussed in the paragraph is based on the assumption that:
(A) Public awareness of injustice is necessary for change to occur (B) Newspapers are read chiefly for information that will help people to get ahead
(C) Most people take for granted that politicians are corrupt (D) Most people are suspicious of whistle-blowers

Vibrio parahaemolyticus is a bacterial organism that has been isolated from sea water, shellfish, finfish, plankton and salt springs. It has been a major cause of food poisoning in Japan, compelling the Japanese to do several studies on it. They have confirmed the presence of Vibrio parahaemolyticus in the North and Central Pacific, with the highest abundance in inshore waters, particularly in or near large harbours.

A man named Nishio studied the relationship between the chloride content of sea water and the seasonal distribution of Vibrio parahaemolyticus and concluded that while the isolation of the organism was independent of the sodium chloride content, the distribution of the bacteria in sea water was dependent on the water temperature. In fact, it has been isolated in high frequencies during summer, from June to September, but was not isolated with the same frequency in winter.

Within four or five days after eating contaminated foods, a person will begin to experience diarrhea, the most common symptom, this will very often be accompanied by stomach cramps, nausea and vomiting, Headache and fever with or without chills, may also be experienced. [DMRC CR Assistant Exam 2012]

537. Which of the following locations would be most likely to have a high concentration of Vibrio parahaemolyticus?
(A) A bay (B) A sea
(C) In the middle of the ocean (D) Sediment
The day the cat was killed, Maddy watched her mother wind that old clock with her same little smile, cranking the gold key into its funny little hole, as grandma wandered around the dining table in her dressing gown while her nurse read a pulp fiction on the front step, while her brothers scraped their forks against the table and dripped the last bits of potatoes and corn from their open, awful mouths, that clock sat heavy on the white carpet, making no sound.

The longcase clock had been left by the previous owner, or maybe the one before that, no one was sure. Cloaked in pine wood and always counting, no birds printed around the clock face, no farm sconce or flowers, just black numbers and wiry hands and that was that. Then near the bottom, a long silver pendulum behind a square of smoke glass. It was too heavy to tip, too tall to place anything on top, old and faded and always suspect. Her brothers avoided it at night and the cat avoided it entirely (or used to). The clock face glowing round and white, over the wooden suit, like a pale faced ghost or a porcelain reaper, feetless and shadows for arms. And mom would sing along with the pendulum while the boys knocked birds from their open, awful mouths, that clock sat heavy on the white carpet, making no sound.

Always being 6 o’clock sharp and never over until that clock was wound, 13 years of her life wasted for this nonsense so far, burnt up in boredom, when all the while she had some very important matters to attend to back in her bedroom.

The longcase clock had been left by the previous owner, or maybe the one before that, no one was sure. Cloaked in pine wood and always counting, no birds printed around the clock face, no farm sconce or flowers, just black numbers and wiry hands and that was that. Then near the bottom, a long silver pendulum behind a square of smoke glass. It was too heavy to tip, too tall to place anything on top, old and faded and always suspect. Her brothers avoided it at night and the cat avoided it entirely (or used to). The clock face glowing round and white, over the wooden suit, like a pale faced ghost or a porcelain reaper, feetless and shadows for arms. And mom would sing along with the pendulum while the boys knocked birds from their open, awful mouths, that clock sat heavy on the white carpet, making no sound.

The tone of the story is (A) biographical (B) narrative (C) reflective (D) autobiographical

The clock was ‘always suspect’. The subject thought (A) that it wasn’t working at all (B) it tended to move slowly (C) it broke down periodically (D) it had one hand missing

‘The clock face was glowing round and white.’ This observation is further enhanced by the observation that it was like (A) gold (B) radium (C) silver (D) ceramic

‘It made Maddy’s teeth clench.’ The idiom to clench one’s teeth can be introduced in an EBL class by (A) giving a detailed meaning of the expression (B) giving other similar idioms and asking children to guess the meaning in context (C) guiding students to find other ‘teeth’ idioms on their own by looking up the word ‘idioms’ (D) giving a worksheet where students use the idiom in a number of situations.

The safest time for eating sea food in the North Pacific is probably (A) August (B) July (C) November (D) September

The incubation period for Vibrio parahaemolyticus is (A) 2 to 3 days (B) 3 to 4 hours (C) 4 to 5 days (D) several months

The word inshore is closest in meaning to (A) near the coast (B) deep (C) cold (D) shallow waters
548. The word …….. in the story means ‘incline’. [Para 2]
   (A) hum  (B) sharp
   (C) tip  (D) drip

549. “All the time, her mom would smile and hum.” This suggests that Maddy
   (A) admired her mother’s calm
   (B) though her mother was indifferent to time
   (C) was convinced her mother was more attuned to the mechanical working of the clock, not the time.
   (D) thought that her mother didn’t care about her family.

Is it human nature to desire forbidden fruit, to hunger for a blossom so obsessed with passion that we forget the pain, which inevitably arises once we tease ourselves with the thought of it or taste a tiny part of it, and it becomes the predator eating at us like a carnivore that saves the head for last savoring the brain to feed its own and we, still craving illicit nectar enjoying the fact that it is devouring us? [CTET Exam 2012]

550. Another word in the poem that suggests ‘forbidden’ is
   (A) obsess  (B) crave
   (C) savour  (D) illicit

551. “It become the predator” means
   (A) strong emotions influence one negatively
   (B) pursuit of happiness
   (C) being cautious against outside influences
   (D) being strong and positive against any threat

552. An example of personification in the poem is
   (A) saves the head
   (B) tease ourselves
   (C) illicit nectar
   (D) like a carnivore

553. “Eating at us like a carnivore” refers to
   (A) being attacked by a wild beast
   (B) being attacked by a human enemy
   (C) being eaten up by an unknown entity
   (D) exerting a strong influence

554. “We still craving illicit nectar” can be explained by focusing on the word
   (A) we
   (B) craving
   (C) illicit
   (D) nectar

555. A synonym for word ‘savoring’ is
   (A) smelling
   (B) flavoring
   (C) experiencing
   (D) avoiding

Directions: Answer the following question by selecting the most appropriate option. [CTET Exam 2012]

556. Decorum in spoken language pertains to
   (A) correct grammatical usage
   (B) voice quality or loudness
   (C) clarity and purity of style
   (D) appropriate gestures

557. “You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word: Victory.” Churchill asks a question and then goes on to answer it. Such a question is
   (A) a prompt
   (B) explanatory
   (C) rhetorical
   (D) stylized

558. A fellow traveler at the airport has just finished reading the newspaper and you want him/her to pass it to you. Choose how you will make the request.
   (A) Pass me the paper
   (B) Pass me the paper, please
   (C) Can you pass me the paper
   (D) Could you possibly pass me the newspaper?

559. Read this exchange.
   Teacher: Do you like to read a story book instead?
   Student: Yes.
   Teacher: Yes, please.
   Here the teacher
   (A) confirms the student’s request
   (B) offers an alternative language activity
   (C) relates language function with politeness
   (D) makes a polite suggestion to start reading
560. Which is a functions word?
   (A) however  (B) booking
   (C) principal  (D) someone

561. Strut, stride and trudge are words that describe a manner of
   (A) galloping  (B) running
   (C) riding  (D) walking

562. A. The documents have been downloaded by the students.
   B. The students have downloaded the documents
   The two given statements can be differentiated by drawing students’ attention to the
   (A) use of ‘by’ in the passive form  (B) differences in the arrangement of words.
   (C) roles of the subject and object in both sentences.  (D) change in the verb forms.

563. Which pair constitutes types of ‘cognitive style’?
   (A) Individual/team work  (B) project oriented/paper-pencil activity
   (C) grammatical accuracy/fluency  (D) filed dependence/filed indecencies.

564. The process of word formation consists of
   (A) compounding and conversion  (B) conversion and meaning
   (C) spelling and compounding  (D) using synonyms or euphemisms

565. When reading, to ‘decode’ means to
   (A) make notes  (B) read superficially for the general meaning
   (C) recognize words to understand their meanings  (D) replace long words with symbols

566. Speaker I: Where are you from?
   Speaker II: Kashmir.
   During the assessment of students’ speaking-listing skills, mark/s would be deducted during this exchange for
   (A) the first speaker  (B) the second speaker
   (C) Both  (D) neither

567. While writing, one of the cohesive devices used is
   (A) phrase  (B) ellipsis
   (C) adjective  (D) preposition

568. If the piece of writing is brief, complete, in the third person, without digressions and emotional overtones and logically arranged, it is a
   (A) classified advertisement  (B) memorandum
   (C) report  (D) newspaper article

569. Use of the medium of motion pictures offers a/an …… experience for the student.
   (A) abstract  (B) indirect
   (C) concrete  (D) vicarious

570. According to the recommendations of NCF 2005, technology could be integrated
   (A) with the larger goals and processes of Educational Programmes.
   (B) with revision to meet current developmental policies of the Central Government
   (C) as an add-on to the main educational goals
   (D) used only judiciously subject to the economic and social goals of a community

Nammescong Creek flowed into the backs of my thighs as I fished, pausing between casts to secure my balance in the current and admire a new hatch of pale yellow mayflies lift form the stream. Over my shoulder, the sun dropped into a farmer’s cornfield, the final patch of orange light on the small, vaguely metallic object at my feet. Retriev ing it, I ran my thumb over its raised lettering rubbing away the mud and a string of algae. A name appeared, along with an expiration date. June, 1984. I had discovered arrowheads here in the past, so it didn’t seem misplaced to find a tool used by modern man to obtain a meal.

I took a moment to consider how the card has come to rest in the bed of the Nanny. I thought maybe there was a story in it. I was curious to know if the owner had lost his wallet while fishing, the whole trip ruined the second he’d inventoried his cash or dug out his license for a game warden. Over time, the leather would’ve rotted into fish food, with the scoured plastic remaining. I wondered how many miles the card might have hidden on spring floods over the past quarter of a century. For all I knew, he could’ve been robbed, the thieves stripping out the money and tossing the billfold away later as they crossed a bridge.
Looking him up and phoning, I recited the card number and issuing bank. He laughed, recalling it as the first credit account he’d ever taken out, a line of imaginary cash in those years when he had no real money. But that finally changed, he explained, after an industrial accident cost him his left eye, the payoff from the plant enabling him to retire 8 years earlier than expected and move to a small hobby farm in Southern Virginia. He told me a glass eye wasn’t his style, so he had taken to wearing an eye patch, which his wife still heats and his grandchildren ages 3, 5 and 7, have always loved, as it makes grand pop look like a pirate. He called them his Miracle grandbabies born to a daughter who struggled with alcohol and drug addiction for years her rock-bottom in 1984, a year before she cleaned up for good.

But in the end, the man couldn’t remember ever losing his wallet, either by accident or theft. He said he’d never fished the Nammy that in fact he’d always thought the sport a little boring, and so I came to realize there was no story here.

[CTET Exam 2012]

571. “Flowed into the backs of my thighs” informs the reader that the narrator was fishing while
   (A) sitting on the river bank   (B) his legs were hanging in the river
   (C) standing in the river   (D) walking across the river

572. ‘Scoured’ means
   (A) drenched
   (B) money
   (C) coins   (D) credit cart

573. “…. A tool used by modern man to obtain a meal’ in this context is a/some
   (A) sudden appearance of mayflies
   (B) loss of the wallet, for its ‘owner’ who had given up his/her holiday
   (C) orange sunlight falling on the water thereby disturbing the fish
   (D) narrator’s attention being diverted by his find

574. ‘The whole trip ruined’ was because of the
   (A) sudden appearance of mayflies
   (B) loss of the wallet, for its ‘owner’ who had given up his/her holiday
   (C) orange sunlight falling on the water thereby disturbing the fish
   (D) narrator’s attention being diverted by his find

575. By ‘looking him up’, the narrator
   (A) referred to a telephone directory
   (B) attempted to through an operator
   (C) called him up through an operator
   (D) found out about him through various sources

576. ‘A small hobby farm’ would be
   (A) an open space where are animals are cared for
   (B) a small zoo in the backyard
   (C) a commercially successful farm
   (D) a farm run without any profit

577. The ‘owner’ s’ daughter had cleaned up by
   (A) getting married
   (B) having two children
   (C) giving up a destructive lifestyle
   (D) choosing to stay with her parents

578. There was no story because
   (A) what he found out showed that the ‘owner’ life lacked adventure
   (B) he was disappointed that the ‘owner’ was well to do
   (C) the ‘owner’ did not share his interest in fishing.
   (D) the reality did not live up to his imagination

579. A word in the story that means ‘soar’ is
   (A) born
   (B) lift
   (C) plant         (D) rub

The No Child left behind Act of 2001 has served as a catalyst in many school improvement efforts. Schools in the United States are responding to meet the challenge of these improvement efforts, although in doing so, some are caught in a decision making and funding quagmire. They ask, “How can we best support teachers so that all students can succeed?” Using technology as a means of closing achievement gaps is one option schools are considering more purposefully and effectively. This includes using assistive technologies for students with special needs and creating a systemic approach to change that benefits all students including subgroups,

Assistive technologies are technologies that support students with disabilities, of which a total of 6.5 million were being served through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997. This Act defines an assistive technology device as “any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or
customized, that is used to increase maintain or improve functional capabilities of child with a disability.” Regardless of their previous experience, many administrators and educators are expected to be change agents of school improvement efforts today and be well versed and knowledgeable about assistive technology despite the fact that the definition of assistive technology is so broad and the field is relatively new.

580. “Schools found themselves in a funding quagmire.” Here, ‘quagmire’ means
(A) boggy area  (B) isolation
(C) indebtedness  (D) quicksand

581. According to this report, ‘achievement gaps’ can be closed by
(A) investing on more reference books in the library
(B) conducting after school special classes for weak students.
(C) getting more financial support from the government
(D) recruiting and training more personnel to help the special needs children

582. Functional capabilities constitute the
(A) ability to go for higher studies
(B) the skills to cope with every day challenges.
(C) the determination to succeed
(D) exceptional talent in academic or literary activates

583. A ‘product system’ here means
(A) services or financial investment that are not commercially value adding
(B) important resources not available to the disabled persons.
(C) special training equipment designed for disabled children
(D) products that are freely accessible to schools only

584. Find a word in the report that means ‘widely circulated”
(A) systemic  (B) achievement
(C) product  (D) change

585. The antonym for the word ‘hindering’ would be
(A) challenge  (B) disability
(C) assistive  (D) customized

Directions: Answer the following questions by selecting the most appropriate option.

Could not, with all their quantity of love
Make up mu sum’
The phrase ‘forty thousand brothers’ illustrates a figure of speech called.
(A) imagery  (B) personification
(C) hyperbole  (D) allegory

587. The homonym of ‘bier’ is
(A) bear  (B) beer
(C) bare  (D) bar

588. A rhetorical question is asked
(A) to gather personal information
(B) to clarify a concept
(C) for the sake of effect with no answer needed
(D) to get a feedback about what others think about your speech/writing.

589. An example of linking adverbials is
(A) the  (B) these
(C) so  (D) your

590. Language acquisition
(A) requires the memorization and use of necessary vocabulary
(B) involves a systematic approach to the analysis and comprehension of grammar as well as to the memorization of vocabulary
(C) refers to the process of leaning a native or a second language because of the innate capacity of the human brain
(D) is a technique intended to simulate the environment in which children learn their native language
591. According to NCF 2005, learning of English aims
   (A) to enable knowledge acquisition through literacy and its development into an instrument of abstract thought
   (B) to subsume the language that a child acquires naturally from her/his home and societal environment
   (C) to introduce standard sign language in English for children with language related impairments
   (D) to provide adequate facilities at the state level for instruction in English at the primary stage of education.

592. ‘While listening’ means a stage
   (A) when students are listening for pleasure
   (B) when students are listening to a recording of a natural conversation
   (C) where the students attempt a listening task
   (D) when a listening activity is introduced

593. Student A and Student B ask and answer question to complete a worksheet. This is
   (A) an information transfer activity
   (B) a role play
   (C) an information gap activity
   (D) a controlled interview

594. Criteria of assessment is/are a
   (A) guidelines with marking scheme
   (B) question wise distribution of marks
   (C) general impression of a students ability
   (D) scoring key

595. In the word ‘scarce’ the phonetic transcription for ‘a’ is
   (A) /e/
   (B) /ea/
   (C) /ie/
   (D) /ae/

596. Notes can be made using a flowchart or a web diagram. The study skill involved is
   (A) storing
   (B) summarizing
   (C) retrieving
   (D) gathering

597. The students make mistake while playing a grammar game. The teacher should
   (A) call aside the erring student and offer some guidance
   (B) call aside the student in charge in the group
   (C) quietly note down the mistakes and hold a remedial class for the ‘erring’ student
   (D) quietly note down the mistakes and discuss them with the class after the activity

598. What is taught is not what is learnt because
   (A) a teacher or learner can never fully master any discipline
   (B) students pay attention during information discussion
   (C) a teacher’s socio-economic level may differ widely from the students.
   (D) students possess different abilities, personalities and come from a variety of backgrounds

599. Learners are familiar with the concept ‘cyberspace’ due to their cognitive overload. Therefore learners
   (A) may end up studying more meaningful topics in class
   (B) may explore their own interests according to their won experience, back perspective while spending considerable time navigating for content
   (C) usually omit studying prescribed but important topics
   (D) may be exposed to a sequential and cohesive expository presentation

600. Constructivism is a theory where students
   (A) study a variety of dissimilar samples and draw a well-founded conclusion
   (B) form their own understating and knowledge of the world, through experiencing things and reflecting on those experiences.
   (C) are facilitated by the teacher and use a variety of media to research and create their own theories
   (D) construct their own leaning aids thereby gaining hands-on experience.

The work which Gandhiji had taken up was not only regarding the achievement of political freedom but also the establishment of a new social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. In the political struggle, the fight was against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it his/her moral support. In establishing a social order on this pattern, there was a strong possibility of a conflict arising between diverse groups and classes of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life
because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards property and, at some stage or the other, the ‘haves’ have to yield place to the ‘have-nots’. We have seen in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it were achieved. But this was done, by and large, through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis it is difficult, if not impossible, to say that the instinct to possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse from under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held back by a big dam, once the barrier breaks, the reaction will one day sweep back with a violence equal in extent and intensity to what was used to establish and maintain the outward egalitarian form.

This enforced egalitarianism contains, in its bosom, the seed of its own destruction. The root cause of class conflict is possessiveness or the acquisitive instinct. So long as the ideal that is to be achieved is one of securing the maximum material satisfaction, possessiveness is neither suppressed nor eliminated but grows on what it feeds. Nor does it cease to be possessiveness, whether it is confined to only a few or is shared by many.

If egalitarianism is to endure, it has to be based not on the possession of the maximum material goods by a few or by all but on voluntary, enlightened renunciation of those goods which cannot be shared by others or can be enjoyed only at the expense of others. This calls for substitution of material values by purely spiritual ones. The paradise of material satisfaction, which is sometimes equated with progress these days, neither spells peace nor progress. Mahatma Gandhi has shown us how the acquisitive instinct inherent in man can be transmuted by the adoption of the ideal of trusteeship by those who ‘have’ for the benefit or all those who ‘have not’ so that, instead of leading to exploitation and conflict, it would become a means and incentive for the amelioration and progress of society respectively.

601. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if
(A) it is based on voluntary renunciation
(B) it is achieved by resorting to physical force
(C) underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment
(D) people’s outlook towards it is not radically changed

602. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?
(A) He has inherent desire to share his possession with others.
(B) He is endowed with the possessive instinct
(C) Only his possession helps him earn love and respect from his descendants
(D) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death

603. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhi’s experiment?
(A) Educating people to avoid class conflict
(B) Achieving total political freedom for the country
(C) Establishment of an egalitarian society
(D) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and non-violence

604. Which of the following statement is ‘not true’ in the context of the passage?
(A) True egalitarianism can be achieved under compulsion
(B) Man values his life more than his possessions
(C) Possessive instinct is a natural desire of human beings
(D) In the political struggle, the fight was against alien rule.

605. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last only if
(A) it is thrust upon people
(B) it is based on truth and non-violence
(C) people inculcate spiritual values instead of material values
(D) ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots’ live together peacefully

606. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn a social order
(A) which is based on coercion and oppression
(B) which does not satisfy their basic needs
(C) which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement
(D) which is not congenital to the spiritual values of the people.
607. According to the passage, the root cause of class conflict is
   (A) the paradise of material satisfaction
   (B) dominant inherent acquisitive instinct in man
   (C) exploitation of the ‘have-nots’ by the ‘haves’
   (D) a social order where the unprivileged are not a part of the establishment

608. Which of the following statements is ‘not true’ in the context of the passage?
   (A) A new order can be established by radically changing the outlook of people towards it
   (B) Adoption of the ideal of trusteeship can minimize possessive instinct
   (C) Enforced egalitarianism can be the cause of its own destruction
   (D) Ideal of new order is to secure maximum material satisfaction

609. Which of the following conclusions can be deduced from the passage?
   (A) A social order based on truth and non-violence alone can help the achievement of political freedom
   (B) After establishing the social order to Gandhiji’s pattern, the possibility of a conflict between different classes of society will hardly exist
   (C) It is difficult to change the mind and attitude of men towards property.
   (D) In an egalitarian society, material satisfaction can be enjoyed only at the expense of others.

610. According to the passage, what does ‘adoption of the ideal of trusteeship’ mean?
   (A) Equating peace and progress with material satisfaction
   (B) Adoption of the ideal by the ‘have’ for the benefit of ‘have-nots’
   (C) Voluntary enlightened remuneration of the possessive instinct by the privileged class
   (D) Substitution of spiritual values by material ones by those who live in the paradise of material satisfaction.

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Long ago, a Brahmin called Haridatta lived in a little village. He was a farmer but the piece of land he cultivated provided him with so little to survive on that he was very poor.

One day, unable to stand the heat of the summer sun, he went to rest for a while under a big tree on his land. Before he could stretch out on the ground, he saw a huge black cobra slithering out of an anthill nearby. The snake then spread his hood and swayed gracefully from side to side. Haridatta was astonished to see this and he thought, “This cobra must really be the god of this land, I have never seen or worshipped him before, which is probably why I am not able to get anything from the land. From this day onwards, I will worship him.” He hurried back to his home at once and returned with a glass full of milk. He poured it into a bowl and turning to the anthill said, “O ruler of the land, I did not know you were living in this anthill. That is why I have not paid my tribute to you. Please accept my apologies for this omission and accept this humble offering.” He then placed the bowl of milk at the entrance of the anthill and left the place.

The next day when the Brahmin arrived to work on his land before the sun rose, he found a gold coin in the bowl he had left at the anthill. He was very happy indeed and from that day on, he made it a practice to offer the cobra milk in a bowl each day. The next morning he would collect a gold coin and leave.

One day, Haridatta had to go to a neighboring village on business. He asked his son to go to the anthill as usual and leave a bowl of milk for the cobra. The son did as he was told, but when he went to the same spot the next day and collected the gold coin he thought, “This anthill must be full of god. If I kill the cobra, I can collect all the gold in an instant, instead of having to waste my time coming here every day.” He then struck the cobra with a big stick. The cobra deftly dodged the blow but bit Haridatta’s son with his poisonous fangs. The boy soon died. When Haridatta returned to his village the next day, he heard how his son had met his death. He realized at once that his son’s greed would probably have caused him to attack the cobra.

The Brahmin went to the anthill the day after his son’s cremation and offered milk to the cobra as usual. This time, the cobra did not even come out of his hole. Instead, he called out to Haridatta, “You have come here for gold, forgetting that you have just lost a precious son and that you are in mourning. The reason for this is pure greed. From today, there is no meaning to our relationship. I am going to give you a diamond as a final gift. But please don’t ever come back again. “He slithered away as the Brahmin watched.

[CLAT Exam 2012]

611. Which of the following is TRUE according to the story?
   (A) Haridatta had asked his son to give milk to the cobra because he himself was tired of doing it.
   (B) The cobra gave Haridatta a diamond every day.
(C) Haridatta’s son was greedy
(D) Haridatta had no idea as to why the cobra had killed his son.
(E) All are true

612. What was the cobra’s final gift to the Brahmin?
(A) Venom       (B) A diamond
(C) A bite       (D) A gold coin
(E) None of these

613. What did Haridatta think on seeing the cobra for the first time?
(A) The cobra was divine and he would get gold coins from it if worshipped.
(B) The cobra was the god of his land and had to be worshipped.
(C) He was fearful of the cobra and ran away from the spot.
(D) The cobra was responsible for his poverty.
(E) None of these

614. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the story?
(A) The Cobra and The Brahmin       (B) The Foolish Brahmin
(C) The Brave Cobra                 (D) Haridatta and His Son
(E) The Mourning Father

615. Why did Haridatta’s son try to kill the cobra?
(A) The cobra had angered him through his behavior.
(B) The cobra was known to be poisonous and had killed several men in the village by biting them.
(C) He believed that the anthill in which the cobra lived contained all the gold coins.
(D) He thought the cobra would bite him if he went near it.
(E) He did not like the fact that his father was wasting his time by feeding the cobra milk every day.

**Answer Keys**

**BANKING EXAMINATIONS**

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (D) 5. (D) 6. (E) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (C) 11. (B) 12. (B)

13. (A) 14. (D) 15. (B) 16. (E) 17. (A) 18. (E) 19. (E) 20. (A) 21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (D) 24. (B)

25. (C) 26. (B) 27. (D) 28. (E) 29. (D) 30. (E) 31. (A) 32. (B) 33. (D) 34. (E) 35. (C) 36. (A)

37. (B) 38. (A) 39. (A) 40. (D) 41. (E) 42. (D) 43. (B) 44. (C) 45. (C) 46. (C) 47. (A) 48. (E)

49. (B) 50. (E) 51. (C) 52. (B) 53. (D) 54. (A) 55. (B) 56. (C) 57. (B) 58. (D) 59. (C) 60. (C)

61. (A) 62. (E) 63. (B) 64. (A) 65. (B) 66. (E) 67. (E) 68. (C) 69. (D) 70. (A) 71. (D) 72. (B)

73. (D) 74. (C) 75. (E) 76. (A) 77. (C) 78. (C) 79. (D) 80. (E) 81. (C) 82. (B) 83. (B) 84. (A)

85. (A) 86. (A) 87. (B) 88. (D) 89. (C) 90. (E) 91. (C) 92. (B) 93. (D) 94. (B) 95. (E) 96. (A)

97. (D) 98. (A) 99. (A) 100. (C) 101. (B) 102. (D) 103. (B) 104. (C) 105. (E) 106. (A) 107. (A) 108. (E)

109. (B) 110. (D) 111. (D) 112. (E) 113. (D) 114. (A) 115. (E) 116. (B) 117. (A) 118. (C) 119. (C) 120. (D)

121. (B) 122. (A) 123. (B) 124. (C) 125. (A) 126. (A) 127. (B) 128. (C) 129. (D) 130. (D) 131. (E) 132. (D)

133. (A) 134. (E) 135. (D) 136. (A) 137. (D) 138. (A) 139. (D) 140. (E) 141. (B) 142. (E) 143. (C) 144. (D)

145. (B) 146. (C) 147. (A) 148. (B)

**SSC EXAMINATIONS**

149. (C) 150. (D) 151. (C) 152. (B) 153. (D) 154. (D) 155. (C) 156. (C) 157. (A) 158. (A) 159. (B) 160. (C)

161. (B) 162. (C) 163. (A) 164. (D) 165. (A) 166. (C) 167. (A) 168. (A) 169. (B) 170. (A) 171. (C) 172. (A)

173. (D) 174. (C) 175. (B) 176. (C) 177. (C) 178. (D) 179. (C) 180. (D) 181. (B) 182. (C) 183. (B) 184. (C)

185. (B) 186. (D) 187. (D) 188. (D) 189. (D) 190. (A) 191. (E) 192. (D) 193. (B) 194. (C) 195. (B) 196. (A)

197. (B) 198. (A) 199. (D) 200. (E) 201. (D) 202. (D) 203. (C) 204. (C) 205. (A) 206. (D) 207. (D) 208. (C)

209. (B) 210. (D) 211. (C) 212. (D) 213. (D) 214. (A) 215. (B) 216. (D) 217. (D) 218. (C) 219. (B) 220. (A)

221. (C) 222. (D) 223. (B) 224. (A) 225. (A) 226. (D) 227. (B) 228. (D) 229. (B) 230. (A) 231. (D) 232. (D)

233. (B) 234. (C) 235. (B) 236. (B) 237. (A) 238. (C) 239. (C) 240. (C) 241. (B) 242. (C) 243. (A) 244. (A)

245. (B) 246. (B) 247. (C) 248. (A) 249. (A) 250. (A) 251. (D) 252. (C) 253. (D) 254. (A) 255. (B) 256. (D)
21.116  ■  Objective English

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

339. (D) 340. (B) 341. (B) 342. (A) 343. (B) 344. (D) 345. (C) 346. (B) 347. (D) 348. (B) 349. (D) 350. (D)
351. (C) 352. (B) 353. (A) 354. (D) 355. (C) 356. (A) 357. (A) 358. (B) 359. (D) 360. (A) 361. (B) 362. (D)
363. (B) 364. (D) 365. (C) 366. (B) 367. (D) 368. (C) 369. (C) 370. (D) 371. (B) 372. (A) 373. (D) 374. (C)
375. (A) 376. (B) 377. (C) 378. (D) 379. (A) 380. (A) 381. (C) 382. (A) 383. (B) 384. (D) 385. (B) 386. (D)
387. (C) 388. (B) 389. (C) 390. (A) 391. (C) 392. (A) 393. (B) 394. (C) 395. (C) 396. (C) 397. (B) 398. (B)
399. (D) 400. (D) 401. (B) 402. (D) 403. (B) 404. (D) 405. (A) 406. (C) 407. (C) 408. (C) 409. (B) 410. (C)
411. (D) 412. (B) 413. (D) 414. (B) 415. (C) 416. (D) 417. (D) 418. (A) 419. (B) 420. (B) 421. (C) 422. (D)
423. (B) 424. (B) 425. (B) 426. (D) 427. (B) 428. (B) 429. (D) 430. (C) 431. (B) 432. (A) 433. (D) 434. (D)
435. (C) 436. (C)

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

437. (A) 438. (C) 439. (C) 440. (B) 441. (B) 442. (A) 443. (A) 444. (B) 445. (A) 446. (A) 447. (B) 448. (A)
449. (D) 450. (B) 451. (D) 452. (C) 453. (B) 454. (C) 455. (C) 456. (B) 457. (A) 458. (C) 459. (C) 460. (D)
461. (A) 462. (A) 463. (D) 464. (B) 465. (B) 466. (D) 467. (B) 468. (A) 469. (A) 470. (C) 471. (C) 472. (D)
473. (A) 474. (A) 475. (D) 476. (A) 477. (B) 478. (B) 479. (A) 480. (B) 481. (B) 482. (B) 483. (D) 484. (B)
485. (C) 486. (C) 487. (A) 488. (A) 489. (B) 490. (D) 491. (A) 492. (A) 493. (D) 494. (B) 495. (C) 496. (B)
497. (B) 498. (C) 499. (B) 500. (D) 501. (A) 502. (D) 503. (B) 504. (C) 505. (B) 506. (D) 507. (D) 508. (C)
509. (A) 510. (D) 511. (D) 512. (C)

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

513. (D) 514. (A) 515. (B) 516. (B) 517. (B) 518. (B) 519. (C) 520. (B) 521. (A) 522. (C) 523. (A) 524. (C)
525. (C) 526. (B) 527. (C) 528. (D) 529. (C) 530. (B) 531. (D) 532. (D) 533. (C) 534. (B) 535. (C) 536. (A)
537. (D) 538. (A) 539. (C) 540. (C) 541. (A) 542. (C) 543. (B) 544. (B) 545. (C) 546. (D) 547. (C) 548. (C)
549. (C) 550. (D) 551. (A) 552. (A) 553. (D) 554. (C) 555. (C) 556. (D) 557. (D) 558. (D) 559. (C) 560. (B)
561. (D) 562. (C) 563. (A) 564. (C) 565. (D) 566. (C) 567. (A) 568. (C) 569. (D) 570. (A) 571. (C) 572. (B)
573. (B) 574. (D) 575. (A) 576. (D) 577. (C) 578. (D) 579. (B) 580. (D) 581. (D) 582. (B) 583. (C) 584. (A)
585. (C) 586. (C) 587. (B) 588. (C) 589. (C) 590. (D) 591. (A) 592. (D) 593. (A) 594. (C) 595. (A) 596. (B)
597. (D) 598. (D) 599. (C) 600. (A) 601. (D) 602. (D) 603. (C) 604. (B) 605. (D) 606. (A) 607. (B) 608. (A)
609. (A) 610. (B) 611. (C) 612. (B) 613. (B) 614. (A) 615. (C)
Cloze Test

INTRODUCTION

Cloze test is a type of comprehension exercise in which the reader is asked to provide words that have been omitted from the text (passage). Other names of this exercise are: (i) Fill in the Blanks in passages and comprehensions, or (ii) Choosing words in a running passage to maintain the sequence of various sentences in the paragraph.

In examinations you will find a small passage with numbered blanks. Below that passage these numbers are repeated and against each number four or five choices options of words are given. You are required to choose an appropriate word from the given options to fill in the respective blanks in that passage. This test is designed to evaluate students’ vocabulary and their correct grammatical usage so as to keep the meaning of the passage intact.

Strategy to Tackle Cloze Tests

To tackle the Cloze test, it is advisable to quickly read through the passage before starting to fill in the blanks. This gives you a fair idea about the content of the passage and with this background choosing appropriate words from the provided answer choices becomes easier.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

SET-I

Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with the most suitable words from the choices provided under the passage.

Passage 1

The year was 1913. The Wright brothers had just …1… in making an aeroplane which …2… flew high. I was deeply interested in …3… and was making my own …4… with flying machines. I really …5… in that little machine I had …6… together and I decided it was time to prove its merits.

1. (a) succeeded  (b) failed  (c) involved  (d) engaged
2. (a) hardly  (b) really  (c) highly  (d) sincerely
3. (a) science  (b) history  (c) flying  (d) making
4. (a) judgements  (b) experiments  (c) trying  (d) indulging
5. (a) disbeliefed  (b) believed  (c) relied  (d) tried
6. (a) patched  (b) strapped  (c) fabricated  (d) hatched

Answers
1. (a)  2. (b)  3. (c)  4. (b)  5. (b)  6. (a)

Passage 2
Tea prices in the domestic …1… continue to rule high in the …2… year despite the expectation of a …3… production as compared to the previous year. According to preliminary assessment …4… on the weather …5… in recent months, tea output in 1990 may reach 740 million kilogram as …6… 700 million kilogram last year. During the past three months, tea prices have generally shown a(n) …7…. Unlike last year, when tea prices rose dramatically, this year, prices seem to have …8… at a rather high level. In the subsequent four months, the …9… average price showed a downtrend but in September, the prices have …10… hardened to a considerable extent.

1. (a) profit  (b) market  (c) circle  (d) sector
2. (a) first  (b) current  (c) firstly  (d) last
3. (a) large  (b) higher  (c) lower  (d) optimum
4. (a) shared  (b) strategy  (c) carried  (d) based
5. (a) outbreak  (b) conditions  (c) forecast  (d) pattern
6. (a) per  (b) against  (c) compared  (d) above
7. (a) uptrend  (b) upgrade  (c) reduction  (d) increment
8. (a) increased  (b) surfaced  (c) stabilised  (d) moderated
9. (a) weekly  (b) monthly  (c) yearly  (d) daily
10. (a) then  (b) than  (c) never  (d) again

Answers
1. (b)  2. (b)  3. (b)  4. (d)  5. (b)  6. (b)  7. (a)  8. (c)  9. (b)  10. (d)

Passage 3
Some scholars, while exploring the forests of America, discovered some buildings that were in ruins. These buildings were …1… ruined by encroaching forest. They were remnants of a …2… civilisation. The scholars got interested. They excavated more and discovered …3… their utmost surprise the remains of a flourishing civilisation—the Mayas …4… they named it. Thus, it was in as late as …5… 19th century that the secrets of a new civilisation were …6…. The scholars believed that the Mayans must have …7… the descendants of ancient Egyptians. The fact remains that even today the Mayan culture is one of …8… most fascinating ancient civilisations. This civilisation was situated in the …9… of Middle America. It covered an area equivalent to that of France …10… spread across some parts of Mexico. The buildings do tell us about the technological advances they had attained.

1. (a) reasonably  (b) surely  (c) apparently  (d) perfectly
2. (a) great  (b) new  (c) old  (d) ordinary
3. (a) at  (b) for  (c) by  (d) to
4. (a) when  (b) while  (c) then  (d) as
5. (a) the  (b) a  (c) an  (d) at
6. (a) unearthed  (b) unmatched  (c) surprised  (d) unparalleled
7. (a) been  (b) become  (c) being  (d) seen
8. (a) a  (b) several  (c) the  (d) many
Passage 4
In all compositions …1… is the most …2… virtue. You should write in a simple and …3… manner. The choice of words should be …4…. Try not to use …5… words merely because they are …6…. Do not allow poetic images or …7… to spoil the grace of good style. It is no longer …8… to stuff your composition with too many …9… or proverbs especially if their relevance is …10….

Answers
1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c)

SET-II
Cloze tests can also be given in a different format. Here a running passage is split into parts and a word or phrase is omitted from each part. The choice of words for the omitted part follows the point of split of the sentence of the running passage. You are given four or five choices of words/phrases to fill in the omitted space in the running passage. Two illustrations are given below:

Passage 5
In the following passage, certain words are omitted and choices of four alternative words, marked a–d, are given. Select an appropriate word to fill in the blanks from the alternatives:

Pt Motilal Nehru passed away on February 6, 1931. He was all but wrapped up in luxury, but he …

1. (a) took (b) enjoyed (c) discarded (d) overcome
the comforts of life and plunged into the National Movement. He was …

2. (a) alarmed (b) convinced (c) convincing (d) alert
that he would not be able to keep his son …

3. (a) happy (b) ready (c) away (d) wanted
from the Non-cooperation Movement. He, therefore, considered it …

4. (a) necessary (b) essential (c) advisable (d) difficult
to involve Jawaharlal Nehru in the Congress activities. Motilal was a unique person, who …

5. (a) become (b) was (c) became (d) becomes
a living legend. Gandhiji’s guru, Gokhale, died on February 19, 1915. Bapu had once said: “Gokhale’s political life is …
6. (a) an (b) a (c) his (d) my
   ideal. I have enshrined him in my heart”. People of the present generation can …

7. (a) aptly (b) scarcely (c) correctly (d) fully
   realise what a tremendous job it was to fight the British Raj, in those days. It was …

8. (a) not (b) extreme (c) quite (d) extremely
difficult for Gokhale to awaken Indians to fight …

9. (a) with (b) for (c) against (d) from
   the foreign rule. In 1889, for the first time, he attended the annual session of the Congress. He
   made a powerful …

10. (a) discourse (b) impression (c) liaison (d) expression
   there and people felt Gokhale would be India’s most capable leader in the days to come.

   Answers
   1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (b)

Passage 6

In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words, marked (a), (b), (c),
one of which fits the meaning of the passage. Choose the best word out of the three:

Embroidery is the …1… [(a) art (b) threading (c) knitting] of any material with patterns or …2…
[(a) sketches (b) pictures (c) molds] done with a needle. The Romans called it ‘needle painting’. In
India, each region developed a …3… [(a) design (b) style (c) system] of its own. In the State of
Himachal Pradesh, the embroidery has a …4…[(a) special (b) distinctive (c) different] charm and is
deply rooted in the ‘Pahari’ culture, from which it has …5… [(a) received (b) derived (c) been] its
designs, colour, combinations and techniques. Embroidery is essentially a product of the landscape
and is, therefore, as …6… [(a) cultured (b) matured (c) varied] in its richness and beauty as …7…
[(a) culture (b) nature (c) heritage] is in her manifold representations. It is difficult to …8… [(a)
follow (b) read (c) trace] the history of ‘Pahari’ embroidery, because cloth is a …9… [(a) knitted (b)
spinned (c) perishable] material. From the available specimens it can be …10… [(a) summarised (b)
surmised (c) found] that the inhabitants of picturesque Himachal Pradesh practiced this …11… [(a)
skill (b) style (c) craft] till the first decade of the 20th century.

   Answers
   1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (c)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT 1

In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are
printed below the passages and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank
appropriately. Find out the appropriate words so that the meaning of the text remains intact:

Passage 1

The idea of the documentary was …1… by Anubhav in the year 2007 while he was …2… to his
undergraduate course …3… the Western International University, New Delhi, India as a possible
…4… for an annual inter university competition …5… SIFE (Students in Free Enterprise ) …6… his
institution rejected his …7… on account of non-feasibility. …8… then he is independently working
on this documentary and has …9… interviewed famous personalities from all walks of …10…
1. (a) accepted  (b) conceived  (c) borrowed  (d) taken
2. (a) attending  (b) arriving  (c) catching  (d) noticing
3. (a) on  (b) in  (c) at  (d) as
4. (a) exit  (b) entry  (c) retirement  (d) allocation
5. (a) for  (b) from  (c) if  (d) form
6. (a) except  (b) only  (c) but  (d) yet
7. (a) angle  (b) proposal  (c) motion  (d) news
8. (a) Since  (b) nearby  (c) convenient  (d) beside
9. (a) presently  (b) lastly  (c) old  (d) already
10. (a) light  (b) live  (c) alone  (d) life

Passage 2
A master Chief“ springs …1… into action with the …2… of Microsoft’s Halo 4, the …3… installment of the Xbox blockbuster …4… will compete …5… Activision Blizzard’s Call of Duty franchise for holiday-season bragging rights. Microsoft hopes the …6… of the laconic green-armored super-soldier protagonist of Halo …7… has generated $3 billion of …8… since its 2001 launch, after a five-year hiatus will …9… out gamers in droves …10… the title begins selling in more than 40 countries starting midnight.

Passage 3
Barack Obama and Mitt Romney …1… their final cases to Americans …2… election eve on Monday, capping a grueling, negative, multi-billion dollar campaign and handing …3… fates to voters. “It all comes down to you, it is out of my hands now, it is in yours,” a hoarse, moist-eyed Obama told a 20,000-strong …4… in Iowa, concluding his re-election bid in the state that nurtured his White House …5… from 2007. Romney …6… an exclamation …7… on his campaign …8… his own, rowdy late night rally, in …9… indoor sports arena …10… New Hampshire.

1. (a) fast  (b) back  (c) slow  (d) roaming
2. (a) surrender  (b) exempt  (c) release  (d) hold
3. (a) ancient  (b) latest  (c) lost  (d) previous
4. (a) that  (b) there  (c) them  (d) these
5. (a) verses  (b) with  (c) between  (d) outside
6. (a) reaction  (b) departure  (c) repair  (d) return
7. (a) that  (b) whose  (c) which  (d) whom
8. (a) revenue  (b) tax  (c) fees  (d) fine
9. (a) prefer  (b) declare  (c) guide  (d) bring
10. (a) leading  (b) until  (c) when  (d) during
Passage 4
Apple’s market share …1… in part because some …2… were holding off their iPad purchases …3… the third quarter expecting Apple to release a new, smaller tablet – the iPad Mini, which went …4… sale last week. Although Apple only …5… its plans to launch the iPad Mini last month, the media had …6… talking about it for a while, including a Wall Street Journal article in July. For the fourth quarter …7… December, IDC …8… Apple to have a “very good quarter” thanks to the …9… iPad Mini, which has a 7.9-inch screen, as well as the latest version of the …10… 9.7-inch iPad.

1. (a) disapprove (b) dismiss (c) declined (d) reject
2. (a) service (b) consumers (c) regular (d) seller
3. (a) after (b) pending (c) around (d) during
4. (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) as
5. (a) confirmed (b) announced (c) warrantee (d) collaborate
6. (a) been (b) being (c) begin (d) behind
7. (a) incomplete (b) towards (c) through (d) close
8. (a) remain (b) hold (c) pretend (d) expects
9. (a) old (b) new (c) moderate (d) altered
10. (a) unusual (b) pleasant (c) standard (d) middle

Passage 5
Caution prevails ahead of the …1… of U.S. elections, which will …2… filtering starting early Wednesday India time, and …3… renewed doubts …4… Greece’s political …5… to push through severe fiscal …6… Software exporters gain …7… the rupee falls to a more …8… 1-1/2 month low against the dollar: Infosys (INFY.NS) gains 1 percent. Cipla gains 2.8 percent, having hit earlier a …9… high, after posting a 61.8 percent surge in July-September …10…

1. (a) outcome (b) cause (c) whole (d) circumstances
2. (a) end (b) start (c) process (d) depart
3. (a) at (b) in (c) on (d) into
4. (a) under (b) over (c) again (d) recently
5. (a) limitation (b) cleverness (c) style (d) ability
6. (a) impair (b) reforms (c) different (d) purify
7. (a) after (b) before (c) final (d) without
8. (a) that (b) them (c) then (d) than
9. (a) maximum (b) read (c) record (d) explain
10. (a) earnings (b) spending (c) providing (d) distributing

Passage 6
There will not be any …1… to the Indian subsidiary of Suzuki Motor Corporation (SMC) as none of the cars …2… is manufactured …3… Maruti Suzuki India (MSIL) is …4… to the US. The American …5… of Japan-based SMC filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy …6… with the company saying it will …7… selling cars in the US. The Indian manufacturing units …8… Manesar and Gurgoan in Haryana exports …9… European countries, West Asia, Africa, Indonesia and Latin America, an MSIL spokesperson told Business Line. The company exports models including Alto, A-Star, Ritz and Estilo to …10… countries.

1. (a) knock (b) issue (c) impact (d) tension
2. (a) these (b) that (c) them (d) those
3. (a) by (b) far (c) using (d) straight
4. (a) imported (b) hide (c) exported (d) cargo
5. (a) distributor (b) conduct (c) retention (d) extent
6. (a) attack (b) material (c) protection (d) shade
7. (a) initiate (b) cease (c) arrest (d) crown
8. (a) on (b) as (c) at (d) into
9. (a) too (b) to (c) two (d) for
10. (a) those (b) them (c) that (d) these

Passage 7
Reliance Infrastructure (Rinfra) today reported 6 per cent …1… in consolidated net profit at ₹382 crore for the July-September quarter …2… a dip in operating income. Total operating income declined to ₹5,515 crore in the quarter …3… ₹5,729 crore in the same quarter …4… fiscal, Anil Ambani-led Reliance Group Company …5… in a statement. The company …6… reported a net profit of ₹362 crore in the July-September quarter …7… 2011–12. On a consolidated basis, the net …8… rose to ₹25,133 crore and book value per share stood at ₹956 at the …9… of the reporting …10… The company has a debt-to-equity ratio of 0.68.

1. (a) extra (b) chance (c) rise (d) develop
2. (a) admiration (b) despite (c) slight (d) indeed
3. (a) against (b) consistent (c) favour (d) similar
4. (a) current (b) previous (c) future (d) following
5. (a) written (b) secret (c) said (d) thought
6. (a) has (b) had (c) have (d) haven
7. (a) of (b) for (c) far (d) from
8. (a) address (b) sacrifice (c) worth (d) imperfection
9. (a) start (b) ongoing (c) portion (d) end
10. (a) space (b) revolution (c) period (d) conference

Passage 8
India has stressed …1… the need for …2… cooperation and …3… of information …4… nations to …5… cyber security and to …6… issues …7… to the management of the Internet. “No nation can fight cybercrime or …8… its cyberspace in isolation. Increased and focused cooperation among key players, governments, industry and international bodies, is essential to …9… a secure cyber space,” said an official statement quoting Communications and IT Minister Kapil Sibal’s …10… at a global event on Internet.

1. (a) below (b) approaching (c) upon (d) informed
2. (a) few (b) greater (c) smaller (d) intense
3. (a) adaptation (b) variation (c) exchange (d) correction
4. (a) among (b) beyond (c) separate (d) around
5. (a) minimize (b) enhance (c) change (d) revise
6. (a) address (b) overlook (c) joint (d) forward
7. (a) unconnected (b) conceal (c) alien (d) related
8. (a) vulnerable (b) absolute (c) secure (d) achieve
9. (a) destroy (b) create (c) complete (d) avoid
10. (a) silence (b) conduct (c) action (d) speech
Passage 9
Whatever the problem …1… the minorities, they hardly stand …2… gain …3… playing the political game along communal lines. In fact, communal parties not only create and deepen …4… discord but strike at the roots of national …5… The more they withdraw into communal shells the …6… they stand to lose. The right course for them will be to …7… the mainstream of national politics by joining the …8… parties. Mr Shahabuddin is …9… a wrong signal to the people. Issues like corruption and mal-administration, which he is helping …10… are of concern …11… all people. However, there is …12… need to form parties on sectarian lines to take them on.

1. (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) in
2. (a) in (b) to (c) for (d) by
3. (a) by (b) from (c) for (d) to
4. (a) democratic (b) political (c) communal (d) national
5. (a) interest (b) loss (c) unity (d) reduce
6. (a) way (b) more (c) less (d) higher
7. (a) join (b) come (c) hold (d) withdraw
8. (a) political (b) party (c) parties (d) people’s
9. (a) making (b) giving (c) taking (d) doing
10. (a) in (b) for (c) on (d) by
11. (a) for (b) to (c) from (d) on
12. (a) a (b) an (c) no (d) on

Passage 10
With a big season …1… ahead for Team India, the new selection panel …2… by Sandeep Patil …3… safe as …4… picked the side for the first two Tests …5… the revenge series against England …6… Yuvraj Singh’s amazing …7… story continued, Harbhajan Singh too …8… a place in the Test side after a year hiatus. …9… opener Murali Vijay was rewarded for a consistent domestic showing, replacing S Badrinath in the team …10… from the New Zealand series.

1. (a) behind (b) ahead (c) beside (d) close
2. (a) follow (b) rule (c) led (d) take
3. (a) push (b) squeeze (c) playing (d) brush
4. (a) they (b) them (c) those (d) that
5. (a) far (b) for (c) from (d) form
6. (a) While (b) pending (c) breach (d) distance
7. (a) compliment (b) manners (c) opinion (d) comeback
8. (a) bottom (b) found (c) introduce (d) advance
9. (a) same (b) time (c) continuation (d) Meanwhile
10. (a) from (b) primary (c) outside (d) concern

Passage 11
Vodafone’s Spanish division is …1… back …2… smartphones, it said on Monday after losing more …3… half a million customers in the second quarter of …4… year while …5… Orange and Yoigo gained …6… share. Vodafone and rival Telefonica …7… Spain as a testing ground for …8… rid of the costly subsidies …9… new customers and ended the policy in April and March …10…

1. (a) bringing (b) drop (c) appeal (d) captivate
2. (a) discourage (b) realize (c) subsidized (d) neglect
3. (a) than (b) then (c) that (d) these
4. (a) that (b) this (c) those (d) there
5. (a) game (b) trouble (c) competitors (d) possible
6. (a) assemble (b) follow (c) obtain (d) market
7. (a) enlarged (b) used (c) new (d) constant
8. (a) depart (b) leave (c) getting (d) surrender
9. (a) for (b) of (c) far (d) dislike
10. (a) apart (b) dissimilar (c) commonly (d) respectively

Passage 12

The most pervasive aspect ...1... Rajiv Gandhi’s personality was that it was infused ...2... a vision for India. He dreamt ...3... a strong and united India, in an India of peace, prosperity and progress which was proud to ...4... its due role ...5... the world arena. The most notable fact ...6... his political career was that he ...7... tirelessly to make his vision ...8... true. The president, in his message, also paid tributes to Rajiv Gandhi’s “effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy and abiding sympathy ...9... the weak and vulnerable sections of society” which earned him the love and affection ...10... the entire nation.

1. (a) of (b) in (c) on (d) from
2. (a) from (b) by (c) on (d) upon
3. (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) form
4. (a) be (b) plays (c) play (d) make
5. (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) from
6. (a) of (b) in (c) on (d) upon
7. (a) works (b) working (c) work (d) worked
8. (a) came (b) come (c) comes (d) coming
9. (a) on (b) in (c) for (d) by
10. (a) from (b) of (c) for (d) by

Answers

Passage 1: 1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (d)
Passage 2: 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (d) 10. (c)
Passage 3: 1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (b)
Passage 4: 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (c)
Passage 5: 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (a)
Passage 6: 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
Passage 7: 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (c)
Passage 8: 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d)
Passage 9: 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (c)
Passage 10: 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (a)
Passage 11: 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (d)
Passage 12: 1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b)

WORKOUT 2

In another type of question, a running paragraph is given in which some words are left out at the end of each sentence and in between each sentence of the paragraph a choice of words is given. You have to choose an appropriate word that fits in at the end of the sentence and continue with the next sentence of the paragraph to keep it in grammatically correct form.

In the following passage (items 1 to 18) at certain points, a choice of four words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) is given. Select an appropriate word from these choices to keep the meaning of the sentence in order. You may take help from the next part of the passage to make the right choice:
Passage 1
Acharya Narendra Dev was an ideal guest and his hosts were delighted to …

1. (a) see (b) meet (c) find (d) have him. Whenever he came to my house he …

2. (a) sought (b) found (c) brought (d) got joy and cheer. He was an interesting conversationalist, but carried his learning lightly. Two years …

3. (a) ago (b) time (c) before (d) later Maulana Azad died. And what a magnificent person was he! A rebel …

4. (a) by (b) from (c) in (d) during his childhood, he was exiled when he was sixteen. As an orator in Urdu, he was peerless. Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru …

5. (a) called (b) rebuked (c) asked (d) respected him for his learning and patriotism. He was President …

6. (a) in (b) for (c) of (d) from the Indian National Congress as early as in 1923. He …

7. (a) utilised (b) visualised (c) exercised (d) showed a tremendous influence on Pandit Nehru during his political career. At the …

8. (a) meeting (b) meetings (c) session (d) duration of the Congress Working Committee he dominated on most occasions. He was an expert …

9. (a) at (b) in (c) on (d) for handling difficult situations. He was absent from some meeting of the cabinet but hardly …

10. (a) never (b) can (c) had (d) ever missed a meeting of the Congress Working Committee if his health permitted.

Passage 2
Kasturba Gandhi played a great part, despite limitations, in the …

1. (a) life (b) working (c) making (d) serving of Gandhiji’s personality. She was a truly devoted wife in every …

2. (a) way (b) aspect (c) sense (d) point of the word. She had to suffer much in adapting herself …

3. (a) in (b) with (c) to (d) by the ways of her great husband. She made every sacrifice for the causes …

4. (a) those (b) which (c) that (d) for were dear to Gandhiji and to herself. The circumstances in which she died made us extremely unhappy. She …

5. (a) want (b) begged (c) longed (d) had to be back in the low-roofed cottage of Sevagram. She was not released even …

6. (a) in (b) for (c) on (d) by humanitarian grounds. She died in a detention camp. It is a sad thought that …

7. (a) she (b) those (c) one (d) for who would not hurt any one in any way had to die a prisoner. So long as the name of Kasturba …

8. (a) if (b) is (c) written (d) carried remembered, Britain’s cruel action will not be forgotten. Similarly, Kamala Nehru was a wonderful woman, …

9. (a) who (b) she (c) which (d) because believed in silent service. She ran a small hospital in Allahabad. When she …

10. (a) was (b) went (c) left (d) going abroad, she requested Gandhiji to build a big hospital in Allahabad if she died. That hospital did come up after Kamala’s death.
Passage 3

Books are, by far, the

1. (a) some (b) few (c) almost (d) most lasting product of human efforts. Temples crumble

2. (a) up to (b) into (c) therefore (d) while ruins, pictures and statues decay,

3. (a) but (b) also (c) can be (d) might be books survive. Time does not destroy the great thoughts that are

4. (a) of (b) as (c) to (d) for fresh today as when they first passed through

5. (a) there (b) might (c) their (d) his author’s mind. These thoughts speak to us

6. (a) penetrate (b) on (c) before (d) through the printed page. The only effect of time

7. (a) have been (b) has been (c) had been (d) has to throw out the bad products. Nothing

8. (a) in (b) on (c) at (d) as literature which is not good

9. (a) might (b) can (c) may (d) could live for long. Good books

10. (a) may (b) had (c) has (d) have always helped man in

11. (a) altogether (b) numerous (c) various (d) some spheres of life. No wonder

12. (a) that (b) this (c) while (d) those the world keeps its books

13. (a) on (b) as (c) with (d) up to great care.

Passage 4

Environmental scientists are worried

14. (a) that (b) while (c) this (d) about the green house effect

15. (a) those (b) that (c) all (d) various has been noticed throughout the world. The green house effect is

16. (a) about (b) on (c) actually (d) as a gradual warming up of the Earth

17. (a) that (b) all (c) this (d) some can disturb its natural environment. The main

18. (a) effect (b) reason (c) solution (d) cause of this effect is the large-scale industrialisation in

19. (a) some (b) almost (c) can (d) various all the countries of the world. The gases released by factories and power-driven vehicles

20. (a) are (b) has (c) have (d) can made the Earth’s protective cover weak. Large-scale felling of trees

21. (a) has (b) have been (c) can be (d) might made the problem more acute.
Passage 5
Humayun, at this stage too, wanted to
22. (a) make (b) surrender (c) avoid (d) reason
a pitched battle with Sher Khan. He
23. (a) guessed (b) challenged (c) maintained (d) agreed
to return the fort of Chunar, if Sher Khan
24. (a) surrendered (b) refused (c) asked (d) seized
all the booty secured from Bengal and also
25. (a) keep (b) stay (c) handed (d) immense
over the forts of Gaur and Rohtas. Sher Khan, fully
26. (a) remain (b) aware (c) wealthy (d) relaxed
of his strength, put forward a counter-proposal. He
27. (a) expressed (b) make (c) stop (d) remain
his concurrence with the proposal to surrender the province of Bihar,
28. (a) that (b) as (c) this (d) so
long as he would be
29. (a) attack (b) succeed (c) allowed (d) refused
to rule in Bengal as a vassal of Humayun. He
30. (a) may (b) further (c) could (d) also
agreed to pay an annual tribute of ten lakhs
31. (a) provided (b) also (c) could (d) might
Humayun returned to the capital forthwith.

Passage 6
The Indian President shall have the
32. (a) power (b) speed (c) message (d) security
to send the message not only on legislative matters
33. (a) that (b) also (c) but (d) those
also ‘otherwise’. Since the head of the Indian Executive
34. (a) was (b) are (c) is (d) were
represented in Parliament by his ministers, the power
35. (a) returned (b) given (c) send (d) handover
to the President to send messages
36. (a) some (b) various (c) all (d) regarding
legislation may appear to be superfluous.
37. (a) whereas (b) unless (c) about (d) but
the President also
38. (a) has (b) had (c) have (d) also
the freedom to send messages different from the ministerial policy, in
39. (a) all (b) while (c) those (d) which
case again it
40. (a) can (b) could (c) will (d) might
open a door for friction between the President and the Cabinet.

Passage 7
Sedimentary rocks are
41. (a) caused (b) formed (c) effect (d) reason
of sediments
42. (a) brought  (b) obtained  (c) derived  (d) caused
from the older rock, plants and animal remains and thus these rocks
43. (a) remain  (b) come  (c) continue  (d) contain
fossils of plants and animals. The age of the
44. (a) formation  (b) rock  (c) plant  (d) derived
of a given sedimentary rock
45. (a) can be  (b) will  (c) while  (d) may
be determined on the basis of the
46. (a) sample  (b) reasons  (c) analysis  (d) data
of the fossils
47. (a) maintained  (b) stayed  (c) remains  (d) found
in that rock.

Passage 8
While the men
48. (a) overran  (b) stretched  (c) placed  (d) positioned
their legs on the platform, a
49. (a) event  (b) herd  (c) group  (d) amount
of young people
50. (a) boarded  (b) placed  (c) stationed  (d) stopped
the train. As it pulled out of the New York station on the
51. (a) left  (b) sideways  (c) way  (d) side
to the western city of New York, it was forcibly
52. (a) made  (b) asked  (c) arrived  (d) brought
to halt near a village populated largely by Muslims. Some 500 of the local inhabitants were already
53. (a) prayed  (b) assembled  (c) created  (d) feeding
there, armed with swords and crowbars.

Passage 9
Soon after the invention of the typewriter
1. (a) some  (b) most  (c) almost  (d) few
editors and publishers understandably refused to look at any manuscript that
2. (a) is  (b) was  (c) has  (d) can be
handwritten. A decade or two earlier, when Dickens and Balzac had submitted
3. (a) some  (b) few  (c) their  (d) all
hefty manuscripts in longhand, no one raised any objection. Had their handwriting been awful, their manuscripts
would
4. (a) well  (b) not  (c) still  (d) neither
have been read. Fortunately for all concerned, most writers, famous or obscure
5. (a) take  (b) taken  (c) takes  (d) took
pains over their handwriting. For some it was an art in itself, and many of
6. (a) their  (b) those  (c) that  (d) which
early manuscripts are a pleasure to look at and read. Amongst the current fraternity of
7. (a) people  (b) persons  (c) writers  (d) men
I must be that very rare person—an author
8. (a) that  (b) which  (c) who  (d) those
actually writes by hand! Word-processors are all the rage now, and I have no objection to
9. (a) it  (b) them  (c) these  (d) those mechanical aids any more than I have with my old Olympia typewriter made in 1956 and
10. (a) was  (b) is  (c) still  (d) not going strong. Although I do all my writing in longhand, I follow the convention
11. (a) of  (b) by  (c) on  (d) in typing a second draft. But I would not enjoy my writing if I
to do it straight on a machine. It isn’t just the
12. (a) was  (b) may  (c) might  (d) had of writing in longhand. I like taking my notebook and writing-pads
13. (a) cause  (b) reason  (c) pleasure  (d) difficulty odd places. This particular essay is
14. (a) in  (b) on  (c) to  (d) form written on the steps of my small cottage. Part of the reason for sitting
15. (a) now  (b) being  (c) not  (d) hand is that there is a new postman on this
16. (a) there  (b) here  (c) now  (d) on and I don’t want him to miss me. For a freelance writer, the postman is almost
17. (a) post office  (b) place  (c) route  (d) road important as the publisher.
18. (a) as  (b) very  (c) rarely  (d) quite

Passage 10
In the backdrop
1. (a) the  (b) of  (c) on  (d) in widespread criticism
2. (a) of  (b) at  (c) for  (d) to SEZ policy
3. (a) later  (b) since  (c) in  (d) after the recent incident
4. (a) of  (b) in  (c) on  (d) at Nandigram,
5. (a) a  (b) an  (c) the  (d) of Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) decides to
6. (a) put  (b) place  (c) hold  (d) upheld a ceiling of 5,000 hectare
7. (a) on  (b) at  (c) in  (d) for all SEZs and put an
8. (a) close  (b) end  (c) cease  (d) finish to compulsory land acquisition
9. (a) near  (b) past  (c) by  (d) aside state governments for such projects.

Passage 11
On June 17, 2002, India categorically
1. (a) allowed  (b) accepted  (c) rejected  (d) fused Bangladesh’s suggestion to involve SAARC in the Indo-Pak
2. (a) event  (b) conflict  (c) group  (d) agreement India’s viewpoint was
3. (a) send (b) revived (c) refused (d) conveyed by External Affairs Minister Jaswant Singh to the visiting Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Mr M. Murshid Khan.

The two foreign ministers

4. (a) also (b) might (c) maybe (d) surely discussed some Indo-Bangla issues

5. (a) of (b) as (c) in (d) at well as the situation in the region

6. (a) with (b) up to (c) and (d) under agreed to cooperate in

7. (a) that (b) those (c) these (d) the global war against terrorism.

Passage 12

The cumulative production of crude oil during the

1. (a) effect (b) cause (c) month (d) period April–January, 1997–98, has

2. (a) reached (b) targeted (c) described (d) conveyed 28.288 million tonnes as against the planned

3. (a) point (b) reached (c) target (d) aspect of 28.181 million tonnes,

4. (a) representing (b) targeting (c) describing (d) conveying an achievement of 100.4 per cent of the target. The production at this

5. (a) target (b) set (c) level (d) marked was 3.6 per cent

6. (a) near (b) higher (c) placed (d) positioned than the production of 27.296 million tonnes attained

7. (a) month (b) time (c) according (d) during the corresponding

8. (a) month (b) during (c) period (d) to last year. Crude oil production during January, 1998, was 2.869

9. (a) kilograms (b) millimeters (c) million (d) gallons tonnes. This is 2.9 per cent higher than the

10. (a) production (b) population (c) manufacturing (d) marketing of 2.7888 million tonnes achieved during January 1997.

Passage 13

The Narasimhan Committee on banking sector

1. (a) performed (b) reforms (c) system (d) organisation has made a

2. (a) mock (b) habit (c) mistake (d) series of sweeping

3. (a) reform (b) recommendations (c) work (d) task that could be used as a launching pad to take Indian banking into the

4. (a) next (b) forward (c) previous (d) target century. The committee’s report, which was

5. (a) performed (b) described (c) allotted (d) presented to Finance minister, Yashwant Sinha, on April 23, 1998, covered an
6. (a) subsequent gamut of issues, (b) risk (c) entire (d) noble
7. (a) ringing from bank mergers and the (b) asking (c) ranging (d) getting
8. (a) merging of global-sized banks to bank closures, (b) sinking (c) investing (d) creation
9. (a) recasting bank boards and (b) blackboards (c) accounting (d) differentiating
10. (a) issuing banking legislations, (b) revamping (c) booking (d) allowing

**Passage 14**
The RBI plans to
1. (a) create (b) allow (c) make (d) undertake a proactive interest rate management policy
2. (a) who (b) which (c) whom (d) it will imply tinkering with the parameters such as the Bank Rate, REPO Rate and CRR on a need rather than twice a year. This would
3. (a) signalling (b) marking (c) talking (d) working 4. (a) base (b) basis (c) rise (d) arise
5. (a) asked (b) had been (c) mean (d) have been that banks and other fixed income participants
6. (a) will (b) can (c) could (d) would need to be both flexible and proactive in
7. (a) their (b) there (c) those (d) these treasury management. However, in the near term, the
8. (a) overlook (b) message (c) outlook (d) result is more
9. (a) oriented (b) uncertain (c) busy (d) clear on how this policy will have an
10. (a) effect (b) affect (c) impact (d) react on fixed income, foreign exchange and money markets.

**Answers**

**Passage 1**  
1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (d)
**Passage 2**  
1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b)
**Passage 3**  
1. (d) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (d)
11. (c) 12. (a) 13. (c)
**Passage 4**  
14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (c) 21. (a)
**Passage 5**  
22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (b) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (a)
**Passage 6**  
32. (a) 33. (c) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (d) 40. (c)
**Passage 7**  
41. (b) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a) 45. (d) 46. (c) 47. (d)
**Passage 8**  
48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (a) 51. (c) 52. (d) 53. (b)
**Passage 9**  
1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (b) 12. (d) 13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (a)
**Passage 10**  
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b)
**Passage 11**  
1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (d)
**Passage 12**  
1. (d) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (a)
Passage 13:
1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (d)
6. (c)
7. (c)
8. (d)
9. (a)
10. (b)

Passage 14:
1. (d)
2. (b)
3. (a)
4. (b)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (a)
8. (c)
9. (b)
10. (c)

Note: Apart from this there may also be a small passage with several blanks where you have to fill in appropriate words from amongst the choices given at the end of it.


test 1

No of Questions: 43
Time allotted: 25 minutes

In the following passages, at certain points there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each you are given a choice of four words—one of which is the most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., A, B, C or D relating to this word on your Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

The British lived in India for nearly a hundred and fifty years but they remained foreigners to the last, unlike all other foreign people who came to India before. ...1...took for themselves everything they...2...get from our land and...3...people, leaving the country in a...4...and more miserable condition than...5...had ever been before. How...6...we allow this to happen.

1. (a) Some  (b) They  (c) Many  (d) Same
2. (a) would  (b) can  (c) could  (d) will
3. (a) our  (b) their  (c) poor  (d) where
4. (a) poorer  (b) richer  (c) wretched  (d) poor
5. (a) we  (b) they  (c) it  (d) this
6. (a) should  (b) did  (c) can  (d) could

Passage 2

To emancipate woman and make her the equal of man remains an impossibility so long as the woman is shut out from socially productive labour and restricted to private domestic labour. The emancipation of woman will only be ...1...when she can take part in production on a large social...2...and domestic work no longer claims anything but an...3...of her time. And only now has that become possible through modern large scale...4...which does not merely permit the...5...range but positively demands it.

1. (a) probable  (b) easy  (c) possible  (d) tuff
2. (a) measure  (b) scale  (c) proportion  (d) measurement
3. (a) unimportant amount  (b) insignificant amount  (c) trivial  (d) amount
4. (a) enterprise  (b) trade  (c) industry  (d) business
5. (a) use  (b) employment  (c) absorption  (d) used

Passage 3

When I got off the plane at Heathrow airport, I had the first taste of English hospitality. For I was immediately bonded off to a hospital. No, not because I was...1...but to find out whether I was. And truth to say, it wasn’t...2...a hospital, but only the sick bay at the airport. Someone at the immigration counter had taken it into his...3...that I was too thin and an instant X-ray would be in order. Needless to
say, I much….4….this extra attention. I would much rather have walked away like the other passengers. The X-ray…5…an extra half-an-hour of my time. This did not…6…me as much as the discovery that the famous British sense of humour was by no means ubiquitous.

1. (a) wicked (b) ill (c) senseless (d) sense
2. (a) materially (b) factually (c) actually (d) material
3. (a) mind (b) head (c) judgment (d) judge
4. (a) respected (b) liked (c) resented (d) like
5. (a) took (b) demanded (c) extracted (d) extract
6. (a) excite (b) annoy (c) please (d) pleased

**Passage 4**

Gandhiji’s epithet is not just honorific, it tells the truth about him. He was indeed a ‘great soul’. He may have been the…1…of many that have made…2…appearance in our time. He…3…undoubtedly the peer of the…4…souls of previous ages from….5…. we have surviving records of…6…personalities.

1. (a) greatest (b) man (c) smallest (d) longest
2. (a) our (b) sudden (c) their (d) here
3. (a) had (b) was (c) bore (d) were
4. (a) known (b) available (c) greatest (d) know
5. (a) which (b) those (c) whom (d) this
6. (a) outstanding (b) poor (c) ordinary (d) simple

**Passage 5**

The nationalists (1) that India’s non-violent struggle (2) political independence would not be (3) unless it is backed by the empathy and active (4) of women. They consciously and deliberately (5) women (6) the national movements and this effort (7) a new momentum to India’s struggle for independence and (8) the same time contributed to (9) emancipation from various bondages. That is why the enlightened personalities of the freedom struggle (10) for the emancipation of women from bondage.

1. (a) recognise (b) recognising (c) recognises (d) recognised
2. (a) by (b) through (c) for (d) from
3. (a) successful (b) succeed (c) successfully (d) win
4. (a) involvement (b) involve (c) involving (d) involves
5. (a) involves (b) involved (c) involve (d) involving
6. (a) from (b) into (c) by (d) for
7. (a) became (b) becomes (c) gave (d) given
8. (a) in (b) at (c) from (d) by
9. (a) our (b) her (c) their (d) women
10. (a) fight (b) fighting (c) fought (d) surrender

**Answers**

Passage 1  1. (b)  2. (c)  3. (c)  4. (c)  5. (c)  6. (b)
Passage 2  1. (b)  2. (b)  3. (b)  4. (a)  5. (b)
Passage 3  1. (a)  2. (c)  3. (b)  4. (a)  5. (a)  6. (a)
Passage 4  1. (a)  2. (c)  3. (b)  4. (c)  5. (a)  6. (a)
Passage 5  1. (d)  2. (c)  3. (a)  4. (a)  5. (b)  6. (b)  7. (c)  8. (b)  9. (d)  10. (c)
TEST 2

In the following passage (Items 1 to 18) at certain points, a choice of four words, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given. Select an appropriate word from these choices to keep the meaning of the sentence in order. You may take help from the next part of the passage to make the right choice:

Passage 1

India and Australia signed
1. (a) a accord (b) an accord (c) the accord (d) accord
2. (a) to (b) for (c) is (d) on strengthen
3. (a) his (b) her (c) their (d) our defence ties. An arrangement was
4. (a) singed (b) signed (c) granted (d) awarded for greater maritime cooperation and to
5. (a) grab (b) held (c) take (d) hold joint naval exercises
6. (a) instead (b) also (c) besides (d) as well increasing military exchanges, especially the training of
7. (a) their (b) there (c) its (d) our armed
8. (a) group (b) forces (c) unit (d) drives

Passage 2

Delhi’s
1. (a) history (b) historic (c) periodic (d) historical 17th
2. (a) year (b) weak (c) century (d) decade Red Fort complex, or Lal Quila
3. (a) has (b) had (c) have (d) is been included
4. (a) on (b) at (c) of (d) in UNESCO list
5. (a) for (b) from (c) of (d) through world heritage sites. The Qutub Minar and the Humayun Tomb
6. (a) are (b) is (c) in (d) at the other two historic sites of Delhi already
7. (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) at the UNESCO
8. (a) listing (b) listed (c) lists (d) list

Passage 3

India’s economy grew
1. (a) on (b) by (c) at (d) of 9.4% in the fiscal that
2. (a) finished (b) ceased (c) over (d) ended in March, highest in the
3. (a) last  (b) end  (c) over  (d) close
18 years. The economy has also
4. (a) enlarged  (b) elaborated  (c) expanded  (d) boomed
to a trillion dollar, making Indian economy
5. (a) simply  (b) just  (c) merely  (d) only
the 12th nation to reach this milestone. The figures show
6. (a) this  (b) that  (c) is  (d) it
India is growing at a pace
7. (a) close  (b) near  (c) approximately  (d) closing
to that of China,
8. (a) who  (b) which  (c) whom  (d) while
grew at 10.7% last
9. (a) year  (b) century  (c) decade  (d) month

Passage 4
Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB) predicts
1. (a) that  (b) about  (c) them  (d) the
South Asian economy
2. (a) would  (b) should  (c) will  (d) may
grow at
3. (a) an  (b) a  (c) in  (d) is
slower pace of 7.7 per cent
4. (a) on  (b) at  (c) for  (d) in
2007 because of tight monetary measures pursued
5. (a) for  (b) by  (c) from  (d) into
several countries. Eighty per cent
6. (a) of  (b) in  (c) for  (d) to
the South Asian economy
7. (a) in  (b) at  (c) is  (d) was
accounted
8. (a) to  (b) on  (c) of  (d) for
India.
9. (a) by  (b) in  (c) to  (d) at

Passage 5
The Indian space programme, Indian Space and Research Organisation (ISRO)
1. (a) establishes  (b) demonstrates  (c) manifests  (d) evidences
its ability
2. (a) to  (b) for  (c) on  (d) at
recover
3. (a) a  (b) the  (c) an  (d) about
orbiting satellite and
4. (a) add  (b) contribute  (c) get  (d) bring
it back to earth successfully
5. (a) on  (b) for  (c) in  (d) from
the first time in its history. The SRE-1, which
6. (a) was  (b) were  (c) would  (d) is
launched by Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C7)
7. (a) in  (b) at  (c) for  (d) from
Sriharikota was successfully recovered after it splashed down into the waters of the Bay of Bengal.

**Answers**

**Passage 1**
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (b)

**Passage 2**
1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (d)

**Passage 3**
1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a)

**Passage 4**
1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a)

**Passage 5**
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (b)

**PREVIOUS YEARS´ QUESTIONS**

**BANKING EXAMINATIONS**

**Directions:** In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. Against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(1) A camel and a jackal were friends. One day the jackal (11) his friend to a big sugar-cane farm. It was on the opposite side of a river. After a (12) meal the jackal began to howl loudly. The frightened camel pleaded (13) the jackal not to do so. The jackal said, “Friend, I have this habit after every meal. I cannot help it.” Soon the farmers arrived and gave a sound thrashing to the camel. When the camel crossed the river the jackal joined him on his back. In the midstream the camel took a deliberate dip (14) the water. When the jackal cried out in terror, the camel said casually: “I have the habit of rolling in the water after every meal.” The poor jackal was (15).

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1. (A) See (B) Thinking (C) Imagine (D) Loo (E) Nightmare
2. (A) other (B) another (C) next (D) opposite (E) third
3. (A) given (B) worried (C) interested (D) keen (E) aware
4. (A) suggest (B) live (C) pass (D) ways (E) belief
5. (A) meaning (B) allowing (C) redefining (D) sending (E) populating

**[LIC AAO 2016]**
A long time (16), in Athens, a middle-aged man had two wives. The first was old and the (17) one was young. (18) loved the man very much and desired to see him like himself. Now the man’s hair was (19) grey, which the young wife did not like, as it made him (20) too old to be her husband. So every night she would (21) his hair and pick out the white ones. But the elder wife saw her husband growing grey with great (22), for she did not like to be (23) for his mother, So every morning she would arrange his hair and pick out as many of the black ones as she could. The (24) was that the man soon found himself entirely (25).

The emergence of a cloud-based banking will affect banks, big and small. Banks are expected to spend almost $ 180 billion on IT this year. At present, cloud-based services make up a (36) fraction of this amount but some estimate (37) by financial services firms on the cloud will (38) $26 billion in 2015. This increase should (39) barriers to entry for newcomers which can (40) modern IT infrastructure at monthly fees of less than $10000 (41) than having to invest tens of millions of dollars upfront (42) build their own secure data entries and it should (43) enable big banks to become much more cost (44). Small firms without traditional computer systems to maintain are the fastest movers. (45) can type documents, run spreadsheets and read e-mails in the cloud. Keeping track of clients, payments and loans can be done on a cloud computing platform using specially designed banking software.
Emperor Akbar was fond of…(26)…tricky questions to Birbal. One day he asked Birbal what he would…(27)…if he were given a choice between justice and a gold coin. “The gold coin,” said Birbal. Akbar was…(28)…aback. He had known Birbal was a just person. Then how could he choose the gold coin. “You would prefer a gold coin to justice?” he asked, incredulously. “Yes,” said Birbal. The other courtiers were amazed by Birbal’s…(29)…of idiocy. For years they had been trying to discredit Birbal in the emperor’s eyes but without success and now the man had gone and…(30)…it himself! They could not believe their good fortune. “I would have been dismayed if even the lowliest of my servants had said this,” continued the emperor. “But coming from you it’s shocking – and sad. I did not…(31)…you were so debased! I never expected this from you. How could you be so shallow? “One…(32)…for what one does not have, Your Majesty!” said Birbal, quietly. “You have…(33)…to it that in our country justice is available to everybody. So as justice is already available to me and as I’m always…(34)…of money I said I would choose the gold coin.” The emperor laughed. He thought to himself, ‘I should have known that Birbal would come up with a witty reply as always’. He was so pleased with Birbal’s reply that he gave him…(35)…one but a thousand gold coins.

36. (A) showing  (B) asking  (C) naming  (D) finding  (E) telling
37. (A) look  (B) said  (C) think  (D) choose  (E) find
38. (A) pushed  (B) fallen  (C) pulled  (D) sent  (E) taken
39. (A) idea  (B) display  (C) reply  (D) place  (E) showing
40. (A) speak  (B) thought  (C) done  (D) create  (E) told
41. (A) felt  (B) said  (C) know  (D) accept  (E) saw
42. (A) asks  (B) chooses  (C) look  (D) find  (E) wish
43. (A) sure  (B) put  (C) shown  (D) seen  (E) made
44. (A) no  (B) rich  (C) short  (D) poor  (E) plenty
45. (A) but  (B) not  (C) and  (D) so  (E) only

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Read the following passage and fill in the blanks.

An agricultural economist reports that the largest boost to farm income comes from investment in rural roads compared in other forms of agri-related investment. This offers a key related (1) that our policymaking obsession with the technical means of raising yields has ignored, farm production, too is (2) by the market. If you provide farmers easier (3) to markets for farm inputs and output, they would use it to raise output and incomes. If the best seeds and fertilizer boost production in an interior village which cannot evacuate the (4) harvest to a market outside, the only result would be to depress local prices and farmers’ incomes. On the, other hand, if farmers can take their produce to buyers outside, their incomes would (5).

1. (A) moral  (B) input  (C) potency  (D) insight  (E) symbol
2. (A) resolved  (B) inclined  (C) determined  (D) drive  (E) hamper
3. (A) access  (B) outlet  (C) acquire  (D) pass  (E) advent
4. (A) plunge  (B) surplus  (C) plethora  (D) oversupply  (E) superficial
5. (A) rise  (B) amplify  (C) halt  (D) lift  (E) plummet
MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following passage some words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of alternatives given.

More animals, including the great cats, do not (1) man and they do their best to (2) him. My brain turns round and round like a (3) at this odd behavior. The explanation that the animals (4) that man is a killer is (5) believable. To me men are comparatively (6) and defenceless. Animals are more agile and (7) than man.

1. (A) prefer  (B) admire  (C) feel  (D) see
   (C) hate  (D) like  (C) hardy  (B) generally
2. (A) avoid  (B) shirk  (B) cloud  (D) fragile
   (C) kill  (D) overpower  (C) powerful  (B) weak
3. (A) circle  (B) cloud  (D) whirlwind
   (C) wheel  (D) brisk
4. (A) know  (B) believe  (A) rapid  (D) docile
   (B) believe
5. (A) unbelievably  (B) generally  (C) feel
   (D) particularly
6. (A) strong  (B) weak
   (C) powerful
7. (A) rapid  (B) alert
   (C) brisk

Answer Keys

BANKING EXAMINATIONS
1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (E) 5. (C) 6. (E) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (C) 11. (C) 12. (E)
13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (D) 16. (E) 17. (A) 18. (E) 19. (B) 20. (C) 21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (D) 24. (A)
25. (B) 26. (B) 27. (E) 28. (E) 29. (C) 30. (A) 31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (E) 34. (B) 35. (A) 36. (B)
37. (D) 38. (E) 39. (B) 40. (C) 41. (C) 42. (A) 43. (D) 44. (C) 45. (B)

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS
1. (B) 2. (A) 3. (A) 4. (B) 5. (A)

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS
1. (D) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (B)