



Sixth Edition

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH

for Competitive Examinations

- ◆ **Useful for; IBPS-CWE & SBI BANKING EXAMS** (Prelims and Main), **SSC** (CGL Tier-I & II), **DEFENCE & SECURITY EXAMS** (NDA, CDS, A/Cs in CAPFs, CBI, CPO, State Police recruitment), **MBA ENTRANCE, CIVIL SERVICES** (CSAT/GS-2 Paper of UPSC & State PSCs), **LAW ENTRANCE** (CLAT & AILET), **RAILWAYS** (SCRA & 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.)
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Objective English

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EDGAR THORPE
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ISBN: 9789332547070

eISBN: 9789332582019

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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@thorpeseeducation.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

Introduction to the Test of English Language

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 effort lessly. 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 I: 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 contents 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 Relation 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 (1) (2) (3) (4) ●

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.

Q. 2 (1) (2) (3) ● (5)

(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 (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)







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 (1) (2) (3) (4) ●

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

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

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 ear-marking 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 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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1

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.

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.
That ₹1,00,000 *was* an inheritance from my father.
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/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 eger 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 is 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 (1)/worst which (2)/we can (3)/expect. (4)/No error (5)
2. I will (1)/do my (2)/laundry (3)/myself. (4)/No error (5)
3. We have reached (1)/ourself (2)/to the conclusion that (3)/he is not guilty. (4)/No error (5)
4. Sachin and myself (1)/can (2)/score the required runs (3)/to win the match. (4)/No error (5)
5. Either (1)/of you (2)/all (3)/can buy the shares. (4)/No error (5)
6. Roshan and myself (1)/will (2)/complete (3)/the job. (4)/No error (5)
7. Neither (1)/of you all (2)/can participate (3)/in the function. (4)/No error (5)
8. The two sisters (1)/helped (2)/one another (3)/whenever in need. (4)/No error (5)
9. The (1)/Major himself (2)/supervised (3)/the whole proceedings. (4)/No error (5)
10. One (1)/must (2)/stick (3)/to his stand. (4)/No error (5)
11. One (1)/should (2)/keep (3)/one words. (4)/No error (5)
12. Parrot is the (1)/only (2)/bird which (3)/can talk. (4)/No error (5)
13. If you have (1)/watched (2)/the movie,(3)/lend the same to me. (4)/No error (5)
14. None of the (1)/students (2)/from (3)/our college has qualified. (4)/No error (5)
15. He is (1)/the man (2)/that (3)/knows five languages. (4)/No error (5)
16. He realized (1)/his mistake, (2)/so he gave (3)/him before the appropriate punishment. (4)/No error (5)
17. The man (1)/and his dog (2)/who had won the race (3)/did not come to collect to his trophy. (4)/No error (5)
18. Every one (1)/should (2)/understand (3)/their duties. (4)/No error (5)
19. Wise men (1)/do not (2)/indulge (3)/in leg pulling with each other. (4)/No error (5)
20. Your result who has been declared, (1)/can be (2)/accessed on (3)/our website. (4)/No error (5)
21. Any (1)/of the students (2)/has (3)/done his homework. (4)/No error (5)
22. All the (1)/students tried (2)/to ask questions (3)/to each other. (4)/No error (5)
23. He (1)/kept him (2)/away from (3)/all the troubles. (4)/No error (5)
24. Take (1)/this money and spend (2)/the same (3)/in two days. (4)/No error (5)
25. One (1)/should not (2)/disobey (3)/one's teacher. (4)/No error (5)

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 from our college has qualified.
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, we 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 toady. [**Rule 31-d**]
5. You will not paid 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 fastest (2) /bowler (3)/in the world. (4)/No error (5)
15. Gopal is (1)/the most 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?
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 then 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	<i>with</i>	anything having no life
accompanied	<i>by</i>	anything having life
agree	<i>with</i>	a person
agree	<i>to</i>	a proposal or plan
agree	<i>upon</i>	a point
agree	<i>on</i>	a course
adapted	<i>to</i>	a thing
adapted	<i>for</i>	a course, because of one's nature
adapted	<i>from</i>	an author
angry	<i>at</i>	a thing
angry	<i>with</i>	a person
apply	<i>for</i>	a position or for something
apply	<i>to</i>	a person
compare	<i>with</i>	to bring out similar qualities
compare	<i>to</i>	without analysing
confer	<i>on</i>	meaning to give to
confer	<i>with</i>	meaning to talk to

correspond	<i>to</i>	a thing, denoting similarity
correspond	<i>with</i>	meaning to write to
confide	<i>in</i>	meaning to put faith in
confide	<i>to</i>	meaning to commit to one's keeping
dependent	<i>on</i>	a person
employed	<i>at</i>	a certain place or salary
employed	<i>for</i>	a purpose
employed	<i>in</i>	an organisation
employed	<i>by</i>	a certain person
liable	<i>for</i>	debts
liable	<i>to</i>	authority
proceed	<i>to</i>	a place
proceed	<i>with</i>	a matter begun
wait	<i>at</i>	a place
wait	<i>for</i>	a person
wait	<i>on</i>	a customer

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
 assent *to* a proposal
 assure a person *of* safety
 avail oneself *of* a chance
 admit *to* or *into* a secret

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

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

C

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
 caution a person *against*
 cease *from* quarrel(l)ing
 compete *with* a person
 compose *of* metal
 conceal *from* others
 concur *with* a person

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

D

dash *against* a wall
 drawn *on* a person
 debar *from* an action
 defer *to* a man's wishes
 delight *in* poetry
 deliver *from* a danger
 demur *to* a statement

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depend *on* help
deprive 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

E

elicit *from* a person
embark *on* boardship
embark *in* business
emerge *from* the hiding place
employ *in* some work
encroach *on* others' right
endow a person *with* benefits
marks *upon* a career
enter *into* one's plans
entitle *to* a property
entrust a person *with* something
envy *at* others' success
escape *from* custody
excel *in* music
exchange my things *with* your things
exclude *from* the class
excuse him *from* paying the fine
exempt *from* duty

expel *from* college
expostulate *with* a person
extricate *from* danger

F

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

G

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

H

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

I

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

J

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

K

keep *from* meeting
keep *to* a position
know *of* a secret

L

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

M

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

O

offend *against* traditions
 operate *on* a patient
 originate *in* a place or thing
 overwhelm *with* goodness

P

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

Q

question *on* the subject
 quake *with* fear

R

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

S

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 *off* his possession
 subsist *on* a small income
 succumb *to* hardship
 sweep the dust *off* the surface
 sympathize *with* a person
 sympathize *in* his troubles

T

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

W/Y

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')

- All of (1)/they (2)/are (3)/supporters of Indian cricket team. (4)/No error (5)
- The top leadership (1)/divides (2)/the spoils amongst (3)/themselves. (4)/No error (5)
- Some of (1)/the unpaid (2)/invoices (3)/are at this drawer. (4)/No error (5)
- 'I don't want (1)/to go to a restaurant; (2)/beside, (3)/we can't afford it'. (4)/No error (5)
- The contract was (1)/rendered (2)/void up on (3)/his death. (4)/No error (5)
- He refrained (1)/of (2)/hitting (3)/him back. (4)/No error (5)
- The child persisted on (1)/and kept (2)/asking (3)/questions. (4)/No error (5)
- Stop to (1)/teasing (2)/your little (3)/brother. (4)/No error (5)
- Subjects (1)/and verbs must (2)/always (3)/agree with English. (4)/No error (5)
- Sumita agreed (1)/with (2)/all my (3)/conditions. (4)/No error (5)
- The money was (1)/distributed (2)/equally (3)/between Ravi Kishan and Kajol. (4)/No error (5)

PREPOSITIONS

12. The court (1)/divided (2)/the land equally (3)/among the two farmers. (4)/No error (5)
13. There is (1)/only one moon (2)/among (3)/countless stars. (4)/No error (5)
14. Rakesh ran in (1)/his house (2)/on seeing (3)/a dog outside. (4)/No error (5)
15. The bag (1)/is lying (2)/into (3)/the left almirah. (4)/No error (5)
16. The peon (1)/did not (2)/dare to sit (3)/besides his officer. (4)/No error (5)
17. Beside (1)/winning a (2)/trophy, he also (3)/won a scholarship. (4)/No error (5)
18. There was a (1)/huge mango (2)/tree beside (3)/my house. (4) /No error (5)
19. He agreed with (1)/what ever (2)/conditions were (3)/put before him. (4)/No error (5)
20. I completely (1)/agreed to (2)/my (3)/teacher (4)/No error (5)
21. All of we (1)/were interested (2)/in skipping (3)/the class. (4)/No error (5)
22. The institute (1)/is situated (2)/at Gurgaon (3)/at Haryana. (4)/No error (5)
23. With the (1)/expiry of (2)/the allotted time, (3)/the examinees stopped to write. (4)/No error (5)
24. I hate (1)/complaining (2)/over (3)/trivial things. (4)/No error (5)
25. He is (1)/junior (2)/than (3)/me. (4)/No error (5)
26. There is (1)/some difference (2)/between (3)/meanings of all the question. (4)/No error (5)
27. I do (1)/not agree (2)/with (3)/your statement. (4)/No error (5)
28. He was (1)/very angry (2)/with (3)/their attitude. (4)/No error (5)
29. He is (1)/applying (2)/to (3)/a job. (4)/No error (5)
30. He was annoyed (1)/with (2)/having to (3)/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 what ever 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 so 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.

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')

- The Democratic (1)/Party is a (2)/umbrella for many (3)/liberal groups. (4)/No error (5)
- This university (1)/is a unincorporated (2)/census-designated place in (3)/outskirts of the City. (4)/No error (5)
- We live (1)/an hour (2)/from (3)/the airport. (4)/No error (5)
- 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)
- Few participants (1)/turned up for (2)/the even though (3)/it was not advertised will. (4)/No error (5)
- He is (1)/player (2)/who (3)/won the match for us. (4)/No error (5)
- Mr. Barack H. Obama (1)/is 44th (2)/President (3)/of the United States. (4)/No error (5)
- Egyptian prosecutors (1)/Summoned (2)/former the President (3)/Hosni Mubarak for questioning. (4)/No error (5)
- This is (1)/clearly one of biggest (2)/reasons why accidents (3)/occur so frequently. (4)/No error (5)
- 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)/a 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 the 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 a (2) 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)/received (3)/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)/a sun. (4)/No error (5)
25. He is a 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)/that he has (2)/a difficulty in (3)/answering my questions. (4)/No error (5)
3. I found (1)/that 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 the 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 sentence there may not be any error, in such cases the answer will be '5' (i.e. 'No error')

- Scarcely has (1)/she finished (2)/reading when (3)/she fell asleep. (4)/No error (5)
- No sooner did (1)/they realize that they had made (2)/a mistake that the (3)/company went bankrupt. (4)/No error (5)
- Barely had the (1)/won the match (2)/that the coach (3)/had a heart attack. (4)/No error (5)
- Hardly had (1)/I arrived (2)/home when (3)/the telephone rang. (4)/No error (5)
- While (1)/he might not have been successful, (2)/yet (3)/I offered him the chance. (4)/No error (5)
- Though (1)/he is my friend, (2)/so I shall not (3)/support his misdeeds. (4)/No error (5)
- While (1)/he often breaks (2)/his promises, (3)/I trust him. (4)/No error (5)
- Though (1)/he knows English very well, (2)/yet I shall not (3)/hire him. (4)/No error (5)
- Though (1)/he might not have (2)/studied very well (3)/yet he may pass the exams. (4)/No error (5)
- 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)
- Scarcely (1)/will he reach (2)/the park, (3)/when he saw a snake. (4)/No error (5)
- Hardly did (1)/I finished (2)/my homework (3)/when my friends came to me for playing a game. (4)/No error (5)
- No sooner did (1)/they know (2)/that they were (3)/wrong than they were arrested. (4)/No error (5)
- Barely (1)/did they win (2)/the game when (3)/their appointments attacked them. (4)/No error (5)
- Hardly (1)/had he learnt how (2)/to ride a cycle, (3)/when he fractured his leg. (4)/No error (5)

Explanations

- Scarcely had she finished reading when she fell asleep. [Rule 64]
- No sooner did they realize that they had made a mistake than the company went bankrupt [Rule 64]
- Barely had they won the match when the coach had a heart attack. [Rule 64]
- Hardly had I arrived home when telephone rang. [Rule 64]
- Though he might not have been successful, yet I offered him the chance. [Rule 65]
- Scarcely had he reached the park, when he saw a snake [Rule 64]
- Hardly had I finished my homework, when my friends came to me for playing game. [Rule 64]
- No sooner did they know that they were wrong, than they were arrested. [Rule 64]
- Barely had they won the game then their opponents attacked then [Rule 64]
- Hardly had he learnt how to ride a bicycle 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, we 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 that 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 serious 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
- co-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]

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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']

2

Spotting the Errors

In several examination, 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

Answers

1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D 5. B

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)

2.4 ■ Objective English

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)

2.6 ■ Objective English

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

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

- We threw out some old furniture (A)/so that the new television set (B)/has enough space. (C)/No error (D)
- This small table (A)/will collapse (B)/if you will stand on it. (C)/No error (D)
- Children often (A)/quarrel on (B)/petty issue. (C)/No error (D)
- To transport goods (A)/by sea is cheaper (B)/than land. (C)/No error (D)
- Meatless Days* (A)/have been made (B)/in to a film. (C)/No error (D)
- He did not eat the apple (A)/because it tasted bitterly (B)/and was slightly rotten. (C)/No error (D)
- 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)
- 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)
- 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)
- The doctor advised us (A)/not to told (B)/the patient about his disease. (C)/No error (D)
- As sooner did he (A)/return from school (B)/than he was told to go to the shop. (C)/No error (D)
- All teachers agree (A)/that Paresh is the (B)/more intelligent of all the boys is his class. (C)/No error (D)
- But for some (A)/anxious moments, our expedition (B)/in the Himalayas was enjoyable. (C)/No error (D)
- Javed had not forgotten (A)/the incident and could (B)/clear remember all the details. (C)/No error (D)
- Whether you agree (A)/or not (B)/I have to send you at Bombay. (C)/No error (D)
- How close the ball (A)/will come depends (B)/on how forcefully it was hit. (C)/No error (D)
- 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)
- If my father (A)/will approve (B)/I will go to Bombay. (C)/No error (D)
- Bread and butter (A)/is (B)/wholesome food. (C)/No error (D)
- It is high time (A)/that we send (B)/the answer. (C)/No error (D)
- The angry man ran hurried (A)/into the crowded room (B)/and shouted loud at the guests. (C)/No error (D)
- Hardly he had arrived (A)/when the house caught fire (B)/and everything was reduced to ashes. (C)/No error (D)

2.10 ■ Objective English

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)/or 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. (A) 'do' should be replaced with 'does'
74. (B) 'say' should be replaced with 'said'
75. (A) 'Us' should be replaced with 'We'
76. (B) 'increased' should be replaced with 'an increased'
77. (B) 'burst' should be replaced with 'burst'
78. (C) 'whom' should be replaced with 'who'
79. (D) This sentence is correct.
80. (A) 'states' should be replaced with 'state'
81. (A) 'are' should be replaced with 'is'
82. (C) Delete 'not' after '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 be 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 their 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)

2.16 ■ Objective English

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.
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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'

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. (D) '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)/too 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 ambiguous (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)/entrepreneurship (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. No 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. Sureshababu, 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

- (B) The food price index consists of two subcomponents, namely primary food articles and manufactured food products.
- (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.
- (C) The government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda.
- (C) In recent years, the pace and quality of banking have changed with the adoption of technological advancements.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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’

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 provides (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 too 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 there 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 of '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

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) [IBPS MO S1 2016]

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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

2.30 ■ Objective English

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)

[SBI PO 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)

2.32 ■ Objective English

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)/with unenvisioned 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. For lunch, Payal choosed (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 constantly 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 marksmanship 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 that 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 lai 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 hold 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'.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI EXAM 2016]

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.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police, SI & Assistant SI]

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.

[SSC CGL Exam 2015]

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 pionoist (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

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2015]

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)

[SSC CGL (Tier-1) Exam 2014]

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
(C) acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom (D) No error
33. (A) He flew (B) over extensively
(C) the Pacific last winter (D) No error

[SSC (10+2 Level) Exam 2014]

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)

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2014]

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 hardly-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)

2.36 ■ Objective English

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
(C) next to the kitchen
(B) we entered into the room
(D) No error
 7. (A) When the dentist came in
(C) out of fear that I might lose my tooth
(B) my tooth was stopped aching
(D) No error
 8. (A) Emphasis on equality of life ensures
(C) of every individual
(B) for the health and happiness
(D) No error
 9. (A) The students were
(C) the arrival of the chief guest
(B) awaiting for
(D) No error
 10. (A) You will come
(C) isn't it?
(B) to my party tomorrow,
(D) No error
 11. (A) Having read a number of stories
(C) his dream now is about to visit the moon
(B) about space travel
(D) No error
 12. (A) The meeting adjourned abruptly
(C) about three hours of deliberation
(B) by the Chairman after
(D) No error
 13. (A) Not one of the hundreds
(C) were allowed to go near the factory
(B) of striking workers
(D) No error
 14. (A) If I had known
(C) I will have helped him
(B) this earlier,
(D) No error
 15. (A) Mr. Smith was accused for murder
(C) and acquitted him
(B) but the court found him not guilty
(D) No error
- [CDS Exam 2015]**
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)

2.38 ■ Objective English

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)

[NDA & NA Exam 2014]

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)

[CDS 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 grater
(C) than any other city in India (D) No error

54. (A) It is difficult to explain
(C) from the Congress in 1940
55. (A) The boss reminded them of the old saying
(C) and told them that they had better be honest in their work
56. (A) "Gulliver's Travels" are
(C) that I have ever read
57. (A) The teenager reassured his father at the station
(C) I will, pull on very nicely at the hostel"
58. (A) The way he's behaving
(C) I'm afraid
59. (A) Most of the developing countries find it
(C) created by the sudden impact of technological progress
60. (A) People blamed him
(C) a coward person
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
63. (A) If I was knowing
(C) I would have informed you
64. (A) He goes
(C) by foot
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

[SCRA Exam 2014]

66. (A) Arun explained me his problem
(C) to help him
67. (A) My father knows
(C) working at BHEL
68. (A) Neroli oil is an essential oil
(C) the flowers of orange trees
69. (A) Neurotoxin attacks
(C) and damage it
70. (A) I went to see
(C) in last summer
71. (A) All his children
(C) at least one foreign language
72. (A) We don't
(C) in his presence
73. (A) Who
(C) that did it?
74. (A) He didn't know
(C) himself
- (B) why did Rajagopalachari resigned
(D) No error
- (B) that honesty was the best policy
(D) No error
- (B) the most fascinating adventure story
(D) No error
- (B) "Don't worry, dad"
(D) No error
- (B) he'll soon spill the beans,
(D) No error
- (B) difficult to cope up with the problems
(D) No error
- (B) for being
(D) No error
- (B) that she could not hardly
(D) No error
- (B) why he was absent
(D) No error
- (B) to office
(D) No error
- (B) and he asked me
(D) No error
- (B) the most of the engineers
(D) No error
- (B) obtained from
(D) No error
- (B) the nervous system
(D) No error
- (B) the coal mines in Asansol
(D) No error
- (B) are knowing
(D) No error
- (B) discuss about the case
(D) No error
- (B) do you think
(D) No error
- (B) whether he will enjoy
(D) No error

2.40 ■ Objective English

75. (A) What are
(C) by watching him? (B) their reasons
(D) No error
76. (A) I was filled
(C) by watching him (B) with admiration
(D) No error
77. (A) He has
(C) in breakfast (B) only coffee
(D) No error
78. (A) You had better worked
(C) want to get a promotion (B) harder if you
(D) No error
79. (A) Man
(C) by bread alone (B) does not live
(D) No error

[Engg. Services Exam (ESE GAT), 2014]

80. (A) The President reached back
(C) after a visit to the southern states (B) this morning
(D) No error
81. (A) It is a fact
(C) of the diet of our people (B) that cereals constitute major part
(D) No error
82. (A) He did not observe carefully
(C) in front of him (B) that what was
(D) No error
83. (A) Most of the residents
(C) when it was collapsed (B) were inside the building
(D) No error
84. (A) There is
(C) at St. Paul's tomorrow (B) a service
(D) No error
85. (A) Egyptian cotton
(C) than Indian (B) is superior
(D) No error
86. (A) Your shirt
(C) Where you bought it? (B) looks so good.
(D) No error
87. (A) A miser man
(C) even on food (B) spends very little
(D) No error
88. (A) I have sent you
(C) last month (B) a letter
(D) No error
89. (A) All
(C) is not gold (B) the glitters
(D) No error
90. (A) The administrator is entrusted the responsibility
(B) of the overall management of an industry
(C) while the technical personnel remain advisers to the administration.
(D) No error
91. (A) Does it matters
(C) as long as it catches mice? (B) whether a cat is white or black
(D) No error
92. (A) My friend
(C) with a view to pass the examination (B) worked hard
(D) No error
93. (A) We
(C) after the dinner (B) shall see him
(D) No error
94. (A) He looked up
(C) with keen interest (B) into the matter
(D) No error
95. (A) He did precious little
(C) in a way of financial support (B) for me
(D) No error
96. (A) Mother was
(C) out of the window (B) looking
(D) No error

97. (A) This variety of cloth is (B) superior than any other
(C) in the shop (D) No error
98. (A) He went to the house (B) and I
(C) followed with him (D) No error
99. (A) My oldest son (B) is coming back
(C) from the U.S.A. this month (D) No error

[NDA & NA Exam 2013]

100. (A) Suppose if you were left alone (B) to live on a desert island,
(c) what would you do? (D) No error
101. (A) He wondered that (B) what would be the next move of his opponents
(C) who had vowed to see him dislodged from power (D) No error
102. (A) The nation should be grateful (B) to the armed forces
(C) for protecting them (D) No error
103. (A) I do not know (B) what is he doing
(C) to solve the problem (D) No error
104. (A) For so many years (B) it is almost his habit
(C) to go to bed at 10 PM daily (D) No error
105. (A) He took (B) down after
(C) his father (D) No error
106. (A) His honesty (B) has never been
(C) called to question (D) No error
107. (A) I see her (B) most weekends
(c) but not very often between (D) No error
108. (A) The chancellor (B) was present
(C) on both occasions (D) No error
109. (A) The deliberations by (B) the committee
(C) are completely confidential (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)

2.42 ■ Objective English

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
(C) on time | (B) for the interview
(D) No error |
| 126. (A) Her mother did not reply
(C) why was she weeping | (B) when I asked her
(D) No error |
| 127. (A) The oxygen content of Mars is not
(C) as we know it | (B) sufficient enough to support life
(D) No error |
| 128. (A) He told his friends that
(C) should be able to carry out the orders one self | (B) each of them
(D) No error |
| 129. (A) If the police would have arrived
(C) the riot would not have occurred | (B) on time
(D) No error |
| 130. (A) When I asked the driver
(C) he had been reluctant | (B) to come with me to the temple
(D) No error |
| 131. (A) Children often
(C) petty issues | (B) quarrel on
(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
(C) incompetent | (B) every one of these men are
(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

- (C) and when practical problems and theoretical relations
 (D) 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), (bB), (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.

[DMRC JE(Mechanical) Exam 2016]

- Put out (A)/the fire (B)/quickly. (C)/No error (D)
- A fight (A)/took place (B)/on the board of the ship. (C)/No error (D)
- 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 of more of the sentences(s) is/are grammatically incorrect. You have to identify the incorrect sentences(s).

[LIC ADO Exam 2015]

- The shepherd counted (A)/his sheep and found (B)/that one of (C)/them is missing. (D)/No error (E)
 - The teacher were (A)/impressed by her performance (B)/and asked her to (C)/participate in the competition. (D)/No error (E)
 - She asked her (A)/son for help her (B)/find a place to bury (C)/the gold ornaments. (D)/No error (E)
 - The sculptor was (A)/asked to carve a (B)/stature of the queen, (C)/sitting in her garden. (D)/No error. (E)
 - The story was (A)/about how an (B)/intelligent man had saving (C)/himself from being robbed. (D)/No error (E)
 - One of the best way (A)/of improving (B)/your English is to (C)/read the language. (D)/No error (E)
 - 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)
 - I reached (A)/lately for the meeting (B)/as I got (C)/stuck in traffic. (D)/No error (E)
 - Unless you (A)/work hard you (B)/will not achieve (C)/success in life. (D)/No error (E)
 - The labourers working at (A)/the construction site were (B)/very tiring and (C)/wanted to rest. (D)/No error (E)
- [NIAC (New India Assurance Company) AAO Exam 2015]
- 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)
 - 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)
 - 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)

2.44 ■ Objective English

17. Medclaim 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 sentences(s). **[NLU, Delhi Exam 2013]**

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 (E)
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)/its 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)

Answer Keys

BANKING EXAMINATIONS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (E) | 4. (D) | 5. (A) | 6. (B) | 7. (B) | 8. (A) | 9. (E) | 10. (E) |
| 11. (C) | 12. (E) | 13. (D) | 14. (B) | 15. (D) | 16. (B) | 17. (C) | 18. (E) | 19. (E) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (A) | 22. (D) | 23. (D) | 24. (B) | 25. (B) | 26. (A) | 27. (D) | 28. (A) | 29. (D) | 30. (A) |
| 31. (C) | 32. (D) | 33. (C) | 34. (C) | 35. (A) | 36. (C) | 37. (E) | 38. (B) | 39. (B) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (B) | 42. (D) | 43. (B) | 44. (D) | 45. (B) | 46. (E) | 47. (D) | 48. (D) | 49. (E) | 50. (C) |
| 51. (A) | 52. (C) | 53. (D) | 44. (E) | 55. (D) | 56. (B) | 57. (D) | 58. (A) | 59. (B) | 60. (C) |
| 61. (B) | 62. (C) | 63. (D) | 64. (B) | 65. (A) | 66. (D) | 67. (D) | 68. (C) | 69. (A) | 70. (D) |
| 71. (C) | 72. (D) | 73. (A) | 74. (D) | 75. (D) | 76. (B) | 77. (E) | 78. (C) | 79. (B) | 80. (A) |
| 81. (C) | 82. (A) | 83. (C) | 84. (C) | 85. (B) | 86. (D) | 87. (E) | 88. (A) | 89. (D) | 90. (B) |
| 91. (A) | 92. (D) | 93. (D) | 94. (B) | 95. (B) | 96. (B) | 97. (E) | 98. (A) | 99. (C) | 100. (D) |
| 101. (D) | 102. (D) | 103. (A) | 104. (C) | 105. (C) | 106. (D) | 107. (C) | 108. (D) | 109. (B) | 110. (B) |
| 111. (A) | 112. (A) | 113. (C) | 114. (E) | 115. (E) | 116. (D) | 117. (E) | 118. (E) | 119. (A) | 120. (D) |
| 121. (D) | 122. (A) | 123. (C) | 124. (B) | 125. (B) | | | | | |

SSC EXAMINATIONS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (B) | 3. (C) | 4. (C) | 5. (C) | 6. (C) | 7. (B) | 8. (D) | 9. (B) | 10. (D) |
| 11. (A) | 12. (A) | 13. (B) | 14. (C) | 15. (B) | 16. (D) | 17. (B) | 18. (B) | 19. (B) | 20. (D) |
| 21. (B) | 22. (A) | 23. (D) | 24. (A) | 25. (E) | 26. (B) | 27. (A) | 28. (C) | 29. (A) | 30. (D) |
| 31. (B) | 32. (B) | 33. (B) | 34. (A) | 35. (C) | 36. (D) | 37. (B) | 38. (C) | 39. (A) | 40. (A) |
| 41. (B) | 42. (B) | 43. (C) | 44. (B) | 45. (B) | 46. (B) | 47. (B) | 48. (A) | 49. (C) | 50. (A) |
| 51. (C) | 52. (A) | 53. (A) | 54. (A) | 55. (A) | 56. (D) | 57. (C) | 58. (D) | 59. (C) | 60. (B) |
| 61. (A) | 62. (B) | 63. (C) | 64. (D) | 65. (A) | 66. (B) | 67. (B) | 68. (B) | 69. (A) | 70. (C) |
| 71. (B) | 72. (C) | 73. (C) | 74. (B) | 75. (B) | 76. (D) | 77. (A) | 78. (C) | 79. (A) | 80. (B) |
| 81. (A) | 82. (C) | | | | | | | | |

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. (A) | 2. (A) | 3. (D) | 4. (C) | 5. (B) | 6. (B) | 7. (B) | 8. (B) | 9. (B) | 10. (C) |
| 11. (C) | 12. (A) | 13. (C) | 14. (C) | 15. (A) | 16. (B) | 17. (D) | 18. (B) | 19. (B) | 20. (A) |
| 21. (C) | 22. (A) | 23. (B) | 24. (A) | 25. (B) | 26. (B) | 27. (B) | 28. (C) | 29. (A) | 30. (B) |
| 31. (B) | 32. (A) | 33. (A) | 34. (C) | 35. (A) | 36. (A) | 37. (E) | 38. (C) | 39. (A) | 40. (B) |
| 41. (B) | 42. (C) | 43. (D) | 44. (C) | 45. (B) | 46. (A) | 47. (A) | 48. (C) | 49. (A) | 50. (C) |
| 51. (B) | 52. (A) | 53. (C) | 54. (B) | 55. (B) | 56. (A) | 57. (C) | 58. (D) | 59. (B) | 60. (C) |
| 61. (B) | 62. (B) | 63. (A) | 64. (C) | 65. (A) | 66. (A) | 67. (B) | 68. (D) | 69. (C) | 70. (C) |
| 71. (B) | 72. (B) | 73. (C) | 74. (B) | 75. (C) | 76. (C) | 77. (C) | 78. (A) | 79. (D) | 80. (A) |
| 81. (B) | 82. (B) | 83. (C) | 84. (D) | 85. (C) | 86. (C) | 87. (A) | 88. (A) | 89. (B) | 90. (A) |
| 91. (A) | 92. (C) | 93. (D) | 94. (A) | 95. (C) | 96. (D) | 97. (B) | 98. (C) | 99. (A) | 100. (A) |
| 101. (A) | 102. (A) | 103. (B) | 104. (B) | 105. (B) | 106. (C) | 107. (B) | 108. (D) | 109. (A) | 110. (A) |
| 111. (B) | 112. (A) | 113. (C) | 114. (D) | 115. (B) | 116. (C) | 117. (B) | 118. (A) | 119. (C) | 120. (C) |
| 121. (A) | 122. (A) | 123. (C) | 124. (C) | 125. (A) | 126. (C) | 127. (B) | 128. (B) | 129. (A) | 130. (C) |
| 131. (B) | 132. (B) | 133. (A) | 134. (B) | | | | | | |

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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3

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:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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

- (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.
- (c) 'Persecuted' means 'pursue with enmity and injury'. Choice (c) uses the word 'prosecuted' which means to institute legal proceedings against or with reference to.
- (c) The word 'kept' must be included since the second part of the sentence uses another form of the verb (keep).
- (b) 'In respect of which' should be replaced with 'about which' to make the sentence correct.
- (b) 'Who' should replace 'whom' as the subject of the subordinate clause ('who' were hospital nurses).

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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.

- Such people **never have and never will be trusted**.

(a) never have and never will be trust
(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
- 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
-----------------	-----------------	----------------	------------------
- 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 help** 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) Inceas 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

3.4 ■ Objective English

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 **order 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

3.6 ■ Objective English

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, 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 committing (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) striked 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 have 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

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)

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 the 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 subdueing
(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 (b) than no waiting for
 (c) to waiting for a (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 (b) It being a pleasant morning
 (c) Being a pleasing morning (d) As a pleasant morning
35. We are happy to recommend that his son **to be considered for** the post.
 (a) consider for (b) be considered with
 (c) be considered for (d) may consider for
36. A majority of the students believe that the examinations **are necessary**.
 (a) have been not necessary (b) have unnecessary
 (c) are being 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
 (b) The advertisement appear no sooner
 (c) The advertisement no sooner having appeared
 (d) No sooner did the advertisement appear
38. May I know **whom I am talking to**?
 (a) who I am talking (b) to whom I am talking
 (c) whom I talk (d) who I have talked
39. **I am working** on this job since last Monday.
 (a) was working (b) have been working
 (c) being worked (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 (b) had shifted
 (c) was being 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 (b) reliably to learn
 (c) was reliable to learn (d) has been reliable learning
42. He has now **succeeded in overwhelming** the grief.
 (a) successful in overwhelming (b) successful in overwhelm
 (c) succeeded to overwhelm (d) succeeded in overcoming
43. Despite their best efforts, they could not convince the members **by changing their** decision.
 (a) and changed their (b) to change their
 (c) with changing their (d) in changing his
44. The novel ideas suggested by the employee **were appreciated by** the management.
 (a) have appreciated by (b) have been appreciated for
 (c) were appreciative of (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 (b) so much similar at
 (c) so different in (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 (b) so frightening that
 (c) extremely frightening as (d) extremely frightened
47. The police **break-up** the trunk and found the looted jewellery.
 (a) broke opened (b) broke open
 (c) break opened (d) breakingly opened
48. The advertisement offered a reward for information **relating to the** activities of the terrorists.
 (a) relative to the (b) as related to the
 (c) which relate to (d) No 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 been 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

3.12 ■ Objective English

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 severest
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 uncoded 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

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 of 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.

- Although few outside academe have heard of him, today, William Dean Howells is among America's most successful literary critics and novelists.
 - Although few outside academe have heard of him today, William Dean Howells
 - However difficult it may be to find someone outside of academe who has heard of him, today, William Dean Howells
 - As difficult as it is to find someone outside of academe who has heard of him today, William Dean Howells
 - William Dean Howells is not heard of by very many outside of academe today, but he
 - Although today William Dean Howells is not heard of by very many people outside of academe, he
- 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.
 - is accepting the risk of financial ruin as well
 - is to accept the risk of financial ruin as well
 - is to accept the risk as well as financial ruin
 - are accepting the risk of financial ruin as well
 - are to accept the risk of financial ruin as well
- Since the past twenty years, thousands of magnificent United States elms have been killed by infestations of the tiny European bark beetle.
 - Since the past twenty years
 - Since twenty years have passed

- (c) During the past twenty years (d) Twenty years ago
(e) After twenty years
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 addiction, have recently been formed.
(a) protecting children and the drugs which are available to them
(b) protecting of children and the drugs whcih 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

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- (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

- (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

- (e) as a person in his or her mid-thirties, who is concerned with raising a family and 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

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- (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 unchanged
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 can still see
(e) you are able still to see
47. One type of literary 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 a 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.
- that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car
 - they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car
 - that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, that they will not use drugs, and that they will not drive a car
 - that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, using drugs or a car
 - 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.
- the chief among which were the cost of borrowing the money
 - the chief among which was cost of borrowing the money
 - the chief of which was the cost of borrowing the money
 - of which the chief were the cost of borrowing the money
 - 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.
- clauses, under which the executives is guaranteed
 - clauses, that guarantee these executives
 - clauses, guaranteeing that these executives
 - clause, under which the executive is guaranteed
 - 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.
- but instead
 - rather than
 - so much as
 - than
 - as
52. Three hundred years ago, famine was a periodic experience which came so regular that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal.
- regular that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
 - regularly that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
 - regularly that people normally accepted periods of extreme hunger
 - regularly as people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
 - 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.
- foot, which consists of
 - foot, which consists in
 - foot, which consisting of
 - foot that consists of
 - foot, which includes
54. The Puritan was composed of two different men: the one all self-abasement and penitence; the other, proud and inflexible.
- the one all self-abasement and penitence
 - one of them all self-abasement and penitence
 - the one self-abasing and penitent
 - the one self-abasement and penitence
 - 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.
- In 1896, when she began studying the effects of radium
 - In 1896, beginning to study the effects of radium

- (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)

MOCK TESTS

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
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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
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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
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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) males great use of (b) make great use of
 (c) made great used 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 conscioulsy 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

- (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 now
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

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- (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

- (c) sports, and that
(e) sports, and so
- (d) sports, they
17. Before the invention of television, 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
(c) knowing more then most
(e) who knew more than most
- (b) who know more than most
(d) most who knew more about what
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.
- guests were served the eggnog and then sang carols
 - eggnog was served to the guests who sang carols
 - eggnog was served to the guests who then sang carols
 - guests were served the eggnog and singing carols
 - 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.
- so much as
 - as in
 - for
 - due to
 - 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)

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS**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. **[IBPS MO S1 2016]**

- Ultimately, the only **way to sustained** a competitive advantage is to upgrade it.
 - ways to sustain
 - sustainable ways
 - way to sustainable
 - way to sustain
 - No correction required
- What exactly have the managers **being doing wrong**?
 - doing wrong been
 - been doing wrong
 - been wrong doing
 - wrongly being doing
 - No correction required
- Success in trade **is the result on** patent and meticulous preparations.
 - are result of
 - is resulting of
 - is the result of
 - results of the
 - No correction required
- Competitors will eventually and inevitably overtake **any companies that** steps improving and innovating
 - any company that
 - any companies who
 - any company
 - many company that
 - No correction required
- The giant search engine has been flirting with virtual reality **but has never quite full** dived into it until now.
 - yet never fully quite
 - but has never quite fully
 - but ever fully
 - never has but full quietly
 - No correction required
- Under the agreement, the government of Japan **committed to provide** a soft iron of 19,864 billion dollars to its neighbouring country.
 - committing to provide
 - provides to commit
 - provides committing
 - commitment to provide
 - No correction required

7. By its very nature, innovative design is initially destructive of capital—**either in the form for** 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 work 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 come 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

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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'. [SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2016]

1. **contradicted against** him.
(A) contradicted over (B) No improvement
(C) contradicted (D) contradicted with
2. You must **accustom yourself with** new ideas.
(A) accustomed yourself with (B) accustom yourself to
(C) No improvement (D) get accustom to
3. You should **cut off** on the amount of cigarettes you smoke.
(A) No improvement (B) cut up
(C) cut down (D) cut out
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 (D) Did it stop raining than
5. Try to **lower** the amount of fat in your diet.
(A) cut (B) No improvement
(C) reduce (D) lose

Directions: A sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed choose 'No improvement'. [SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police, SI & Assistant SI Exam 2016]

6. You cannot forbid him leaving.
(A) his leaving (B) No improvement
(C) he leaving (D) him to leave
7. I would gladly accompany your sister if you had asked me
(A) will gladly accompany (B) would have gladly
(C) would gladly accompanied (D) No improvement
8. Helen Keller's efforts to rehabilitate herself despite her triple handicap.
(A) manage (B) No improvement
(C) reinstate (D) readapt
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 (D) who, I believe are
10. College students went at the rampage in the city yesterday
(A) No improvement (B) on a rampage
(C) with the rampage (D) over 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 (D) No improvement

[SSC CGL Exam 2015]

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

3.32 ■ Objective English

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 some what 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

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2015]

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

3.34 ■ Objective English

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'.

[RRB (Office Asst.-Multipurpose) Exam 2014]

61. In order to look taller, we should use pencil heels **instead** 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 earns** 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

[SSC (10+2 Level) Exam 2014]

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'.

[CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2014]

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

3.36 ■ Objective English

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

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2013]

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'.

[SSC (10+2 Level) Exam 2013]

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

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

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2013]

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 CAPFs & Delhi Police SI 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).

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

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

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).

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

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

3.40 ■ Objective English

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). **[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2012]**

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) Myselves (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
 (C) until you don't (D) No improvement
158. I **am having** two sisters.
 (A) have had (B) have
 (C) had (D) No imprudent
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
 (C) too good to (D) No improvement
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
 (C) had gone (D) No improvement
163. One of **me teacher** has received the Sahitya Akademi award.
 (A) the teacher (B) my teacher
 (C) teacher (D) No improvement
164. If I had gone to Mumbai, I **would surely bring** your books.
 (A) would have surely brought (B) could have surely brought
 (C) might have brought (D) No improvement
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?
 (C) didn't he? (D) No improvement

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]

167. She is my better half.
 (A) wife (B) Mrs.
 (C) partner (D) No improvement
168. The Prime Minister has gone to Brazil, isn't it?
 (A) has he? (B) hasn't he?
 (C) didn't he? (D) No improvement
169. They were congratulated him for his birthday.
 (A) congratulated him for (B) were congratulated him on
 (C) congratulated him on (D) No improvement
170. My cousin sister is a teacher.
 (A) cousin (B) cousin's sister
 (C) cousin brother (D) No improvement
171. The news is so good but it can't be true.
 (A) too good to (B) very good to
 (C) rather good to (D) No improvement

3.42 ■ Objective English

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

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 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 started.
 (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) took off (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). **[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2012]**

191. How many copies did we sent 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

3.44 ■ Objective English

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).

[SSC (10+2 Level) DEO & LDC Exam 2011]

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 had 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

3.46 ■ Objective English

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 agreed (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
249. 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 **viti**ate 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]

3.48 ■ Objective English

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

[NDA Exam 2015]

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
- [CDS (I) Exam 2015]
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

3.50 ■ Objective English

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 (B) denied
(C) declaimed (D) No improvement
33. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.
(A) false or loose (B) fast or loose
(C) fast and loose (D) No improvement
34. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
(A) wrong (B) left
(C) negative (D) No improvement
35. Any English are known for their practical instincts.
(A) some (B) many
(C) The (D) No improvement
36. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
(A) is (B) become
(C) be (D) No improvement
37. Economics today were not what is was a century ago.
(A) are (B) was
(C) is (D) No improvement
38. Hearing the news of the accident, he broke.
(A) broke down (B) broke up
(C) broke out (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 (B) Men
(C) Such men (D) No improvement
41. Many people find it difficult to make both hands meet.
(A) both accounts (B) both hand to mouth
(C) both ends meet (D) No improvement
42. Young children are not physically capable to carry these loads.
(A) have to carry these loads (B) of carrying these loads
(C) carry these loads (D) No improvement
43. I enjoyed the ballet by a troupe of Russian dancers.
(A) troop (B) trouper
(C) trooper (D) No improvement
44. The secretary threatened to resign his post.
(A) from his post (B) to his post
(C) for his post (D) No improvement
45. By the time he arrived, everyone else had gone home.
(A) when he arrived (B) at which he arrived
(C) by which he arrive (D) No improvement
46. He has gone to Kolkata last week.
(A) went to Kolkata last week (B) has left for Kolkata last week
(C) has proceeded to Kolkata last week (D) No improvement

[SCRA Exam 2014]

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
- [CDS (I) Exam 2014]
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

3.52 ■ Objective English

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. **[ESE GAT Exam 2014]**

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

3.54 ■ Objective English

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) cruelty (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). **[CDS Exam 2012]**

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]

- 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
- This is not the first time the minister's name **has came up** in this controversial deal.
 (A) have come up (B) has come up
 (C) have upcoming (D) has coming up
 (E) No correction required
- 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
- Demand in rural India will probably stay under stress, largely **on account off** usage of poor fertilizers.
 (A) on account of (B) on account for
 (C) accounting of (D) on account from
 (E) No correction required
- 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]

- 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.

3.56 ■ Objective English

- (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.

[MAT, 2015]

- 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.

[SNAP, 2014]

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

[IIFT, 2014]

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. [MAT, 2014]

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

[MAT, 2013]

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.

[CMAT, 2013]

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.

3.58 ■ Objective English

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.

[IIFT, 2012]

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'.

[LIC ADO Exam 2015]

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 up 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

[LIC ADO Exam 2013]

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

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

[Hotel Management Entrance Exam 2013]

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 of more of the sentence (s) is/are grammatically incorrect. You have to identify the incorrect sentences (s). [NLU, Delhi Exam 2013]

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 (B) II only
(C) III 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 (B) At time
(C) More of time (D) No improvement
20. The reality is **that India needs** a strong, efficient and competitive aviation sector,
(A) what India needs (B) that India need
(C) therefore India need (D) No improvement
21. I have known this industry **since the last two decades**.
(A) since last two decade (B) ever since the last two decades
(C) for 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 (B) many and all
(C) everyone 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)
21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (C) 26. (A) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (D) 30. (C)
31. (B) 32. (C) 33. (C) 34. (C) 35. (C) 36. (C) 37. (B) 38. (A) 39. (B) 40. (A)
41. (A) 42. (B) 43. (A) 44. (B) 45. (B) 46. (B) 47. (D) 48. (D) 49. (C) 50. (D)
51. (A) 52. (B) 53. (B) 54. (B) 55. (C) 56. (B) 57. (B) 58. (C) 59. (D) 60. (B)
61. (A) 62. (C) 63. (A) 64. (D) 65. (C) 66. (A) 67. (A) 68. (C) 69. (B) 70. (A)
71. (A) 72. (C) 73. (A) 74. (C) 75. (A) 76. (C) 77. (A) 78. (D) 79. (D) 80. (C)
81. (C) 82. (B) 83. (C) 84. (B) 85. (C) 86. (B) 87. (B) 88. (A) 89. (C) 90. (B)
91. (A) 92. (B) 93. (C) 94. (B) 95. (B) 96. (A) 97. (A) 98. (D) 99. (D) 100. (B)
101. (C) 102. (C) 103. (C) 104. (A) 105. (B) 106. (C) 107. (B) 108. (A) 109. (D) 110. (A)
111. (D) 112. (D) 113. (A) 114. (B) 115. (C) 116. (B) 117. (C) 118. (C) 119. (D) 120. (B)
121. (C) 122. (D) 123. (D) 124. (C) 125. (C) 126. (B) 127. (B) 128. (A) 129. (C) 130. (A)
131. (C) 132. (A) 133. (C) 134. (A) 135. (A) 136. (C) 137. (A) 138. (C) 139. (B) 140. (A)
141. (C) 142. (C) 143. (D) 144. (B) 145. (A) 146. (B) 147. (C) 148. (B) 149. (A) 150. (B)

151. (C) 152. (A) 153. (A) 154. (C) 155. (A) 156. (A) 157. (B) 158. (B) 159. (B) 160. (C)
 161. (D) 162. (D) 163. (B) 164. (A) 165. (C) 166. (D) 167. (A) 168. (B) 169. (C) 170. (A)
 171. (A) 172. (B) 173. (B) 174. (A) 175. (C) 176. (D) 177. (D) 178. (B) 179. (D) 180. (C)
 181. (D) 182. (A) 183. (A) 184. (D) 185. (C) 186. (C) 187. (A) 188. (B) 189. (B) 190. (B)
 191. (B) 192. (A) 193. (B) 194. (C) 195. (A) 196. (D) 197. (A) 198. (C) 199. (A) 200. (A)
 201. (A) 202. (B) 203. (C) 204. (D) 205. (D) 206. (A) 207. (A) 208. (D) 209. (A) 210. (D)
 211. (B) 212. (C) 213. (B) 214. (C) 215. (C) 216. (B) 217. (C) 218. (B) 219. (C) 220. (B)
 221. (A) 222. (A) 223. (D) 224. (A) 225. (C) 226. (B) 227. (B) 228. (A) 229. (A) 230. (C)
 231. (C) 232. (D) 233. (D) 234. (B) 235. (A) 236. (B) 237. (A) 238. (D) 239. (D) 240. (B)
 241. (C) 242. (A) 243. (C) 244. (D) 245. (B) 246. (C) 247. (C) 248. (B) 249. (C) 250. (B)
 251. (B) 252. (B) 253. (C) 254. (B) 255. (D) 256. (A)

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (A)
 11. (D) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (B) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (B)
 21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (A) 25. (B) 26. (B) 27. (C) 28. (B) 29. (D) 30. (C)
 31. (C) 32. (B) 33. (C) 34. (A) 35. (C) 36. (A) 37. (C) 38. (A) 39. (B) 40. (C)
 41. (C) 42. (B) 43. (A) 44. (A) 45. (D) 46. (A) 47. (B) 48. (C) 49. (A) 50. (D)
 51. (C) 52. (B) 53. (D) 54. (C) 55. (B) 56. (C) 57. (C) 58. (B) 59. (D) 60. (A)
 61. (C) 62. (A) 63. (C) 64. (B) 65. (C) 66. (C) 67. (B) 68. (D) 69. (B) 70. (A)
 71. (B) 72. (A) 73. (B) 74. (C) 75. (C) 76. (B) 77. (A) 78. (D) 79. (A) 80. (A)
 81. (C) 82. (B) 83. (A) 84. (D) 85. (A) 86. (C) 87. (C) 88. (C) 89. (A) 90. (B)
 91. (D) 92. (D) 93. (B) 94. (A) 95. (A) 96. (A) 97. (C) 98. (D) 99. (A) 100. (D)
 101. (A) 102. (C) 103. (A) 104. (D) 105. (A) 106. (B) 107. (B) 108. (C) 109. (B) 110. (A)
 111. (C) 112. (A)

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

1. (e) 2. (b) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (e) 6. (D) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (C)
 11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (A) 14. (C) 15. (A) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (D) 19. (C) 20. (C)
 21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (C) 27. (A) 28. (B) 29. (B) 30. (B)

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (D) 5. (B) 6. (A) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (C)
 11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (D) 19. (A) 20. (D)
 21. (C) 22. (C) 23. (D)

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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

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4

Word Stock

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

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) reverse

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 ‘decipher’ 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 ‘decanter’, 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 ‘decanter’.

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:

4.6 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
abandon	forsake, leave, give up, relinquish	retain, stay with
abase	humiliate, disgrace, bring down, humble	exalt, uplift, honour
abash	confuse, feel or made to feel ashamed, confound	encourage, cheer to
abate	lessen, reduce, diminish, decline	raise, increase, rise, augment
abet	help, assist, encourage	discourage, hinder, block
abhor	dislike, detest, hate	approve, like
abject	degraded, mean, grovelling, wretched or miserable	proud, independent
abnormal	unusual, irregular, unnatural	normal, usual, regular
abjure	disclaim, forswear, repudiate, disavow	accept, claim, avow
aboriginal	native, indigenous	immigrant, imported
abortive	futile, unsuccessful, fruitless, miscarriage of birth	successful, effective, well-timed
abridge	condense, summarise, shorten, curtail	expand, extend, enlarge
abrupt	sudden, steep, hasty	gentle, gently, sloping
abscond	decamp, run away, go away secretly	remain, stay, live in
absolve	acquit, release, pardon, set free from guilt	condemn, sentence
abstain	refrain, desist, forbear	continue, permit
abstruse	hidden, obscure, deep	simple, open, revealed
abundant	ample, plentiful, rich, exuberant	meagre, inadequate, poor, insufficient
abuse	injure, maltreat, revile, upbraid	praise, use well
accede	consent, assent, comply	refuse, resign, quit
accelerate	hasten, expedite, quicken	retard, hinder, reduce speed
accession	addition, enlargement, extension	diminution, loss
accommodate	suit, reconcile, oblige	refuse, disoblige
accomplish	finish, fulfil, execute, achieve	fail, leave undone
accord	agreement, harmony, willingness	discord, disagreement, unwillingness
accredited	authorised, entrusted, delegated	discredited, unauthorised
accumulate	collect, pile up, store	squander, waste, distribute
acquaintance	knowledge, cognisance	ignorance, unfamiliar
acute	sharp, penetrating	dull, blunt
addicted	devoted, accustomed to	unaddicted, free
adept	skillful, expert	clumsy, not expert/inexpert
adhere	stick, abide by, cling	break from, come undone
adjacent	close, near, contiguous	remote, distant, far away
adjourn	postpone, defer, delay, put off, suspend	advance, hurry on schedule
adoration	worship, reverence, beautify	irreverence, contempt, disfiguring, marring
affinity	alliance, liking, sympathy, attraction	dislike, discord, antipathy, repulsion, repugnance
aggravate	intensify, make worse	diminish, reduce, please, satisfy
alienate	estrangle, transfer, desolation	reconcile, recover
alienation	desolation, disaffection	allegiance, camaraderie, companionship, fellowship
allegiance	loyalty, fidelity, fealty	disloyalty, treachery, disaffection, rebellion
alleviate	lessen, lighten, reduce	enlarge, escalate, heighten

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
alliance	union, combination, league, confederation	separation, opposition, disunion, division
altercation	quarrel, dispute, discord, friction, strife	agreement, consensus
ambiguous	doubtful, uncertain, suspicion, scepticism	clear, simple, certainty, confidence
ameliorate	improve, amend, meliorate	worsen, spoil, impair, deteriorate
amiable	lovable, charming, agreeable, affable	unlovable, unattractive
amicable	friendly, cordial, in goodwill	unfriendly, cold
analogy	likeness, resemblance, comparison	difference, dissimilar
annihilate	destroy, abolish, nullify, wipe out, reduce	restore, ratify, improve
annul	cancel, quash, nullify	ratify, restore
antagonistic	opposed, adverse, hostile, rival	friendly, sympathetic, associated
anticipate	forestall, forecast, prejudge, foresee	be missed
antipathy	dislike, aversion, hostility	liking, sympathy, attachment
antique	ancient, old, hoary, immemorial	modern, fresh, new, young, recent, novel
apparent	clear, evident, plain, conspicuous, manifest, obvious	obscure, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, implicit, inconspicuous
appease	assuage, pacify, lessen, alleviate, lighten	provoke, vex, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten
applaud	cheer, approve	cry down, hiss
applause	acclaim, acclamation, plaudit	abuse, disapproval, jeering, booing, censure
apposite	pertinent, relevant, apt	irrelevant, inapposite
apprise	inform, acquaint, notify, advise, enlighten	keep secret, misinform
apprehend	grasp, seize, arrest, perceive, fear	miss, relax, let go, misunderstand
approbation	approval, sanction, commendation	disapproval, censure, dissatisfaction
arbitrary	tyrannical, dictatorial, absolute, imperious	reasonable, mild, constitutional
arduous	difficult, laborious	easy, light, simple
ardent	fiery, heated, hot, passionate, fervent, impassioned, zealous	calm, cool, impassive
arrogant	haughty, indolent, overbearing, imperious	humble, tolerant, modest, docile, obsequious
ascendancy	superiority, mastery, upper hand	inferiority, subjection
assail	attack, assault, storm, besiege, charge	defend, protect, uphold
assuage	calm, tranquilize, lessen, alleviate, lighten, allay	excite, disturb, enlarge, escalate, extend, heighten, toughen
atonement	reconciliation, amends, propitiation	derange, misfit, disjoin, dislocate, disarrange
audacious	bold, daring, disdainful, insolent, scornful	timid, shrinking, considerate, humble, polite, respectful
augment	increase, enlarge, swell, extend	decrease, lessen, reduce
authentic	true, certain, genuine, veritable	unauthentic, spurious
auspicious	lucky, favourable	unfavourable, unlucky
avenge	retaliate, punish	forgive, pardon, overlook
aversion	hostility, dislike, unwillingness, distaste	willingness, readiness, liking
avocation	recreation, employment of leisure	vocation, business
awful	venerable, solemn, dreadful, shocking	secular, unimpressive, pleasant
awkward	clumsy, unhandy, rude, clownish, ungainly	handy, clever, graceful, refined

4.8 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
baffle	defeat, puzzle, confuse, perplex, mystify	clarify, inform, easy
barbarous	uncivilised, cruel	civilised, gentle
bare	naked, nude, stripped	clothed, covered, dressed
barricade	obstacle, barrier, hurdle	help, open, approachable
beguile	deceive, cheat	enlighten, treat, honesty
belittle	depreciate, deprecate, discredit, disparage, minimise	credit, encourage, enhance, exaggerate
benevolent	charitable, benign, kind, generous, unselfish	malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stingy, egoistic, merciless
betray	disclose, divulge, deceive, treacher,	conceal, defend, be loyal
bewilder	puzzle, perplex, confuse	enlighten, illuminate
binding	compulsory, obligatory	voluntary, laxative
biased	one-sided, partial, partisan, prejudiced, slanted, subjective	disinterested, open-minded unbiased
bigotry	bias, intolerance, narrow-mindedness	impartiality, objectivity, tolerance, open-mindedness
blandishment	flattery, coaxing	bluntness, disrespect
blasphemy	profanity, swearing, cursing, obscenity, vulgarity, obscene	reverence, exquisite, polite
blatant	noisy, vociferous, clamorous	quiet, gentle, soothing
bleak	cold, cheerless, barren, desolate, weak	warm, comfortable, luxurious, healthy
bliss	happiness, delight	unhappiness, misery
bloom	freshness, flush	decay, withered state
boggle	falter, doubt, waver, shrink, demur, shirk	be certain, act promptly, consent, accede
boisterous	loud, blatant, noisy, clamorous, vociferous	quiet, calm, soft, silent, disciplined, tranquil
bombastic	turgid, fustian	simple, quiet, brief, sober speech
brandish	flourish, swing, wield	arrest, hang, suspend
brashness	brass, cheek, gall, hide, nerve	civility, meekness, politeness
brevity	shortness, conciseness, succinctness, summarised	lengthy, longwindedness, circumlocution
brutal	cruel, rough, beast-like	human, kindly, gentle
brusque	abrupt, rude, blunt, bluff, curt, gruff, surly	diplomatic, gracious, mannerly, urbane
by stander	looker-on, onlooker, spectator, beholder	performer, actor
candid	fair, impartial, just, frank, ingenuous	unfair, partial, biased, disingenuous
canvass	investigate, scrutinise, inspect, solicit	leave alone, refuse
caprice	freak, whim, fancy, vagary	steadfastness
captivity	bondage, servitude	freedom, liberty
catastrophe	calamity, debacle, disaster, cataclysm	benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, success
caress	fondle, hug, embrace	repel, discourage
cease	leave off, stop, desist	begin, continue
cede	give up, surrender, yield, relinquish	hold, refuse
celebrated	famous, notable, renowned, glorious, eminent	unknown, undistinguished
censure	blame, condemn, rebuke, admonish, reprimand	praise, commend, endorse
ceremonious	formal, solemn, courtly, ritual	unceremonious, informal, undignified, haphazard

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
cessation	ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	beginning, continuance
cheer	gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	chill, depress, dispirit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened
cherish	nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	neglect, repel
chivalrous	heroic, brace	cowardly, ungallant
circumlocution	euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	brevity, conciseness, con-densation, directness, succinctness
circumscribe	bound, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, surround	open, unbound
clamour	outcry, uproar	silence, peace
clemency	gentleness, mildness, mercy, leniency	harshness, severity
coalition	alliance, combination	disunion, separation
coarse	rough, gross, thick, rude, vulgar	thin, fine, refined
coerce	compel, force, subdue, oblige, constrain	persuade, lead, free, cooperate, coincide, collaborate
collateral	indirect, not lineal, confirmatory	lineal, direct
colossal	gigantic, huge, large	small, diminutive
combat	struggle, fight, encounter	peace, rest
commensurate	equal, equivalent, tentamount, synonymous	unequal, incommensurate, opposed, antonymous
commodious	convenient, roomy	cramped, incommodious
compassion	pity, sympathy	ruthlessness, antipathy
comprehend	comprise, embrace, understand, perceive	exclude, fail to perceive
comprehensive	inclusive, extensive	exclusive, narrow
compress	squeeze, contract	loosen, expand
conceal	hide, cover, keep secret	reveal, disclose
concede	allow, permit, yield	forbid, deny, unyielding
concise	short, brief, succinct	diffuse, lengthy, large
concord	agreement, accord	disagreement, discord
condemn	blame, censure, disapprove	praise, approve
confer	give, bestow, award, accord, grant	refuse, take back, withdraw, withhold
conjure	adjure, implore, beckon, invoke, beseech	command, injunction
conscientious	exact, honourable, meticulous, punctilious	uprincipled, dishonourable
considerate	thoughtful, unselfish	thoughtless, selfish
consign	deposit, commit, deliver	withhold, withdraw
conspicuous	noticeable, remarkable	insignificant, obscure
conspiracy	plot, combination, league, intrigue	counterplot
contend	strive, struggle, compete	yield, give in
contemptible	despicable, detestable, execrable	admirable, excellent, moral
contemptuous	audacious, disdainful, insolent, scornful, supercilious	considerate, humble, polite, respectful, reverent
contradict	contravene, deny, oppose, controvert, disprove, refute	affirm, agree, corroborate, maintain, uphold

4.10 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
contradictory	conflicting, contrary, opposite, opposed	accordant, agreeing, compatible, concordant, consistent, harmonious
contravene	contradict, interfere, oppose, refute, counteract	stand aside, assist, affirm, corroborate
corroborate	strengthen, establish	weaken, disapprove
coruscate	flash, glitter, gleam	flame, burn steadily
countenance	favour, sanction, approve	discountenance, disapprove, forbid
counterfeit	forged, spurious, shoddy, snide, apocryphal	accurate, authentic, genuine, sincere
crafty	cunning, artful	ingenuous, honest
cripple	lame, disable, weak, hobbled, gammy, halt	help, strengthen
cruel	brutal, bestial, nasty, sadistic	gentle, humane, kind, merciful
culmination	summit, zenith, top	bottom, base
cursory	transient, rapid, careless, hasty, scant	leisurely, thorough, careful, minute, profound
danger	hazard, jeopardy, menace, peril, risk, threat	defence, protection, safety, security, safeguard
daring	adventurous, venturesome	timid, cautious, cowardly
dainty	delicious, palatable, nice, delicate, neat	unpalatable, inelegant, uncritical
dash	hurl, cast, smash, destroy, abash, rush	retain, encourage, standstill
daunt	dismay, terrify, scare	encourage, cheer
dawdle	procrastinate, dally, dilly-dally, loiter	decide, persevere, push on, quicken
debar	hinder, exclude, prevent, shut out	facilitate, admit, allow
debase	degrade, humiliate, disgrace, humble, demean, downgrade	exalt, purify, praise, respect, compliment
debility	weakness, infirmity	strength, health
declare	advertise, announce, enunciate, proclaim	ensor, conceal, withhold
decrease	abate, decline, drop, fall, sink, subside	climb, enlarge, escalate, grow, strengthen, wax
decorum	propriety, decency, gravity, staidness	impropriety, lack of dignity, levity
deface	disfigure, damage	improve, preserve
defame	malign, asperse, libel, slander, vilify	praise, commendation
deference	respect, reverence, honour, homage	disrespect, rudeness
defile	corrupt, soil, stain, contaminate	cleanse, purify
deformity	malformation, ugliness, disfigurement, blemish, defacement	shapely, adorn, beautify, con-serve, restore
defray	discharge, liquidate, settle	be in debt
defraud	cheat, fleece, swindle	honest, sincere
deleterious	harmful, deadly, killing	harmless, innocuous
delusion	fantasy, illusion, mirage, hallucination	actuality, fact, reality, truth, verify
demur	pause, stop, hesitate, recoil, shirk, shy	agree, act promptly, accept, consent, accede
depose	dethrone, degrade	enthroned, exalt
depraved	corrupt, degenerate, evil, heinous, infamous, nefarious, vile, wicked	honest, innocent, moral, pious, chaste
descend	decline, drop, fall, sink	climb, increase, lift, soar
desert	abandon, run away	stay with, retain

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
desecration	debasement, defilement, profanation, sacrilege, violation	consecration, purification, sanctification
despair	dejection, depression, desperation, hopelessness	confidence, encouragement, expectation, hope, optimism
desist	leave off, stop	continue, go on
despotic	unconstitutional, arbitrary, autocratic, dictatorial, tyrannical	constitutional, reasonable, democratic, lawful, representative
destitute	wanting, needy, poor	well-provided, well-to-do
desultory	rambling, casual, random	steady, straightforward, orderly, systematic
deteriorate	lower, spoil, decline	ameliorate, improve
devoid	empty, vacant	full, well, supplied
devout	religious, pious	irreligious, profane
dexterity	skill, facility	clumsiness, not skilled
diffident	hesitating, doubtful	confident, trusting
dilapidated	ruined, wasted	restored, in repair
dilate	expand, widen, broaden	contract, narrow, squeeze
diligence	industrious, care	laziness, slackness
discern	perceive, descry	misunderstand, confuse
disconsolate	sad, cheerless, disturb	happy, cheerful, glad
disgrace	abase, debase, degrade, demean, downgrade, humble	compliment, exalt, praise, raise, respect
disinterested	fair, impartial, unbiased, objective	interested, biased, partial, subjective
disown	disclaim, deny	acknowledge, accept
disseminate	spread, scatter, disperse, broadcast, diffuse	withhold, withdraw, unite, gather
dogmatic	authoritative	undogmatic, vague
dreadful	awful, appalling, ugly	harmless, pleasing, soothing
dress	apparel, attire, costume, garb, gear	undress, unclothed
dwell	reside, abide, live	travel, move on
dwindle	decrease, shrink, decline, reduce	increase, grow, expand, extend
eager	avid, desirous, intent, enthusiastic, keen	impassive, indifferent, listless, uninterested, uninvolved
earnest	eager, ardent	slack, apathetic
eccentric	irregular, anomalous	concentric, regular
eccentricity	idiosyncrasy, oddity, quirk	commonness, normality, ordinariness, conventionality
eclipse	overshadow, dim, obscure	reveal, illumine
ecstasy	rapture, transport	calmness, agony, displeasure
edible	eatable, harmless	uneatable, inedible
efficacy	force, energy, virtue, potency, competency	weakness, impotence, incompetency
elegant	graceful, refined, deluxe, elaborate, luxurious, sumptuous	inexpensive, ungraceful, unrefined, mediocre, simple, unadorned, usual, vulgar
embarrass	confuse, entangle	help, enable

4.12 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
embarrassment	chagrin, shame, humiliation, discomposure, mortification	brashness, composure, confidence, contentment, exaltation, temerity
embezzle	steal, flich	be honest, sincere
embrace	incorporate, embody	exclude, keep away
emotion	affect, desire, feeling, passion, sentiment	indifference, reason, insensibility, rationality
encroach	intrude, trespass, infringe, invade, violate	keep away from, desist, withdraw, respect
endorse	approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify, condemn, okay	disapprove, oppose, censure, reject, reprehend
endow	dower, furnish, bequest	deprive, withhold
endurance	continuance, persist, withstand, sustain	cessation, forgo, relinquish, submit, bear, cope, put up with
enormous	colossal, gigantic, large	small, puny, compact
ensue	follow, succeed	go before, cause
entangle	involve, implicate, ravel	unravel, free, clear
entice	allure, attract, yield	repel, repulse, resist
entrap	entangle, ensnare	set free, liberate
envy	jealousy, ill-will	goodwill, contentedness
espouse	betroth, marry, support	refuse, oppose, resist
escalate	increase, intensify, step up	decrease, lessen, reduce, weaken
escape	abscond, flee, fly, retreat, run away	confront, face, follow, remain, submit, surrender
eternal	endless, everlasting, permanent	transient, temporary, non-permanent
evasive	shuffling, equivocal	frank, honest, sincere
everlasting	endless, eternal, timeless, interminable, never-ending, unending	finite, temporary
exaggerate	amplify, magnify	minimise, understate
exalt	lift up, raise, elevate	cast down, lower
excel	surpass, superior	fail, inferior
exclaim	call out	be silent, quiet
exhale	breath out, evaporate, eject, reject, vomit	inhale, intake, assimilate
exile	banish, expulsion, expatriation, deport, relegate, rusticate	repatriation, welcome, greet
expatriate	exile, expel, foreigner	repatriate, recall
exonerate	absolve, acquit, vindicate, exculpate	accuse, implicate
explicit	express, definite	implicit, vague
exquisite	delicate, fine, graceful, polished, refined	clumsy, unrefined, common, coarse, rough
extenuate	lessen, reduce, decrease, decline	heighten, intensify, enhance, exaggerate
extinguish	quench, annihilate	light, kindle
extraneous	foreign, extrinsic, immaterial, inessential	native, intrinsic, relevant, significant
extricate	emancipate, free	enslave, bind
fabulous	false, not real, fictitious, mythical	true, real, actual, based on facts
facetious	merry, jesting	dull, serious
fallacy	deception, illusion	truth, real
fantastic	fanciful, imaginative, queer	real, practical

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
fastidious	particular, meticulous	indifferent, careless
feeble	weak, debilitated, frail, faint, dim, imbecile	strong, vigorous, sane
felicity	joy, happiness, bliss, gladness, blessedness	misfortune, sorrow, grief, misery, sadness
ferocity	cruelty, savagery	kindness, gentleness
fervent	glowing, vehement	cool, unimpassioned
fictitious	false, untrue, not real	true, genuine, actual
figurative	typical, metaphysical	actual, straightforward
finite	bounded, limited	infinite, unlimited
flimsy	slight, thin, trivial	substantial, serious
fluctuate	waver, vacillate, vibrate, oscillate, swing	constant, uniform
fold	crease, crimp, line, wrinkle, pleat	smooth, straighten, unfold
fore-knowledge	farsightedness, foresight forethought, prescience	heedlessness, ignorance, hindsight
forgo	give up, sacrifice, waive	demand, keep, preserve
forswear	abjure, disavow, disclaim, recant, retract	assert, acknowledge, claim, uphold
fortify	secure, strengthen, brace, encourage, entrench	weaken, discourage, unnerve
fragile	weak, brittle, frail, delicate, frangible, friable	strong, solid, tough, flexible, malleable
fraudulent	dishonest, cheating	honest, candour, sincere
frivolous	foolish, vain	grave, serious
frown	grimace, pout, scowl	smile
funeral	dismal, mournful, gloomy	cheerful, bright
furtive	stealthy, secret, sly, sneaky, surreptitious	open, above board, overt, obvious
futility	useless, vanity, worthlessness	utility, advantage, profitable
gaiety	joyousness, festivity	sadness, mourning
gale	blizzard, breeze, cyclone, hurricane, tornado, typhoon	peace, tranquility
gallantry	courage, bravery, heroism, chivalry	cowardice, poltroonery
ghastly	spectral, pallid, horrible	corporeal, alive, pleasing
gauche	boorish, maladroit, tactless, uncouth, unpolished	urbane, adroit, polite, considerate
genuine	actual, authentic, real, true	artificial, fake, forged, spurious, imaginary
gloomy	dark, dreary, grey, dim	cheerful, bright, gay
gregarious	affable, amiable, cordial, outgoing, sociable	aloof, hostile, antisocial, introverted
glutinous	sticky, viscous	liquid, smooth
gorgeous	splendid, superb, neat	shabby, mean, dirty
grandeur	splendour, greatness	shabbiness, sordidness
gratification	enjoyment, delight	disappointment, dissatisfaction
grim	sullen, surly	mild, gentle
gratuitous	voluntary, spontaneous	mercenary, paid for
grudge	envy, jealousy	goodwill, love
gruesome	ghastly, grim, grisly, hideous, lurid, macabre	charming, delightful, pleasing
gullible	credulous, trusting	critical, doubtful, dubious, sceptical

4.14 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
gush	flow, stream	stop, cease, finish
hackneyed	common, stale	novel, fresh
hamper	shackle, clog, hinder	release, accelerate
hapless	unfortunate, unlucky	lucky, fortunate
harbour	shelter, lodge, dwell	eject, banish, remove
harmony	concord, agreement, accord	discord, disagreement
hazardous	adventurous, bold, dangerous, threatening	timid, safe, protected, safeguarded
heartily	cordially, ardently	insincere, cold
heed	mind, pay attention	disregard, neglect
herculean	laborious, colossal, difficult	slight, easy, simple
homogeneous	uniform, similar, pure	heterogeneous, mixed
hobby	avocation, pastime, sport, recreation	business, labour, livelihood, profession
humane	gentle, kind	cruel, ungentle
hostile	bellicose, unfriendly	cordial, friendly, tolerant
humility	humbleness, modesty	pride, arrogance
humorous	comic, comical, funny, jocular, witty	gloomy, dull, sedate
husky	beefy, stocky, brawny	thin, lean, weak
hypocrisy	deceit, imposture	honesty, sincerely
hypocritical	treacherous, disloyal, false, traitorous	candid, honest, loyal, moral, sincere
identity	sameness, oneness	difference, not similar
imbibe	absorb, engross, assimilate, digest	eject, discharge, vomit
immaculate	spotless, stainless	spotted, stained
immerse	dip, plunge, douse, submerge	draw out
immunity	exemption, release, freedom, privilege	subjection, liability
impatient	restless, hasty	patient, submissive
impeach	accuse, arraign, charge, indict, incriminate	exonerate, pardon, forgive
impediment	hindrance, prevention	facility, liberty
imperative	obligatory, commanding, important, essential	unimportant, submissive, not compulsory
impertinent	irrelevant, impudent	pertinent, relevant
implicate	entangle, involve	exclude
impel	drive, motivate, move	inhibit, prevent, quell
implicit	implied, inferred, covert	expressed, reserved, exposed
impenetrable	impassable, impermeable, impervious	accessible, open, permeable
imposter	cheat, rogue	honest person
imprudence	thoughtlessness, heedlessness	prudence, carefulness
imitate	ape, copy, mimic, impersonate	create, originate
inaccessible	unapproachable, distant, remote	approachable, accessible
inadvertent	inattentive, careless, oversighted	attentive, heedful, thoughtful
inclement	unmerciful, harsh	clement, merciful
incumbent	binding, compulsory, obligatory	unnecessary, noncompulsory
incite	arouse, exhort, foment	discourage, hinder, subdue

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
indemnify	compensate, reward, repay	inflict, loss
industrious	busy, active, laborious	idle, lazy
inevitable	unavoidable, necessary	avoidable, unnecessary
induce	cajole, coax, persuade, urge, wheedle	hinder, repel, subdue, discourage
infirm	debilitated, sickly	strong, healthy, stout
infinite	boundless, illimitable, limitless	circumscribed, finite, limited
infringe	break, violate	submit, obey
insanity	lunacy, madness	sanity, sensibility
insipid	tasteless, dull, flavoured	tasty, well-flavoured
instantaneous	immediate, quick, momentary	future, remote, tardy
intermission	suspension, stoppage	continuance, resume
intervention	interposition, mediation, involvement	neglect, hindrance
intricate	involved, complicated, obscure, knotty	straightforward, simple, clear, easy
intrude	invade, encroach	keep away, respect
insolvent	bankrupt, broke, impecunious	affluent, flush, rich, well-to-do
intuition	insight, instinct	calculation, inference
invigorate	strengthen, stimulate	weaken, unnerve
involuntary	compulsory, automatic	voluntary, spontaneous
intimidate	browbeat, bulldoze, bully, daunt, dismay, terrorise	blandish, encourage, induce
irksome	tiresome, tedious, difficult	pleasant, easy
itinerant	wandering, nomadic	stationary, settled
jaundiced	biased, prejudiced, mistrustful, distrustful	unprejudiced, unbiased, trusting, confident
jeopardise	hazard, endanger	secure, preserve
jeopardy	danger, hazard, menace, peril, risk, threat	defence, protection, safety
jolly	joyful, festive	miserable, dull
joyful	exulting, rejoicing	despondent, despairing
judicious	discriminating, prudent, well-advised	indiscreet, imprudent
jumble	conglomeration, mess, muddle, farrago, confuse	clear, straightforward, sequential, order, arrange
juvenile	youthful, young	senile, old
jurisdiction	authority, dominion,	forbidding, preventing
kindle	fire, ignite, inflame, light, quench	darken, extinguish, stifle, smother
kidnap	abduct, carry off	restore, bring back
knotty	hard, intricate	smooth, easy, simple
knack	aptitude, faculty, gift	ineptitude, incompetence
laborious	tiresome, wearisome	easy, light, simple
lack	absence, dearth, shortage	abundance, sufficiency
lament	wail, mourn, gloom	rejoice, approve
lavish	excessive, extravagant, prodigal	restrained, economical
laxity	looseness, slackness	tightness, firmness
legend	myth, fable, tradition	true story, fact, reality
lethal	deadly, mortal, fatal	harmless, enlivening, life-giving, invigorating

4.16 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
lofty	high, tall, elevated, towering, outstanding, summit, steep	low, depressed, degraded short
lucrative	profitable, paying	unprofitable, losing
luminous	light, bright	dark, obscure
lunacy	insanity, madness	sanity, mental soundness
lustre	brilliance, brightness	dimness, plainness
luxuriant	abundant, profuse	scanty, barren, scarcity
magnanimous	generous, noble	ungenerous, mean
magnitude	size, bulk, largeness	smallness
malevolent	malignant, spiteful	benevolent, kindly
malice	spite, hate	charity, love
malign	aspere, defame, libel, slander, vilify, lampoon	praise, eulogise
massive	enormous, hefty, huge, immense, vast	minute, small, thin
manifest	exhibit, show, obvious, conspicuous, evident	conceal, suppress, hidden, implicit, secret
meagre	scanty, poor	plentiful, plump
melancholy	sad, gloomy	gay, joyous
melodious	tuneful, musical	unmelodious, tuneless
mercenary	hired, mean	voluntary, generous
mingle	mix, blend	dissolve, disentangle
migrate	emigrate, immigrate, move, travel	remain, stationary
migratory	wandering, unsettled	settled, stationary
miraculous	marvellous, wonderful	normal, natural
miscellaneous	mixed, mingled	individual, separate
misery	sorrow, distress	joy, comfort
miserable	dismal, sorry, unhappy	cheerful, contented, joyous
moderate	restrained, limited	immoderate, excessive
monotonous	uninflected, dull, boring, imperious, tedious, tiresome	melodious, cheerful, modest, stimulating, exciting
monstrous	prodigious, horrible	ordinary, normal
mortal	perishable, deadly	immortal, imperishable
mutable	changeable, variable	settled, unchanging
mutiny	insubordination, revolt	loyalty, subordination
mystify	puzzle, perplex	illuminate, enlighten
myth	fable, legend, saga	fact, history
mythical	legendary, fabulous	actual, historic
native	aboriginal, indigenous, autochthonous, endemic	alien, exotic, foreign, immigrant, imported
nebulous	cloudy, misty, confused	clear, unclouded
nefarious	depraved, corrupt, evil, heinous, villainous	chaste, honest, innocent, moral, pious
nervous	edgy, excitable, fidgety, restless	composed, steady, tranquil, imperturbable
nicety	accuracy, precision	carelessness, indifferent
notorious	disreputable	reputable
nugatory	trifling, insignificant	important, effective

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
numb	anaesthetised, insensible, paralysed, deadened	lively, active, vigorous, aware
obedient	dutiful, good, well-behaved	mischievous, stubborn
oblivion	forgetfulness, obscurity	memory, remembrance
oblivious	absent-minded, inattentive, abstracted	aware, observant
obnoxious	exposed, harmful, hateful, odious, offensive	free, cheerful, harmless, humane, lovable, pleasing
obscene	filthy, indecent	pure, clean
obscure	darken, dim, obtruse, arcane, cryptic	clear, explicit, plain, transparent
obtuse	stupid, dull	intelligent, bright
obsessed	addicted, addictive, hooked, compulsive	instinctive, natural
officious	meddlesome, mischievous, obtrusive, prying	harmless, non-interfering, incurious, unofficial, inobtrusive
onerous	burdensome, laborious	light, easy, trifling
opportunistic	ambitious, aspiring, pushy	indolent, lazy, timid, uninvolved
oppress	crush, harass	relieve, help
optimistic	confident, hopeful, sanguine	pessimistic, cynical, defeatist
oration	speech, address	silence
orifice	opening, aperture, hole	ending
ostentatious	boastful, pretentious	reticent, restrained
outrageous	atrocious, bold, daring, monstrous, scandalous	timid, appropriate
outstanding	distinguished, dominant, foremost, paramount	mediocre, usual
overbearing	arrogant, domineering	deferential, docile
overture	offer, invitation	withdrawal, finale
pacific	peaceful, gentle	violent, hostile
palatable	tasty, appetising	unpalatable, tasteless
palpable	tangible	intangible
paltry	little, beggarly	fine, great, sufficient
paramount	supreme, predominant, important, essential	subordinate, inferior, irrelevant, unimportant
paucity	scarcity, fewness, deficiency, inadequate	abundance, multitude, adequate, sufficient
penitence	repentant, remorseful	obstinacy, stubbornness
pensive	thoughtful, sorrowful	active, gay, happy
perennial	everlasting, perpetual	temporary, unenduring
perseverance	persistence, steadiness	slackness, inconstancy
petition	request, appeal	command, order
piercing	sharp, acute, penetrating	soft, low
piteous	sad, sorrowful, mournful	joyful, cheerful
plague	annoy, harass, pester	please, comfort, solace
plausible	specious, credible, convincing, believable	doubtful, implausible, incredible, suspect
plunge	immerse, dip	draw out, come out
preamble	introduction, preface	conclusion, ending
precarious	risky, uncertain	safe, secure
precedence	priority, preference	inferiority

4.18 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
precipitate	hasten, expedite, impetuous, impulsive	delay, retard, cautious, impassive, thoughtful
preclude	prevent, stop, hinder, hamper	help, allow, permit
predicate	assert, affirm	deny, doubt
prefatory	introductory, opening	concluding, final
pregnant	full, teeming	empty, meaningless
prejudiced	biased, slanted, subjective	unbiased, disinterested
prejudicial	baneful, biased	unbiased, objective
pretence	affectation, show, pretext	sincerity, reality
prey	victim, capture	captor, hunter
proclamation	announcement, ordinance	silence
prodigal	extravagant	miser, economic
profane	unconsecrated, impious	sacred, religious
profound	deep, fathomless, excess	shallow, abstruse
profuse	lavish, prodigal	meagre, sharing
progeny	decendant, offspring	ancestors
prolific	productive, fruitful	unproductive, barren
prohibit	ban, debar, enjoin, forbid	endorse, permit, allow
prone	inclined, prostrate	averse, upright
propel	press, push, shove, thrust, urge	discourage, pull, stop
proscribe	outlaw, denounce	pardon, forgive
prosecute	indict, pursue	abandon, defend
prototype	archetype, exemplar, ideal, original	copy, counterpart, duplicate
provident	foreseeing, thrifty	improvident, extravagant
provisional	conditional, contingent, tentative, dependent	conclusive, definite, permanent
prudent	judicious, cautious, economical, frugal	imprudent, injudicious, incautious
pungent	sharp, stinking	mild, harmless
quack	charlatan, imposter	professional, qualified
quash	annul, cancel	ratify, confirm, restore
quell	calm, placate, subdue	noisy
quench	extinguish, put out	light, ignite, arouse
radiance	brilliancy, lustre	dullness, dimness
radical	fundamental, organic	superficial, incomplete
ragged	torn, jagged	untorn, even
raid	foray, incursion, invasion, sortie	depress, descend, lower
random	casual, desultory, haphazard	formal, invariable, orderly, systematic
rancid	tainted, sour	untainted, sweet
rational	intelligent, reasonable	irrational, foolish
rebuff	reprimand, rebuke	encourage, approve
recede	retire, withdraw	advance, retreat
reciprocal	mutual, correlative	selfish, individual
reckless	rash, regardless	cautious, prudent

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
rectify	repair, renew, remedy, renovate	destroy, save, keep, conserve, repair
redeem	buy back, recover	retain, detain
redundant	exuberant, excessive	scanty, deficient
relinquish	abandon, abdicate, cede, renounce, resign, yield	retain, cherish, possess, maintain
remission	abatement, relaxation	increase, augmentation
repudiate	renounce, reject	allow, admit
repugnant	distasteful, offensive	agreeable, pleasant
repulsive	abhorrent, abominable, disgusting, loathsome	admirable, alluring, amiable, charming
resolute	determined, firm	irresolute, undecided
respite	pause, cessation	continuance, perpetuity
restoration	recovery, reinstatement	destruction, withholding
restraint	check, hindrance	freedom, frankness
retrospect	review	prospect
reveal	publish, disclose	conceal, hide
revive	renew, reanimate	depress, deject
revolt	rebel, mutiny	loyal, obey, submit
ridiculous	laughable, absurd	grave, serious
righteousness	uprightness, goodness	ungodliness, dishonesty
robust	strong, hale, stout, lusty, portly	thin, lean, weak, fragile
ruinous	dilapidated, harmful	whole, sound
rupture	breach, break	union, attachment
rustic	rural, simple, rude, clownish	urbane, polished
sacrilegious	profane, impious	pious, reverent
sacred	blessed, consecrated	temporal, worldly
sad	dejected, depressed, despondent, disconsolate	joyous, blithe, cheerful, jubilant, lively
saddle	load, burden	unload, disburden
sane	sound, healthy, sensible, reasonable	unsound, confused, unreasonable, insane
saucy	impertinent, rude	polite, reserved
savoury	tasty, palatable, spicy	unsavoury, tasteless
sarcastic	biting, caustic, cutting, sardonic	complimentary, flattering, favourable
scandal	shame, infamy, slander	credit, praise
scandalous	atrocious, monstrous	appropriate, commendable, humane, polite
scanty	insufficient, meagre, inadequate, scarce	abundant, plentiful, adequate
scatter	sprinkle, disperse, diffuse, disseminate	retain, hold, gather, unite
sceptic	agnostic, atheist, doubter, unbeliever	believer, bigot, pietist, religious, zealot
seclusion	separation, withdrawal	publicity, union
secular	temporal, civil, lay, profane, worldly	religious, eternal, pious
sedate	calm, composed, sober, serious, solemn, staid	perturbed, agitated, fighty, light-hearted
seductive	alluring, enticing, attractive, luring	repelling, chill, dissuade
semblance	resemblance, likeness	unlikeness
sensual	carnal, fleshly	ascetic, spiritual

4.20 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
servile	slavish, menial	masterly, lordly
shackle	fetter, hamper	loose, release
shuffle	mix, confuse	clear, be frank
slender	slim, fragile, weak, thin	fat, bulky, stout, strong
sloth	torpor, inactivity, laziness	activity, vigour
smite	strike, beat, hit	spare, repair
snug	close, comfortable	uncomfortable
smudge	soil, besmirch, dirty	bleach, clean, purify
sober	moderate, calm	immoderate, excited
solace	console, comfort, peace	vex, pain, irritation
solemn	formal, ceremonial	informal, profane
solicitude	care, concern, worry, anxiety	careless, unconcerned
solitary	lone, single, secluded	companionable, sociable
sophistry	casuistry, hair-splitting	uncontroversial
sordid	dirty, foul, filthy	clean, polished
sovereign	royal, regal, authority	subject, ineffectual
speculation	thought, theory	action, fact
speculator	barracker, observer	performer, participant
splendid	gorgeous, sumptuous	shabby, cheap
spontaneous	voluntary, without preparation	involuntary, with prior preparation
spurious	illegitimate, forged, counterfeit, shoddy	genuine, authentic, accurate, sincere
squander	dissipate, waste	save, economise
stagnant	still, motionless, stationary	running, moving, in action
stake	risk, hazard	shirk, avoid
staunch	firm, resolute	infirm, unsteady
steadfast	fixed, established	unfixed, infirm
steep	abrupt, precipitous	flat, gentle, level, low
sterile	arid, barren, childless, unfruitful	bearing, fruitful, viable, yielding, productive
stimulate	arouse, stir	calm, tranquil
stout	strong, robust, portly	thin, lean, weak
stray	wander, err, deviate	stay, continue
stringent	astringent, contracting, tight	relaxing, gentle
strip	denude, uncover, bare	cover, clothe
stubborn	obstinate, unyielding, adamant, inflexible	adaptable, docile, yielding, tractable
sublime	high, exalted	low, depressed
subdue	check, constrain, curb, repress, restrain, suppress	incite, stimulate
subservient	ancillary, inferior, unscrupulous	superior, leading, scrupulous
subsistence	living, existence	starvation
subtle	nice, delicate, rare, thin, crafty	rough, coarse, unrefined, simple
subvert	overthrow, destroy	reconstruct, restore
sumptuous	costly, expensive	cheap, simple

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
superfluous	redundant, useless, harmful, unprofitable	useful, beneficial, profitable, serviceable
superlative	highest, greatest	lowest, smallest
surmise	suspect, suppose	know, be sure, exact
susceptible	sensitive, impressionable	insusceptible, hard
suspicious	doubtful, questionable	certain, trustful, clear
swell	dilate, expand, bulge	diminish, lessen, deflate
symbolical	typical, representative	actual
synonymous	equivalent, similar	dissimilar, contrary
tacit	implied, implicit	explicit, expressed
taciturn	close, reticent, uncommunicative, secretive	communicative, open, unreserved, talkative
tangible	tactile, substantial	impalpable, unreal
tantamount	equivalent, equal	unequal, non-equivalent
taunt	jeer, flout, scoff, gibe	soothe, commend, praise
tedious	wearisome, irksome	delightful, agreeable
tenacity	adhesiveness, obstinacy	looseness, inertia
terrestrial	earthy, worldly	heavenly, celestial
testimony	witness, deposition	concealment, denial
theatrical	dramatic, showy, histrionic	natural, real, prosaic
terse	compendious, laconic, concise, brief	lengthy, talkative, tedious
thrifty	provident, economical	prodigal, uneconomic
thrifless	wasteful, improvident, spendthrift	cautious, frugal, miserly, thrifty
thwart	oppose, frustrate, balk, foil, inhibit	help, advance, permit, allow
tipsy	intoxicated, drunk, nervous, shaken, agitated	sober, calm, composed, cool
torment	pain, torture	comfort, easy, tranquil
tortuous	twisted, winding, crooked	straight, honest, simple
tranquil	calm, quiet, composed, peaceful	disturbed, agitated
treachery	disloyalty, perfidy	loyalty, faith
trench	infringe, trespass	respect, observe
trifle	toy, play, wanton	serious
trivial	paltry, petty	significant, important
triumph	victory, achievement	lament, fail
turbulent	blustering, riotous, stormy, violent	tranquil, peaceful
turmoil	bustle, confusion, hurry	quiet, peacefulness
turpitude	baseness, depravity, wickedness, vileness	worthiness, goodness
tyrant	despot, autocrat	constitutional, sovereign
tyro	beginner, novice, neophyte	expert, old hand, veteran
unethical	amoral, immoral, unprincipled	moral, principled
unanimous	accordant, harmonious	discordant, disagreeing
unique	solve, single, unmatched	common, frequent
uphold	back, champion, defend	betray, destroy, drop
urbane	cultivated, genteel, sophisticated	brusque, gauche, vulgar

4.22 ■ Objective English

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonyms (similar meaning)</i>	<i>Antonyms (opposite meaning)</i>
urbanity	civility, politeness	rudeness, harshness
utopian	ideal, imaginary	practical, real
vacillation	hesitation, wavering	decision, firmness
vagrant	wandering, roaming	settled, homely
vague	uncertain, indefinite	certain, definite, sure
vain	empty, worthless	useful, effective
valiant	brave, gallant	cowardly, unheroic
validity	efficiency, authority	inefficiency, weakness
vanish	disappear, pass away	appear, live, survive
vehement	violent, boisterous	weak, cold, lean
veil	screen, hide, conceal	disclose, uncover
velocity	swiftness, rapidity	slowness, tardiness
venerable	reverend, grave	trifling, light
verbose	wordy, diffuse, long-winded, repetitious	terse, silent, speechless
veracity	truth, reality, correctness	fiction, unreality
vexatious	annoying, harassing, irritating, knotty	satisfying, pleasing, soothing, easy, simple
vicious	faulty, defective, corrupt, depraved	perfect, incorrupt, moral
viable	fertile, fruitful	aborted, sterile, untenable
vibrate	fluctuate, oscillate	stationary, motionless
vigour	power, strength	weakness, sickness
vindictive	revengeful, spiteful, malevolent, malicious	benevolent, kindly, forgiving, friendly, generous, humane
vivid	lively, clear	dull, unimpressive
vogue	fashion, usage, trend	unpopular, outdated
voluntary	spontaneous, free	involuntary
voracious	greedy, ravenous	satiable, satisfied
vulnerable	weak, exposed, untenable, defenceless	fortified, strong, invulnerable, guarded, invincible
wander	meander, ramble, range, roam, rove, stray	remain, rest, settle, steady
wariness	caution, circumspection, vigilance, watchfulness	incautious, careless
warrant	guarantee, certify, authorise	forbid, disallow
wearisome	fatiguing, irksome, tiring, tedious	refreshing, restful
whimsical	freakish, fanciful, eccentric, capricious	serious, staid
wistful	pensive, thoughtful, dreamy, moody, nostalgic	cheerful, happy, heedless, airy, flippant
wretched	unfortunate, sad, miserable, dismal, sorry	fortunate, happy, joyous, contended
wrinkle	fold, crease, crimp, pleat	smooth surface, flat, straighten
yearn	hanker, long, pine, crave, covet, long for	be satisfied, be contended
yield	forgo, give in, surrender, relinquish, concede	resist, withhold, refuse
yoke	link, bondage, slavery	freedom, liberty
zeal	passion, eagerness	apathy, weakness
zenith	top, apex, climax, pinnacle, summit	base, bottom, foot, low
zest	brio, dash, drive, energy, gusto, pleasure, spirit	dullness, blandness, exhaustion, dislike, weariness, distaste

LIST OF DIFFICULT WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

A

Abase: (v.) to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem—I wouldn't *abase* myself by getting into an argument with him. Noun: abasement.

Abdicate: (v.) abdicate: to cast off; discard; to relinquish—He *abdicated* all responsibility for the work to his elder son. Noun: abdication.

Aberrant: (adj.) straying from the right or normal way; deviating from the usual or natural type; atypical—His *aberrant* behaviour after his failure worried his friends. Nouns: aberrant (person who behaves exhibits aberrant behaviour) aberrance; aberrancy.

Abeyance: (n.) a state of temporary suspension or inactivity—The plan was held in *abeyance* till the funds could be arranged.

Abnegation (n.) a denial; self-denial; *Abnegation* of responsibility is bringing with it the anarchy, chaos and violence in society.

Abrogate (v.) to cancel by authority—The treaty can be *abrogated* only by the President himself.

Abstemious (adj.): marked by restraint especially in the consumption of food or alcohol—The hermit led an *abstemious* way of life.

Abstruse (adj.) hard to understand; deep; recondite—The concept was too *abstruse* for the average student to grasp.

Acerbic (adj.) tasting sour; harsh in language or temper—The opposition party's *acerbic* comments about the Prime Minister was met with wide disapproval.

Acquiesce (v.) to agree without protest—The students *acquiesced* to the fee hike even though they were opposed to it.

Acrimony (n.): harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition—There was too much *acrimony* between the brothers for the dispute to be solved amicably.

Adjure (v.) to command solemnly; to urge or advise earnestly; beg—The judge *adjured* the witness to speak honestly and truthfully.

Adroit (adj.) having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations; clever; dexterous—His *adroit* handling of an awkward situation won him praise from everyone.

Aesthetic (adj.) of, relating to, or dealing with the beautiful *aesthetic theories*; artistic *a work of aesthetic value*; pleasing in appearance *aesthetic features*—His review made one wonder what kind of aesthetic taste the critic had.

Aggrandize (v.) to make more powerful; increase; enlarge—He exploited the situation to *aggrandize* himself.

Alacrity (n.) promptness in response; cheerful readiness—She accepted the invitation with *alacrity*.

Alleviate (v.) to relieve; lessen; to make (as suffering) more bearable. Her sympathy *alleviated* his distress

Altruism (n.) unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of—There are certainly people who take up causes that help people they have never met with pure *altruism*.

Ambivalent (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—Many parents are *ambivalent* about giving their child a cell phone, fearing that their child would spend all his time chatting with his friends.

Ameliorate (v.) to improve or make better—There are several biologically plausible reasons why zinc may help in *ameliorating* symptoms of the common cold.

Anachronism (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.

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.

B

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.

C

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*.

Corroborate (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.

D

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.

Deferential (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 .

Diatribes (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; deceptively 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*.

E

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.

Evasive (adj.) hard to catch—The thief proved to be too *evasive* for the police, they could never catch him.

Emanate (v.) to emit—Thick smoke *emanated* from the building that was on fire.

Embellish (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.

F

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.

G

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.

H

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.

Halcyon (adj.) tranquil; happy—I keep remembering the *halcyon* 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.

I

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*.

Implacable (adj.) unwilling to be pacified or appeased—She was *implacable* after she heard the news about her friend's accident.

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.

Improvident (adj.) not providing for the future—An *improvident* person may end up destitute in later life.

Impudent (adj.) disrespectful and shameless—*Impudent* actions caused him to be unpopular.

Impugn (v.) to attack with words; to question the truthfulness or integrity—He *impugned* his rival's character.

Imputation (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.

Inchoate (adj.) not yet fully formed; rudimentary—The outline of the thesis was the *inchoate* form of a very complex theory.

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.

Inspid (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.

J

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.

M

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.

N

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*.

O

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.

P

Paeon (n.) a song of praise or triumph; a work that praises or honors someone—His farewell party featured many *paean*s 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.

Penchant (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*.

Q

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.

Qualm (n.) 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*.

R

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.

Reprobate (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*.

Reville (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.

S

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.

Sanguine (adj.) optimistic; cheerful; red—Her *sanguine* temperament was infectious.

Sarcasm (n.) ironic; bitter humor—His unhappiness was evident in the petty *sarcasms* that he resorted to in his speech.

Sardonic (adj.) having a sarcastic quality—H.L. Mencken was known for his *sardonic* writings on political figures.

Satire (n.) a literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn—This novel is a political *satire*.

Saunter (v.) to walk at a leisurely pace; stroll—Not knowing what to do with his time, he *sauntered* into the park.

Savant (n.) one who is intelligent—He is a *savant* in the field of fuel cells.

Schism (n.) a division in an organized group—The issue exposed the *schism* between the members of the party.

Scourge (v.) to whip severely—The trainer will *scourge* the animal if it attacks someone.

Scrupulous (adj.) morally upright; careful—She is always *scrupulous* about her behavior and work.

Scurrilous (adj.) vulgar—His *scurrilous* language offended everyone.

Sedition (n.) a revolt—The leaders of the tribal people were charged and arrested for *sedition*.

Sequester (v.) to separate or segregate—The suspects were *sequestered* in a special room for identification by witnesses.

Serendipity (n.) making fortunate discoveries accidentally—They found each other by pure *serendipity*.

Servile (adj.) slavish; groveling—He maintained a *servile* attitude around people with money.

Sinuous (adj.) full of curves; twisting and turning—The mountain road was *sinuous* and dangerous.

Skeptic (n.) doubter—*Skeptics* have pointed out flaws in the theory.

Skulk (v.) to move secretly—The burglar *skulked* in the area observing each house.

Slander (v.) defame; maliciously misrepresent—The celebrity filed suit against the critic for *slander*.

Slovenly (adv.) sloppy—His teachers did not approve of his *slovenly* manner.

Sojourn (v.) to stay temporarily—The family will *sojourn* at their ancestral house.

Solace (n.) hope; comfort during a time of grief—When she was sad she found *solace* in her friend.

Solemn (adj.) marked by the invocation of a religious sanction; sublime—They made a *solemn* vow to love each other for ever.

Somber (adj.) gloomy—The sad story had put everyone in a *somber* mood.

Soporific (adj.) causing sleep—As the medicine was *soporific*, he avoided it while driving.

Sordid (adj.) filthy; base; vile—He shared the *sordid* details of his past.

Sovereign (adj.) supreme—It is the government's *sovereign* duty to protect the rights of its citizens.

Specious (adj.) having a false look of truth or genuineness—We could see through his *specious* reasoning meant to deceive us.

Spurious (adj.) not genuine, false; bogus—The newspaper was notorious for *spurious* information.

Squalid (adj.) filthy; wretched (from squalor)—We were touched by the *squalid* conditions in the slum.

Stagnant (adj.) motionless—The *stagnant* water became breeding place for mosquitoes.

Staid (adj.) marked by self-control; serious—Students were surprised by the joke from a usually *staid* professor.

Stigmatize (v.) to characterize or make someone a something as disgraceful—The pilferage she committed in her first job *stigmatized* her career.

Stoic (adj.) calm, indifferent to pleasure or pain—She bore the loss of her mother with *stoic* calm.

Stolid (adj.) showing no emotion—With a *stolid* expression, the man walked away from the confrontation.

Strident (adj.) harsh, loud—The procession raised *strident* slogans against the government.

Stupor (n.) a stunned or bewildered condition—The hit on the head sent him into a *stupor*.

Stymie (v.) to hinder or obstruct—My efforts were *stymied* by lack of funds.

Suave (adj.) effortlessly gracious—As a public relations officer he was *suave* in his dealings with others.

Subjugate (v.) to bring under control—The royal family *subjugated* the peasants.

Subsume (v.) to include within a larger group—Red, green, and yellow are *subsumed* under the term ‘color’

Subtlety (n.) understatement; barely noticeable—Please state your demand clearly and do not resort to *subtleties*.

Succinct (adj.) clearly stated; characterized by conciseness—The speech was *succinct* yet emotional.

Succor (n.) aid; assistance—The government provided *succor* to the victims of the earthquake in the relief camps.

Supplant (v.) to take the place of—Can you *supplant* my position in the team if I cannot play?

Suppliant (adj.) asking earnestly and submissively—He said he was a *suppliant* sinner asking forgiveness from God.

Surreptitious (adj.) done secretly—She gave a *surreptitious* glance in his direction.

Susceptible (adj.) easily imposed; inclined—She is *susceptible* to all kinds of allergies.

Sycophant (n.) flatterer—He is *sycophantic* to anyone in authority.

Syllogism (n.) reasoning in order from general to particular; deductive reasoning—‘Every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable’ is a *syllogism*.

Synergy (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—The *synergy* created by the merger is expected to reduce the cost of operations.

T

Tacit (adj.) not voiced or expressed—She felt that she had the *tacit* approval of her parents to marry her boyfriend.

Taciturn (adj.) inclined to silence; speaking little—Being *taciturn*, he never initiates a conversation.

Tawdry (adj.) cheap and gaudy in appearance or quality; ignoble—The celebrity’s personal life as reported in the tabloid was a *tawdry* affair.

Temerity (n.) foolhardiness; recklessness—He was punished for his *temerity*.

Tenacious (adj.) persistent—He was *tenacious* in his pleas; she finally agreed.

Tenet (n.) a principle accepted as authoritative—The *tenets* of socialism were explained in the book.

Tenuous (adj.) thin; weak—His claim to the ownership of property was *tenuous*.

Terrestrial (adj.) pertaining to the earth—Cows are *terrestrial* animals; fish are aquatic.

Timorous (adj.) lacking courage; timid—The *timorous* child hid behind his parents.

Tortuous (adj.) full of twists and turns—The *tortuous* path had too many hairpin turns.

Tractable (adj.) easily managed—He is a very *tractable* child.

Tranquillity (n.) peace; stillness; harmony—The *tranquillity* of the sunset filled us with joy.

Transpire (v.) to take place; come about—Tell me what *transpired* in that room.

Trenchant (adj.) cutting; keen or incisive words—He was a writer with *trenchant* wit.

Trepidation (n.) apprehension; uneasiness—He felt *trepidation* at agreeing to their proposal.

Truculent (adj.) fierce, savage, cruel—The die hard fans became *truculent* and violent when their team lost.

Truncate (v.) to shorten by cutting—The session was *truncated* owing to lack of time.

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.

U

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.

V

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.

Variiegated (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.

W

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.

X

Xenophobia (n.) fear of foreigners—He was apprehensive of going abroad to study because of the stories of violence due to *xenophobia*.

Y

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*.

Z

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

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
accept	to receive with favour, willingness or consent	All the boys <i>accept</i> Sunil as their leader.
except	other than but; otherwise than	They invited everybody to their party <i>except</i> me.
accede	to give one's consent	Sunita will <i>accede</i> to the wishes of her husband.
exceed	to surpass or go beyond the limit	You can save petrol if you do not <i>exceed</i> the 80 km/hour speed limit.
advice	counsel given to encourage or dissuade (used as noun)	The lawyer will offer <i>advice</i> to the client.
advise	to give advice, to notify, to recommend (it is a verb)	Your lawyer will <i>advise</i> you to sign the contract.
adapt	to adjust to a situation or environment	The workers had to <i>adapt</i> to the cold climate of Jammu and Kashmir.
adopt	to take as one's own	The union will <i>adopt</i> a new constitution.
adept	highly skilled, proficient	An <i>adept</i> tennis player will win the match.
affect	to influence; to produce a change (note the <i>a</i> in <i>affect</i> and in <i>change</i>)	This warm weather will <i>affect</i> growth of the palm trees.
effect	As a verb means "to bring about, to achieve"; as a noun means "the result" (note <i>e</i> in <i>effect</i> and in <i>result</i>)	The Prime Minister will <i>effect</i> a change in his cabinet. She stressed the <i>effect</i> of wars on the economy.
already	before or by the time specified	They have <i>already</i> completed the project.
all ready	completely prepared	We are <i>all ready</i> to go to the game.
altogether	wholly or thoroughly	That type of rule is <i>altogether</i> unnecessary.
all together	in a group	They were <i>all together</i> in the hall.
anyone	any person	<i>Anyone</i> can sweep the floor.
any one	a specific person or thing in a group	<i>Any one</i> of these men can sweep the floor.
assure	to make something certain; to promise	She <i>assured</i> me that my vacation would not be postponed.
ensure	to make sure or secure	Registering the letter will <i>ensure</i> its delivery.
insure	protect against loss or risk	All states require car owners to <i>insure</i> their vehicles.
beside	by the side of	I sat <i>beside</i> the window.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
besides	in addition to	Sanjay has income <i>besides</i> his salary.
complement	something which completes (note the e in the middle of complete and complement)	A good sauce will <i>complement</i> the flavour of the curry.
compliment	a flattering comment, or, as a verb, to flatter	The teacher paid a <i>compliment</i> to Neetu. The teacher wishes to <i>compliment</i> his students on their good work.
complementary	completing or supplying needs	His talents and hers are <i>complementary</i> .
complimentary	expressing praise or given free	He made several <i>complimentary</i> remarks.
council	a group of elected or appointed people	The matter is before the Church <i>Council</i> .
counsel	as a noun, means advice; or a lawyer; as a verb means, to advise	We offer <i>counsel</i> to all who ask. She acted on the advice of her <i>counsel</i> . They will <i>counsel</i> him to act wisely.
discreet	tactful; careful not to say or do anything wrong	Ashi is a <i>discreet</i> lady.
discrete	disconnected from others; separate or distinct	The programmer will study several <i>discrete</i> systems.
everyone	every person	<i>Everyone</i> is ready to leave.
every one	every person of a group	<i>Every one</i> of the team members is ready to leave.
formally	in a manner prescribed by custom or established procedure	The president acted <i>formally</i> at the commencement.
formerly	beforehand; previous	<i>Formerly</i> , she had been a member of the council.
forever	continuously	He was <i>forever</i> complaining about the bus service.
for ever	eternally	I shall be here <i>for ever</i> if the bus doesn't come.
imply	to suggest without stating (the writer or speaker implies)	His statement <i>implies</i> that he will resign. Your letter seems to <i>imply</i> that I have refused to see him.
infer	to reach a conclusion based on evidence (the reader or listener infers)	From his statement I <i>infer</i> that he will resign. I <i>infer</i> from your letter that you think I refused to see him.
likely	probable, or to be expected	My favourite song is <i>likely</i> to win an award.
liable	legally responsible, susceptible to something unpleasant	Rakesh is <i>liable</i> to cut his foot with the power saw.
moral	pertaining to right conduct or ethical	What is the <i>moral</i> of this story? It is your <i>moral</i> duty.
morale	a cheerful, confident state of mind	Has the <i>morale</i> of the team improved?
principal	as an adjective, means 'chief' and as a noun means 'chief official'	The <i>principal</i> of the college is the person in charge. If you put an amount of money in your savings account, the <i>principal</i> earns interest for you. (Note: a in the last syllable of principal and the a's in man, woman, amount, main).
principle	rule or fundamental truth	What <i>principle</i> guides your life? This <i>principle</i> of law protects women and minorities. (Note: Think of the le at the end of principle as of rule)

Word	Meaning	Usage
sight	act of seeing; that which is seen	The Rockies are a beautiful <i>sight</i> .
site	place or location	The <i>site</i> of the new building is near the bus stand.
cite	to bring forward as proof; to quote an authority; to summon to appear in court.	We can <i>cite</i> several authors to support our view. The judge will <i>cite</i> the defendant.
stationery	letter paper	Did you receive our letter written on new <i>stationery</i> ?
stationary	standing still, motionless	The flywheel turns, but the boiler is <i>stationary</i> . (Note: The <i>e</i> near the end of <i>stationery</i> and the <i>e</i> 's in <i>letter</i> match. Also, note the <i>a</i> in the end of <i>stationary</i> and the <i>a</i> in <i>stand</i>).

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.

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- (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 qualify 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:

<i>Word</i>	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. <i>ab initio</i>	Latin	From the beginning
2. <i>ab origine</i>	Latin	From the origin
3. <i>addendum</i>	Latin	An appendix; something added
4. <i>ad hoc</i>	Latin	For a particular purpose. e.g.:An <i>ad hoc</i> committee
5. <i>ad infinitum</i>	Latin	To infinity, for ever
6. <i>ad interim</i>	Latin	Temporarily; for the time being
7. <i>ad libitum</i>	Latin	At pleasure
8. <i>ad nauseam</i>	Latin	To the point of disgust
9. <i>ad valorem</i>	Latin	According to value; excise and customs duties are so levied
10. <i>a fortiori</i>	Latin	With a stronger reason
11. <i>aide-de-camp</i>	French	A subordinate staff officer personally assisting a commanding officer
12. <i>a la carte</i>	French	A selected meal; according to menu
13. <i>alias</i>	Latin	A second name bestowed upon himself by a person
14. <i>alibi</i>	Latin	Elsewhere
15. <i>alma mater</i>	Latin	Fostering mother; used by students for their school or university
16. <i>ante meridiem</i>	Latin	Before noon; morning (am)
17. <i>au fait</i>	French	Well-versed; an expert
18. <i>bandolero</i>	Spanish	A dacoit or bandit
19. <i>bella donna</i>	Italian	A pretty woman
20. <i>bete noire</i>	French	An object of dislike
21. <i>bona fide</i>	Latin	In good faith; general probability; genuine
22. <i>bon enfant</i>	French	A good fellow
23. <i>bon voyage</i>	French	An enjoyable journey, especially abroad
24. <i>cadre</i>	French	Official status; list of officers
25. <i>canard</i>	French	A hoax or rumour
26. <i>carte blanche</i>	French	A free hand; full powers; full freedom
27. <i>charge d'affaires</i>	French	A subordinate diplomat or one who acts as an ambassador
28. <i>compte rendu</i>	French	A report or review; an account rendered
29. <i>confer</i>	Latin	Compare
30. <i>corpus delicti</i>	Latin	The substance of an offence
31. <i>corrigendum</i>	Latin	Correction made in a book after printing
32. <i>coup d'etat</i>	French	A swift stroke of policy; to change government by rebellion
33. <i>coup de grace</i>	French	A death blow
34. <i>coup de main</i>	French	A bold attempt
35. <i>cuisine</i>	French	The kind of cooking or speciality dishes
36. <i>de facto</i>	Latin	In fact; in reality
37. <i>de jure</i>	Latin	In law; rightful; legally
38. <i>de novo</i>	Latin	Anew; again; afresh
39. <i>de trop</i>	Latin	Too much; superfluous

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Word	Origin	Meaning
40. <i>elite</i>	French	The best; superior
41. <i>emeritus</i>	Latin	One retired from active service (professor)
42. <i>en attendant</i>	French	In the meanwhile
43. <i>en bloc</i>	French	Taken all together; in a body
44. <i>en effet</i>	French	In effect; reality
45. <i>en masse</i>	French	Several persons; in body
46. <i>en train</i>	French	Under progress or process
47. <i>esprit de corps</i>	French	Spirit of comradeship
48. <i>exempli gratia</i>	Latin	For example (e.g.)
49. <i>ex gratia</i>	Latin	As an act of grace; payment made in favour or free
50. <i>ex officio</i>	Latin	By virtue of his office/post
51. <i>ex parte</i>	Latin	One-sided judgement
52. <i>ex post facto</i>	Latin	After a happening; retrospectively
53. <i>ex tempore</i>	Latin	Without preparation; especially a speech made without preparation
54. <i>facsimile</i>	Latin	A perfect copy
55. <i>fait accompli</i>	French	A thing done (without reference to interested parties); a work surely done
56. <i>faux pas</i>	French	A false step or social blunder
57. <i>festina lente</i>	Latin	Make haste slowly; careful
58. <i>gratis</i>	Latin	Free of charge
59. <i>honoris causa</i>	Latin	Honorary
60. <i>ibidem (ibid)</i>	Latin	In the same place; used for subsequent references(s) to the same place
61. <i>idem</i>	Latin	The same
62. <i>in aeternum</i>	Latin	Eternal or forever
63. <i>in initio</i>	Latin	In the beginning
64. <i>in statu quo</i>	Latin	In its original state
65. <i>inter alia</i>	Latin	Among other things
66. <i>in toto</i>	Latin	Completely or entirely
67. <i>ipso facto</i>	Latin	In fact; virtually; really
68. <i>ipso jure</i>	Latin	By the law
69. <i>jure humano</i>	Latin	By man's law
70. <i>lacuna</i>	Latin	A gap; shortcoming
71. <i>laissez-faire</i>	French	Complete freedom
72. <i>locus standi</i>	Latin	A place for standing; the right to appear before a court or participate in a process
73. <i>mandamus</i>	Latin	A writ issued by a higher court to a subordinate court
74. <i>materia medica</i>	Latin	Material used for medicine; in current use pharmacology is included
75. <i>matinee</i>	French	An afternoon performance—usually cinema artists
76. <i>me judice</i>	Latin	In my opinion
77. <i>Memorabilia</i>	Latin	Things to be remembered
78. <i>modus operandi</i>	Latin	A method of doing something/operating
79. <i>note bene</i>	Latin	Note below
80. <i>obiter dictum</i>	Latin	An opinion given by a judge in a court but not a verdict
81. <i>par excellence</i>	French	Extra excellence; preeminent

Word	Origin	Meaning
82. <i>par exemple</i>	French	For example
83. <i>pari passu</i>	Latin	With equal pace; together
84. <i>per annum</i>	Latin	Per year; annually
85. <i>per capita</i>	Latin	Per person
86. <i>per mensum</i>	Latin	Per month
87. <i>per diem</i>	Latin	Per day; by the day
88. <i>persona grata</i>	Latin	A welcome guest
89. <i>post meridiem</i>	Latin	Afternoon (pm)
90. <i>post mortem</i>	Latin	An examination of dead body to find cause of death; after death
91. <i>prima facie</i>	Latin	At first sight; a case that calls for investigation
92. <i>pro rata</i>	Latin	In proportion
93. <i>répondez, s'il vous plaît</i>	French	Reply, if you please (RSVP)
94. <i>res judicata</i>	French	In law; already decided
95. <i>resume</i>	French	A summary
96. <i>sine die</i>	Latin	Indefinitely; without a day
97. <i>sobriquet</i>	French	A nick name
98. <i>status quo</i>	Latin	As things were before
99. <i>stet</i>	Latin	Let it stand; an instruction to the printer or typist
100. <i>sub judice</i>	Latin	Pending under judicial consideration
101. <i>tete-a-tete</i>	French	A private or face-to-face conversation
102. <i>tout a coup</i>	French	Suddenly
103. <i>ultimo</i>	Latin	Last month
104. <i>ultra vires</i>	Latin	Beyond the powers possessed, not valid
105. <i>vade mecum</i>	Latin	A constantly consulted aid; often a handbook
106. <i>versus</i>	Latin	Against
107. <i>via media</i>	Latin	A middle course; solution
108. <i>vice versa</i>	Latin	The order being reversed
109. <i>vis-a-vis</i>	French	Opposite; face to face
110. <i>viva voca</i>	Latin	Oral examination

List of Phobias

A phobia is the unreasonable, unrealistic and excessive fear to a particular object, objects or situation.

achluophobia: darkness	chaetophobia: hair	lockiophobia: childbirth
acousticophobia: noise	chrometophobia: money	methyphobia: alcohol
acrophobia: heights	cibophobia: food	motorphobia: automobiles
agliophobia: pain	dentophobia: dentists	noctiphobia: night
aillyrophobia: cats	dipsophobia: drinking	nosocomephobia: hospitals
alliumphobia: garlic	domatophobia: houses	ombrophobia: rain
androphobia: men	electrophobia: electricity	ophidiophobia: snakes
anthophobia: flowers	emetophobia: vomiting	pharmacophobia: medicines
arachnophobia: spiders	enochlophobia: crowds	plutophobia: wealth
arithmophobia: numbers	febriphobia: fever	rhytiphobia: getting wrinkles

4.52 ■ Objective English

atychiphobia: failure
 aurophobia: gold
 bibliophobia: books
 cacophobia: ugliness
 carcinophobia: cancer
 ceraunophobia: thunder

gerascophobia: growing old
 heliophobia: the sun
 iatrophobia: doctors
 insectophobia: insects
 kenophobia: empty spaces
 lachanophobia: vegetables

siderodromophobia: trains
 tachophobia: speed
 trypanophobia: injections
 venustraphobia: beautiful women
 xenophobia: strangers
 zoophobia: animals

Terms for Wedding Anniversaries

Wood	: 5 years	Tin	: 10 years	Crystal	: 15 years
China	: 20 years	Silver	: 25 years	Pearl	: 30 years
Coral	: 35 years	Ruby	: 40 years	Sapphire	: 45 years
Golden	: 50 years	Emerald	: 55 years	Diamond	: 60 years

List of Animal Related Words

Offsprings (young ones) of animals/birds

<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Offspring</i>	<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Offspring</i>
Ass, donkey	foal, colt (male), filly (female)	Hare	leveret
Bear	cub	Hen	chicken, pullet
Butterfly	caterpillar	Horse	colt, foal (M), filly (F)
Camel	foal	Kangaroo	joey
Cat	kitten	Leopard/Lion	cub
Cow	calf (male), heifer (female)	Peacock	peachicken
Deer	fawn, calf, kid, pricket/brocket (M)	Pig	piglet, pigling, shoat, gilt (F)
Dog	puppy, pup, whelp	Rabbit/Rat	nestling
Duck	duckling	Rhinoceros	calf
Elephant	foal, calf	Sheep	lamb, teg, hog
Fish	minnow	Stag	steer
Fox	cub	Swan	signet
Frog	tadpole	Tiger	cub
Goat	kid, yearling	Wolf	cub, whelp
Goose	gosling	Zebra	foal, colt (M), filly (F)

Animal and its gender related words

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Ass, donkey	jack, jackass, dicky	jenny, she-ass
Boar	boar	sow
Cat	tom, gib/gib-cat	she-cat, queen, tabby, puss
Cattle	bull, ox (castrated)	cow
Deer	buck, stag, hart	doe, hind
Dog	dog, hound	bitch
Elephant	bull	cow
Fox	dog, vix	vixen

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Goat	billy, buck	nanny, doe
Hare	buck	doe
Horse	stallion, horse, sirestud, gelding (castrated)	mare, dam
Kangaroo	buck, boomer	doe, blue, flier
Leopard	leopard	leopardess
Lion	lion	lioness
Pig	boar, hog (castrated)	sow, gilt
Rabbit	buck	doe
Rat	buck	doe
Rhinoceros	bull	cow
Sheep	ram, tup, wether (castrated)	ewe
Tiger	tiger	tigress
Walrus	bull	cow
Wolf	dog, he-wolf	bitch, she-wolf
Zebra	stallion	mare

Words Denoting Sounds Made by Animals/Birds

<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Sound they make</i>	<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Sound they make</i>	<i>Animal/bird</i>	<i>Sound they make</i>
Apes	gibber	Flies	buzz	Owls	hoot
Bears	growl	Frogs	croak	Parrots	talk
Bees	buzz; hum	Foxes	yelp	Pigeons	coo
Birds	hum; sing, chirp; warble	Geese	cackle	Pigs	grunt
Bulls	bellow	Goats	bleat	Puppies	yelp
Beetles	drone	Hawks	scream	Ravens	croak
Calves	bleat	Hens	cluck	Swans	cry
Camels	grunt	Horses	neigh; snort	Thrushes	whistle
Cats	mew	Jackals	howl	Serpents	hiss
Cocks	crow	Kittens	mew	Sheep	bleat
Crows	caw	Lambs	bleat	Squirrels	squeak
Cows	moo	Larks	sing	Tigers	roar; growl
Dogs	bark	Lions	roar	Turkey	gobble
Doves	coo	Mice	squeak	Wolves	yell
Ducks	quack	Monkeys	chatter	Sparrows	chirp; twitter
Elephants	trumpet	Nightingales	warble	Swallows	twitter

List of Words for Specific Places

Aerodrome	where aeroplanes are kept	Museum	where curios are kept
Acquarium	enclosure for keeping domestic fishes	Museum	where curios are kept
Apiary	where bees are kept	Pharmacy	where medicines are prepared
Arsenal	where arms and weapons are stored/kept	Studio	where films are produced and processed
Bakery	where bread/biscuits are manufactured	Tannery	where leather is processed and produced
Brewery	where wine is produced	Treasury	where treasure (wealth) is kept
Cage	enclosure for domestic animals/birds	Wardrobe	an almirah in which clothes are kept

4.54 ■ Objective English

Cemetery	where deadbodies are buried	Zoo	where animals/birds are kept
Cloak room	luggage storing place at a railway station	Convent	where nuns live
Confectionery	where confections or sweets are prepared	Monastery	where monks live
Crematorium	where deadbodies are cremated	Barracks	where soldiers live
Dockyard	where ships are built	Palace	where king lives
Distillery	where liquor/spirits/whiskey is produced	Hive	where bees live
Dispensary	out-patient department where medicines are dispensed	Nest	where birds live
Garage	where cars/vehicles are kept	Byre	where cows live
Granary	storage place of grains	Kennel	where dogs live
Guest annexe	special room in a house for guests	Stable	where horses live
Graveyard	where deadbodies are buried	Den	where lions live
Hosiery	where knitted-wear is manufactured	Barn	where owls live
Hatchery	where eggs/chickens are produced	Burrow	where rabbits live
Kiln	where bricks are baked	Pen	where sheep live
Mint	where coins are made	Web	where spiders live
Mint	where coins are made	Lair	where tigers live
Mortuary	where deadbodies are temporarily kept (in hospitals)		

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

Type of Women

Winsome: charmingly or shyly pleasing
Virago: a sharp tongued scold
Hoyden: a tomboy
Primadonna: a temperamental woman
Coquette: a flirt

Type of Men

Adonis: a handsome man
Tycoon: a powerful businessman
Debonair: nonchalant,urbane

Posthumous: happening after death
Statuesque: graceful and dignified
Saladroit: clumsy and awkward
Tacit: unspoken
Aquiline: hooked or curved like an eagle's beak
Dolorous: sad
Niggardly: stingy
Obstreperous: unruly
Pallid: pale
Sumptuous: luxurious
Piquant: having a pungent taste
Grisly: gruesome
Poignant: painful and distressing to the feelings.
Resilient: elastic
Oblique: slanting or indirect
Hoary: gray with age

Petite: little
Minx: a pert, saucy girl
Svelte: slender
Demure: coy
Shrew: a nag

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
Ecrú: 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 devises 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
Eugenics: study of production of better offsprings
Genealogy: a record of family descent
Genetics: study of heredity of individuals
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

5

Test of Synonyms

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.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

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:

- DISTASTEFUL
(a) not delicious (b) tasteless (c) unpleasant (d) useless
- ACQUIESCE
(a) something liquid (b) watery (c) consent (d) to know someone
- 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:

- (a) induce/coax (b) fatal/deadly (c) disparate/discordant (d) abetter/thief
- (a) amass/hoard (b) accessory/accomplice (c) absurd/dirty (d) abstain/ forbear
- (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:

- Additional sessions will be held as circumstances **dictate**.
 (a) explain (b) require
 (c) speak (d) defend
- Contributions from various sources help **defray** the cost of maintaining the hospital.
 (a) reduce (b) increase
 (c) project (d) to provide money for expenses
- 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 I**

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:

- CURB**
 (a) medicinal (b) restriction (c) participation (d) hunger
- ABATE**
 (a) decrease (b) abolish (c) reject (d) declare
- FRACAS**
 (a) disagree (b) debate (c) exchange (d) quarrel
- ABSTINENCE**
 (a) resignation (b) moderation (c) prevention (d) constraints
- BIFURCATION**
 (a) discontinue (b) bend (c) division (d) radiate
- COPIOUS**
 (a) liberal (b) abundant (c) heavy (d) broad
- BUCOLIC**
 (a) quite (b) simple (c) hidebound (d) rural

5.4 ■ Objective English

8. FERVOR
(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. DIATRIBE
(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. OBDURATE
(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
(e) liquidate
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

31. IMPUTE
 (a) blame (b) attribute (c) apply (d) expect
32. PRECARIOUS
 (a) temporal (b) dangerous (c) heavy (d) unstable
33. KUDOS
 (a) notability (b) faith (c) decoration (d) reputation
 (e) confirmation
34. INDOLENT
 (a) casual (b) lethargic (c) boring (d) disinterested
35. MOROSE
 (a) irritable (b) uncivilized (c) depressed (d) pessimistic
36. RUSE
 (a) illusion (b) proposition (c) craft (d) deception
37. SENSUOUS
 (a) delicious (b) aesthetic (c) abundant (d) imposing
38. AGILITY
 (a) prosperity (b) style (c) quickness (d) allure
39. PERPETUAL
 (a) everlasting (b) firm (c) equable (d) steady
40. KNOTTY
 (a) terrible (b) mysterious (c) confusing (d) difficult
41. RECKLESS
 (a) rude (b) uncontrolled (c) adventurous (d) strong
42. QUALMS
 (a) doubts (b) censor (c) anxiety (d) trouble
43. SUNDRY
 (a) complex (b) express (c) unmatched (d) various
44. TORTUOUS
 (a) extreme (b) indirect (c) uneven (d) incidental
45. ESOTERIC
 (a) mysterious (b) irregular (c) composite (d) tremendous
46. PENSIVE
 (a) suppress (b) strange (c) thoughtful (d) affluence
47. RIPOSTE
 (a) wealth (b) asymmetrical (c) noticeable (d) comeback
48. ACCLAIMED
 (a) magnify (b) highly praised (c) intensify (d) favour
49. WHIRLPOOL
 (a) wave (b) direction (c) trend (d) current
50. RETALIATION
 (a) compensation (b) advance (c) reaction (d) revenge
51. SHREWD
 (a) naive (b) clever (c) raw (d) youthful
52. APPLAUD
 (a) rebuke (b) slam (c) praise (d) condemn
53. DENOUNCE
 (a) support (b) sustain (c) maintain (d) condemn

5.6 ■ Objective English

54. CORROBORATE
 (a) verify (b) refute (c) disprove (d) disapprove
55. SERENITY
 (a) agitation (b) protest (c) stir (d) calmness
56. ANXIETY
 (a) worry (b) comfort (c) faith (d) reassurance
57. ACCORD
 (a) agreement (b) disagreement (c) dispute (d) disparity
58. LETHAL
 (a) deadly (b) sluggish (c) smooth (d) unlawful
59. LIMPID
 (a) moist (b) dear (c) transparent (d) dark
60. MACHINATION
 (a) labour saving (b) evil plot (c) factory work (d) engine part
61. MALINGERING
 (a) creating ill will (b) feigning illness
 (c) defaming (d) being habitually lazy
62. MELEE
 (a) kindness (b) brawl (c) simple song (d) primitive dance
63. MOLECULE
 (a) little heap of earth (b) birth mark (c) enormous (d) particle
64. NAUTICAL
 (a) perverse (b) disgusting (c) naval (d) unaffected
65. NOSTALGIA
 (a) aroma (b) sea sickness (c) home sickness (d) cure-all
66. OBTUSE
 (a) difficult (b) interfering (c) blunt (d) concealed
67. OMNIPOTENT
 (a) all knowing (b) all powerful (c) everlasting (d) all merciful
68. ENIGMATIC
 (a) pithy (b) puzzling (c) complicated (d) illusive
69. ORIENTATION
 (a) eastward migration (b) likeness to rules (c) adjustment to facts (d) teaching theories
70. OSTENSIBLY
 (a) actually (b) conspicuously (c) apparently (d) quietly
71. OSTENTATION
 (a) protruding (b) wealthy (c) decorative (d) showy
72. PANORAMA
 (a) broad scene (b) deck of cards (c) light weight hat (d) holiday
73. PENITENCE
 (a) retribution (b) submission (c) confinement (d) repentance
74. MYSTICAL
 (a) imaginary (b) vague
 (c) prophetic (d) spiritually symbolic
75. SINGULAR
 (a) extraordinary (b) simple (c) to the point (d) representative
76. SAVOURING
 (a) eating (b) enjoying (c) liking (d) loving

77. CASTIGATE
 (a) deligate (b) evaluate (c) criticise (d) enforce
78. SKIRMISH
 (a) fight (b) contact (c) enmity (d) relations
79. DOMAIN
 (a) area (b) main (c) marketing (d) fielding
80. EXCEEDINGLY
 (a) politely (b) extremely (c) freely (d) outwardly
81. UNANIMOUSLY
 (a) friendly (b) forcefully (c) unquestionably (d) democratically
82. STUPID
 (a) disobedient (b) incapable (c) insane (d) silly
83. GRAPHIC
 (a) pictorial (b) squarish (c) geometrical (d) mathematical
84. HANDSOME
 (a) polite (b) noble (c) gentle (d) good-looking
85. VOCATION
 (a) employment (b) hobby (c) occupation (d) past
86. DYNAMIC
 (a) active (b) robust (c) forceful (d) vigorous
87. PLEASURE
 (a) disappointment (b) happiness (c) grief (d) anxiety
88. RIVAL
 (a) friend (b) partner (c) associate (d) opponent
89. GENERATE
 (a) prefer (b) race (c) command (d) produce
90. ACUTE
 (a) rice (b) accidental (c) severe (d) curious
91. LATENT
 (a) hard (b) concealed (c) visible (d) display
92. ROBUST
 (a) wear (b) useless (c) forceful (d) stupid
93. LENIENT
 (a) cruel (b) rough (c) kind (d) harsh
94. VENERATE
 (a) defame (b) abuse (c) respect (d) accuse
95. SHALLOW
 (a) not deep (b) low (c) hidden (d) high
96. REWARD
 (a) retribution (b) penalty (c) forfeiture (d) demotion
97. FOREIGNER
 (a) alien (b) native (c) local (d) national
98. GATHER
 (a) spend (b) scatter (c) amass (d) separate
99. CONCEALED
 (a) disclosed (b) opened (c) camouflaged (d) released
100. INNOCENT
 (a) guilty (b) clean (c) deadly (d) sinful

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (a)
 13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (c) 18. (a) 19. (d) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (d)
 25. (b) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (d) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (d) 34. (b) 35. (c) 36. (d)
 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (b) 45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (b)
 49. (d) 50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (d) 56. (a) 57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (c) 60. (a)
 61. (b) 62. (b) 63. (d) 64. (c) 65. (c) 66. (c) 67. (a) 68. (b) 69. (c) 70. (c) 71. (d) 72. (a)
 73. (d) 74. (d) 75. (a) 76. (b) 77. (c) 78. (a) 79. (a) 80. (b) 81. (c) 82. (d) 83. (a) 84. (d)
 85. (c) 86. (a) 87. (b) 88. (d) 89. (d) 90. (c) 91. (b) 92. (c) 93. (c) 94. (c) 95. (a) 96. (a)
 97. (a) 98. (c) 99. (c) 100. (b)

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:

- The use of bullock carts is a *superannuated* mode of transportation.
 (a) cheaper (b) obsolete (c) quicker (d) rural
- It was a *scurrilous* attack on him.
 (a) serious (b) unjustified (c) insulting (d) justified
- Both parties were *amenable* to a peaceful settlement of the land dispute.
 (a) agreeable (b) responsive (c) unwilling (d) doubtful
- Unilateral* action may not be acceptable to them.
 (a) under pressure (b) one-sided (c) strong (d) harmful
- The *nexus* between the Punjab militants and the J&K terrorists has been established.
 (a) fight (b) rivalry (c) connection (d) internal fighting
- His *fidelity* to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi was exemplary.
 (a) criticism (b) acceptance (c) loyalty (d) strong opposition
- We have sanctioned his leave on *compassionate* grounds.
 (a) as an exception (b) legal (c) merciful (d) deserving
- Jogging is considered an *antidote* to mental stress.
 (a) poisonous (b) remedy (c) equivalent (d) dangerous
- Bengalis are *innate* poets.
 (a) excellent (b) romantic (c) dull (d) inborn
- They *connived* to alert the police to the possibility of a bomb blast.
 (a) helped (b) to conspire (c) forced (d) to try
- It became an instant *truism* that politics meant selfishness.
 (a) universal belief (b) quick judgement (c) obvious truth (d) immediate guess
- Industrial Relations was his *bailiwick*.
 (a) weakness (b) area of authority/skill (c) foolishness (d) failure
- It was *altruism* of nations that sent relief supplies to Maharashtra.
 (a) richness (b) greatness (c) hypocrisy (d) unselfish concern
- It was his *magnanimity* to overlook such remarks.
 (a) weakness (b) generosity (c) judgement (d) greatest fault
- Amity* between neighbouring countries is always beneficial to the public.
 (a) goodwill (b) competition (c) defence cooperation (d) enmity

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
28. People who smoke stand greater chance of getting cancer than those who *abstain*.
 (a) refuse (b) refrain (c) accept (d) teetotaler
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

5.10 ■ Objective English

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:

5.12 ■ Objective English

1. position, place, location
(a) raw (b) site (c) situation (d) top
2. part, section, fraction
(a) analysis (b) money (c) piece (d) amount
3. identify, see, recognise
(a) slip (b) quit (c) know (d) spot
4. intimate, warm, close
(a) harm (b) come (c) friendly (d) break
5. material, cloth, stuff
(a) room (b) textile (c) hide (d) strength
6. imagination, mind, feelings
(a) thoughts (b) grip (c) help (d) know
7. analysis, psychoanalysis, psychotherapy
(a) circulate (b) psychiatry (c) climb (d) pray
8. modern, current, recent
(a) present (b) general (c) knowledge (d) question
9. history, yesteryear, the past
(a) recent (b) elderly (c) geographical (d) olden times
10. practical, sensible, realistic
(a) logical (b) materialistic (c) reasonable (d) creative
11. noise, sound, blare
(a) blast (b) glare (c) rythm (d) pollution
12. series, sequence, chain
(a) cage (b) string (c) field (d) style
13. general, common, ordinary
(a) universal (b) mail (c) frame (d) doubt
14. compound, mix, complex
(a) analog (b) amalgam (c) juices (d) interest
15. manage, run, supervise
(a) arrange (b) rise (c) direct (d) shout
16. doubt, uncertain, undecided
(a) knowledge (b) disbelief (c) Egyptian (d) strain
17. adverse, unfavourable, harmful
(a) necessary (b) mandatory (c) fruitful (d) unhelpful
18. category, sort, group
(a) kind (b) benevolent (c) sports (d) event
19. encourage, urge, cheer
(a) result (b) hearten (c) bravery (d) oppose
20. balance, equilibrium, steadiness
(a) typical (b) weight (c) stability (d) measure
21. deliberate, planned, purposeful
(a) approximated (b) guessed (c) created (d) calculated
22. freedom, liberty, sovereignty
(a) choice (b) type (c) guess (d) answer
23. produce, create, generate
(a) gardening (b) construct (c) destroy (d) drive

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) connoisseur (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

47. cabinet, cupboard, dresser
(a) cushion (b) breakfront (c) breakfast (d) ante
48. knowledge, information, facts
(a) betting (b) analysis (c) data (d) interpretation
49. migrate, travel, drift
(a) spread (b) roam (c) dictate (d) rule
50. pavement, roadway, concrete
(a) street (b) beach (c) park (d) border

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. GUILILESS
 (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

5.16 ■ Objective English

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) uip
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

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 I**

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
 (e) down
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) burgler |

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]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. REDRESSED</p> <p>(A) Addressed</p> <p>(B) Equalised</p> <p>(C) Restored</p> <p>(D) Redone</p> <p>(E) Rearranged</p> <p>2. CURRENCY</p> <p>(A) Notes</p> <p>(B) Usage</p> <p>(C) Money</p> <p>(D) Cash</p> <p>(E) Value</p> <p>3. INTRINSICALLY</p> <p>(A) Internally</p> <p>(B) Whole-heartedly</p> | <p>(C) Fundamentally</p> <p>(D) Virtually</p> <p>(E) Unavoidably</p> <p>4. INDICATIVE</p> <p>(A) Causative</p> <p>(B) Forthcoming</p> <p>(C) Verbal</p> <p>(D) Abstract</p> <p>(E) Suggestive</p> <p>5. COMPROMISING</p> <p>(A) Co-operating with</p> <p>(B) Reducing the quality</p> <p>(C) Hampering the progress</p> <p>(D) Conciliating in order to</p> <p>(E) Adjusting for the better</p> |
|---|---|

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]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>6. JINX</p> <p>(A) Taunt</p> <p>(B) Juncture</p> <p>(C) Tour</p> <p>(D) spell</p> <p>7. CONTENTIOUS</p> <p>(A) Precious</p> <p>(B) Controversial</p> <p>(C) Benevolent</p> <p>(D) Extravagant</p> <p>8. CONJECTURE</p> <p>(A) Critic</p> | <p>(B) Gathering</p> <p>(C) strife</p> <p>(D) guess</p> <p>9. BRAZEN</p> <p>(A) Modest</p> <p>(B) Melodramatic</p> <p>(C) Shameless</p> <p>(D) Trashy</p> <p>10. SYNOPSIS</p> <p>(A) Discussion</p> <p>(B) Preview</p> <p>(C) Summary</p> <p>(D) Report</p> |
|---|---|

[SSC DP & CAPFs, SI & Assistant SI Exam 2016]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>11. Regime</p> <p>(A) Clique</p> <p>(B) Cabal</p> <p>(C) Gang</p> <p>(D) Authority</p> <p>12. Connote</p> <p>(A) To convey</p> <p>(B) To conspire</p> | <p>(C) To print</p> <p>(D) To pay</p> <p>13. Sporadic</p> <p>(A) Epidermic</p> <p>(B) Stagnant</p> <p>(C) Occasional</p> <p>(D) Whirling</p> |
|--|--|

5.22 ■ Objective English

14. Stringent
(A) Compulsory
(B) Farfetched
(C) Strict
(D) Evident

15. Spectrum
(A) Specific
(B) Star
(C) Telephone
(D) Range

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

16. Varyity
(A) Modesty
(B) Servility
(C) Conceit
(D) Altruism
17. Vehemence
(A) Frumpiness
(B) Apathy
(C) Aloofness
(D) Enthusiasm
18. Scrutinize
(A) Examine
(B) Discard

- (C) Ponder
(D) Scorn
19. Erratic
(A) Rational
(B) Premeditated
(C) Speculative
(D) Irregular
20. Lax
(A) Chaste
(B) Zealous
(C) Remiss
(D) Diligent

[SSC (10+2) Higher Level Exam 2012]

21. Despot
(A) Monarch
(B) Tyrant
(C) Ruler
(D) Demon
22. Sanction
(A) Submission
(B) Commission

- (C) Permission
(D) Sacredness
23. President
(A) Transient
(B) Permanent
(C) Fleeting
(D) Ceased

[SSC (10 + 2) Level Exam 2012]

24. ADMONITION
(A) Admission
(B) Hindrance
(C) Reason
(D) Warning

25. THRIFTY
(A) Greedy
(B) Extravagant
(C) Economical
(D) Compassionate

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

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
 (C) Courage
 (D) Sincerity
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

[SSC Graduate Level Tier-I Exam 2012]

5.24 ■ Objective English

49. Notion
(A) Thought
(B) Fact
(C) Truth
(D) Hypothesis

51. Enigma
(A) Truth
(B) Fear
(C) Difficulty
(D) Puzzle
52. Concurrence
(A) Occurrence
(B) Conquest

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

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

50. Vivacious
(A) Poisonous
(B) Energetic
(C) Tricky
(D) Slow

[SSC Graduate Level Tier-II Exam 2012]

- (C) Currency
(D) Agreement
53. Espionage
(A) Planning
(B) Pioneering
(C) Lineage
(D) Spying

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

- (C) Friendly
(D) Kind
57. Sole
(A) Only
(B) Principal
(C) Important
(D) Immediate
58. Systematically
(A) Scientifically
(B) Technically
(C) Methodically
(D) Symmetrically

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2011]

- (C) Misfortune
(D) Derailment
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) Halt
(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

[SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]

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

[SSC Delhi Police SI Exam]

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

5.26 ■ Objective English

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

[NDA (I) Exam 2015]

89. He was fired for negligence of duty.
(A) relieved of his job
(B) scolded
(C) rebuked
(D) attacked
90. Democracy is not the standardizing of everyone so as to obliterate all peculiarity.
(A) demolish
(B) extinguish
(C) erase
(D) change
91. Divine grace is truly ineffable.
(A) that which cannot be rubbed out
(B) incapable of being understood
(C) that which is too great to be expressed in words
(D) too powerful to be defeated
92. The convocation address was very edifying.
(A) tedious
(D) in need of editing
(C) instructive
(D) exciting

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.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

93. DEPLORE
(A) lose heart
(B) entreat
(C) regret
(D) malign
94. MOTIVATION
(A) inducement
(B) emotion
(C) ambition
(D) incitement
95. RESIDUE
(A) remainder
(B) nothing
(C) recede
(D) little
96. PERPETUAL
(A) perfect
(B) confused
(C) never ending
(D) seasonal
97. ASSENT
(A) climb
(B) confirm
(C) answer
(D) agree

98. DEFIANCE
 (A) insult
 (B) denial
 (C) degradation
 (D) resistance
99. EMANCIPATE
 (A) liberate
 (B) release
 (C) acquit
 (D) unchain
100. HOSTILITY
 (A) hospitality
 (B) jealousy
 (C) enmity
 (D) envy

[SCRA Exam 2014]

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

[ESE GAT Exam 2014]

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
108. TERMINAL
 (A) initial
 (B) final
 (C) test
 (D) continuous
109. ESTIMATE
 (A) manifest
 (B) respect
 (C) judge
 (D) opinion

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. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]

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

5.28 ■ Objective English

114. The Deputy Inspector General made as 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
117. He is employed in an ordnance factory.
(A) orthodox
(B) arms and ammunition
(C) electrical and electronic
(D) ordinary and common
118. He is a sycophant who tries to win over politicians.
(A) a psychologist
(B) an opportunist
(C) an unscrupulous man
(D) a flatterer
119. I cannot believe in the veracity of his statement.
(A) truth
(B) usefulness
(C) sincerity
(D) falsity

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
(D) Slightly
125. We saw a SCINTILLATING fireworks display.
(A) Fascinating
(B) Unforgettable
(C) Beautiful
(D) Sparkling
126. The PACT has been in effect for twenty years.
(A) Treaty
(B) Monarchy
(C) Lease
(D) Trend
127. He had a reputation of being a PRUDENT businessman.
(A) Skilful
(B) Wealthy
(C) Careful
(D) Dishonest
128. There was a signpost where the two paths CONVERGE.
(A) Separate
(B) Intersect
(C) Merge
(D) Diverge
129. The violence erupted because of the ZEALOT.
(A) Enthusiastic
(B) Brave
(C) Timid
(D) Fanatic

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 an **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.
 (A) lack of firmness
 (B) feebleness
 (C) fickleness
 (D) indolence
137. It needs an expert to **decipher** the secret message sent to the Army Officers during war time.
 (A) swindle
 (B) decode
 (C) make up
 (D) defy
139. Bana in Sanskrit, Lyly in English and Prasad in Hindi are celebrated for their **florid** style.
 (A) ornate
 (B) rich
 (C) refined
 (D) rambling
140. My brother's **zest** for the new project was infectious.
 (A) greed
 (B) enthusiasm
 (C) attraction
 (D) fascination
141. The eyewitness testimony was **incontrovertible**.
 (A) disputable
 (B) debatable
 (C) unacceptable
 (D) unquestionable
142. His **forthright** behaviour shows that he is honest but he seems rude to some people.
 (A) courteous
 (B) straightforward
 (C) tactful
 (D) correct
143. The minister's speech was **comprehensive** and was greatly appreciated.
 (A) praiseworthy
 (B) full of fine words
 (C) covering all aspects
 (D) understandable

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]

144. PROHIBIT
 (A) Forbid
 (B) Forfeit
 (C) Forsake
 (D) Forbear
145. DUBIOUS
 (A) Dismal
 (B) Doubtful
 (C) Derogatory
 (D) Devilish
146. ECCENTRIC
 (A) Destructive
 (B) Deceitful
 (C) Conformist
 (D) Unconventional

5.30 ■ Objective English

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. INFER
(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

[SCRA Exam 2013]

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

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
 (C) Rough
 (D) Sifted
172. ETYMOLOGY
 (A) Ancient script
 (B) Foreign language
 (C) Word derivation
 (D) Words
173. SCEPTICAL
 (A) Bigoted
 (B) Unconvinced
 (C) Convinced
 (D) Dissenting

[GBO Exam 2012]

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
 (C) Postpone
 (D) Dislike
177. EXASPERATION
 (A) Exaltation
 (B) Invitation
 (C) Amplification
 (D) Annoyance
178. FRAGMENT
 (A) Smell
 (B) Image
 (C) Portion
 (D) Impression

[HP CMAT Exam 2012]

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
(B) Next in sequence
(C) Permanent
(D) Good
182. **Paradox**
(A) Ordained by God
(B) Contradiction
(C) Bounded
(D) Limitless
183. **Alarming**
(A) Dangerous
(B) Worrisome
(C) Depleting
(D) Alert

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

[LIC HFA Exam 2013]

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]

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. MASSES
(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

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
 (C) Murky
 (D) Shadowy
199. **Grumble**
 (A) To scold
 (B) To complain
 (C) To sheer
 (D) To fight
200. **Crude**
 (A) Unrefined
 (B) Cruel
 (C) Rude
 (D) Savage
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

[CLAT UG Exam 2012]

212. **Lethargy**
(A) Serenity
(B) Listlessness
(C) Impassivity
(D) Laxity
213. **Emaciated**
(A) Tall
(B) Languid
(C) Very thin
(D) Wise
214. **Latent**
(A) Concealed
(B) Apparent
(C) Lethargic
(D) Prompt
215. **Sporadic**
(A) Epidemic
(B) Whirling
(C) Occasional
(D) Stagnant
216. **Compendium**
(A) Summary
(B) Index
(C) Reference
(D) Collection

Directions: In the following questions, choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

[UII AAO Exam 2012]

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
(C) Postpone
(D) Dislike
220. EXASPERATION
(A) Exaltation
(B) Irritation
(C) Amplification
(D) Exception
221. FRAGMENT
(A) Smell
(B) Image
(C) Portion
(D) Impression

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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6

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.

6.2 ■ Objective English

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. (a) frantic/imperturbable | (b) fragile/flexible | (c) brittle/frail | (d) mediocre/distinctive |
| 2. (a) turbulent/tranquil | (b) deplete/revitalise | (c) terse/lengthy | (d) stigma/taint |
| 3. (a) persist/collapse | (b) persistent/occasional | (c) perimeter/centre | (d) forswear/disclaim |

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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. DISCORDANT | (a) harsh | (b) different | (c) harmonious | (d) separate |
| 6. GAINSAY | (a) oppose | (b) disapprove | (c) forbid | (d) agree |
| 7. FERAL | (a) grim | (b) natural | (c) unyielding | (d) tame |
| 8. ABYSMAL | (a) eternal | (b) superb | (c) immeasurable | (d) beneath |
| 9. INDIGENT | (a) inferior | (b) wealthy | (c) subordinate | (d) insolvent |
| 10. EXTANT | (a) existing | (b) fashionable | (c) dynamic | (d) lost |
| 11. GRANDILOQUENT | (a) redundant | (b) overbearing | (c) straight-forward | (d) elaborate |
| 12. AUTONOMOUS | (a) absolute | (b) separate | (c) self-directed | (d) dependent |
| 13. DEFAULT | (a) unlimited | (b) payment | (c) principal | (d) evasion |
| 14. EUPHORIA | (a) despair | (b) excitement | (c) stimulation | (d) stamina |
| 15. INTIMATE | (a) declare | (b) release | (c) close | (d) distance |
| 16. PUNCTILIOUS | (a) former | (b) careless | (c) observant | (d) moderate |
| 17. DISSEMINATED | (a) network | (b) interact | (c) concentrated | (d) acquaint |

18. **HYPERBOLE**
 (a) exaggeration (b) understatement (c) distortion (d) impression
19. **AMBIVALENT**
 (a) submissive (b) misleading (c) suspect (d) decisive
20. **INADVERTENTLY**
 (a) fearful (b) impartial (c) divide (d) purposely
 (e) accidentally
21. **PROFOUND**
 (a) superficial (b) obscure (c) intense (d) hidden
22. **GARRULOUS**
 (a) talkative (b) frank (c) enlightening (d) taciturn
23. **FRUGALITY**
 (a) thrift (b) generosity (c) degradation (d) providence
24. **ACCRETION**
 (a) erosion (b) addition (c) procession (d) stack
25. **EQUABLE**
 (a) calm (b) standardize (c) stable (d) jumpy
26. **CAUTIOUSLY**
 (a) carelessly (b) genuinely (c) secretly (d) carefully
27. **RELUCTANT**
 (a) inclined (b) worried (c) willing (d) ready
28. **FALSE**
 (a) inaccurate (b) incorrect (c) true (d) defective
29. **CONDEMN**
 (a) avoid (b) worship (c) hate (d) underrate
30. **AGGRESSIVE**
 (a) assertive (b) proud (c) timid (d) confident
31. **LIBERAL**
 (a) tolerant (b) educated (c) progressive (d) miser
32. **SCARCE**
 (a) thick (b) enlarge (c) plentiful (d) mediocrity
33. **SEGGREGATE**
 (a) abolish (b) confuse (c) compile (d) darken
34. **MOISTURE**
 (a) dryness (b) delicate (c) dampness (d) defect
35. **COUNSEL**
 (a) advise (b) oppose (c) publish (d) correct
36. **AUDACIOUS**
 (a) manifest (b) obvious (c) venture (d) cowardly
37. **CITE**
 (a) good (b) conceal (c) sight (d) place
38. **CHAOS**
 (a) symmetric (b) inexperienced (c) disturb (d) mould
39. **AFFLUENT**
 (a) talkative (b) poor (c) prosperous (d) close
40. **RELUCTANT**
 (a) agreeable (b) enthusiastic (c) curious (d) unwilling

6.4 ■ Objective English

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. (d) 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

6.6 ■ Objective English

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6. ANARCHY | (a) destruction | (b) indiscipline | (c) relaxation | (d) order |
| 7. INSOUCIANCE | (a) indifferent | (b) composure | (c) interest | (d) slumber |
| 8. DISSOLUTION | (a) suspension | (b) inauguration | (c) partition | (d) withdrawal |
| 9. AVARICE | (a) cupidity | (b) conservation | (c) indulgence | (d) generosity |
| 10. CONVEX | (a) concave | (b) u-shape | (c) bent | (d) arched |
| 11. GLIB | (a) apparent
(e) convincing | (b) strong | (c) superficial | (d) hesitant |
| 12. INTRACTABLE | (a) wayward | (b) abstinent | (c) bleak | (d) easygoing |
| 13. METICULOUS | (a) careless | (b) particular | (c) calculated | (d) planned |
| 14. PLETHORA | (a) profusion | (b) current | (c) balance | (d) shortage |
| 15. FACILITATE | (a) assist | (b) expiate | (c) impede | (d) further |
| 16. DORMANT | (a) latent | (b) active | (c) indolent | (d) powerless |
| 17. AMENABLE | (a) agreeable | (b) bound | (c) submissive | (d) unwilling |
| 18. PIETY | (a) docility | (b) seriousness | (c) wickedness | (d) faithfulness |
| 19. DENOUEMENT | (a) start | (b) issue | (c) stop | (d) reaction |
| 20. INTRANSIGENCE | (a) obstinacy | (b) protection | (c) flexibility | (d) firmness |
| 21. MOTLEY | (a) mixed | (b) intense | (c) composite | (d) uniform |
| 22. FAWNING | (a) toadying | (b) assertive | (c) comply | (d) tremble |
| 23. PERFUNCTORY | (a) obligatory | (b) thoughtful | (c) impersonal | (d) reckless |
| 24. DISTILL | (a) extract | (b) infuse | (c) rare | (d) dilute |
| 25. INERT | (a) tight | (b) immobile | (c) moving | (d) void |
| 26. SAVORY | (a) sad | (b) hidden | (c) lost | (d) unpalatable |
| 27. FULFILLED | (a) satirical | (b) dry | (c) gorgeous | (d) needy |
| 28. RECLUSIVE | (a) joined | (b) obscure | (c) gregarious | (d) urban |

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. DELETERIOUS
 (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) ingratiate (d) enter
51. CAPRICIOUS
 (a) redoubtable (b) constant (c) phlegmatic (d) solitary
52. CASUISTARY
 (a) resultant (b) interior (c) sediment (d) verity

6.8 ■ Objective English

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. CONDUCTIVE
 (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) imbroglio (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. CELERITY
 (a) depression (b) postponement (c) slowness (d) cholera
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 I

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) inconsistency (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

13. INNOCUOUS
 (a) harmless (b) naïve (c) offensive (d) reliable
14. CONCILIATORY
 (a) provocation (b) appeasing (c) convivial (d) neutral
15. DERIVATIVE
 (a) derive (b) connection (c) emergence (d) original
16. FUSION
 (a) blend (b) separation (c) synthesis (d) amalgam
17. PUSILLANIMOUS
 (a) worried (b) shaky (c) uneasy (d) brave
18. IRRESOLUTE
 (a) cheating (b) confused (c) unsure (d) determined
19. ABSTEMIOUS
 (a) meager (b) economical (c) unrestrained (d) controlled
20. CONVIVIAL
 (a) glowing (b) unfriendly (c) tender (d) cordial
21. PERMEABLE
 (a) leaky (b) refined (c) delicate (d) watertight
22. OVERWEENING
 (a) arrogant (b) unassuming (c) autocratic (d) proud
23. INTANGIBLE
 (a) concrete (b) vague (c) divine (d) indirect
24. FLUX
 (a) course (b) instability (c) uniform (d) flood
25. SOPORIFIC
 (a) hypnotic (b) dreamy (c) unchanging (d) stimulating

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

Time allotted : 15 minutes

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

6.12 ■ Objective English

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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
(e) heavy | (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]

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Lack</p> <p>(A) Presence
(B) Sufficiency
(C) Charisma
(D) Adequacy
(E) Dearth</p> | <p>2. Inconceivable</p> <p>(A) Visible
(B) Truthful
(C) Incredible
(D) Apparent
(E) Complex</p> |
|--|--|

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2016]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>3. Fortify</p> <p>(A) Undermine
(B) Intensify
(C) Strengthen
(D) Support</p> <p>4. Misanthropist</p> <p>(A) Pedant
(B) Pragmatist
(C) Zealot
(D) Philanthropist</p> <p>5. Abstain</p> <p>(A) Dismiss
(B) Indulge
(C) Disgrace
(D) Repel</p> <p>6. Ostracize</p> <p>(A) Crucify
(B) Shun
(C) Discard
(D) Patronize</p> <p>7. Unapproachable</p> <p>(A) Unclear
(B) Accessible
(C) Withdrawn
(D) Casual</p> | <p>8. Erudite</p> <p>(A) Immature
(B) Unimaginative
(C) Professional
(D) Ignorant</p> <p>9. Subsequent</p> <p>(A) Preceding
(B) Aloof
(C) Dismissive
(D) Inferior</p> <p>10. Profuse</p> <p>(A) Sacred
(B) Meager
(C) Adverse
(D) Ambiguous</p> <p>11. Agony</p> <p>(A) Ecstasy
(B) Conflict
(C) Misery
(D) Sorrow</p> <p>12. Redundant</p> <p>(A) Wordy
(B) Concise
(C) Repetitions
(D) Surplus.</p> |
|---|--|

[SSC CGL (Pre) Recruitment Exam 2013]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>13. PERNICIOUS</p> <p>(A) Permanent
(B) Beneficial
(C) Parochial
(D) Dangerous</p> | <p>14. ACCELERATE</p> <p>(A) Supervise
(B) Slacken
(C) Control
(D) Check</p> |
|--|---|

6.14 ■ Objective English

15. **PRUDENT**
(A) Shortsighted
(B) Reckless
(C) Inconsiderate
(D) Injudicious
16. **MAGNANIMITY**
(A) Enmity
(B) Meanness

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

- (C) Jealously
(D) Poverty
17. **CONFIRM**
(A) Strengthen
(B) Oppose
(C) Contradict
(D) Verify

- (C) Genuine
(D) Crude
21. **DYNAMIC**
(A) Static
(B) Stupid
(C) Strange
(D) Stout
22. **STABILITY**
(A) Opposition
(B) Carelessness
(C) Disparity
(D) Inconsistency

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

28. **PUBLICIZE**
(A) Silence
(B) Disseminate
(C) Promulgate
(D) Withhold
29. **LEAD**
(A) Conduct
(B) Guide
(C) Follow
(D) Direct
30. **INSOLENT**
(A) Submissive
(B) Arrogant
(C) Overbearing
(D) Disdainful
31. **PERMIT**
(A) Endorse
(B) Approve
(C) Certify
(D) Forbid
32. **Feeble**
(A) Rickety
(B) Weak
(C) Infirm
(D) Robust

33. **Adulterate**
 (A) Contaminate
 (B) Purify
 (C) Wash
 (D) Stain

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

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

50. **KNACK**
 (A) Talent
 (B) Dullness

34. **Vain**
 (A) Conceited
 (B) Egotistic
 (C) Humble
 (D) Proud

[SSC Graduate Level (Tier-I) Exam 2012]

- (C) Acme
 (D) Nadir
38. **INFLUX**
 (A) Reflex
 (B) Deflection
 (C) Effluent
 (D) Exodus
39. **ORDERLY**
 (A) Semitic
 (B) Colic
 (C) Democratic
 (D) Chaotic

[SSC GL (Tier-I) & FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

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

[SSC GL (Tier-I) & (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

- (C) Dexterity
 (D) Balance

6.16 ■ Objective English

51. **PERNICIOUS**

- (A) Prolonged
- (B) Ruinous
- (C) Ruthless
- (D) Beneficial

53. **FOMENT**

- (A) Repulse
- (B) Cease
- (C) Control
- (D) Quell

54. **TARDY**

- (A) Prompt
- (B) Gradual

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

61. **CORRUPT**

- (A) Honest
- (B) Unclean
- (C) Heartless
- (D) Hateful

62. **PROMINENT**

- (A) Notorious
- (B) Obscure

64. **VAGUE**

- (A) Unclear
- (B) Definite
- (C) Cloudy
- (D) Ambiguous

65. **PERFECT**

- (A) Imperfect
- (B) Ugly

52. **OPULENCE**

- (A) Luxury
- (B) Transparency
- (C) Wealth
- (D) Poverty

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

(C) Late

(D) Quick

55. **SACRED**

- (A) Profuse
- (B) Prolific
- (C) Profound
- (D) Profane

[SSC Stenographer (Grade C & D) Exam 2012]

(C) Ignorance

(D) Indifference

59. **RELISH**

- (A) Tolerate
- (B) Refuse
- (C) Disgust
- (D) Relent

60. **INDUSTRIOUS**

- (A) Industrial
- (B) Lazy
- (C) Smart
- (D) Intelligent

[SSC Constable (BSF, CISF, SSB & CRPF) Exam 2012]

(C) Wicked

(D) Hostile

63. **DESTRUCTIVE**

- (A) Structural
- (B) Constructive
- (C) Wind speed
- (D) Static

[SSC FCI Assistant G-III Main Exam 2012]

(C) Defect

(D) Complete

66. **DEFICIT**

- (A) Explicit
- (B) Implicit
- (C) Surplus
- (D) Superfluous

67. **BANE**
 (A) Profit
 (B) Disadvantage
 (C) Boon
 (D) None of the above

69. **FLAGRANT**
 (A) Modest
 (B) Mediocre
 (C) Meek
 (D) Mild
70. **WHOLESOME**
 (A) Discursive
 (B) Unhealthy

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

77. **CONTRADICTION**
 (A) Opposition
 (B) Adjustment
 (C) Confirmation
 (D) Agreement
78. **RELINQUISH**
 (A) Reinstate
 (B) Displace
 (C) Reclaim
 (D) Retain
79. **UNPREDICTABLE**
 (A) Dependable
 (B) Nature

82. **DESPAIR**
 (A) Sneer
 (B) Compliment

68. **ANTIQUÉ**
 (A) Obsolete
 (B) New
 (C) Boutique
 (D) Physique

[SSC SI (Delhi Police & CAPFs) Exam 2012]

- (C) Incomplete
 (D) Apparent
71. **OSTENSIBLE**
 (A) Unostentatious
 (B) Insensible
 (C) Actual
 (D) Apparent

[SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]

- (C) Ongoing
 (D) Interruption
75. **Procrastinate**
 (A) Experiment
 (B) Expedite
 (C) Exclude
 (D) Propagate
76. **Potent**
 (A) Inefficient
 (B) Soft
 (C) Fragile
 (D) Weak

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2011]

- (C) Laudable
 (D) Compliant
80. **STERN**
 (A) Lenient
 (B) Crabby
 (C) Polite
 (D) Unreasonable
81. **SUSPICION**
 (A) Doubt
 (B) Whim
 (C) Indifference
 (D) Trust

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level Exam 2011]

- (C) Irony
 (D) Hope

83. **TRANSPARENT**

- (A) Translucent
- (B) Opaque
- (C) Clear
- (D) Sharp

84. **DORMANT**

- (A) Acute
- (B) Active
- (C) Able
- (D) Ablaze

87. **RENOWNED**

- (A) Famous
- (B) Owned
- (C) Unowned
- (D) Unknown

88. **UNANIMITY**

- (A) Amity
- (B) Enmity
- (C) Disagreement
- (D) Disagreement

89. **VICE**

- (A) Fame
- (B) Virtue

92. **Philanthropic**

- (A) Self-centered
- (B) Benevolent
- (C) Benign
- (D) Unsparing

93. **Opulent**

- (A) Poor
- (B) Sumptuous
- (C) Drooping
- (D) Wealthy

94. **Recede**

- (A) Advance
- (B) Retrograde

85. **CHIVALROUS**

- (A) Gallant
- (B) Dastardly
- (C) Amorous
- (D) Defiant

86. **ERUDITE**

- (A) Illiterate
- (B) Crude
- (C) Boring
- (D) Ignorant

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2010]

- (C) Fortune
- (D) Fate

90. **ABUNDANCE**

- (A) Scanty
- (B) Tiny
- (C) Scarcity
- (D) Deficient

91. **PROVOKE**

- (A) Soothe
- (B) Incite
- (C) Smoothen
- (D) Entice

[SSC Delhi Police SI Exam]

- (C) Retreat
- (D) Withdraw

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.

[NDA/NA Exam 2016]

97. He handled the machine with deft fingers.

- (A) delicate
- (B) sturdy
- (C) quick
- (D) clumsy

98. I was deeply affected by his urbane 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

[NDA (I) Exam 2015]

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.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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

6.20 ■ Objective English

116. ESCALATE
(A) Bring down
(B) Isolate
(C) Slope down
(D) Reject
117. TERMINATE
(A) Imitate
(B) Interrupt
(C) Initiate
(D) Examine
118. GRAVITATE
(A) Meditate
(B) Become serious
(C) Deteriorate
(D) Retreat

[SCRA Exam 2014]

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
(C) Without germs
(D) Infectious
122. COMPATIBLE
(A) Quite similar
(B) Expressing admiration
(C) Showing compassion
(D) Unable to exist together with
123. CONTROVERSY
(A) Debate
(B) Agreement
(C) Discussion
(D) Contradiction

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. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]

124. Kapil's bowling yesterday proved very costly.
(A) economical
(B) frugal
(C) thrifty
(D) expensive
(C) reject
(D) accept
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
(A) Physical
(B) essential
(C) spiritual
(D) manual
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 magnanimous 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.

[ESE GAT Exam 2014]

134. OMNISCIENT (C) Take care
 (A) Subordinate (D) Preserve
 (B) Ignorant
 (C) Ignoble
 (D) Weak
135. MYSTIFY (C) Soft
 (A) Enlighten (D) Non-poisonous
 (B) Inform
 (C) Communicate
 (D) Make unholy
136. JEOPARDISE (C) Secure
 (A) Help
 (B) Encourage
137. LETHAL (A) Harmless
 (B) Gentle
 (C) Soft
 (D) Non-poisonous
138. HAZARDOUS (A) Innocent
 (B) Peaceful
 (C) Secure

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]

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

[SCRA Exam 2013]

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.

[CDS Exam 2012]

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
166. BARREN
 (A) Wet
 (B) Rich
 (C) Fertile
 (D) Exception
167. CONCEAL
 (A) Reveal
 (B) Show off
 (C) Describe
 (D) Explain
168. ACCEPTANCE
 (A) Demote
 (B) Throw in
 (C) Rejection
 (D) Turn in
169. GRACEFUL
 (A) Awkward
 (B) Ignorant
 (C) Slow
 (D) Disloyal
170. ATTRACT
 (A) Severe
 (B) Repel
 (C) Dispel
 (D) Diminish
171. PROVOKE
 (A) Attract
 (B) Convince
 (C) Gratify
 (D) Pacify
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.

[NIFT Exam 2013]

173. COARSE
 (A) Dead
 (B) Fine
 (C) Dirty
 (D) Cloudy
174. SLENDER
 (A) Stout
 (B) Ugly
 (C) Smart
 (D) Filthy
175. BENEVOLENCE
 (A) Beg
 (B) Merciless
 (C) Depriving
 (D) Deny
176. EFFICIOUS
 (A) Useful
 (B) Skilled
 (C) Useless
 (D) Unskilled
177. FELICITY
 (A) Thankful
 (B) Unhappiness
 (C) Happiness
 (D) Regards

[Global Business Operation (DU) Exam 2012]

178. LUSCIOUS
 (A) Fickle
 (B) Insipid
 (C) Languid
 (D) Deteriorating
179. MERCILESS
 (A) Obscure
 (B) Faithful
 (C) Kind
 (D) Pathetic
180. MAR
 (A) Transparent
 (B) Cover
 (C) Clear
 (D) Make
181. OPAQUE
 (A) Transparent
 (B) Covered
 (C) Clear
 (D) Misty

6.24 ■ Objective English

182. MAGNANIMITY

- (A) Disability (C) Meanness
(B) Hypocrisy (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 (C) At once
(B) Clever (D) Later
(C) Averse (E) Speedily
(D) Hesitant
(E) Keen

184. **SKILFULLY**

- (A) Angrily (D) Sophisticated
(B) Haphazardly
(C) Highly
(D) Cheaply
(E) Deftly

185. **DEFTLY**

- (A) Nimbly (D) Shapely
(B) Artistically
(C) Skillfully
(D) Shallowly
(E) Sluggishly

186. **IN AN INSTANT**

- (A) In lieu of
(B) Quickly

187. **PRIMITIVE**

- (A) Polite
(B) Naive
(C) Weak
(D) Sophisticated

188. **CADAVEROUS**

- (A) Skilled
(B) Obese
(C) Lucid
(D) Shapely

189. **PREDILECTION**

- (A) Antipathy
(B) Ignorance
(C) Dissonance
(D) Discord

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

192. JITTERY

- (A) Shaky
(B) Boldness
(C) Piecemeal
(D) Profuse

191. DECOROUS

- (A) Sedate
(B) Flowery
(C) Undignified
(D) Good in conduct

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 (C) Novice
 (B) Enthusiast (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. **[LIC Housing Finance Assistant Exam 2013]**

197. We must remember that like all other, this day of prosperity will end too:
 (A) Trouble (C) Indifferently
 (B) Disaster (D) Dispassionately
198. He pleaded for the modernization of the factory enthusiastically:
 (A) Unconvincingly (C) Complimentary
 (B) Reluctantly (D) Commendable
199. The court jester was allowed to make derogatory remarks about the king and get away with it:
 (A) Humorous
 (B) Emotional
 (C) Complimentary
 (D) Commendable

Directions: Against each key word are given for suggested meanings. Choose the word of phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word. **[LIC Housing Finance Assistant Exam 2013]**

200. JOCOSE (C) Barbaric
 (A) Humorous (D) Easily upset
 (B) Waggish
201. INCULPATE (A) Enraged
 (A) Accuse (B) Extravagant
 (B) Exonerate (C) Farcical
 (D) Replete

[United India Insurance AAO Exam 2012]

203. LUSCIOUS (C) Empty
 (A) Fickle (D) Watchful
 (B) Insipid
204. HAPHAZARD (A) Stationary
 (A) Safe (B) Characteristic
 (B) Indifferent (C) Dazzling
 (C) Deliberate (D) Affluent
 (D) Tense
205. EVASIVE (A) Width
 (A) Frank (B) Life
 (B) Correct (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). **[DMRC CRA Recruitment Exam 2012]**

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. **[DMRC CRA Recruitment Exam 2012]**

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. **[Multi-tasking Staff (Maharashtra) Exam 2012]**

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

[FCI Assistant Grade-III Exam 2012]

216. **DETEST**

- (A) Test
- (B) Dislike
- (C) Like
- (D) Interest

- (C) Conclude
- (D) Controvert

217. **INTENTIONAL**

- (A) Accidental
- (B) Undecided
- (C) Concentrated
- (D) Broken

219. **EXPAND**

- (A) Contract
- (B) Contrast
- (C) Consist
- (D) Controvert

218. **COMMENCE**

- (A) Start
- (B) Schedule

220. **PROSPERITY**

- (A) Propriety
- (B) Property
- (C) Adversity
- (D) Perspicacity

Answer Keys

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)

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7

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 words 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

- | Tree | : | Forest |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| (a) daisy | : | meadow |
| (b) grass | : | lawn |
| (c) wheat | : | field |
| (d) flower | : | garden |
| (e) frog | : | pond |

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 : Obligated ::** ____? ____ : ____? ____
 (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) Synopsise : 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 (b) dangerous : adequate
 (c) scam : clarity (d) abatement : significant
5. Deprecate : Credit
 (a) enhance : disparage (b) bait : heckle
 (c) unfair : biased (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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- These words refer to 'confusion' or 'uncertainty', and 'blurred' and 'confused' also have more or less the same meaning.
- '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 I**

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.

- Sample : Universe ::
 (a) Plan : Research (b) Individual : Population
 (c) Mathematics : Statistics (d) Element : Electron
 (e) Tactic : Strategy
- Carbohydrates : Obesity ::
 (a) Aversion : Regression (b) Sugar : Cavities
 (c) Pressure : Extrusion (d) Hostility : War
 (e) Sickness : Hospital
- Promise : Fulfill ::
 (a) Pawn : Redeem (b) Pledge : Deny
 (c) Law : Enforce (d) Confession : Hedge
 (e) Prisoner : Release
- Addicted : Dedicated ::
 (a) Slavish : Kindly (b) Fanatical : Enthusiastic
 (c) Acute : Chronic (d) Temporary : Permanent
 (e) Habitual : Continuous
- Recall : Remember ::
 (a) Counterfeit : Forge (b) Behave : Re-enact
 (c) Construct : Terminate (d) Predict : Prove
 (e) Believe : Recant

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. Morphine : 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

7.6 ■ Objective English

22. Noisome : Garbage ::
(a) Liquid : Perfume (b) Heavy : Metal (c) Loud : Music
(d) Warmth : Snow (e) Fragrant : Incense
23. Sad : Dolorous ::
(a) Rich : Wealthy (b) Smart : Smattering (c) Grief : Healthy
(d) Giver : Free (e) Gratitude : Frugal
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) Play : Acting (e) Essay : Novel
26. Naive : Ingenuous ::
(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) Archaeologist : Artifacts (d) Architect : Buildings (e) Botanist : Animals
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. (e) 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 : Patient (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
28. Drum : Beat :: Piano : _____
 (a) Strike (b) Play (c) Ring (d) Sing

7.10 ■ Objective English

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.

- Aviary : Birds ::
 (a) Zoo : Tigers (b) Bank : Money (c) Post-office : Letters
 (d) Arboretum : Plants (e) Beehive : Honey
- Convict : Imprisonment ::
 (a) Student : School (b) Exile : Banishment (c) Delinquent : Orphanage
 (d) Prisoner : Court (e) Hostage : Freedom
- Water : Flood ::
 (a) Rain : River (b) Wind : Sleet (c) Snow : Blizzar
 (d) Ice : Floe (e) Summer : Winter
- Penitent : Obdurate ::
 (a) Pensive : Thoughtless (b) Vacuous : Empty (c) Cumulative : Aggressive
 (d) Happy : Ecstatic (e) Problematic : Ponderous
- Fortitude : Resolution ::
 (a) Timidity : Cowardice (b) Heroics : Stoicism (c) Medal : Bravery
 (d) Poem : Poet (e) Plan : Execution
- Liquefy : Petrify ::
 (a) Water : Stone (b) Soften : Frighten (c) Cash in : Strengthen
 (d) Solvent : Rich (e) Insolvent : Bankrupt

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. Epaulette : 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. Albeit : 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. (e) 21. (c) 22. (e) 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. Infancy : Senility ::
 - (a) Conclusion : Climax
 - (b) Incipient : Critical
 - (c) Dawn : Dusk
 - (d) Day : Night
 - (e) January : October
9. Tirade : Abusive ::
 - (a) Monologue : Lengthy
 - (b) Aphorism : Boring
 - (c) Prologue : Precedent
 - (d) Encomium : Laudatory
 - (e) Critique : Insolent
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. Inkblot : 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)

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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:

- One who sacrifices his life for a cause
(a) patriot (b) martyr (c) soldier (d) revolutionary
- A person interested in reading books and nothing else
(a) book-keeper (b) scholar (c) bookworm (d) student
- A person who brings goods illegally into the country
(a) importer (b) exporter (c) fraud (d) smuggler
- Yearly celebration of a date or an event
(a) birthday (b) anniversary (c) jubilee (d) centenary
- The policy of extending a country's empire and influence
(a) communism (b) capitalism (c) internationalism (d) imperialism
- The murder of the king is called a
(a) homicide (b) matricide (c) patricide (d) regicide
- Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation is
(a) compensation (b) alimony (c) substance (d) maintenance
- A tank in which fish are kept is called an
(a) aquarium (b) aquacade (c) aquatint (d) aquatone
- Talking disrespectfully of sacred things is called
(a) blasphemy (b) heresy (c) atheism (d) apostasy
- A person who studies the formation of the earth
(a) meteorologist (b) anthropologist (c) geologist (d) seismologist

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

<i>Phrase/Group of Words</i>	<i>One-word Substitute</i>
Person who looks at the dark side of everything	pessimist
Person who looks at the bright side of everything	optimist
Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks	teetotaler
One who conceals his identity as a writer under an assumed pen-name	pseudonym
Woman having many husbands at the same time	polyandry
Plurality of wives	polygyny
Stage of growth between boyhood and youth	adolescence
An organ of body cut off by surgery	amputation
A person who believes in going out naked	nudist
One who eats everything	omnivorous
Animal that eats flesh or other animals	carnivorous
Animals that can live on land and water	amphibians
Residing in a country of which one is not yet a full-fledged citizen	alien
Person who knows or can speak many languages	polyglot
Child without parents	orphan
Something very ancient	antediluvian
Easy to shape in desired form	malleable
Easy to carry over long distance	portable
An object through which light passes but people cannot see across clearly	translucent
An object through which light passes and one can see through	transparent
A child born after the death of its father	posthumous child
Direct vote of all the selectors of the state	plebiscite
That which can be drunk	potable
That which can be eaten	edible
That which can be easily digested	palatable
A person who can use both hands with equal facility	ambidexterous
Belonging to one's ancestors	ancestral
A truce or cessation from arms before a formal treaty is signed	armistice
A state of complete continence	celibacy
Deserving blame for an offence or crime	culpable
A state of perfect balance	equilibrium
That which lasts forever or is never-ending	eternal
A speech without any previous preparation	extempore
A speech made by a speaker for the first time in a particular gathering	maiden speech
A hater of women	misogynist
One who hates mankind	misanthrope
Illicit partner of a married man or woman	paramour
Beyond all powers of destruction of time	imperishable

<i>Phrase/Group of Words</i>	<i>One-word Substitute</i>
Lasting only for a very short time	transient
Which can be destroyed quickly	perishable
State of complete continence on the part of a woman	virginity
A person who is very fond of sensuous enjoyment	hedonist
A person with refined taste in food and wine	epicure
A physician who specializes in diseases of skin	dermatologist
A physician who specializes in heart diseases	cardiologist
A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system	gynaecologist
Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders	orthopaedician
Specialist of eye diseases	ophthalmologist
Specialist of diseases of infants	paediatrician
The large-scale departure of people	exodus
Disease that spreads by contact	contagious
Disease that spreads by means of germs carried in the atmosphere	infectious
Disease that affects a large number of people in an area at the same time	epidemic
Disease prevalent in a particular locality	endemic
Killing of a human being	homicide
Systematic extermination of a race or community	genocide
One who murders his own mother	matricide
Act of murdering one's father	patricide
Act of ending one's life	suicide
Killing of one's brother or sister	fratricide
Study of the origin and history of words	etymology
In a state of apparent inactivity but capable of being easily called into action	dormant
To pass winter in a dormant state or a period of inactivity in which some living organisms pass the winter (like frogs)	hibernation
A sleeping room for a number of people	dormitory
The day of Last Judgement or end of the world	doomsday
To sail round the world	circumnavigate
To surround on all sides	envelope
Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth	equivocal
One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler	gullible
Composed of elements highly diverse in character	heterogeneity
Uniform in structure or composition throughout	homogeneous
Words differing in meaning from another word with same sound	homonym
Words having more or less same meanings	synonyms
Words more or less opposite in meanings	antonyms
Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause	spontaneous
Something occurring at irregular intervals of time or occasionally	sporadic
Power of reading the thoughts or mind of others	telepathy
Very pleasing to eat	toothsome

<i>Phrase/Group of Words</i>	<i>One-word Substitute</i>
Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host	parasite
Medicine that loosens the bowels	laxative
Medicine used to calm or pacify	tranquillizer
Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried	widow
Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried	widower
Murder of a king	regicide
Hater of learning and knowledge	misologist
Person who loves mankind	philanthropist
Murder of an infant or a new-born baby	infanticide
The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)	foeticide
To root out an evil	eradicate
The state of being married	matrimony
Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time	monogamy
Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself	monologue
Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book	epilogue
Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play	prologue
Account of a person's life written by another	biography
Account of a person's life written by himself	autobiography
Unfit for human consumption	inedible
Person who is hard to please	dissenter
Person who believes in God	theist
Person who does not believe in the existence of God	atheist
Person leading a life of strict self-discipline	ascetic
Person who is interested in antiquities	antiquarian
Things belonging to ancient times	antiques
Person more like a woman than a man	effeminate
Honourably discharged from service	emeritus
Marrying one person while still legally married to another	bigamy
Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion	bigot
Incapable of being corrected	incorrigible
One who pretends to be what he is not	hypocrite
One who is all powerful	omnipotent

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) man eater (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) murmuring
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
21. Killing of human beings
(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

8.8 ■ Objective English

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 (d) one who abstains from taking malice
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

Answers

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (b) 11. (b) 12. (b)
 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (a) 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (b) 24. (b)
 25. (c) 26. (c) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (d) 32. (a) 33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (b) 36. (c)
 37. (c) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c) 41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (a) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (b)
 49. (b) 50. (c)

MOCK TESTS**TEST I***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:

- One who feels at home in every country
 (a) metropolitian (b) cosmopolitian (c) citizen (d) denizen
- A statement that is absolutely clear
 (a) clean (b) confused (c) ambiguous (d) unequivocal
- The murder of a human being
 (a) homicide (b) regicide (c) suicide (d) infanticide
- Incapable of being explained
 (a) nondescript (b) untold (c) unexplained (d) inexplicable
- Handwriting that cannot be read
 (a) illegible (b) unreadable (c) dim (d) dull
- 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
- 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
- The gift of the gab means
 (a) an unexpected gain (b) fluency of speech
 (c) thought provoking oration (d) a gift from Santa Claus
- A fool's paradise means
 (a) a foolish idea (b) an imaginary idea
 (c) an unexpected gain for foolish man (d) false hopes
- A man of spirit is
 (a) a very talented man (b) a spiritual person
 (c) a very courageous man (d) a unique person
- A person very hard to please
 (a) obstinate (b) unconquerable (c) fastidious (d) invincible
- 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**Time allotted: 6 minutes*

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) teetotaler (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

8.12 ■ Objective English

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) tranquilizer (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) poetized (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) torpedo (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) anklebiter (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-handy (d) superhand
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) primaryspeak (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)

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

SSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.
[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2013]

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. An assembly of worshippers.
(A) Configuration
(B) Confrontation
(C) Congregation
(D) Conflagration</p> <p>2. A person who lives by himself.
(A) Extrovert
(B) Prophet</p> | <p>(C) Monk
(D) Recluse</p> <p>3. A medicine to nullify the effect of poison.
(A) Antidote
(B) Anticlimax
(C) Antibody
(D) Antigen</p> |
|---|--|

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>4. That which cannot be read.
(A) illegitimate
(B) illegible
(C) illiberal
(D) illicit</p> <p>5. One who makes an official examination of accounts.
(A) Clerk
(B) Accountant
(C) Auditor
(D) Boss</p> | <p>6. An instrument used to see distant objects.
(A) Periscope
(B) Microscope
(C) Bioscope
(D) Telescope</p> <p>7. One who knows or sees everything.
(A) Omnipotent
(B) Omniscient
(C) Omnipresent
(D) Omniferous</p> |
|--|---|

[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>8. Fluent and clear in speech
(A) Emotional
(B) Enthusiastic
(C) Articulate
(D) Confident</p> <p>9. Spoken or done without preparation
(A) Verbose
(B) Extempore
(C) Amateur
(D) Verbatum</p> <p>10. One who gains benefit from something
(A) A benefactor
(B) A miser
(C) A hermit
(D) A beneficiary</p> <p>11. One who eats both vegetables and meat
(A) Omnivorous
(B) Vegevorous
(C) Herbivorous
(D) Carnivorous</p> <p>12. Group of people living together in the same locality.
(A) Neighborhood
(B) Crowd</p> | <p>(C) Community
(D) Public</p> <p>13. The height of an object above sea level
(A) Altitude
(B) Certitude
(C) Latitude
(D) Longitude</p> <p>14. Something that is difficult to believe
(A) Inevitable
(B) Incredible
(C) Suspicious
(D) Impossible</p> <p>15. Government of the people, by the people and for the people
(A) Plutocracy
(B) Aristocracy
(C) Autocracy
(D) Democracy</p> <p>16. A proficient public speaker
(A) Curator
(B) Orator
(C) Narrator
(D) Arbitrator</p> |
|---|---|

8.16 ■ Objective English

17. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family
(A) Optimism
(B) Plagiarism
(C) Nepotism
(D) Depotism
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

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

29. One who loves books
(A) Bibliophile
(B) Bibliophagist
(C) Bibliophoebe
(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

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

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

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

[SSC GL (Tier-I) Exam 2012]

- (C) Impeachment
(D) Impediment
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

[SSC GL (Tier-I) & FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

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

[SSC GL (Tier-I) & (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

44. Someone who scientifically studies the birds
 (A) Earthologist
 (B) Orthopedic
 (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

[SSC GL (Tier-II) & (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

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

8.18 ■ Objective English

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) Arbitrator
(C) Ombudsman
(D) Magistrate
59. The profession of writing dictionaries
(A) Typography
(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
(C) Misanthrope
(D) Questioner
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) Cleptomania
(C) Kleptomania
(D) Klebsiella
68. Someone who is fluent in many languages:
(A) Polymers
(B) Polygyny
(C) Polygenta
(D) Polyglot

[SSC Delhi Police & CAPFs (SI) Exam 2012]

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
 (C) Dermatologist
 (D) Orthopaedist
71. Words inscribed on a tomb :
 (A) Cenotaph
 (B) Epitaph
 (C) Epithet
 (D) Epilogue

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level Exam 2011]

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) Culprits
79. Pertaining to horses
 (A) Equine
 (B) Equestrian
 (C) Equinox
 (D) Equation
80. One who cannot be corrected
 (A) Incurable
 (B) Incurable
 (C) Hardened
 (D) Vulnerable
81. Difficult or impossible to read
 (A) Illogical
 (B) Illegible
 (C) Ineligible
 (D) Legible

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2010]

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
 (C) Gladiator
 (D) Addict
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

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

88. No longer in use
(A) absolute
(B) obsolete
(C) contemporary
(D) remote

[SSC Delhi Police SI & (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam]

- (C) Feminist
(D) Effeminate
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

B-SCHOOL ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Choose the alternative which fits the given definition.

[Symbiosis Entrance Test Exam 2012]

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

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Find the one word substitution in the following questions.

[LIC HF Assistant Exam 2013]

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
(C) Postilion
(D) Posthumous
100. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a:
(A) Defeatist
(B) Sycophant
(C) Truant
(D) Martinet

Directions: In these questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the words/sentence.

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 (C) Cynic
 (B) Stylist (D) Psychic

Directions: Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.

[FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

103. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
 (A) Curmudgeon (C) Bilingual
 (B) Money-grabber (D) Knowledgeable
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
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

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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9

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:

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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.

<i>Idiom/Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
1. The Alpha and Omega	Beginning and end
2. To mind one's P's and Q's	To be accurate and precise
3. To rise from the ranks	To rise to a high position
4. A feather in one's cap	An achievement to be proud of
5. To cut one's coat according to one's cloth	To live within one's means
6. To grease a person's palm	To bribe
7. To keep the ball rolling	To continue the work
8. To fight tooth and nail	To make all efforts to win
9. To make an ass of oneself	To act foolishly
10. To make neither head nor tail of anything	To be completely baffled
11. Once in a blue moon	Rarely
12. To take to one's heels	To run away
13. To pay lip service to	To pretend to be loyal
14. To pay through the nose	To pay very dearly
15. To take the law into one's hand	To have a disregard for law and order
16. Barking up the wrong tree	Accusing the wrong person
17. To meet one's Waterloo	To meet one's final defeat
18. To be on the horns of a dilemma	To be in a fix
19. To look for a needle in a hay stack	To seek what is impossible to find
20. To let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret
21. To wash one's dirty linen in public	To discuss dirty and scandalous matters of personal nature in the presence of outsiders
22. To be ill at ease	To be on bad terms with somebody
23. To be in hornet's nest	To be in an unpleasant situation
24. Apple of discord	Cause of dispute
25. Bell the cat	Do the most dangerous job
26. Beat about the bush	Evade the issue
27. Bag and baggage	Completely
28. Come out of a bandbox	Be excessively well-dressed

<i>Idiom/Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
29. Know how many beans make five	To be well informed, to be intelligent
30. Hit below the belt	Fight unfairly
31. To kill two birds with one stone	Achieve two aims with a single effort
32. Birthday suit	Naked
33. In cold blood	Deliberately, without heat
34. Sweep in the board	Take everything
35. In the same boat	Similarly situated; like in a predicament
36. Bolt from the blue	Unexpected calamity
37. Bone of contention	Matter of dispute
38. Make no bones	Make no objections
39. It does not suit my book	It doesn't fit my arrangements
40. In good or bad books	In or out of favour
41. Draw the long bow	Exaggerate
42. Two strings to bow	Possessing a second way of attaining one's object
43. In the wrong box	Out of one's proper place
44. Break new ground	Venture into an untried field
45. Make a clean breast	Confess, own up
46. Wear the breeches	Domination of the husband by the wife
47. Bring down the house	Receive rapturous applause
48. Bear the brunt	Endure the greater part of a stress or burden
49. Take the bull by the horns	Attack danger boldly
50. Burning the candle at both ends	Trying to do two opposite and exhausting things at the same time
51. Take the cake	Carry off the honours
52. Not worth the candle	Not worth the expense involved
53. To feather one's nest	To care for self interest
54. To go against the grain	To work against one's liking
55. A thorn in flesh	A cause of continual trouble
56. A bird's eye view	A general view
57. To cut no ice	To have no effect
58. To come off with flying colours	To achieve distinction
59. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush	One certainty is worth more than two prospective advantages
60. To enjoy the lion's share	To enjoy the major part
61. Sweat of one's brow	Hard labour
62. To put one's shoulder to the wheel	To help oneself
63. To have a jaundiced eye	To be prejudiced
64. To go with the tide	To do as others do
65. To read between lines	To understand the hidden meaning of the writer
66. To wake up a sleeping dog	To disturb some person or condition capable of causing trouble
67. To see eye to eye	To agree
68. To carry coal to Newcastle	To do something that is unnecessary
69. To fish in troubled waters	To make most of a bad bargain
70. Blood is thicker than water	Kinship is stronger than friendship

9.4 ■ Objective English

<i>Idiom/Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
71. To put down in black and white	To write down on paper
72. To put in the corner	To punish
73. To split hairs	To make pretty and fine distinctions
74. Win by a hair	To win by a narrow margin
75. To turn a hair	To reveal discomfiture
76. To get in someone's hair	To upset or annoy someone
77. To step into another's shoes	To take another's place
78. A snake in the grass	Unrecognised danger
79. On the cards	Likely to happen
80. Put the horse before the cart	Reverse the natural order
81. To make castles in the air	Daydream
82. Cat and dog life	Life of constant discord
83. Know chalk from the cheese	Be able to discriminate
84. Take two bites at a cherry	Make two attempts where one should suffice
85. Chip off the old block	Exemplifying the family characteristics, like his father
86. Show a clean pair of heels	Escape
87. Clear the decks	Prepare for action
88. Cock and bull story	Ridiculous story
89. To give the cold shoulder	Snub or behave differently towards a person
90. Drive into a corner	Cut off all means of escape
91. Crocodile tears	Hypocritical tears
92. The sword of Damocles	Impending evil
93. To have had one's day	To be past one's prime
94. Dead men's shows	Await someone's death with the expectancy of benefiting from it
95. Make a dead set at	Attack with determination
96. Between the devil and the deep (blue) sea	Between two equally unpleasant situations/choices
97. Gone to the dogs	Done for, ruined
98. Down in the mouth	Low spirited
99. Sow dragon's teeth	Make a bad situation worse
100. Allow the dust to settle	Wait until the disturbance is well and truly over
101. As sure as eggs is eggs	As sure as anything can be
102. Make both ends meet	Live within one's budgeted income
103. Fall to the ground	Argument that is unfounded
104. Play fast and loose	Be inconsistent and unreliable in fulfilling obligations
105. The fat is in the fire	The mischief is out
106. Put a good face on the matter	Make the best of a bad job
107. For good and all	Permanently
108. Cut the Gordian knot	Solve a difficulty in summary fashion
109. Goes without saying	Be self-evident
110. Sour grapes	Disparaging what is beyond one's reach
111. All is grist that comes in his mill	He turns everything to his profit
112. Without turning a hair	Without any sign of discomfort

<i>Idiom/Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
113. With a high hand	Arrogantly; imperiously
114. To be in hand-and-glove (or hand-in-glove)	Inseparable; on intimate terms
115. Wash hands off the matter	Have nothing to do with it
116. Out of harness	Retired; at leisure
117. Make a hash of (something)	Make a mess of it; do it badly
118. After my own heart	According to my views and tastes
119. With heart in (one's) boots	Terrified, apprehensive; alarmed
120. Wear heart on (one's) sleeve (or mouth)	Make public your private feelings
121. By hook or by crook	By one way or the other
122. Bring a hornet's nest about one's ears	Run into trouble by being meddlesome
123. Reckon without (one's) host	To look at a matter from one's own point of view
124. To eat humble pie	Show oneself full of humility
125. To break the ice	To take the first step in breaking down cold reserve or prepare the way
126. Long innings	Long spell of success
127. Ins and outs	The minute particulars
128. Dwell in an ivory tower	Be detached from the every day preoccupations of mankind
129. Lay their heads together	Plan an enterprise jointly
130. At the eleventh hour	Just in time
131. Jack of all trades	One who turns his hand to anything but excels in nothing
132. Keep body and soul together	Stay alive
133. Pretty kettle of fish	Bad business
134. Lay by the heels	Render harmless
135. Turn over a new leaf	Make a fresh start
136. There is no love lost between them	They dislike one another
137. Left in the lurch	Abandoned; at a grave disadvantage
138. Land of milk and honey	Land abounding in good things
139. To make mountains out of molehills	Make trifling difficulties seem insuperable
140. Nail in (one's) coffin	Anything that tends to shorten life; drink, worry etc.
141. Hit the nail on the head	Judge aright; say something exactly right
142. Best thing since sliced bread	A good invention or innovation
143. Led by the nose	Mislead, deceived
144. It makes no odds	It makes no difference
145. Pour oil on troubled waters	Soothe strife, use tact and discretion
146. Olive branch	Emblem of peace
147. Part and parcel	Essential portion
148. Pay the piper	Defray the cost or bear the loss in an undertaking
149. Cast pearls before a swine	Offer good things to people incapable of appreciating them
150. Pig in a poke	Unexamined purchase
151. From pillar to post	Hither and thither indiscriminately
152. To be out of pocket	To lose money or to pay more than one's share
153. Born in the purple	Child of royal parents
154. Put down the shutters	To go out of business

<i>Idiom/Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>
155. Rain cats and dogs	Rain heavily
156. Rank and file	Common soldiers, hence followers
157. Smell a rat	Detect something suspicious
158. Red-letter day	Day of special consequence
159. With neither rhyme nor reason	Without any sense; useless
160. Rule the roost	To be in control
161. Robbing Peter to pay Paul	Transferring a burden from one to another, benefitting one at the expense of another
162. By rule of the thumb	By experience, practical though rough
163. Not worth (one's) salt	Inefficient, not worth one's keep
164. Take with a grain of salt (or pinch of salt)	With considerable reservation
165. Another pair of shoes	Different matter
166. Step into another man's shoes	Take over another's position
167. Straight from the shoulder	With full force
168. Born with a silver spoon in mouth	Born in a wealthy family
169. At sixes and sevens	In a state of confusion
170. Throw up the sponge	Admit defeat
171. Square pegs in round holes	People in the wrong jobs
172. Man of straw	Without substance
173. Turn the tables	Reverse the situation between two persons
174. On the tip of (one's) tongue	Almost remembering but not quite
175. Blow (one's) own trumpet	Sing one's own praise
176. Valley of the shadow of death	Nearness to death; place of fear for those poor in faith
177. Go to the wall	Give way; be vanquished
178. Throw cold water on	Discourage
179. Wheels within wheels	Situation of extreme complexity
180. White elephant	Something useless and expensive
181. Show the white feather	Behave like a coward

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

5. Be down in the dumps
 (a) to fall down (b) to fall from grace (c) ever ready to take on (d) appear miserable
6. Be out of the blue
 (a) lighting (b) suddenly (c) euphoria (d) come out of gloom
7. Be to the fore
 (a) to the brim (b) pre-apprehension (c) be prominent (d) to take the lead
8. Be on one's knee
 (a) kneel down to pray (b) kneel down to great
 (c) kneel down to kiss (d) kneel down to pick up a thing
9. Curl one's lip
 (a) show something good (b) show scorn (c) show scope (d) show score
10. Put a spoke in one's wheel
 (a) obstruct progress (b) grinder
 (c) help someone to progress (d) help someone with advice
11. To be at the zenith of
 (a) to die an immature death (b) to be succumbed to, one's flattery
 (c) be at the peak of (d) face difficulty boldly
12. Have a screw loose
 (a) be mad (b) be disturbed or slightly mad
 (c) be screw less (d) accept a defective item
13. A pipe dream
 (a) a day dream (b) a hope or plan that will never come true
 (c) an unending dream (d) a nightmare
14. Piping hot
 (a) steaming hot (b) dreaming hot (c) rancour (d) extreme anger
15. Plain speaking
 (a) spilling the beans (b) telling nonsense (c) telling the truth (d) revealing the secret
16. Play all one's cards
 (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
17. Play one's cards well
 (a) a good gambler displaying skills (b) a magician showing magic of cards
 (c) use means effectively (d) a game of gamble
18. Play it safe
 (a) avoid risks (b) play a game peacefully
 (c) play light games (d) play for pleasure
19. Play second fiddle to somebody
 (a) to fiddle somebody (b) be subordinate in position
 (c) unnecessary argument (d) be in someone's company
20. Plough a lone furrow
 (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
21. A prophet of doom
 (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
22. A purple weight
 (a) a dark spot (b) a blemish in otherwise good work
 (c) multicoloured decoration (d) ornate portion in a literary work
23. A pyrrhic victory
 (a) a victory which is not possible (b) devastating victory
 (c) a victory that brings more loss than gains (d) a quid pro quo

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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) 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) in prosperity and adversity
 (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) a sudden idea (c) after careful thought (d) None of these
39. President Saddam Hussein's effort to annex Kuwait was nothing short of *setting the Thames on fire*.
 (a) a try to achieve an impossible distinction (b) to destroy the country for nothing
 (c) to show his power and might (d) None of these
40. One should not stay idle at home; but *be up and doing*.
 (a) sleeping (b) active (c) working (d) reading
41. They set the two friends *by the ear* and then enjoyed the fun.
 (a) made friends (b) to provoke to quarrel (c) to bring in agreement (d) None of these
42. 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 *upto 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

Answers

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (d) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c)
 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (b) 20. (d) 21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b)
 25. (b) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (b) 36. (b)
 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (c) 48. (a)
 49. (a) 50. (b) 51. (d) 52. (c) 53. (d) 54. (b) 55. (b) 56. (c) 57. (a) 58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (a)

MOCK TESTS**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 interest
 - (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 to 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. (b) 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.

[IBPS Bank Specialist Officers Exam 2012]

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.
 (C) I am clumsy.
 (D) I do not try to control my destiny.
 (E) I prefer chaos to calm.
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.

[SBI Clerical Staff Exam 2011]

6. The **course of events** made it necessary for Joseph to start working
- (A) Events that were planned
(B) Long list of future event
(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
(C) Did not agree on the discussion
(D) Welcomed the people to the discussion
(E) None of these
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

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.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2016]

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
(C) To decorate the room
(D) To give a grand welcome
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

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.

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI & Assistant SI Exam 2016]

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

9.16 ■ Objective English

20. To put one's hand to plough

- (A) To take up agricultural farming (C) Take interest in technical work
(B) To get entangled into unnecessary things (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 (C) speaking kindly
(B) adjusts well (D) speaking cheerfully
(C) moves around
(D) goes around

22. The mother was right in **giving a piece of her mind** to the daughter.

- (A) speaking sadly (B) joined his father's business
(B) speaking sharply (C) started a business
(D) became businesslike

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 (C) A quarrel
(B) Accept defeat (D) A fight for an apple
(C) Play at cards
(D) Likely to happen

25. At the eleventh hour

- (A) At eleven o'clock (A) Good bye to active life
(B) At the last hour (B) Name the day
(C) Arrive late (C) Call in day time
(D) The last possible time (D) Call on someone

26. An apple of discord

- (A) The cause of a contention (A) To make a noise
(B) Sour apple (B) To make a fuss over small matter
(C) A play by Shaw
(D) Talk about nothing

28. Much ado about nothing

- (A) To make a noise
(B) To make a fuss over small matter
(C) A play by Shaw
(D) Talk about nothing

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]

29. It was on the tip of my tongue when you also proposed that we should go to the auditorium.

- (A) slip of tongue (C) appreciated
(B) on lips (D) asked to leave
(C) about to say
(D) None of these

30. Kindly tell him by word of mouth that I shall be dining with him tonight.

- (A) orally (C) be annoyed
(B) using gestures (D) be sad
(C) jargons
(D) written

31. Hari was taken to task by the teacher for making a noise in the class.

- (A) scolded (A) to cry for no reason
(B) rewarded (B) felt sorry for the son
(C) shed tears of blood
(D) false tears of sorrow

32. Who would not look blue, having to pay those heavy bills of entertainment every month?

- (A) be upset
(B) enjoy
(C) be annoyed
(D) be sad

33. The step-mother shed crocodile tears on the death of her step son.

- (A) to cry for no reason
(B) felt sorry for the son
(C) shed tears of blood
(D) false tears of sorrow

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. **[SSC (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]**

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) Angrily
 (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
51. To beat the air
 (A) To make a great effort
 (B) To act intelligently
 (C) To make efforts that the useless and/or vain
 (D) To make every possible effort
52. See through
 (A) To persist with something
 (B) To see off
 (C) To detect the true nature
 (D) To ignore something

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

9.18 ■ Objective English

53. To give airs
(A) Exhale (C) Boast
(B) Inhale (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 meaning of the idiom/phrase as your answer.

[SSC GL (Tier-I) Exam 2012]

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

[SSC GL (Tier-I) & FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]

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
(C) donates
(D) spends
67. I will do the work if I am allowed **a free hand** in the choice of materials.
(A) complete liberty
(B) an expense account
(C) to employ men to work
(D) unlimited funds
68. He was as **hard as nail**, never moved by any things.
(A) tough
(B) emotionless
(C) physically strong
(D) hard working

[SSC GL (Tier-I) & (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2012]

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 manger dismissed the proposal **out of hand** and said that it was not at all practical.
 (A) completely
 (B) directly
 (C) simply
 (D) quickly
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

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

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
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.

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.

[SSC Stenographer (G-C & D) Exam 2012]

9.20 ■ Objective English

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

[SSC Constable G-D (BSF, CISE, SSB & CRPF) Exam 2012]

89. Not my cup of tea
(A) A refreshing drink
(B) A routine work
(C) Not what I like
(D) Not liked by me
90. To have second thoughts.
(A) To change decision
(B) To plan carefully
(C) To take someone
(D) To reconsider

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.

[SSC Delhi Police & CAPFs SI Exam 2012]

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

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level Exam 2011]

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.

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level Exam 2011]

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
 (C) To be useful to someone
 (D) To be dominated by someone.
109. To explore newer avenue
 (A) To search all streets.
 (B) To scout the wilderness
 (C) To find adventure
 (D) To try every opportunity
110. A red letter day
 (A) A dangerous day in one's life
 (B) A sorrowful day in one's life
 (C) An important or joyful occasion in one's life.
 (D) Both a dangerous and sorrowful day in one's life.

[SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]

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

9.22 ■ Objective English

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
120. An established principle of practical wisdom.
(A) Marxism
(B) Maxim
(C) Neologism
(D) Platonism

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.

[SSC Combined (10+2) Level DEO & LDC Exam 2010]

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.
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: 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.

[SSC Delhi Police SI Exam]

126. Rides the high horse
(A) Superior
(B) Went on a gambling
(C) Started gambling
(D) Bought a horse
127. Rack and ruin
(A) Successful
(B) Debt
(C) Destroyed
(D) Ransacked
128. To take to task
(A) Pass over
(B) Reward
(C) Punish
(D) Disappoint
129. Iron will
(A) Good health
(B) Strong determination
(C) Sticks to the point
(D) Has high haemoglobin
130. Weal and woe
(A) Ups and downs
(B) Joys and sorrows
(C) Whole-heartedly
(D) Under suspicion

UPSC EXAMINATIONS

Directions: Supply suitable auxiliaries/idioms/phrase for the next ten (10) items that follow:

[SCRA Exam 2013]

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
(C) ought
(D) could
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
 (C) wipe off your time
 (D) make the most of 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

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
 (C) advanced in harmony
 (D) moved in different directions
144. He burnt his fingers by interfering in his neighbour's affairs.
 (A) got rebuked
 (B) got himself insulted
 (C) burnt himself
 (D) got himself into trouble
145. When the police came, the thieves took to their heels.
 (A) were taken by surprise
 (B) took flight
 (C) took shelter in a tall building
 (D) unconditionally surrendered

Directions: In the following questions, fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrase or idiom.

[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) turned away
 (D) turned off
147. This photo clearly _____ the difference between the two brothers.
 (A) brings about
 (B) brings in
 (C) bring up
 (D) brings out
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

9.24 ■ Objective English

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
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: 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. [CMAT (HP) Exam 2012]

151. **Anaemia**
(A) Improper circulation of blood
(B) Malnutrition
(C) Poor conditions of blood
(D) Weakness
152. **Anecdote**
(A) Medicine to contract harmful effect of poison
(B) Story with an unhappy ending
(C) Story about a real person or event
(D) A mythological tale
153. **Imminent**
(A) Outstanding
(B) Exemplary
(C) Intermediate
(D) About to happen, threatening
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

Directions: An idiom is given. You have to choose the closest to its meaning from among the given option.

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

[DMRC JE(Electronics) Exam 2016]

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: [LIC HF Assistant Exam 2013]

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
(C) To fight purposefully
(D) To fight cowardly
162. To throw cold water on:
(A) To boast an brag
(B) To get a hint
(C) To frustrate or discourage
(D) A person who shifts his position

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.

[CLAT Exam 2012]

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

- (C) depressed
- (D) penniless

168. For the first week, the apprentice felt *like a fish out of water*.

- (A) frustrated
- (B) homeless
- (C) disappointed
- (D) uncomfortable

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

169. His friends failed to see why he should *ride the high horse* just because he had won an election.

- (A) become abnormal
- (B) appear arrogant
- (C) indulge in dreams
- (D) hate others

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.

[CLAT Exam 2012]

170. Mala fide

- (A) Generous
- (B) Bad intention
- (C) Trustworthy
- (D) Genuine

- (C) Anarchy
- (D) Dependent

173. De jure

- (A) Illegal
- (B) Heir
- (C) Concerning law
- (D) Forbidden

171. Tabula rasa

- (A) Clean slate
- (B) Agitated
- (C) Deprived
- (D) Creative

174. Raison d'être

- (A) Logical conclusion
- (B) Reason for existence
- (C) Free choice
- (D) Dubious argument

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?

[DMRC CRA Exam 2012]

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

9.26 ■ Objective English

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
179. Choose the correct option for the sentence:
Many conjuring tricks depend upon optical
(A) delusions
(B) allusions
(C) illusions
(D) resolution
180. What does 'to put one's best foot forward' mean?
(A) To give oneself up
(B) To disclose a secret
(C) To march in a straight line
(D) To make a good first impression

Directions: Four alternatives are given for the following idioms/ phrases. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase. **[FCI Assistant G-III Exam 2012]**

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
(C) Critical
(D) On bad terms
184. To add fuel to the fire
(A) To make matters bright
(B) To cause additional anger
(C) To bring matters to a conclusion
(D) To start a revolt
185. Wear and tear
(A) A brand name
(B) Damage
(C) Lot of sorrow
(D) A warning

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. (B) 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:

- An epidemic of plague had *broken out* in some villages of Maharashtra.
 (a) eradicated (b) spread
 (c) ruined life (d) disturbed normal life
- When the thief saw the sentry at the main gate, he managed *to get off* from the attack.
 (a) hide himself (b) escape (c) overpowered (d) dodge away
- 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
- 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
- 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:

- Break up*
 (a) adjourned (b) closed/dispersed (c) accumulate pieces (d) to crush

10.2 ■ Objective English

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 accept an argument (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:

Phrase	Meaning	Usage
1. Bear with	to sustain	She can no longer <i>bear with</i> her husband.
2. Bear upon	to sustain	Your arguments do not <i>bear upon</i> the topic under debate.
3. Bear away	to win	PT Usha <i>bore away</i> the gold medals in all track events.
4. Bear out	to confirm	My shift supervisor can <i>bear out</i> that I worked till late at night.
5. Bear through	to support	Religion can <i>bear us through</i> all miseries of life.
6. Bear up	to sustain	The love of his friend <i>bore him up</i> in the midst of his domestic problems.
7. Bear down upon	to attack immediately	He <i>bore down</i> tactfully <i>upon</i> his enemies.
8. Break into	enter forcibly	The robbers <i>broke into</i> the residence of Mr Chawla at the dead of night.
9. Break off	to stop suddenly	She <i>broke off</i> in the middle of her inaugural speech at the annual day function.
10. Break with	to cut off relations	Mr Arjun Singh has <i>broken with</i> Mr. Narasimha Rao for political reasons.
11. Break forth	to burst out	She <i>broke forth</i> into bursts of laughter when the comedian came on the stage.
12. Bring round	to induce	She managed to <i>bring him round</i> to her views very soon.
13. Bring to bear on	to use force	He <i>brought</i> his stout body <i>to bear on</i> the heavy steel gate to enter in the room.
14. Bring home to	to convince	The instructor <i>brought home to</i> us the importance of daily physical exercise.
15. Call in	to send for	He <i>called in</i> the cardiologist as my father was sinking.
16. Call at	to visit	I <i>will call at</i> your office tomorrow morning.
17. Call upon	to order	You are <i>called upon</i> to pay the outstanding amount within a week.
18. Call for	need	I <i>called for</i> an explanation for his rude behaviour.
19. Call forth	to bring into	This assignment will <i>call forth</i> all your action energy.
20. Call off	to stop/withdraw	Ms Medha Patkar <i>called off</i> her indefinite fast yesterday.
21. Call into play	to give scope	The recent tragedy <i>called into play</i> all my faculties.
22. Carry off	to win/to kill	The recent outbreak of plague in Maharashtra <i>carried off</i> thousands of lives. PT Usha <i>carried off</i> all the medals at stake.
23. Carry through	to support	His sincerity and patience <i>carried him</i> through all odds and problems of life.
24. Carry away	to be influenced	I was <i>carried away</i> by her spontaneous replies during the beauty contest.
25. Carry out	to accomplish	Our government is trying to <i>carry out</i> the economic reforms.

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
26. Come upto	to be equal to	Her achievements have not <i>come upto</i> our expectations.
27. Come to terms	to settle down	Israel and Palestine have at last <i>come to terms</i> for maintaining Middle East peace.
28. Come to pass	to happen	What is destined must <i>come to pass</i> .
29. Come off	take place	Our first semester examination <i>comes off</i> by December end.
30. Cut in	to interfere	It is a bad habit to <i>cut in</i> while someone is speaking.
31. To cut off	to die	Suchitra was <i>cut off</i> at the zenith of her film career.
32. To drop off	to disappear	When you are in a bad shape, your friends also <i>drop off</i> .
33. Done up	to be exhausted	I am totally <i>done up</i> ; I cannot walk any further.
34. To fall out	to quarrel	After their father's death, the brothers <i>fell out</i> over a small piece of land.
35. To fall to	to start eating	When you are hungry, just <i>fall to</i> your meals.
36. To fall in with	to agree	During the argument, I <i>fell in</i> with your views.
37. To get round	to prevail upon	She managed to get him <i>round</i> to her views immediately.
38. To get off	to escape	When the burglar saw the policeman, he managed to <i>get off</i> from the attack.
39. To give in	to yield	In spite of my persuasion, he did <i>not give in</i> .
40. To go off	to explode/to pass	The rocket <i>got off</i> immediately. I am sure that the inauguration ceremony will <i>go off</i> smoothly in spite of bitter opposition.
41. To hold out	to offer resistance	The separatist fighters <i>held out</i> for several weeks. She <i>held out</i> a promise she made to me several months ago.
42. To keep back	to conceal	I shall <i>keep back</i> nothing from you in this matter.
43. To lay by	to save for future	One should <i>lay by</i> something against any unforeseeable contingency.
44. Look upon	to regard	I <i>look upon</i> him as my best friend and guide.
45. Look up to	to regard/with regard	You should <i>look up to</i> Almighty for help when you are in distress.
46. To make off	to run away with	The dacoit <i>made off</i> with all the precious jewellery.
47. To make away with	to kill	A servant <i>made away</i> with the master.
48. Make over	to transfer	His father <i>made over</i> all his moveable and non-moveable properties to his eldest son.
49. To make for	to go in the direction of	After visiting Canada, Sam <i>made for</i> Auckland.
50. To make up	to compensate	How should she <i>make up</i> for the wrong which she has done to the organization?
51. To pull through	to recover	His disease is no doubt very serious but he will <i>pull through</i> .
52. To pull together	to work in harmony	It is a matter of concern that the couple does not <i>pull well together</i> .
53. Put in	to submit/ work/ speak	She has <i>put in</i> six years' service with ITC. Will you please <i>put in</i> a word for my son to your Chief Executive. She has already <i>put in</i> an application for three days' leave.
54. To put by	to save	One should <i>put by</i> some money to enjoy one's life after retirement.
55. Put up with	to tolerate	I cannot <i>put up with</i> this sort of insult in office.
56. To put off	postpone	I have decided to <i>put off</i> my tour for one week.
57. Put down	to suppress	The Congress (I) government in Punjab is strong enough to <i>put down</i> the opposition's revolt.
58. Put out	to extinguish/ to be confused	The Municipal Fire Brigade team was able to <i>put out</i> the fire in less than three minutes.

10.4 ■ Objective English

<i>Phrase</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
59. Run into	to be involved	She was <i>put out</i> when she learnt of her brother's failure in the Civil Services preliminary examination. If you do not change your lifestyle, you will soon <i>run into</i> some sort of heart ailment.
60. Run out	to expire	The lease of this shop-cum-flat has <i>run out</i> .
61. Run through	to waste	She <i>ran through</i> her hard-earned money in a year and was reduced to poverty.
62. Take up cause	to support	One must <i>take up the cause</i> of the poor people.
63. Turn out	to prove	Rakesh has <i>turned out</i> to be a false friend of Neetu.
64. Turn up	to appear	He <i>turned up</i> late for giving his evidence in the case.

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 *advise* 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 *advise* 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.

11.2 ■ Objective English

- (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.

addenda	additional items
agenda	list of things to be done
aphasia	loss of speech
asphyxia	suffocation
atone	to make amends
attain	to reach or achieve
avert	to anticipate and ward off
overt	not concealed
by law	according to law
bylaw	local or corporate rules; rules adopted by an organization
carpus	wrist
corpus	body
collaborate	to work or act jointly
corroborate	to confirm
courtesy	polite behaviour
courtesy	husband's right in dead wife's land
cynosure	one that attracts
sinecure	easy job
decedent	deceased (dead) person
dissident	one who disagrees
depository	one who receives a deposit
depository	place where something is deposited
disseminate	to spread widely
dissimilate	to make or become dissimilar
dissimulate	to hide under a false appearance
engross	to prepare a text; to purchase in quantity; to absorb full attention
in gross	existing independently; in a large quantity or sum
forego	to precede
forgo	to give up
furlong	one-eighth of a mile
furlough	leave of absence

incredibility	unbelievable
incredulity	disbelief
in jure	according to law
injure	to harm
interpellate	to question formally
interpolate	to insert words in a text
lumbar	relating to vertebrae of the lower back
lumber	timber ready for use (n); to move clumsily (v)
malfeasance	wrongful conduct
misfeasance	improper performance of a legal act
non-feasance	failure to do what ought to be done
mesalliance	a poor marriage
misalliance	an improper alliance
misogamy	hatred of marriage
misogyny	hatred of women
none	not any; nothing
nun	woman of a religious order
ode	a lyrical poem
odd	unconventional; strange; (way of behaviour); a number not divisible by two
owed	obligated to
official	authenticated; authorized
officious	volunteering one's services where neither asked nor needed
opposite	contrary; set against something that is at the other end or side
apposite	appropriate; relevant
ordinance	authoritative decree or director
ordnance	military supplies, weapons, ammunition, etc.
overseas	beyond or across the sea; foreign
oversees	surveys; supervises
packed	crammed; wrapped
pact	an agreement; accord
pail	bucket
pale	yellowish, deficient in colour
paltry	inferior; trivial; small
poultry	domestic fowls (birds)
paced	covered at a walk; measure by pacing
paste	adhesive material; a kind of dough
parameter	an arbitrary constant whose value characterises a member of a system; a factor
perimeter	boundary; outer limits
parcel	package; unit (as of land)
partial	biased; not the whole
parlay	to increase or otherwise transform into something of much greater value
parley	to confer; to discuss terms with an enemy
parol	word of mouth (parol evidence)

11.4 ■ Objective English

parole	conditional release of a prisoner
payroll	salary or wages register
parson	a clergyman
person	an individual human being
patience	the ability to bear pains, trials or delays without complaint
patients	individuals awaiting or under medical care
pause	a temporary stop
paws	feet of animals
peace	a state of tranquility or quiet; freedom from war
piece	a part of a whole
peak	summit; a pointed or projected part; highest level
peek	a brief look; glance
peal	to ring (as a bell)
peel	to strip off an outer layer (as peeling an orange)
pedal	to operate a foot lever (cycle pedal)
peddle	to sell or offer to sell wares carried from place to place
peer	person of equal standing with another
pier	a supporting structure, as for adjacent ends of two bridge spans
pencil	a writing instrument
pensile	suspended
pendant	something suspended, as an ornament
pendent	supported from above; suspended
presentiment	premonition or prejudgement
presentment	offering of something to be dealt with
perpetrate	to bring about; to commit
perpetuate	to cause to last indefinitely
persecute	to harass
prosecute	to follow to the end; to institute and carry on legal proceedings
personal	relating to a person; private
personnel	member of an office force, labour or staff
perspective	outlook; vista, view
prospective	likely to happen; expected
partition	division; something that divides; an internal dividing wall
petition	an earnest request; entreaty
piety	quality or state of being pious
pity	compassion
pistil	ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant or flower
pistol	a small fire arm
plum	a fruit
plumb	straight down or up
plain	an extensive area of level or rolling treeless country
plane	an airplane; a flat or level surface
pole	a rod

poll	casting or recording of votes
poplar	a kind of tree
popular	well-known
populace	the common people
populous	densely populated
praise	an expression of approval
prays	entreats; request
preys	seizes and devours; commit violence
procede	to surpass in rank; come ahead
proceed	to continue; to advance
precedence	the fact of preceding in time; priority
precedents	adjudged cases or decision considered as authority for similar cases later
precis	concise summary of essential points
precise	minutely exact
premise	something taken for granted
promise	a pledge
prescribe	to lay down as a guide, direction or rule of action
proscribe	to condemn or forbid as harmful; prohibit
pretest	a preliminary test
pretext	an excuse; an action that cloaks the real intention or state of affairs
preview	advance view
purview	part or scope of a statute
prince	male member of a royal family
princess	a king's daughter
prophecy	a prediction
prophesy	to foretell
prostate	a gland in male
prostrate	stretched out with face on ground, prone
purpose	to intend
propose	to suggest; to set forth
quiet	tranquility; calm
quit	to cease
quite	wholly; to a considerable extent; rather
rain	to fall as water; to pour down
rein	to check or stop
reign	to rule
rack	to cause to suffer, torture, shelf
wrack	to ruin utterly; to destroy
radish	a vegetable
reddish	somewhat red
racket	clamour, criminal network
racquet	a lightweight implement used in games
raid	hostile or predatory incursion

11.6 ■ Objective English

rayed	shone in or on; radiated
raise	elevate; build
rays	beams of light
raze	to destroy to the ground (razor)
recession	ceding back; withdrawn
recision	cancellation
recission	bringing to an end
recede	to withdraw; to recoil
receed	to cede again
recover	to obtain a right
re-cover	to cover again
refuse	to decline (verb)
refuse	waste (noun)
release	to give up; to free
re-lease	to lease again
saver	one who saves
savour	the taste or smell of something
scam	a scandal
scan	to examine closely
scrip	paper currency or token issued for temporary use (share certificates)
script	something written; text; manuscript
shear	to cut as hair or wool
sheer	to deviate from a course (verb); complete or absolute; transparent and see-through
sewage	refuse or waste matter
sewer	pipelines to carry off waste matter
sewerage	a system of sewers
side	lateral
sighed	uttered a sigh
site	a place
simulate	to copy; represent
stimulate	to excite to activity or growth; arouse
slay	to kill
sleigh	a sled; vehicle used on snow
sleight	dexterity; stratagem
slight	slim; frail, meagre
smooth	to make things more agreeable; to palliate
soothe	to calm
soar	to rise to heights; to glide
sore	painful; wound type
soared	rose
sword	a weapon with a long blade
spacious	roomy
specious	having a false look of truth or genuineness

stair	any one step of a series for ascending or descending from one level to another
stare	a fixed look
statue	sculpture
statute	law or rule
straight	direct; uninterrupted; upright
strait	narrow; constricted
stricture	a hostile criticism; a narrowing or restriction
structure	building
suite	a set of rooms
suit	a set of garments
summary	quickly executed, brief
summery	fit for summer; or like summer
tail	rear appendage
tale	story
team	to yoke with or join a team
teem	to abound; to become filled to overflowing
tear	to separate parts of or pull apart by force; a saline drop emanating from the eye
tier	a row; a layer of articles
tare	a deduction from the gross weight to allow for weight of container
tenant	leasee; occupant
tenet	a principle; belief; doctrine held to be true
tenor	the highest natural male singing voice
tenure	act of holding; period
troop	a group of soldiers
troupe	a group of theatrical performers
vacation	period for rest or holiday
vocation	the work in which one is regularly employed
avocation	hobby
vain	conceited; worthless; futile
vane	device showing wind direction
vein	a narrow channel; blood vessel
vary	to change; to deviate
very	exceedingly
veracious	truthful
voracious	greedy in eating
veracity	truthfulness
voracity	the state of being voracious
vial	a small vessel for liquids
vile	evil, foul
viola	stringed musical instrument
vertex	the highest point of something
vortex	a whirling mass of fluid; something resembling a whirlpool
vice	a moral fault or failing

11.8 ■ Objective English

vise	a tool with tight-holding jaws
vicious	mean; violent; fierce
viscous	sticky; vicid
waist	the narrowed part of the body
waste	rejected material; garbage
waive	to relinquish voluntarily, to strike off
wave	a disturbance in the sea water (sea waves); moving one's hand (to wave at somebody)

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) mathemetics | (b) concealment | (c) challenge | (d) erroneously |

Answers

- (b) The word 'auxiliary' has only one 'l'.
- (d) It should be spelt 'fulfilled'
- (a) It should be spelt with 's'; 'occasion'
- (c) The correct spelling is 'manageable'
- (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) acquaintance | (b) acquantance | (c) acquaintance | (d) acquentence |
| 2. (a) accomodate | (b) acommodate | (c) accommodate | (d) acomodate |
| 3. (a) occurred | (b) ocurring | (c) occurrd | (d) occurrd |
| 4. (a) erroneously | (b) erroneusly | (c) erroneously | (d) erroneosly |
| 5. (a) demmurage | (b) demurrage | (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

<i>Prefix</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
Contra-	against	contrary, contradictory
Poly-	many	polygamous, polytheism,
Post-	after	post-operative, postpone, post-mortem
Super-	above	supermarket, superimpose
In/Im/Il	not	impossible, illegal, invalid, illegal,
Ir/Un	not	irrelevant, undesirable
Tele-	distance	telephone, telepathy, telefax
Hydro-	water	hydroscope, hydro-electric
Mono-	single	monopoly, monogamous
<i>Suffixes</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Usage</i>
-ious	full of	rebellious, religious
-ary	relating to	elementary, rudimentary
-cede	go	precede, secede
-gamous	marriage	polygamous, monogamous
-ject	throw	reject, eject, project
-ment	result	settlement, statement

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 /e/, write ie (except after c, in which case write ei).

After other consonants

relief, yield, grief

chief, niece, field

After 'c

receive, perceive, deceive

conceit, ceiling, conceive

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. If 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,

study + ing = studying

hurry + ing = 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.

Long vowel sound

shine, shined, shining

hope, hoped, hoping

plane, planed, planing

Short vowel sound

shin, shinned, shinning

hop, hopped, hopping

plan, planned, planning

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

Note: the following words and their plurals

mother-in-law—mothers-in-law

brother-in-law—brothers-in-law

sister-in-law—sisters-in-law

While making plurals of such words, /s/ is not added to ‘law’ (not *mother-in-laws*).

(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 additions. As in goodself—goodselves; 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

accidentally

accommodation

accordance

acknowledge

address

adjournment

adequately

adolescent

advertisement

agreeable

alleviate

allotted

amateur

amelioration

antagonism

anticipated

apparent

apparatus

appropriate

archive

arithmetic

ascertain

assassination

attacked

attendance

audience

awkward

bargain

battery

beautiful

beginning

beneficial

benefited

breath

breathe

brilliant

bureaucracy

carefully

catalogue
 category
 challenge
 circumstances
 column
 committee
 compare
 competent
 competition
 complementary
 commissioner
 concealment
 conciliation
 condemn
 condemned
 controlled
 controversial
 convenient
 consignment
 consistent
 courtesy
 correspondence
 correspondent
 criticised
 curiosity

 dealt
 defendant
 definitely
 definition
 demurrage
 demor
 denote
 denoting
 depreciation
 depression
 description
 diaphragm
 diarrhoea
 dinner
 dining
 disappointment
 disease
 discrepancy
 dissatisfy

 efficiency
 eighth
 eligible
 embarrassed
 entanglement

entrance
 enumeration
 envelope
 environment
 equipment
 equipped
 erroneously
 especially
 exaggerate
 excellent
 expense
 experience
 explain
 explanation
 excel
 extent
 extension

 familiar
 familiarity
 famine
 fascinate
 fascination
 fascist
 financial
 financially
 foreseen
 forfeit
 fulfill
 fulfilled

 gazette
 gazetted
 genuine
 genuinely
 governor
 guarantee
 guaranteed

 happen
 happening
 height
 heighten
 harmony
 hierarchy
 honour
 honorary
 honourable
 humorous
 humidity

illogical
 imaginary
 immediately
 immense
 inadvertent
 inadvertently
 inadequate
 inadaptable
 inadmissible
 inalienable
 inappeasable
 independent
 indispensable
 influence
 inoculate
 intelligent
 interruption
 installed
 instalment
 increase
 increment
 invariably
 irritation
 irritant
 irrevocable
 itinerant
 itinerary

 jealous
 jeopardy
 jubilee
 judicious
 jurisdiction
 judgement
 juvenile
 juxtaposition

 knowledge
 kindergarten
 knock

 leisurely
 liberate
 licence
 literacy
 lounge
 lousiness
 lustre
 lustrously
 luxury

luxuriously
 lymph

 manageable
 machinery
 maintain
 maintenance
 magnificent
 manoeuvre
 mathematics
 mileage
 missile
 mortgage
 mysterious

 necessary
 nuclear
 nuisance
 notified
 nullified
 occasion
 occasional
 occurring
 occurred
 omission
 omitted
 opportunity
 oppressed
 optimistic

 parallel
 paroled
 particularly
 passenger
 peculiarity
 performance
 permanent
 permissible
 pleasant
 politician
 pollution
 possession
 plaintiff
 politeness
 privilege
 procedure
 proceed
 pronunciation
 propaganda
 psychology

questionnaire
 quantum
 quarantine
 quotient

 receive
 receipt
 recognised
 recommendation
 rehearsal
 repeat
 repetition
 refer
 referring
 referred
 recuperate
 regenerate
 realignment
 relinquish
 remnant
 remedy
 remedial
 repair
 reparable
 repercuss
 repercussion
 replenish
 reprehend
 reprieve
 requisite
 reservoir
 resigned
 rehabilitate
 reinstate
 reinforced
 reiterate
 rhyme
 rhythm
 rhythmically
 rudiment
 rupture

 sandwich
 satellite
 scarcity
 schedule
 separate
 sergeant
 session
 souvenir
 strategy

12.6 ■ Objective English

summon
stubbornness
suburban
succeed
supercede
superintendent
summarised
skill
skilful
skilled

technical
technique
tendency
traffic
tariff
truly
twelfth
tyranny
tuition
tutor

unanimous
unanimously
unprecedented
unsolicited
undoubtedly
until
usually

vacancy
vacant
vacuum

visibility
vicissitude
vault
verbatim
versatile
virtue
virtually
vocation
vacation
vociferate
voyage

welcome
warrant
width
wrapped
wrestle
wretchedness

xerox

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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) assend (e) all correct
4. (a) decency (b) promoter (c) defidency (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) decieve (b) relieve (c) believe (d) belief (e) all correct
8. (a) procured (b) restor (c) terminate (d) formation (e) all correct
9. (a) pronounse (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) controvarcial (e) all correct
16. (a) percieve (b) receive (c) concieve (d) belief (e) all correct
17. (a) comperable (b) turmoil (c) woollen (d) hoist (e) all correct
18. (a) occurred (b) ocurred (c) terminate (d) assurance (e) all correct
19. (a) ensured (b) sincerity (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) hienious (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) couragious (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) licquidity (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) collaje (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) upportunity (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) wisdom (b) instantly (c) assumption (d) restricted (e) all correct
 39. (a) enhance (b) assumption (c) vehical (d) prisoner (e) all correct
 40. (a) reclive (b) severe (c) beautifully (d) governor (e) all correct
 41. (a) grammer (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) feathors (c) teachers (d) features (e) all correct
 44. (a) obseve (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. (e) 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) CONDIUT (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) NAVIJATION (b) NAVIGATION (c) NAVITATION (d) NEVIGATION
 8. (a) SUGAST (b) SUJEST (c) SUGGEST (d) SUGGAST
 9. (a) HAABITS (b) HABITS (c) HABBITS (d) HABITTS
 10. (a) TERRER (b) TEROR (c) TERROR (d) TEEROR
 11. (a) NECTAR (b) NECTOR (c) NACTOR (d) NACTAR
 12. (a) REHYTHEM (b) RHYTHM (c) RHYTHEM (d) RHYTHOM

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 13. (a) FAVOURITE | (b) FAVOURET | (c) FAVORETE | (d) FAVOURIET |
| 14. (a) CANINE | (b) CANNINNE | (c) CANNINE | (d) CANINEE |
| 15. (a) INTELECT | (b) INTELLECT | (c) INTILLECT | (d) INTELICTE |
| 16. (a) CINVECTION | (b) CONVICTION | (c) CONVICSHUN | (d) CONVICTOIN |
| 17. (a) AGREEMENT | (b) AGREMENT | (c) AGGREMENT | (d) AGREMINT |
| 18. (a) JOVIAL | (b) JOVEAL | (c) JOVIEL | (d) JOIVEL |
| 19. (a) ARBETRARY | (b) ARBITRARY | (c) ARBETRORY | (d) ARBITRORY |
| 20. (a) GRAGARIOUS | (b) GREGARIOUS | (c) GRAGERIOUS | (d) GRIGAREOUS |
| 21. (a) INTRENSIC | (b) INTRINSIC | (c) ENTRENSIC | (d) ENTRINSEC |
| 22. (a) VIOLENCE | (b) VOILENCE | (c) VOLENCY | (d) VIOLANCE |
| 23. (a) CRICKETCISM | (b) CRITICISM | (c) CRETECISM | (d) CRITECESM |
| 24. (a) HUMORROUS | (b) HOMOROUS | (c) HUMOUROUS | (d) HUMOROUS |
| 25. (a) DEMCRATEC | (b) DOMOCRATIC | (c) DEMECROTIC | (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)

MOCK TESTS

TEST I

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) almighty | (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) disappoint |
| 7. (a) autumn | (b) condemn | (c) augmanted | (d) subsequent |
| 8. (a) potential | (b) influential | (c) documanted | (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) historichel | (d) elementary |
| 12. (a) harassed | (b) diagnose | (c) colleigue | (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) accomodate | (b) acommodate | (c) accommodate | (d) accomodat |
| 2. (a) professer | (b) proffessor | (c) profesor | (d) professor |
| 3. (a) vegeterian | (b) vegetarian | (c) vegetarean | (d) vegetarean |
| 4. (a) immense | (b) imence | (c) immense | (d) immenze |
| 5. (a) symetrical | (b) symmetrical | (c) symatrical | (d) symmatrical |
| 6. (a) privilege | (b) privilege | (c) previlage | (d) privelage |
| 7. (a) disapoint | (b) disappoint | (c) desappoint | (d) disappoent |
| 8. (a) supersede | (b) superseed | (c) supercede | (d) supperssed |
| 9. (a) occurence | (b) occurance | (c) occurrence | (d) occurrance |
| 10. (a) ocasional | (b) occasional | (c) occassional | (d) occasseol |

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

- Sliders **travel**/(a) along a **thin** film/(b) of water **located**/(c) on the bottom of the **glaceir**/(d).
- His **removal**/(a) from office is to be in **accordance**/(b) with **procedure**/(c) prescribed in Article 61 of the **Constitusion**/(d).
- It's important **purpose** is to/(a) evolve high **standards**/(b) to **strengthen** the institution/(c) of Parliamentary **Democracy**/(d).
- After **assigning** duties/(a) and **granting** authority/(b), one more **relationship**/(c) becomes **necessary**/(d).
- Behaviorol** range refers/(a) to a leader's normal range/(b) of **personality** and values **exhibited**/(c) in **leadership** roles/(d).
- If the **pesticide**/(a) is highly **toxic**, this section must/(b) inform **physicians** of the proper/(c) treatment for **poitioning**/(d).
- Emergency** first aid/(a) **measures** must be stated on the label/(b) however, **antidotes** are not always in keeping/(c) with current medical **recomendations**/(d).
- 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).
- A **company** must never allow/(a) the **distribution** of high dividend/(b) to be funded by **borrowing** money/(c) and **worrsening** its debt-equity ratio/(d).
- Metro in **Germany**/(a) is a **participant** in the 'Payback,'/(b) loyalty program **administered**/(c) by the company **Loyalty** Partners/(d).
- A number of **factors**/(a) help to **determine** the economic/(b) and **sporting** legacy/(c) of hosting an **Oilympic** Games/(d).
- 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).
- The demand for the product is **variable**/(a) and is affected by temperature, **droughth**/(b) cheaper **foreign** competition./(c) **fashion**, among other things/(d).
- Citrus fruits are not only **delicious**/(a) and **refreshing** but also they provide/(b) **vitamins**, minerals/(c) and many other **substances**/(d).
- High growth in Sector cannot be **brought** in/(a) by micro level **initiatives** alone/(b) without providing them necessary **infrastructure**/(c) and **loggistical** inputs/(d).
- Sophisticated** video games/(a) and other multimedia computer **entertainment**/(b) are increasingly using **television**/(c) and cinema film and **techniques**/(d).
- Earthquake **magnitiude** or amount/(a) of energy **released** is determined/(b) by use of a Seismograph, and **instrument**/(c) that continuously records ground **vibrations**/(d).
- The Indian **entretainment**/(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. **Fragile** 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 **recieved**/(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 **bufer**/(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 **disriptions**/(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 **inovative** 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 **tourisum** 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 **emitts** 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 **categaries**/(b) of specified **equipment** needed/(c) for road **construction** and tunnel boring machines/(d).
39. Industrial growth, **mesasured**/(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 **tremendus** pressure/(c) due to **haphazard** economic development/(d).
41. Governments are **repeatedly** warned/(a) by international **bearers**/(b) of fiscal standards not to give **guarantes** 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. **Concesional** excise duty structure/(a) for taxis **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 **afot**/(c) to **minimize** them/(d).

46. The **widening** gap between demand and supply/(a) of housing units **resulting**/(b) from **inadequat** 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 **adminstration**/(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 **yeild**/(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 **husbendry** sector/(c) to adopt skilled **practices**/(d).
56. Agricultural **credit** plays an important role/(a) in improving agricultural **production**/(b) and **productivity**/ (c) and **metigating** distress of farmers/(d).
57. **Moderation** in the growth/(a) of credit was also **associated**/(b) with a period which **witnesed** a decline in the ratio of profit after tax/(c) to sales for the listed **manufacturing** companies/(d).
58. A vibrant **agrerian** 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) **excavasion**, 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 **acumulated** losses/(d)
61. The sector has **cupacity**/(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) up gradation of port **infrastructure**/(b) are important to **increase** the productivity and/(c) **effeciency** 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 **endawments**/(d).
66. A **preliminary** market demand assessment/(a) study has been carried out and **preparation**/(b) of a Detailed **Feasiblity** Report/(c) has been **initiated**/(d).
67. The rate of **levy**/(a) of development **surchage**/(b) was **revised** from 2 per cent to 5 per cent/(c) in the case of all **traffic**/(d).
68. A **liberal**/(a) policy **regim** 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 **chellange** in terms of creation and/(c) **maintenance** of minimum level of infrastructure and services/(d).
70. The **negotiasions** 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 **enlighthened** 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/(a) by a **favourable** exchange rate, cheap credit/(b) and **relatively** low wages/(c) which helped to gain **competitive** advantage/(d).
74. That apart, with regard to **frontier** areas/(a) India is well placed to take **advantage**/(b) of its vast **diaspora**/(c) to jump-start its R&D **efforts**/(d).
75. Classic **literature** exposes students/(a) young and old to **moral**/(b) and social issues in the various styles, **themes**/(c) and voices of the great **authors** of the past/(d).
76. Until we all get **serious** and resolve/(a) to make our planet a better place to live in, **humanity**/(b) stands amidst grave danger of **perishing**/(c) and being **destroyed**/(d).
77. **Ethanol** can be produced from/(a) any **biological** feed stocks that contain/(b) **appreciable** amounts of sugar or materials that can be **converted**/(c) into sugar such as **starche**/(d).
78. **Hydrogen** is light and tends to leak out/(a) of **containment** areas/(b) it is highly **combustible**/(c) but no more than **gasoline**/(d).
79. Printer **kartridges** can be/(a) **remanufactured** or/(b) **refilled** and kept working at a lower cost/(c) than their new **counterparts**/(d).
80. The **emissions** of greenhouse gases, such as/(a) carbon dioxide, are leading to higher **temperatures**/(b) all over the world, but these are **observed**/(c) in an irregular manner across the **continents**/(d).
81. Major chemicals **undergo**/(a) several stages of **processing**/(b) to be **converted**/(c) into **downstream** chemicals/(d).
82. A good **transport** system/(a) performing in **logistics** activities/(b) brings benefits not only to **service** quality/(c) but also to company **competitiveness**/(d).
83. They have **confirmed** the presence/(a) of *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* in the North and Central **Pacific**/(b) with the highest **abundance** in inshore waters/(c) particularly in or near large **harbors**/(d).
84. It **revolutionized** communication/(a) in a previously **inconceivable** way/(b) provided consumers with a product of **unprecedented** value/(c) and created an **entirely** new market/(d).
85. The one about the sand **boas**' two heads/(a) obviously exists because the short, **stumpy** tail/(b) of this snake looks **remarkably** like the head/(c) an effective device to fool **predators**/(d).
86. He becomes **ubiquitous**/(a) all **pervasive**, sometimes sneaking/(b) even into **hermetically**/(c) sealed **chambers**/(d).
87. You **disengage** from/(a) the grandness of creation and **implode**/(b) into the holographic **illusions**/(c) humans have come to call **reality**/(d).
88. Experience shows that man values his **possessions**/(a) even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for **perpetuation**/(b) and survival of his **descendants**/(c) even after his body is reduced to **ashes**/(d).
89. An **alarmingly** high level/(a) of **contamination** considering that Maharashtra/(b) is one of the more **developed** states/(c) in India and it may be **higher** in other states/(d).
90. He **promised**/(a) to punish the **clique** of courtiers/(b) who had **poisoned** his mind/(c) against his **favorite** minister/(d).
91. He left the **bulk**/(a) of his **fortune**, amounting to about £ 1, 75, 000/(b) to a trust fund **administered**/(c) by Swedish and Norwegian **trustees**/(d).
92. **Fortunately** it is yet/(a) only through **fantasy** that we can see/(b) what the destruction of the **scholarly**/(c) and **scientific** disciplines would mean to mankind/(d).
93. He **provokes** the other jackdaws continually/(a) if the female jackdaw is looking on and he **purposefully**/(b) becomes **emboriled** in conflicts with/(c) otherwise deeply respected **superior**/(d).
94. Today, the **inventions** of the scenario-writer/(a) go out from Los Angeles **across** the whole world/(b), countless **audiences** soak passively/(c) in the tepid bath of **nonsense**/(d).
95. A little **tarsier**-like/(a) **creature** began to use/(b) its hand and became **inquisitive**/(c) the long trail of **evolution** towards man began/(d).
96. Explanations for the **epidemic** range/(a) from a **cyclic** change/(b) in the environment to a **baffling**/(c) form of tree **cancer**/(d).
97. In our **approach** to life/(a) be it **pragmatic** or otherwise, a basic fact/(b), that **confronts** us squarely/(c) and **unmistakably** is the desire for peace, security and happiness/(d).
98. **According** to the research finding of a team/(a) of American **scientists**/(b), published recently, the sea **waves** contain as much energy/(c) as the world is **consuming** at present/(d).

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 **snials** 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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Logic-based English Language Tests

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

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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 (Q) that a wide gulf separates
 (R) a modern woman enjoys (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

13.4 ■ Objective English

- (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 (Q) he is also the victim
(R) who is unemployed, is (S) not only the object of self-pity
6. and a danger to the society.
(a) PQSR (b) SRPQ (c) RSQP (d) SPRQ
5. 1. In every country, children
(P) regarding their proper development because (Q) great care is taken
(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-II

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 (Q) a time when each family
(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 (Q) speak the truth
(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 (Q) which had one leg missing
(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 (Q) reported mass looting
(R) reports of violence were flooding in (S) while police dispatches
(a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) SQRP (d) RSQP
5. It would
(P) appear from the statement (Q) about the policy of the management
(R) in dealing with the strike (S) that he was quite in the dark
(a) RPSQ (b) PSQR (c) RQPS (d) PRSQ

Answers

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (b)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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) PQRS
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) QSRP
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) SQRP (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) PQRS (c) QSPR (d) PQRS (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

13.6 ■ Objective English

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) RSPQ
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) QSPR (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) are provided with tall chimneys (Q) high up into the air
(R) which carry smoke and waste gases (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) PQRS (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) QRSP (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) QRPS (c) QPRS (d) RPSQ (e) SRPQ
35. (P) and his successor and son-in-law Shamsu'd-Din- Iitutmish
(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) SPQR (d) SRPQ (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) QSPR
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. (e) 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. (e) 39. (a) 40. (e) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (e) 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

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
 6. and enhance its quality.
 (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
 6. to reach 855 billion units
 (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
 6. in urban areas
 (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,
 6. can often be spotty
 (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. (R) disclose the pattern linking
 (P) how people live and what they eat (S) all over the world
 (Q) who are measuring the incidence of heart attacks 6. With the number of heart attacks they have.
 (A) QSRP (B) PSRQ (C) RQPS (D) SPRQ

2. 1. 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 the last century
 (S) 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. 1. 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. 1. 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) RPSQ (D) SQPR
5. 1. 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) RPQS (D) SQPR
6. 1. 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) SQPR
7. 1. 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
 (S) to create awareness among people
 6. to enable the blind to see again
 (A) SRPQ (B) PQRS (C) PRSQ (D) RPSQ
8. 1. 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. 1. 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) PQSR (C) PQRS (D) PRQS
10. 1. 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) QSPR
11. 1. 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. 1. 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
 6. since January, 2010.
 (A) QSPR (B) PRSQ (C) PSRQ (D) QSRP
13. 1. 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. 1. 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) RPSQ (C) SPQR (D) PSRQ
15. 1. When we won the State championship,
 (P) They embraced and congratulated each other
 (Q) the team captain jumped for joy,

13.12 ■ Objective English

- (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) So he rented the latest spy thriller
(R) and to his surprise he enjoyed it very much
(S) he decided to try something different yesterday
6. he rented another thriller today.
(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. theSomnathpur 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
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
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
- (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) RSQP
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) server her a drink and some biscuits
6. and make her feel at home.
(A) QRPS (B) PRSQ (C) RPQS (D) SQPR
- [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) RSPQ
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) PQRS (C) QPRS (D) RPSQ
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]
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) SQRP (B) RPQS (C) PRQS (D) QRSP

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
(R) and represent, in miniature,
(S) area of Indian society
6. a wealth of human experience.
(A) PRQS (B) QSPR (C) RPSQ (D) SQPR
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
- [SSC Delhi Police & CAPFs SI Exam 2012]**
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) Q P R S (B) R S P Q (C) O S Q R (D) Q S R P
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) Q P R S (B) P Q R S (C) R Q P S (D) Q R S P
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) They then set up a special new form of government
(S) No one would walk on two legs like the farm
6. Things went well for a time after that.
(A) S R P Q (B) Q S P R (C) P S R Q (D) R Q S P
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 Q P R (B) P S Q R (C) Q S R P (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 P R S (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

13.14 ■ Objective English

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 Huarco flowing from the Misiu 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 R Q (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
 with the tips of my fingers
 (Q) To the right of the oranges was a bunch of carrots that
 had begun to sprout points, spikes and tendrils
 (R) Near the carrots was a net bag of onions
 (S) Next to a shriveled, white coated lemon were two
 oranges covered with blue fuzz
 6. Each onion had sent curling shoots through the net until
 the whole thing resembled a mass of green spaghetti.
 (A) SQPR (B) QSRP (C) PRSQ (D) RSQP

13.16 ■ Objective English

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) QRPS (B) RPQS (C) QPRS (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 years.
6. And they are infected for years without knowing it and transmit the disease to others.
(A) QPRS (B) PSQR (C) RSQP (D) SRPQ
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) QPSR (B) PQSR (C) RSQP (D) SQRP
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) SRPQ
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) RPQS (b) QSRP (c) SRPQ (d) QRSP
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) PQSR (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) RQSP (b) SRPQ (c) RSPQ (d) QSPR
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) QRPS (b) PRSQ (c) RPQS (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 R Q 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 Mr Soames 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) P R 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 R Q S
82. S1 The lions used to be widely distributed in Africa and Asia.
 S6 No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
 P There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.
 Q Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers.
 R Today they are a relatively rare species.
 S If the species survives at all, it will be only in national parks.
 The proper sequence should be:
 (A) R S Q P (B) S Q R P (C) R Q S P (D) S R P Q
83. S1 The woman who lives a normal life is able to check the swelling conceit and egotism of her men folk simply because her outlook is so different.
 S6 And both ranges of interest make her what only fools deny her to be, namely, essentially practical; her eye is steadily fixed on the concrete thing, and she mistrusts that chasing of the wild goose which is one of the chief pastimes and delights of man.
 P She is primarily concerned with little ordinary things, the minutiae of talk and behaviour for example, on the one hand, and with very big ones, the colossal elementary facts of life, such as birth, mating and death on the other.
 Q The first are personal and particular; whereas the second, those enormous facts about life which women are never allowed to lose sight of, are of course, universal, meaning just as much in the Fiji Islands as they do here.

[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 water in little bubbles 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) PQRS (B) QPRS (C) SQRP (D) QRSP

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.

P It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption.

Q These enormous creatures of the sea are the largest remaining animals in the world.

R When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down.

S To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided it with a thick covering of fat called blubber.

The proper sequence should be:

(A) PSRQ (B) QSRP (C) PRQS (D) RPQS

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) RQPS

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) PQRS (B) QSPR (C) PRSQ (D) SPRQ

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. **[SCRA Exam 2014]**

92. If you need help promptly and politely ask for attendants to help our customers who have instructions .

P

Q

R

S

The proper sequence should be

(A) SQPR

(B) QPSR

(C) QSRP

(D) SQRQ

93. He was so kind and generous that he not only made others do so but also helped them himself .

P

Q

R

S

The proper sequence should be

(A) PSRQ

(B) SPQR

(C) PRSQ

(D) QPRS

94. People at his dispensary went to him of all professions for medicine and treatment .

P

Q

R

S

The proper sequence should be

(A) QPRS

(B) RPQS

(C) RQSP

(D) QRPS

95. Little that he had been let down stood by all these years did he realize by a colleague whom he had .

P

Q

R

S

Proper sequence should be

(A) RPSQ

(B) RSQP

(C) QSRP

(D) QSPR

13.20 ■ Objective English

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 P Q R S

- (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 P Q R S

- (A) RQSP (B) QRPS
(C) RSQP (D) QPSR

98. This majestic mahogany table belongs to an old prince which has one leg missing who is now impoverished

but proud of his background .
P Q R
S

- (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 P Q R S

- (A) RSPQ (B) SPRQ
(C) SQRP (D) RSQP

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 P Q R S

- (A) RPSQ (B) PSQR
(C) RQPS (D) PRQS

[CDS Exam 2013]

101. It was true that the pet dog (P)/ would never sleep anywhere (Q)/ we once had (R)/ except on the sofa (S) The proper sequence should be

- (A) PQRS (B) SPQR (C) RPQS (D) PRQS

102. Recently containing memorable letters of Churchill (P)/ a book (Q)/ has been published/(R) by a reputed publisher (S) The proper sequence should be

- (A) QRPS (B) QPRS (C) PQRS (D) RPQS

103. As the situation has changed, since we last discussed this matter (P)/ it was best to contact you (Q)/it appeared to me (R)/ without losing time (S)

- The proper sequence should be
(A) PQRS (B) PRSQ (C) PRQS (D) SPRQ

104. After the awarding speeches the prizes given (P)/and (Q)/ had been delivered (R)/ I got up to address the gathering (S) The proper sequence should be

- (A) SRQP (B) SPOR (C) RSQP (D) RQPS

105. The management having agreed (P)/the workers called off the strike (Q)/to increase their wages (R)/and returned to work(S) The proper sequence should be

- (A) PQRS (B) PSRQ (C) PRQS (D) SPQR

106. All religions are to advance the cause of peace (P)/ in a holy partnership (Q)/justice and freedom (R)/bound together (S) The proper sequence should be

- (A) PQRS (B) PRQS (C) RPQS (D) PRSQ

107. The natives of the Caribbean regarded the papaya (P)/ because of its ability (Q)/as a magic tree (R)/to keep them healthy (S)

- The proper sequence should be
(A) PRSQ (B) PRQS (C) RPQS (D) RPSQ

108. The Indian woman wants in a male dominated society (P)/as an equal partner (Q)/and it is not too much to demand (R)/ her rightful place (S)

- The proper sequence should be
(A) SRPQ (B) RSQP (C) SQPR (D) QPSR

109. This is a letter by a young lady (P)/ who was lately wounded in a duel (Q)/ written passionately (R)/ wherein she laments the misfortune of a gentleman (S)

- The proper sequence should be
(A) SRPQ (B) RSQP (C) RPSQ (D) QPSR

110. It is for a man (P)/when he accompanies a lady (Q)/an accepted custom(R)/to open the door (S)

- The proper sequence should be
(A) PSQR (B) RPSQ (C) PSRQ (D) RPQS

111. We agreed with (P)/ the manner in which you said it (Q)/ but we objected to (R)/ what you said (S)

- (A) PSQR (B) SPQR (C) SPRQ (D) PSRQ

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) SQRP (D) PSRQ
113. He asked me would telephone him (P)/ as soon as I (Q)/ if I (R)/ reach home (S)
The proper sequence should be
(A) PSQR (B) QPRS (C) RPQS (D) SRQP
- [CDS Exam 2012]**
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 R Q S (B) P R S Q (C) Q P R S (D) Q S P R
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 R Q S (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 R Q 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
(S) the doors
The correct sequence should be
(A) R S Q P (B) P S Q R (C) S P Q R (D) R S P Q
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 P S R (B) P Q S R (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 R S (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) QRSP (B) QPSR (C) PQSR (D) PSRQ
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) PQRS (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) SRPQ (C) QPRS (D) QSRP

13.22 ■ Objective English

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

Directions: The first and last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer:

[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) PSRQ
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) PQSR
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) QSRP (C) SRPQ (D) RPQS
136. 1. Each one of us must realize
P For India and her people
Q Which has been the basis of our culture
R That the only future
S Is one of tolerance and cooperation
6. From age past.
(A) PSQR (B) RSQP (C) PRQS (D) RPSQ
137. 1. From the hill, where we were standing
P Lying to the west and to the north
Q And some rising considerably above the sand
R Some half buried
S We saw such a large number of tombs
6. That we could not count them.
(A) RQSP (B) SPRQ (C) RPSQ (D) SQPR

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:

[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

(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)

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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*.

- (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
- (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
- (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) ACEBD
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

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.
- Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
 (1) C (2) F (3) B (4) D (5) A
 - Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
 (1) F (2) C (3) D (4) B (5) A
 - Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
 (1) D (2) E (3) B (4) F (5) C
 - 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)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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) ABCD (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) DACB (c) CDBA (d) ADBC
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) CADB (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 co-operative 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.

- (B) Co-operative societies are based on the principles of cooperation, mutual help, democratic decision making, and open membership.
- (C) Cooperatives represented a new and alternative approach to organization as against proprietary firms, partnership firms, and joint stock companies which represent the dominant form of commercial organization.
- (D) The origins of the urban co-operative banking movement in India can be traced to the close of nineteenth century.
- (a) DCBA (b) BCDA (c) ABCD (d) CDAB
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) ABDC (b) BCAD (c) CADB (d) DCBA
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) BCDA (c) DABC (d) CBAD
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 SO₂ than burning coal.
- (C) There are several options for reducing SO₂ emissions, including using coal containing less sulfur, washing the coal, and using devices called scrubbers to chemically remove the SO₂ 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.

- (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) CADB (b) CABD (c) ABCD (d) DCAB
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) CDAB (c) DCAB (d) BDAC
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) ADCB (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) 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) ABCD (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) DACB
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.

- (C) Some companies have found that they can produce parts through the work cell part of the time while at other times the machines can be scheduled independently as if they were not in a work cell.
- (D) Machines can also work on parts not dedicated to that particular cell. If machines are too heavy to be mobile a pull system can be used so each machine can function as if it were in two or three cells.
- (a) BCAD (b) DCBA (c) ABCD (d) CDAB
42. (P) Earthquake magnitude or amount of energy released is determined by use of a Seismograph, and instrument that continuously records ground vibrations.
- (Q) A scale developed by a seismologist named Charles Richter mathematically adjusts the readings for the distance of the instrument from the epicenter. The Richter scale is logarithmic.
- (R) An increase of one magnitude signifies a 10-fold increase in ground motion or roughly an increase of 30 times the energy. A quake of magnitude 3 is the smallest normally felt by humans.
- (S) Thus, an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 releases 30 times more energy than one with a 6.5 magnitude, and approximately 900 times that of a 5.5 magnitude earthquake.
- (a) PQRS (b) QRSP (c) SQRP (d) RPQS (e) SRPQ
43. (A) In short, this venture is a matchmaking service to put like-minded scholars in contact.
- (B) Thus, this recently-developed website is a resource that a scholar can contribute to, make frequent use of, and tell the like-minded about.
- (C) *The Scholars' Network* allows its members to signal-in as much or as little detail as they wish—their current or future research plans, a conference paper, a dissertation or a major funded project.
- (D) The aim of this network is to keep the information reliable, up-to-date and in tune with members' interests. Other self-explanatory pages on the network would also help the users.
- (a) DABC (b) ABCD (c) BDCA (d) CDAB
44. (A) A spring shower in the forest washes leaves and falls through the trees to the forest floor below.
- (B) This ability is called buffering capacity, and without it, soils become more acidic. The ability of forest soils to resist, or buffer, acidity depends on the thickness and composition of the soil, as well as the type of bedrock beneath the forest floor.
- (C) Some trickles over the ground and runs into a stream, river, or lake, and some of the water soaks into the soil. That soil may neutralize some or all of the acidity of the acid rainwater.
- (D) Differences in soil buffering capacity are an important reason why some areas that receive acid rain show a lot of damage, while other areas that receive about the same amount of acid rain do not appear to be harmed at all.
- (a) DBCA (b) CABD (c) BADC (d) ACDB
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 post-graduate students and postdoctoral researchers on professional issues.
- (B) While in the teaching division, the Vice-president is charged with helping to promote English language and linguistics curricula in universities, colleges, and schools.
- (C) The Vice-president for research is charged with helping English language and linguistics researchers and teachers to support existing work and to promote inclusion of new topics in home institutions and conferences.
- (D) Each Vice-president is charged with promoting information-sharing and dissemination in a different division of the Society. There is a research division, a teaching division and a professional division.
- (a) BADC (b) CABD (c) DCBA (d) ABCD
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.
- (B) A language is a systematic means of communication by the use of sounds or conventional symbols.
- (C) It is a system for communicating ideas and feelings using sounds, gestures, signs or marks.
- (D) Thus, a language is the written and spoken methods of combining words to create meaning used by a particular group of people.
- (a) ABCD (b) DCBA (c) BACD (d) CDAB

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) CADB
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. (1) Greenhouse gases, atmospheric gases that exist to keep our planet warm and prevent warmer air from leaving our planet, are enhanced by industrial processes.

- (A) As this radiation heats the earth's surface, it escapes the earth in the form of long-wave radiation.
- (B) Long-wave radiation is a type of radiation that is much more difficult to pass through the atmosphere.
- (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 human activity such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation increases, greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are released into the air.
- (6) Greenhouse gases released 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) ACBD (b) CABD (c) CDAB (d) ADCB (e) ABCD
2. (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) One of the most influenced territories of warming has been our oceans.
- (C) Rising air temperatures affect the physical nature of our oceans.
- (D) As air temperatures rise, water becomes less dense and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below.
- (6) This is the basis for a chain effect that impacts all marine life that count on these nutrients for survival.
- (a) DACB (b) ADCB (c) BCDA (d) ABCD (e) CDAB
3. (1) 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) Algae, just like Phytoplankton, also use photosynthesis for nutrient fulfilment.
- (D) Similarly, algae, a plant that produces food for other marine life through photosynthesis, is vanishing due to ocean warming.
- (6) 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.
- (a) BCAD (b) CADB (c) ADCB (d) DBAC (e) CDAB
4. (1) 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.
- (6) Our environment is continuing on a circular path that may soon lead to chaos within a once naturally balanced environment.
- (a) ADBC (b) DABC (c) BCDA (d) ABCD (e) CDAB
5. (1) 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

- (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) CABD (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 has 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) CDBA (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) PQRS (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) ADBC (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) CDBA (c) BCDA (d) ACBD (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) CABD
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 conferences, 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) ABCD (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) ABCD (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) CDBA (d) ADBC (e) CADB
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.

- (D) That is, each person has to report to his superior how the work has been done and how authority has been used.
- (6) In this way, every person becomes accountable to top management.
- (a) DACB (b) DCBA (c) ABCD (d) CDBA (e) BCAD
20. (1) 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.
- (A) The Act operates subject to the provisions of Sections 31 and 32 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (B) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (C) This Section further provides that no one except the RBI or the Central Government can make or issue a promissory note expressed to be payable on demand or after a certain time.
- (D) Section 31 of the Reserve Bank of India Act provides that no person in India other than the Bank or as expressly authorized by this Act, or the Central Government shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand
- (6) Section 32 of the Reserve Bank of India Act makes issue of such bills or notes punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the instrument.
- (a) ABCD (b) ABDC (c) BADC (d) CDBA (e) DCAB
21. (1) Behavioral range refers to a leader's normal range of personality and values (outside of his/her IDF) exhibited in leadership roles.
- (A) A good example of this is a leader who prefers to delegate but encounters a situation in which he needs to provide extensive direction to new volunteers.
- (B) Or a leader who is generally very introverted being put into a situation where she needs to be overly extroverted.
- (C) Individual characteristics are relatively stable; however leaders can behave in ways inconsistent with their personality and values—working outside of their behavioral range.
- (D) Although being adaptable as a leader is often necessary, it also can be challenging and ultimately push us to our limits.
- (6) 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.
- (a) ACDB (b) ABCD (c) DABC (d) CABD (e) CDAB
22. (1) The label must tell you the type of hazard the product poses (corrosive, flammable, toxic, etc.) and how to avoid the hazard.
- (A) If a poisoning occurs, call your local emergency number or contact the Regional Poison Center for advice.
- (B) Be sure to provide label information to the treating medical personnel
- (C) If the pesticide is highly toxic, this section must inform physicians of the proper treatment for poisoning.
- (D) Whether or not the product is highly toxic, the label should also state what types of exposure require medical attention.
- (2) Emergency first aid measures must be stated on the label; however, antidotes are not always in keeping with current medical recommendations.
- (a) CDAB (b) ABCD (c) BCDA (d) ADBC (e) CABD
23. (1) Random, i.e. stochastic media access means that the transmitter stations are waiting with their own transmission until the transmission medium is free.
- (A) The transmitter stations recognize a data collision, because the recipients do not return an acknowledgement for reception.
- (B) The random access method provides the advantages of flexibility and fast response times when the network load is low; however, high network load causes repeated blocking of the lines.
- (C) If two transmitter stations happen to begin with transmission at the same time, the data is superimposed and destroyed.
- (D) 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) ABCD (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) AD BC (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) CD BA (b) AB DC (c) ABCD (d) DCBA (e) BDCA
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.
- (6) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (6) 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) BCAD
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).
- (6) 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.
- (a) DCAB (b) ADCB (c) DBCA (d) DABC (e) BCAD

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.
- Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
 - Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
 (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
 - 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.

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. (e) 24. (c) 25. (a)

Passage 6

26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c)

MOCK TESTS

TEST I

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.

- (C) The race for global dominance is an important one for an industry that's mostly saturated in the US.
 (D) A study showed that at one point, this largest sandwich chain surpassed the globally-renowned burger giant in terms of units by a very close margin.
 (a) CADB (b) ABCD (c) DCBA (d) BACD
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) ADBC
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.

- (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) CADB (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) B (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.

[SBI PO Exam 2011]

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.

[SBI Clerical Staff Exam 2000]

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.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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

14.32 ■ Objective English

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) R P Q S (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
- [ESE GAT Exam 2014]**
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 Q S 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.

The proper sequence should be:

(A) PQRS (B) RQPS (C) RSQP (D) QRPS

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) QRPS (B) RPSQ (C) SQPR (D) PRQS

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) RPSQ (C) PQSR (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

[CDS Exam 2013]

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.

14.34 ■ Objective English

- 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

[CDS Exam 2012]

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.

14.36 ■ Objective English

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) P S Q R (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 R Q (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?
- Software is eating the world but we are presented with an abundance of value being generated for consumers.
 - 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.
 - As per 'a news article, Telecom companies wish to curb Internet speed to 64 kbps in order to ensure fair usage.
 - 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.
 - 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?
- 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.
 - Commander Scott Kelly will be of particular interest to NASA scientists—his identical twin, Mack, stayed on Earth.
 - Every object in the Universe that has mass exerts gravitational pull, or force on every other mass.
 - That means scientists can compare the two and see exactly what sort of changes happen after a year in space.
 - 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?
- The authorities will soon make it difficult for so-called wilful defaulters from getting fresh equity or debt from the public.
 - Bad credit loans can offer a number of advantages that can make one's life easier.
 - The move will mark yet another offset by the Government to crack down on the problem of bad loans.
 - A wilful defaulter is a company or individual who borrowed money and has no intention of paying it back.
 - 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?
- Houses these days provide very limited space to develop such interests such as gardening or growing smaller farm animals.
 - 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.
 - After a lull of almost two years in the luxury residential sector, high-end developments are making a comeback in the city.
 - The country's most valuable property has been spurred by rising demand.
 - 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) (ii), (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) (ii), (iii), (v), (iv) (B) (ii), (v), (iii), (iv) (C) (ii), (ii), (iv), (iii) (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) (iv), (ii), (v), (iii) (D) (iv), (iii), (iv), (ii)
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.

[CLAT 2012]

75. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(A) G (B) H (C) E (D) D (E) C

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

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.

[CLAT 2012]

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, where as '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 'acid' is unpleasant or sharp, so both these words are nearly opposite to each other.

5. (A) Asinine (B) Furious (C) Fortunate (D) Ridiculous
 (1) A-D (2) A-B (3) A-C (4) B-C (5) B-D

Answers 'asinine' and 'ridiculous' are nearly similar in meaning, that is idiotic or foolish.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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.

1. (A) Transit (B) Unilocular (C) Permanent (D) Vulnerable
 (1) A-D (2) A-C (3) B-D (4) A-B (5) B-C
2. (A) Possessive (B) Dreadful (C) Secretive (D) Formidable
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) A-C (5) B-D
3. (A) Ambience (B) Convenient (C) Atmosphere (D) Degradation
 (1) A-C (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) B-D (5) B-D
4. (A) Submissive (B) Benevolent (C) Uninvolved (D) Uncharitable
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) B-D (4) C-D (5) A-D
5. (A) Gaiety (B) Carnage (C) Massacre (D) Invocation
 (1) B-D (2) A-D (3) C-D (4) B-C (5) A-C
6. (A) Desecrate (B) Describe (C) Damage (D) Descent
 (1) B-C (2) C-D (3) A-C (4) A-D (5) A-B
7. (A) Asinine (B) Profound (C) Intelligent (D) Cruel
 (1) B-C (2) B-D (3) A-C (4) A-B (5) A-D
8. (A) Vivacious (B) Weird (C) Rabid (D) Fanatical
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) B-D (4) C-D (5) A-C
9. (A) Feed (B) Avoid (C) Hoick (D) Eschew
 (1) B-D (2) A-B (3) A-C (4) A-D (5) C-D
10. (A) Stupendous (B) Calm (C) Livid (D) Pretentious
 (1) B-D (2) A-D (3) A-B (4) A-C (5) B-C
11. (A) Shambles (B) Flexible (C) Periodic (D) Organized
 (1) A-D (2) B-C (3) A-C (4) C-D (5) A-B
12. (A) Prophetic (B) Strange (C) Poor (D) Sterling
 (1) A-B (2) C-D (3) B-D (4) A-D (5) B-C
13. (A) Plunge (B) Grouch (C) Grumble (D) Despite
 (1) A-B (2) A-C (3) A-D (4) B-C (5) B-D
14. (A) Prosaic (B) Interesting (C) Stupid (D) Marathon
 (1) A-C (2) B-C (3) B-D (4) C-D (5) A-B
15. (A) Debility (B) Strength (C) Prosperity (D) Sociability
 (1) A-C (2) A-B (3) B-D (4) B-C (5) A-D
16. (A) Enormous (B) Malign (C) Absorb (D) Slander
 (1) A-C (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) B-D (5) A-D
17. (A) Diminutive (B) Intelligent (C) Large (D) Prolific
 (1) B-D (2) B-C (3) A-C (4) A-B (5) C-D
18. (A) Recluse (B) Pandemic (C) Transparent (D) Opaque
 (1) A-B (2) C-D (3) A-C (4) A-D (5) B-D
19. (A) Eudemonia (B) Extol (C) Eulogise (D) Enhemmerise
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) B-D (4) A-D (5) C-D

20. (A) Audacious (B) Venturous (C) Abstruse (D) Silent
 (1) A-C (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) A-B (5) B-D
21. (A) Exaggeration (B) Reiteration (C) Imagination (D) Reception
 (1) A-D (2) B-D (3) C-D (4) B-C (5) A-B
22. (A) Concentration (B) Dissociation (C) Distraction (D) Deliberation
 (1) A-D (2) B-C (3) A-C (4) C-D (5) D-B
23. (A) Expanded (B) Proclaimed (C) Shrunk (D) Facilitated
 (1) A-D (2) B-D (3) C-D (4) A-B (5) A-C
24. (A) Interminable (B) Long (C) Endless (D) Interfering
 (1) A-C (2) B-C (3) D-C (4) A-B (5) B-D
25. (A) Surfaced (B) Nurtured (C) Created (D) Developed
 (1) B-A (2) B-C (3) C-A (4) C-D (5) B-D
26. (A) Cutting (B) Establishing (C) Transferring (D) Pruning
 (1) A-B (2) C-D (3) B-C (4) A-C (5) A-D
27. (A) Indelible (B) Erasable (C) Insignificant (D) Temporary
 (1) A-C (2) C-B (3) A-B (4) B-D (5) C-D
28. (A) Implies (B) Leads (C) Confirms (D) Connotes
 (1) C-B (2) A-D (3) B-A (4) D-C (5) D-B
29. (A) Intangible (B) Restless (C) Vast (D) Meager
 (1) C-A (2) C-D (3) C-B (4) B-A (5) B-D
30. (A) Fixed (B) Stiff (C) Indelible (D) Soapy
 (1) A-B (2) A-D (3) A-C (4) B-C (5) C-D
31. (A) Proximity (B) Brevity (C) Agreement (D) Proposition
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) A-C (5) A-D
32. (A) Suffuse (B) Deplete (C) Fight (D) Delay
 (1) B-C (2) C-D (3) A-C (4) A-D (5) A-B
33. (A) Forensic (B) Delectable (C) Leaflike (D) Charming
 (1) A-C (2) B-D (3) A-D (4) B-C (5) A-B
34. (A) Benevolent (B) Alarming (C) Charitable (D) Stupendous
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) A-C (5) B-D
35. (A) Convenient (B) Intolerant (C) Endurant (D) Protestant
 (1) A-B (2) A-C (3) B-C (4) B-D (5) C-D
36. (A) Eject (B) Spread (C) Mark (D) Sprout
 (1) B-D (2) A-C (3) B-C (4) A-B (5) A-D
37. (A) Push (B) Thrive (C) Flourish (D) Arrange
 (1) A-C (2) A-D (3) C-D (4) B-C (5) B-D
38. (A) Refuse (B) Discourage (C) Lurk (D) Hide
 (1) A-C (2) C-D (3) B-D (4) B-C (5) A-D
39. (A) Delirious (B) Confluent (C) Curt (D) Gracious
 (1) A-B (2) B-C (3) C-D (4) B-D (5) A-D
40. (A) Punishment (B) Divergence (C) Confluence (D) Confidence
 (1) B-C (2) B-D (3) C-D (4) A-B (5) A-C

Answers

1. (2) 2. (5) 3. (1) 4. (3) 5. (4) 6. (3) 7. (3) 8. (4) 9. (5) 10. (5)
 11. (1) 12. (2) 13. (4) 14. (5) 15. (2) 16. (4) 17. (3) 18. (2) 19. (2) 20. (4)
 21. (2) 22. (3) 23. (5) 24. (1) 25. (5) 26. (5) 27. (3) 28. (2) 29. (2) 30. (3)
 31. (1) 32. (5) 33. (2) 34. (4) 35. (3) 36. (5) 37. (4) 38. (2) 39. (5) 40. (1)

MOCK TESTS

TEST I

No. of Questions: 10

Time allotted: 10 minutes

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|---------|
| 1. (A) Affected
(1) B-D | (B) Desolate
(2) B-C | (C) Anxious
(3) A-C | (D) Lonely
(4) A-D | | | | | | (5) C-D |
| 2. (A) Disruption
(1) B-D | (B) Largesse
(2) C-D | (C) Affection
(3) B-C | (D) Meanness
(4) A-C | | | | | | (5) A-B |
| 3. (A) Awful
(1) A-B | (B) Envious
(2) B-C | (C) Pleasant
(3) A-D | (D) Fair
(4) B-D | | | | | | (5) A-C |
| 4. (A) Serene
(1) A-B | (B) Jealous
(2) A-C | (C) Identical
(3) A-D | (D) Calm
(4) B-C | | | | | | (5) A-C |
| 5. (A) Prosper
(1) A-D | (B) Intense
(2) B-C | (C) Seldom
(3) B-D | (D) Frequent
(4) C-D | | | | | | (5) A-C |
| 6. (A) Tiresome
(1) A-D | (B) Ferocious
(2) B-D | (C) Dubious
(3) C-D | (D) Violent
(4) A-C | | | | | | (5) B-C |
| 7. (A) Concise
(1) B-C | (B) Elegant
(2) A-C | (C) Indifferent
(3) A-B | (D) Indecorous
(4) C-D | | | | | | (5) B-D |
| 8. (A) Handy
(1) A-C | (B) Sparse
(2) B-C | (C) Redundant
(3) B-D | (D) Exhausted
(4) C-D | | | | | | (5) A-B |
| 9. (A) Enthralling
(1) A-B | (B) Respecting
(2) B-C | (C) Projecting
(3) C-D | (D) Alluring
(4) A-D | | | | | | (5) B-D |
| 10. (A) Conversion
(1) A-B | (B) Desistance
(2) C-D | (C) Substitution
(3) A-D | (D) Cessation
(4) B-D | | | | | | (5) A-C |

Answers

1. (1) 2. (1) 3. (5) 4. (3) 5. (4) 6. (2) 7. (5) 8. (2) 9. (4) 10. (4)

Sentence Completion

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:

- Gandhiji was a humble man known for his _____.
(a) sweetness (b) pleasantness (c) modesty (d) kindness
- The accused _____ having made any statement.
(a) rejected (b) denied (c) refused (d) declined
- If I _____ you, I would have told him the truth.
(a) am (b) were (c) was (d) and
- The father divided his property among his sons lest they _____ quarrel afterwards.
(a) should (b) may (c) would (d) might
- 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.

- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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 I**

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.

- 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
- The functions of Parliament are not only _____ in nature, but considerable in volume.
(a) differently (b) varied (c) variable (d) magnitude
- Plantation crops _____ a large group of crops.
(a) declare (b) substitute (c) make (d) constitute
- _____, translation training courses of 3 months were being conducted at the Headquarters in New Delhi.
(a) Surprisingly (b) Suddenly (c) Somehow (d) Initially
- India is the largest _____ of mango, banana, cheeku and acid lime.
(a) discoverer (b) manufacturer (c) executor (d) exporter
- Increases in sales by several hundred percent are not _____.
(a) unusual (b) incredible (c) outstanding (d) astonishing
- 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
- 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
- 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 (e) watched
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. (d) 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.

- 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
- 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
- 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
- Over 90 per cent of coal is _____ the electricity sector.
 (a) won by (b) earmarked by (c) consumed by (d) retained on
- _____ can arise out of Off-market Trades or Market Trades.
 (a) Registrations (b) Alterations (c) Allocation (d) Transfers
- The burger giant _____ its year-end store count in a newspaper article last month.
 (a) confessed (b) disclosed (c) retaliated (d) engaged
- 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
- 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
- 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. Spielberg 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 arial 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 starts (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.

- 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
- _____ 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
- _____ keep the environment clean, by _____ on animal carcasses.
 (a) Birds.....eating (b) Animals.....feeding
 (c) Fish.....gulping (d) Vultures.....scavenging
 (e) Machines.....encroach
- 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) huntingrealized
 (c) looking.....enquired (d) levelled.....suggested
 (e) generating.....remembered
- Power to _____ the constitution _____ in Parliament.
 (a) change.....rests (b) amend.....vests
 (c) read.....directs (d) revise.....rests
 (e) recommend.....vest
- 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
- The _____ has shifted _____ producer to customer.
 (a) limitation.....by (b) capability.....with
 (c) costly....via (d) power....from
 (e) energy.....by
- _____ 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
- The series of _____ banknotes are _____ by the Reserve Bank of India as legal tender.
 (a) arranged.....organized (b) constitutional.....issued

- (c) promise.....organized
(e) developed.....issued
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi....issued
10. Processed chemicals are used _____ agriculture and industry as _____ materials such as adhesives, unprocessed plastics, dyes, and fertilizers.
(a) for....affiliated
(b) through....cooperative
(c) in... auxiliary
(d) by....governmental
(e) as...labour
11. The Indian diamond _____ industry took _____ in the 1960s.
(a) metal.....search
(b) processing....roots
(c) cut...notice
(d) searching.....chances
(e) jubilee.....ages
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
(b) sounding.....negotiation
(c) participation....intervention
(d) action.....act
(e) envision.....participation
13. The origins of the _____ co-operative banking movement in India can be _____ to the close of nineteenth century.
(a) India....regarded
(b) urban....traced
(c) annual.....invested
(d) bimonthly.....resolved
(e) quarterly.....incorporated
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
(b) Mountains.....evacuate
(c) Lakes.....neutralize
(d) Rainfalls.....hold
(e) Boats.....navigate
15. Nursery business is highly seasonal, concentrated in the _____ and _____.
(a) nations, states
(b) school, college
(c) months, days
(d) people, nations
(e) winters, monsoon
16. When I am an autocrat, I am _____ in the extreme. My direct method is to _____ power and control.
(a) perfectionist explore
(b) autocratic engulf
(c) dominating seek
(d) possessive reject
(e) elaborate develop
17. The fear _____ when feeling incompetent is the fear of being humiliated, embarrassed and _____.
(a) endowed criticised
(b) afflicted downtrodden
(c) consistent damaged
(d) associated vulnerable
(e) imbued exposed
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
(b) inculcate ordered
(c) cooperate stipulated
(d) commit persisted
(e) declare pressurized
19. I am not easily _____ by pressures that would interfere with accomplishing the goals of my unit. I stick with my _____.
(a) pessimistic views
(b) swayed convictions
(c) discouraged achievements
(d) empowered organisation
(e) demurred projections

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) imply 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 I***No. of Questions : 19**Time allotted : 12 minutes*

Pick out the most effective word from the given to make the sentences meaningful.

- As air temperatures rise, water becomes less _____ and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below.
 (a) dense (b) crowded (c) loaded (d) rushed
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Accountability is always _____.
 (a) straight (b) horizontal (c) downward (d) upward
- Mango (*Manigifera indica*) is the _____ fruit of India.
 (a) national (b) public (c) domestic (d) general
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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) portentous ... insinuation (d) extreme ... judgement
12. These avant garde 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) ridiculousness ... 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) omnivorous ... ridiculous
 (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. **[IBPS (SO) Exam 2015]**

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
- [IBPS CWE (Bank Clerk) Exam 2015]**
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
- [LIC ADO Exam 2015]**
12. The students _____ not reach on time _____ of the transport strike.
 (A) can.....as (B) could.....because
 (C) may.....account (D) will.....despite

16.16 ■ Objective English

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

[SBI (Clerks) Exam 2014]

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

[SBI (PO) Exam 2014]

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

[SBI (PO) Exam 2013]

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

[LIC ADO Exam 2013]

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

[IBPS (SO) Exam 2013]

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

16.18 ■ Objective English

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

[LIC Hous. Fin. (Asstt.) Exam 2013]

46. It _____ since early morning.
(A) rained (B) rs 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

[IDBI (Officer) Exam 2012]

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

UII (AAO) Exam 2012]

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) fillip.....active

[SBI (PO) Exam 2011]

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. **[IBPS CWE (Clerical) Exam 2011]**

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. [SBI (Clerical Staff) Exam 2011]

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 Bhagavad 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
 (E) to be

[LIC ADO Exam 2010]

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

[SSC Combined (10+2) Exam 2014]

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

[SSC CAPFs & Delhi Police SI Exam 2014]

112. China is a big country; in area it is bigger than any other country _____ Russia.
 (A) accept (B) except
 (C) expect (D) access

16.24 ■ Objective English

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

[SSC CAPFS & Delhi Police SI Exam 2013]

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) atone

[SSC CGL Exam 2013]

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

[SSC (10+2) Police SI Exam 2012]

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

16.26 ■ Objective English

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

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]

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

- (C) each (D) some
 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

[SSC FCI Assistant Exam 2012]

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

[SSC ESIC Exam 2012]

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

16.28 ■ Objective English

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
- [SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2012]**
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

16.30 ■ Objective English

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) In spite 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

[SSC Graduate Level Exam 2012]

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) implicate
 (C) explicit (D) implicit

[SSC Steno. (Grade-C&D) Exam 2012]

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

16.32 ■ Objective English

237. The thieves _____ in a stolen jeep.
(A) made out (B) made up
(C) made off (D) made over

[SSC (Constable) Exam 2012]

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

[SSC FCI Exam 2012]

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

[SSC (Sub. Insp.) Exam 2012]

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

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2011]

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

[SSC CGL Exam 2011]

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) drapht (B) draught
 (C) drought (D) draft

16.34 ■ Objective English

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

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2010]

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. [CDS Exam 2013]

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) imbiber (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. **[GBO Exam 2012]**

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

[SET Exam 2012]

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) incredibly (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

16.36 ■ Objective English

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

[MAT Exam 2011]

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.
[DMRC (Jr. Eng.) Exam 2015]

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
312. I first _____ him in 1966.
 (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

[NCHMCT (JEE) Exam 2014]

16.38 ■ Objective English

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

[NIFT (UG) Exam 2014]

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

[AFCAT Exam (P-1) 2014]

332. The school alumni gathering put us in _____ mood.
(A) remniscent (B) reminisent
(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) trepidattion
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) manever
(C) manoeuvre (D) manuver

[AFCAT Exam (P-1) 2013]

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

[NCHMCT (JEE) Exam 2013]

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

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

[CLAT (Grd. Level) Exam 2012]

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
- [NCHMCT (JEE) Exam 2012]**
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

Answer Keys

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) |
| 124. (C) | 125. (D) | 126. (D) | 127. (B) | 128. (B) | 129. (A) | 130. (B) | 131. (A) | 132. (D) | 133. (B) |
| 134. (B) | 135. (D) | 136. (B) | 137. (C) | 138. (A) | 139. (B) | 140. (B) | 141. (B) | 142. (A) | 143. (A) |
| 144. (C) | 145. (D) | 146. (B) | 147. (C) | 148. (D) | 149. (A) | 150. (D) | 151. (C) | 152. (D) | 153. (D) |
| 154. (A) | 155. (C) | 156. (A) | 157. (A) | 158. (D) | 159. (C) | 160. (B) | 161. (B) | 162. (B) | 163. (D) |
| 164. (A) | 165. (B) | 166. (B) | 167. (D) | 168. (B) | 169. (A) | 170. (A) | 171. (A) | 172. (A) | 173. (B) |
| 174. (C) | 175. (B) | 176. (C) | 177. (B) | 178. (C) | 179. (A) | 180. (A) | 181. (A) | 182. (C) | 183. (B) |
| 184. (B) | 185. (B) | 186. (C) | 187. (B) | 188. (D) | 189. (B) | 190. (D) | 191. (B) | 192. (C) | 193. (C) |
| 194. (B) | 195. (B) | 196. (C) | 197. (C) | 198. (D) | 199. (C) | 200. (B) | 201. (D) | 202. (C) | 203. (C) |
| 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

308. (C) 309. (A) 310. (B) 311. (C) 312. (C) 313. (D) 314. (B) 315. (A) 316. (B) 317. (A)
318. (C) 319. (B) 320. (A) 321. (A) 322. (C) 323. (B) 324. (A) 325. (D) 326. (B) 327. (A)
328. (A) 329. (B) 330. (A) 331. (D) 332. (C) 333. (C) 334. (A) 335. (B) 336. (C) 337. (D)
338. (A) 339. (D) 340. (B) 341. (C) 342. (D) 343. (C) 344. (B) 345. (D) 346. (C) 347. (C)
348. (B) 349. (A) 350. (C) 351. (C) 352. (C) 353. (A) 354. (B) 355. (D) 356. (B) 357. (C)
358. (A) 359. (B) 360. (D) 361. (D) 362. (C) 363. (D) 364. (C) 365. (B) 366. (D) 367. (C)
368. (B) 369. (D) 370. (E) 371. (E) 372. (A) 373. (E) 374. (B) 375. (B) 376. (A) 377. (A)
378. (D)

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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.

- (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

- (d)

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

- 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.

- (iii) He was beyond the _____ of their fire.
 (iv) Our advertisements _____ 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.

17.4 ■ Objective English

- (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)

Dictionary Reference

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

Dictionary Definition

- A. Manage, attend to
- B. Stock, sell
- C. Give out to a number of people
- D. Be concerned with

(a) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2

Usage

- 1. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.
- 2. This contract deals with handmade cards.
- 3. My brother deals in cards.
- 4. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.

(c) A 1, B 4, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

2. EXCEED

Dictionary Definition

- A. To extend outside of, or enlarge beyond; used chiefly in strictly physical relations.
- B. To be greater than or superior to
- C. Be beyond the comprehension of
- D. To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)

(a) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

Usage

- 1. The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds.
- 2. Their accomplishments exceeded our expectations.
- 3. He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts
- 4. If this rain keeps up, the water will exceed its banks by morning.

(c) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

3. INFER

Dictionary Definition

- A. To derive by reasoning or implication
- B. To surmise
- C. To point out
- D. To hint.

(a) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 4, C 1, D 3

Usage

- 1. Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it, things which the utterer never implied.
- 2. I waited all day to meet him, from this you can infer my zeal to see him.
- 3. We see smoke and infer fire
- 4. She did not take part in the debate except to ask a question inferring that she was not interested in the debate.

(c) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

4. MELLOW

Dictionary Definition

- A. Adequately and properly ages so as to be free of harshness
- B. Freed from the rashness of youth

Usage

- 1. He has mellowed with age.
- 2. The tones of the old violin were mellow.

18.2 ■ Objective English

- 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

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 1, C 4, D 3

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 3, B 2, C 1, D 4

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

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

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

3. Some wines are mellow.
4. Mellow soil is found in the Gangetic plains.
(c) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, 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 3, D 1 (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

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 2, B 4, C 1, 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 3, C 4, D 1

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 3, C 2, D 1 (d) A 3, B 2, C 1, 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

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
- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

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.
- (c) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3 (d) A 3, B 4, C 2, D 1

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
- (a) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (b) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2

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.
- (c) A 1, B 3, C 3, D 4 (d) A 1, B 3, C 4, 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
- (a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (b) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3

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.
- (c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

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
- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

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.
- (c) A 3, B 2, C 4, D 1 (d) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4

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
- (a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2

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.
- (c) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3 (d) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

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
- (a) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2 (b) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

Usage

1. What position does Ronaldo play?
 2. India was moved from third to eight 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.
- (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2

17. COMPANY

Dictionary Definition

- A. An institution created to conduct business
 - B. The state of being with someone
 - C. A social or business visitor
 - D. Organisation of performers and associated personnel
- (a) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

Usage

- 1. He only invites in well-established companies.
 - 2. The room was a mess because he hardly expected company.
 - 3. He missed the company of his childhood friends.
 - 4. The travelling company stayed at the same hotel.
- (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 3, B 2, C 4, D 1

18. TRANSFER

Dictionary Definition

- A. The act of transferring something from one form to another
 - B. Someone who is transfers or is transferred
 - C. More around
 - D. Cause to change ownership
- (a) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

Usage

- 1. He transferred the packet from his trouser pocket to a pocket in his jacket.
 - 2. The transfer of the music from records to CDs suppressed much of the background noise.
 - 3. The best scientist was transferred from the remote facility of the company.
 - 4. I transferred my stock holdings to my children.
- (c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

19. LIGHT

Dictionary Definition

- A. Any device serving as source of illumination
 - B. The visual effect of illumination on objects or scenes as created in pictures
 - C. A person regarded very fondly
 - D. A particular perspective or aspect of a situation
- (a) A 3, B 4, C 2, D 1 (b) A 4, B 2, C 1, D 3

Usage

- 1. He is the light of my life.
 - 2. Although he saw it in different light, he still did not understand.
 - 3. He stopped the car and turned off the light.
 - 4. He could paint the lightest light and the darkest dark.
- (c) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2 (d) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

20. FREE

Dictionary Definition

- A. Remove and force out from a position
 - B. People who are free
 - C. Able to act at will, not hampered, not under compulsion or restraint
 - D. Not held in servitude
- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2

Usage

- 1. Please feel free to stay as long as you wish.
 - 2. After the civil war he was a free man.
 - 3. India is the home of the free and the brave.
 - 4. He finally could free the legs of the earthquake victim who was buried in the rubble.
- (c) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4 (d) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

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

Dictionary Definition

- A. An enclosed space
 - B. A small isolated group of people
 - C. A supply of money
 - D. Put in one's pocket
- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 2, B 3, C 1, D 4

Usage

- 1. The trapped miners found a pocket of air.
 - 2. He pocketed the change.
 - 3. They dipped into the tax-payers' pockets.
 - 4. They were concentrated in pockets inside the city.
- (c) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (d) A 1, B 4, C 3, D 2

22. CHANGE

Dictionary Definition

- A. The balance of money received when the amount you tender is greater than the amount due
 - B. Coins of small denomination regarded collectively
 - C. A different or a fresh set of clothes
 - D. A difference that is usually pleasant
- (a) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (b) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4

Usage

- 1. She brought a change in her overnight bag.
 - 2. I paid with a twenty and pocketed the change.
 - 3. He had a pocketful of change.
 - 4. It is refreshing change to meet a woman mechanic.
- (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
- (a) A 1, B 3, C 4, D 2 (b) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4

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.
- (c) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

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)
- (a) A 3, B 2, C 1, D 4 (b) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3

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.
- (c) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (d) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

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
- (a) A 4, B 1, C 2, D 3 (b) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4

Usage

1. It was created with the concious aim of answering immediate needs.
 2. He took aim and fired.
 3. He aimed his fists towards his opponents face.
 4. I aim to arrive at noon.
- (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 1, B 2, 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
- (a) A 2, B 1, C 3, D 4 (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3

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.
- (c) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, D 1

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
- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4

Usage

1. The IT-graduates are an upwardly mobile fraternity.
 2. Circus crew is a restless mobile society.
 3. The tounge is the most mobile articulator.
 4. Comedians generally have a very mobile face.
- (c) A 1, B 3, C 2, D 4 (d) A 4, B 1, C 2, 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
- (a) A 3, B 1, C 4, D 2 (b) A 1, B 3, C 3, D 4

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.
- (c) A 2, B 4, C 3, D 1 (d) A 3, B 4, C 1, D 2

29. CHANGE

Dictionary Definition

- A. A relational difference between states; especially between states before and after some event
- B. The result of alteration or modification
- C. The action of changing something
- D. Undergo a change; become different in essence; losing one's or its original nature

- (a) A 3, B 1, C 2, D 4 (b) A 2, B 1, C 4, D 3

Usage

- 1. There were marked changes in the functioning of the lungs.
- 2. The change of government had no impact on the economy.
- 3. He attributed the change to their marriage.
- 4. She changed completely as she grew older.

- (c) A 2, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 1, B 2, C 4, D 3

30. SHIFT

Dictionary Definition

- A. Move and exchange for another
- B. Change gears
- C. Move from one setting or context to another
- D. Change one's position

- (a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 3, C 2, D 1

Usage

- 1. Would you please shift to the next chair?
- 2. As Sonal entered the room, the gossip shifted from cricket to her new hair style.
- 3. You have to shift when you go down a steep hill.
- 4. Please shift the dates for our physics classes.

- (c) A 4, B 2, C 3, D 1 (d) A 2, B 3, C 4, 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

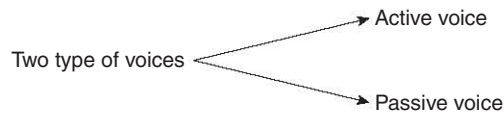
Chapter 20 Direct–Indirect Speech

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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.



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

<i>Person</i>	Present Indefinite Tense (Active)		Present Indefinite Tense (Passive)	
	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>	<i>Singular Number</i>	<i>Plural Number</i>
<i>First</i>	I push.	We push.	I am pushed.	We are pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You push.	You push.	You are pushed.	You are pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He pushes.	They push.	He is pushed.	They are pushed.

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Present Continuous Tense (Active)			Present Continuous Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I am pushing.	We are pushing.	I am being pushed.	We are being pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You are pushing.	You are pushing.	You are being pushed.	You are being pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He is pushing.	They are pushing.	He is being pushed.	They are being pushed.
Present Perfect Tense (Active)			Present Perfect Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I have pushed.	We have pushed.	I have been pushed.	We have been pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You have pushed.	You have pushed.	You have been pushed.	You have been pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He has pushed.	They have pushed.	He has been pushed.	They have been pushed.
Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Active)			Present Perfect Continuous Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I have been pushing.	We have been pushing.	No passive voice	
<i>Second</i>	You have been pushing.	You have been pushing.		
<i>Third</i>	He has been pushing.	They have been pushing.		

Past Tense

Past Indefinite Tense (Active)			Past Indefinite Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I pushed.	We pushed.	I was pushed.	We were pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You pushed.	You pushed.	You were pushed.	You were pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He pushed.	They pushed.	He was pushed.	They were pushed.
Past Continuous Tense (Active)			Past Continuous Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I was pushing.	We were pushing.	I was being pushed.	We were being pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You were pushing.	You were pushing.	You were being pushed.	You were being pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He was pushing.	They were pushing.	He was being pushed.	They are being pushed.
Past Perfect Tense (Active)			Past Perfect Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I had pushed.	We had pushed.	I had been pushed.	We had been pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You had pushed.	You had pushed.	You had been pushed.	You had been pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He had pushed.	They had pushed.	He had been pushed.	They had been pushed.
Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Active)			Past Perfect Continuous Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I had been pushing.	We had been pushing.	No passive voice	
<i>Second</i>	You had been pushing.	You had been pushing.		
<i>Third</i>	He had been pushing.	They had been pushing.		

Future Tense

Future Indefinite Tense (Active)			Future Indefinite Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I will push.	We will push.	I will be pushed.	We will be pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You will push.	You will push.	You will be pushed.	You will be pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He will push.	They will push.	He will be pushed.	They will be pushed.
Future Continuous Tense (Active)			Future Continuous Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I will be pushing.	We will be pushing.	No passive voice	
<i>Second</i>	You will be pushing.	You will be pushing.		
<i>Third</i>	He will be pushing.	They will be pushing.		
Future Perfect Tense (Active)			Future Perfect Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I will have pushed.	We will have pushed.	I will have been pushed.	We will have been pushed.
<i>Second</i>	You will have pushed.	You will have pushed.	You will have been pushed.	You will have been pushed.
<i>Third</i>	He will have pushed.	They will have pushed.	He will have been pushed.	They will have been pushed.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Active)		Future Perfect Continuous Tense (Passive)	
<i>First</i>	I will have been pushing.	We will have been pushing.	No passive voice
<i>Second</i>	You will have been pushing.	You will have been pushing.	
<i>Third</i>	He will have been pushing.	They will have been pushing.	

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.

Active: They will buy a house.

Passive: A house will be bought by them.

Active: Ratan is making pots.

Passive: Pots are being made by Ratan.

Active: Renu has detained some students.

Passive: Some students have been detained by Renu.

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 cat killed the rat.

Active: Letters are brought by the postman.

Passive: The postman brings letters.

Active: The thief will be caught by the police.

Passive: The police will catch the thief.

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.

Note: The preposition 'by' is not taken by certain verbs before the object in the passive voice.

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.

Active: It shocked Renu.

Passive: Renu was shocked at it.

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.

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.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

WORKOUT I

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.

- A child likes toys.
 - Toys is liked by a child.
 - Toys are liked by a child.
 - Toys liked by a child.
 - Toys have liked by a child.
- They help her.
 - She was helped by them.
 - She has helped by them.
 - She is helped by them.
 - She had helped by them.
- Naresh guides me.
 - I was guided by Naresh.
 - I am being guided by Naresh.
 - I have been guided by Naresh.
 - I am guided by Naresh.
- I do not use soap.
 - Soap is not used by me.
 - Soap was not used by me.
 - Soap has not been used by me.
 - Soap did not use by me.
- I am playing cricket.
 - Cricket has been played be me.
 - Cricket was being played be me.
 - Cricket is being played by me.
 - Cricket had been being played be me.
- She is eating mangoes.
 - Mangoes was being eaten by her.
 - Mangoes are being eaten by her.
 - Mangoes is being eaten by her.
 - Mangoes are eating by her.
- I have not tasted the food.
 - The food have not tasted by me.
 - The food has not been tasted by me.
 - The food has not tasted by me.
 - The food have not been tasted by me.
- She has written letters.
 - Letters have been written by her.
 - Letters are written by her.
 - Letters have written by her.
 - Letters were written by her.
- I saw a snake.
 - A snake was seen by me.
 - A snake is seen by me.
 - A snake had seen by me.
 - A snake was seen by us.
- He played many games.
 - Many games was played by him.
 - Many games were not played by him.
 - Many games were played by him.
 - Many games had been played by him.
- He did not ring the bell.
 - The bell is not rung by him.
 - The bell had not been rung by him.
 - The bell has not been rung by him.
 - The bell was not rung by him.
- They were singing songs.
 - Songs were being sung by them.
 - Songs are being sung by them.
 - Songs were singing by them.
 - Songs are singing by them.
- I was making a plan.
 - A plan is being made by me.
 - A plan was being made by me.
 - A plan was made by me.
 - A plan has been made by me.
- The doctor had examined him.
 - He had been examined by the doctor.
 - He has been examined by the doctor.
 - He was examined by the doctor.
 - None of these
- He had already passed the examination.
 - The examination has already been passed by him.
 - The examination had already passed by him.
 - The examination was already passed by him.
 - The examination had already been passed by him.

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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.

- (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.
(c) We could be helped by you.
(d) We can be help 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 ate 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.

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- (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.
(c) He will be sent to a good school by his parents.
(d) He has been sent to a good school by his parents.

- (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.

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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) The car was being sold by John.
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.
4. Kapil Dev scored a century.
(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 been 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.

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- (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) A telegram has sent to him by us.
- 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.

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- (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 difficult.
(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 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 been 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 sow 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 are 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 to 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.
14. I can persuade him.
 (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 being 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 been 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 been 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 been 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 being 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 neighour.
 (b) Trees was being planted by my neighour.
 (c) Trees were being planted by my neighour.
 (d) Trees is being planted by my neighour.
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 sweeper shall sweep all the rooms.
 (a) All the rooms will be swept by the sweeper.
 (b) All the rooms was being swept by the sweeper.
 (c) All the rooms were being swept by the sweeper.
 (d) All the rooms shall be swept by the sweeper.
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 shall 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.

WORKOUT 2

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (d) 11. (c) 12. (c)
 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (c) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (d) 21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (c) 24. (d)
 25. (d) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (d) 31. (d) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (b) 36. (d)
 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (c) 40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (b) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (c) 47. (d) 48. (b)
 49. (d) 50. (a) 51. (a) 52. (c) 53. (b) 54. (d) 55. (b) 56. (d) 57. (d) 58. (b) 59. (c) 60. (d)
 61. (b) 62. (c) 63. (d) 64. (b) 65. (a) 66. (a) 67. (d) 68. (c) 69. (c) 70. (b) 71. (b) 72. (d)
 73. (b) 74. (d) 75. (a) 76. (a) 77. (b) 78. (c) 79. (b) 80. (d) 81. (c) 82. (b) 83. (b) 84. (a)
 85. (a) 86. (d) 87. (c) 88. (a) 89. (a) 90. (a) 91. (b) 92. (c) 93. (b) 94. (b) 95. (a) 96. (a)
 97. (a) 98. (a) 99. (d) 100. (b)

WORKOUT 3

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (d) 11. (d) 12. (a)
 13. (c) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (b) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (d) 24. (c)
 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (b) 30. (c) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (d)
 37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (d) 45. (a) 46. (c) 47. (c) 48. (d)
 49. (a) 50. (c) 51. (a) 52. (b) 53. (b) 54. (d) 55. (c) 56. (a) 57. (b) 58. (b) 59. (c) 60. (d)
 61. (b) 62. (c) 63. (c) 64. (b) 65. (a) 66. (d) 67. (a) 68. (c) 69. (c) 70. (d) 71. (a) 72. (b)
 73. (c) 74. (d) 75. (c) 76. (d) 77. (a) 78. (d) 79. (a) 80. (b) 81. (d) 82. (c) 83. (a) 84. (d)
 85. (b) 86. (c) 87. (b) 88. (a) 89. (c) 90. (d) 91. (a) 92. (c) 93. (d) 94. (b) 95. (a) 96. (c)
 97. (b) 98. (a) 99. (c) 100. (d)

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]

- A fresh batch of eggs was collected by the farmer's wife.
 - The farmer's wife had collected a fresh batch of eggs.
 - The farmer's wife will be collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
 - The farmer's wife was collecting a fresh batch of eggs.
 - The farmer's wife collected a fresh batch of eggs.
- I shall have written the letter.
 - The letter is being written by me
 - The letter will have been written by me
 - The letter will be written by me.
 - The letter has been written by me.
- Then her face was bowed.
 - Then she bowed her face.
 - Then her face has been bowed.
 - Then she was being bowed her face.
 - Her face was bowed by then.
- The walls had not been decorated by us.
 - We have not decorated the walls.
 - We had not decorated the walls.
 - We have not been decorating the walls.
 - We had not been decorating the walls.
- We must endure what we cannot cure.
 - What cannot cured must endured.
 - What could be cure must be endured.
 - What we cure must be endured.
 - What cannot be cured must be endured.

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

- They are going to build a new airport near the old one.
 - A new airport going to be built near the old one.
 - A new airport is being built near the old one.
 - A new airport will be built near the old one.
 - A new airport is going to be built near the old one.
- My watch can't be repaired by anyone.
 - No one will repair my watch.
 - No one can repair my watch.
 - No one can't repair my watch.
 - No one will be able to repair my watch.

19.24 ■ Objective English

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 were 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 lightning 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 1942.
(C) The Quit India Movement had been started by Gandhi ji 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.
21. Gagan Narang and Vijay won bronze medals in the London Olympics.
(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.
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) They 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.
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.
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.
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.

[SSC Stenographer (G-C & D) Exam 2012]

[SSC FCI (G-III) Exam 2012]

19.26 ■ Objective English

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 encouraging 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. **[SSC Delhi Police & CAPFs (SI) Exam 2012]**

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. A big 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?

[SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]

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.
 (C) Jharkhand government has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
 (D) The government in Jharkhand has launched a massive tribal welfare programme.
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 be shut and you be asleep.
 (C) You are requested to shut the door and go to sleep.
 (D) The door is to be shut and you are requested to sleep.
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.

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

[LIC HF Assistant Exam 2013]

Directions: Choose the correct passive voice of the sentence given in the question. [DMRC CR Assistant Exam 2012]

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?
 (C) Could the needy have not been helped by them?
 (D) Why could the needy not be helped by them?
95. Ought we to make any false claims?
 (A) Any false claims ought to be made by us.
 (B) Ought any false claims to be made by us?
 (C) Should any false claims to be made by us?
 (D) Could any false claims to be made by us?

[ESIC Multi-tasking Staff Exam 2012]

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.
 (C) A book should be written by Meena.
 (D) A book shall have been 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.

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.

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

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 printed.

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: She said that Rohan had written a novel.

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.

Examples

Direct: He said, 'Reema cried when she saw her lost son.'

Indirect: He said that Reema cried when she saw her lost son.

- (c) The past continuous is changed into past perfect continuous.

Examples

Direct: She said, 'She was playing in the stadium.'

Indirect: She said that she had been playing in the stadium.

- (d) Past perfect and past perfect continuous remain unchanged.

Examples

Direct: Henna said, 'Reema had slept.'

Indirect: Henna said that Reema had slept.

Direct: Isha said, 'Henna had been working hard.'

Indirect: Isha said that Henna had been working hard.

- (e) In all the forms of future tense, both 'will' and 'shall' are changed into 'would' with some exceptions.

Examples

Direct: She said, 'She will do well.'

Indirect: She said that she would do well.

Direct: She said, 'I will be going home soon.'

Indirect: She said that she would be going home soon.

Direct: He said, 'The boy shall return.'

Indirect: He said that the boy should return.

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: I said, 'I am leaving for Hyderabad.'

Indirect: I said that I was leaving for Hyderabad.

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 I had finished my assignment.

Direct: He said to you, 'You have finished your assignment.'

Indirect: He told you 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

Direct: You said to me, ‘She will help the needy.’

Indirect: You told me that she would help the needy.

Direct: He said to you, ‘They have set up a grocery shop.’

Indirect: He told you that they had set up a grocery shop.

Direct: I said, ‘He will write an application.’

Indirect: I told that he would write an application.

SET-III: CHANGE OF WORDS DENOTING POSITION

Words of nearness are changed into words of distance while changing direct speech into indirect speech.

Thus,

Now	becomes	Then
This	”	That
These	”	Those
Thus	”	So
Here	”	There
Ago	”	Before
Today	”	That day
Tonight	”	That night
Yesterday	”	The previous day
Tomorrow	”	The next day
Last night	”	The previous night
Next week	”	The following week
Hence	”	Thence
Hither	”	Thither
The day before yesterday	”	The day before the previous day
The day after tomorrow	”	The day after the next day

Examples

Direct: She said, ‘I am playing today.’

Indirect: She said that he was playing that day.

Direct: The man said, ‘This girl is working hard.’

Indirect: The man said that that girl was working hard.

Direct: He said, ‘I am leaving right now.’

Indirect: He said that he was leaving right then.

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

Direct: She said, ‘I want this pen.’

Indirect: She said that she wanted this pen.

(If the pen in question is before the speaker in the indirect)

Direct: She said, ‘I shall eat in the restaurant over here.’

Indirect: She said she would eat in the restaurant over here.

(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:

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: Se 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: 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 her 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 he 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 finished 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.

18. He said, 'I am leaving for Delhi'
- He said that he was leaving for Delhi.
 - He said that I was leaving for Delhi.
 - He said that he is leaving for Delhi.
 - He said that he has been leaving for Delhi.
19. He said to me, 'You have done your duty.'
- He told me that I had done your duty.
 - He told me that I had done my duty.
 - He told me that you had done my duty.
 - He told me that I have done my duty.
20. He said to you, 'You have done your duty.'
- He told you that I had done my duty.
 - He told you that you had done his duty.
 - He told you that you had done your duty.
 - He told you that I had done your duty.
21. I said to him, 'You have done your duty.'
- I told him that she had done your duty.
 - I told him that he had done her duty.
 - I told him that he has done his duty.
 - I told him that he had done his duty.
22. You said to me, 'He will help the poor.'
- You told me that I would help the poor.
 - You told me that he would help the poor.
 - You told me that he would helped the poor.
 - You told me that he would have help the poor.
23. He said to you, 'They have set up a barber's shop.'
- He told you that they had set up a barber's shop.
 - He told you that they have set up a barber's shop.
 - He told you that we had set up a barber's shop.
 - He told you that they have set up a barber's shop.
24. I said, 'He will write a letter.'
- I said that I would write a letter.
 - I said that he would wrote a letter.
 - I told that he would write a letter.
 - I told that I would have write a letter.
25. He said, 'I am leaving today.'
- He said that he is leaving today.
 - He said that he was leaving that day.
 - He said that I was leaving that day.
 - He said that he was being left that day.
26. The teacher said, 'This boy is working hard.'
- The teacher said that that boy was working hard.
 - The teacher said that that he is working hard.
 - The teacher said that that boy has been working hard.
 - The teacher said that that boy was being worked hard.
27. She said, 'I am coming just now.'
- She said that she is coming just now.
 - She told that she has been coming just then.
 - She said that she was coming just then.
 - She said that I was coming just then.
28. He said, 'I want this book.'
- He said that he wanted that book.
 - He said that he had wanted that book.
 - He said that I wanted that book.
 - He said that he has wanted that book.
29. He said, 'I shall build a house there.'
- He said that I should build a house here.
 - He said he would build a house there.
 - He said he would have build a house there.
 - He said that he should build a house there.
30. He said to me, 'You have selected your book.'
- He told me that he had selected his book.
 - He told me that you had selected his book.
 - He told me that I had selected my book.
 - He told me that he had selected his book.
31. The teacher said, 'Ram, you are wasting your time.'
- The teacher told Ram that he is wasting his time.
 - The teacher told Ram was wasting his time.
 - The teacher told that he was wasting my time.
 - The teacher told Ram that he was wasting his time.
32. Hari said to Ram, 'You gave me a book.'
- Hari told Ram that I have given him a book.
 - Hari told Ram that he (Ram) had given him (Hari) a book.
 - Hari told Ram that he had given me a book.
 - Hari told Ram that you had given him a book.
33. He said, 'I am hard up. I cannot afford a new coat.'
- He said that he was hard up and could not afford a new coat.
- (Or)
- He said that he was hard up and that he could not afford a new coat.
- He said that he is hard up and could not afford a new coat.
 - He said that he was hard up and cannot afford a new coat.
 - 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.
- The boy told his father, 'His examination are over.'
 - The boy told his father, 'My examination are over.'
 - The boy said to his father, 'My examination is over.'
 - 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.
- She said to me, 'He is anxious to go home because his mother is ill.'
 - She said to me, 'I was anxious to go home because my mother was ill.'
 - She said to me, 'I am anxious to go home because her mother is ill.'
 - She said to me, 'I am anxious to go home because my mother is ill.'

36. Mohan says, 'The school will remain closed tomorrow.'
- Mohan says that the school will remain closed the next day.
 - Mohan tells that the school would remain closed the next day.
 - Mohan says that the school will be remain closed tomorrow.
 - Mohan says that the school would remain closed tomorrow.
37. He said to us, 'Are you going away today?'
- He asked us if I was going away that day.
 - He asked us if we were going away that day.
 - He asked us if we have been going away today.
 - He asked us if you were going away that day.
38. I said to him, 'Will you lend me ten rupees?'
- I asked him if I would lend him ten rupees.
 - I told him if he would lend him ten rupees.
 - I enquired of him whether he would lend me ten rupees.
 - I asked him if he will lend me ten rupees.
39. He said to me, 'Do you know his name?'
- He asked me if (whether) I knew his name.
 - He asked me if I know him name.
 - He asked me if I did know his name.
 - He asked me if he knew my name.
40. I said to him, 'What are you doing?'
- I asked him what is he doing.
 - I asked him what he was doing.
 - I asked him what was he doing.
 - I asked him if what he was doing.
41. I said to him, 'When did your school close?'
- I asked him when his school closed.
 - I asked him when his school was closed.
 - I asked him if when his school had closed.
 - I asked him when his school had closed.
42. The teacher said, 'What is the matter?'
- The teacher asked what the matter was.
 - The teacher asked what was the matter.
 - The teacher asked what the matter had been.
 - The teacher asked what the matter is.
43. I said to him, 'What are you doing? Have you seen today's paper?'
- I asked him what is he doing and if I he had seen today's paper.
 - I asked him if what he was doing and if you had seen today's paper.
 - I enquired of him what he was doing and whether he had seen that day's paper.
 - 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.
- She said to him, 'Will you do it for me?'
 - She said to him, 'Will he do it for me?'
 - She said to him, 'Will you do it for him?'
 - She said to him, 'Will you doing it for him?'
45. Mother said to me, 'Do you know where your sister is?'
- Mother asked me if he whether I knew where my sister was.
 - Mother asked me whether I knew where my sister was.
 - Mother asked me if she knew where my sister was.
 - Mother asked me if I did know where my sister is.
46. The teacher said, 'Rama, why are you late today?'
- The teacher asked Rama why you were late that day.
 - The teacher asked Rama if why he was late that day.
 - The teacher enquired of Rama why he was late that day.
 - The teacher enquired Rama why I was late that day.
47. I said to him, 'When will you return?'
- I asked him when will he return.
 - I asked him if when he would return.
 - I asked him when she would return.
 - I asked him when he would return.
48. He said to his servant, 'Go away at once.'
- He ordered his servant to go away at once.
 - He asked his servant if go away at once.
 - He asked his servant to go away at once.
 - He requested his servant to go away at once.
49. He said to his friend, 'Please lend me your book.'
- He advised his friend to please lend me his book.
 - He requested his friend to lend him his book.
 - He ordered his friend to lend him his book.
 - He asked his friend to lend him his book.
50. I said to him, 'Look at this picture.'
- I requested him to look at this picture.
 - I advised him to look at this picture.
 - I asked him to look at that picture.
 - I ordered him to look at this picture.
51. The accused said to the magistrate, 'Pardon me this time, sir.'
- The accused advised the magistrate to pardon him that time.
 - The accused asked the magistrate to pardon me that time.
 - The accused ordered the magistrate to pardon him that time.
 - The accused begged the magistrate to pardon him that time.
52. He said to him, 'Do not go there.'
- He told him to go there.
 - He told him to not go there.
 - He forbade him to go there.
- (Or)
- He told him not to go there.
- He forbade him not to go there.
53. The teacher said to the boy, 'Be silent. Do not disturb the class in this way.'
- The teacher ordered the boy to be silent and not to disturb the class in that way.
 - The teacher advised the boy to be silent and not to disturb the class in that way.

- (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 may be allowed to go home.
 (b) The teacher said that the boy might 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 have 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 were a king.
 (c) The little boy wished that he was a king.
 (d) The little boy wished that he had been 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 might live long.
 (c) The old woman prayed that he may live long.
 (d) The old woman wished that he may live long.
- 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.

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.
- 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 told 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 I could but 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, I was 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.'
- The accused swore by Heaven that he was innocent.
 - The accused swore by Heaven that he is innocent.
 - The accused swore by Heaven that he has been innocent.
 - The accused swore by Heaven that I am innocent.
- 100.** The teacher said, 'Boys, beware of bad company.'
- The teacher advised the boys against bad company.
 - The teacher warned the boys to avoid against bad company.
 - The teacher warned the boys against bad company.
 - The teacher told the boys against bad company.
- 101.** He said to me, 'Cheer up, friend. Do not lose heart.'
- He encouraged me and advised me to not lose heart.
 - He encouraged me and informed me not to lose heart.
 - He encouraged me and asked me to not lose heart.
 - He encouraged me and advised me not to lose heart.
- 102.** The headmaster said, 'You must remain here until four o'clock.'
- The headmaster instructed you to remain there until four o'clock.
 - The headmaster instructed him to remain there until four o'clock.
 - The headmaster instructed him to remained there until four o'clock.
 - 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.'
- Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he did not want to detain them any longer.
 - Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he had not wanted to detain them any longer.
 - Addressing the audience, the speaker said that he does not want to detain them any longer.
 - 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.'
- He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he did not expected his failure.
 - He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he has not expected his failure.
 - He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he had not expected his failure.
 - He was greatly perturbed and remarked that he did not expect his failure.
- 105.** He says, 'Mohan is a good boy.'
- He says that Mohan was a good boy.
 - He says that Mohan is a good boy.
 - He told that Mohan is a good boy.
 - He tells that Mohan was a good boy.
- 106.** He has said, 'Vijay is coming.'
- He has said that Vijay is coming.
 - He had said that Vijay is coming.
 - He had said that Vijay was coming.
 - He has said that Vijay was coming.
- 107.** I shall say, 'Radha has come.'
- I shall say that Radha had come.
 - I should say that Radha had come.
 - I shall say that Radha has come.
 - I shall say that Radha have come.
- 108.** He said, 'Satish sings.'
- He said that Satish does sing.
 - He said that Satish sang.
 - He said that Satish had sung.
 - He said that Satish did sang.
- 109.** You said, 'Satish is singing.'
- You said that Satish was singing.
 - You said that Satish is singing.
 - You said that Satish has been singing.
 - You said that Satish had sung.
- 110.** They said, 'Satish has sung.'
- They said that Satish had sung.
 - They said that Satish has sung.
 - They said that Satish had sang.
 - They said that Satish has sang.
- 111.** We said, 'Satish has been singing.'
- We said that Satish has been singing.
 - We said that Satish had been sung.
 - We said that Satish have been singing.
 - We said that Satish had been singing.
- 112.** She said, 'Satish sang.'
- She said that Satish had sung.
 - She said that Satish has sung.
 - She said that Satish had been sung.
 - She said that Satish has been sung.
- 113.** I said, 'Satish was singing.'
- I said that Satish has been singing.
 - I said that Satish have been singing.
 - I said that Satish had been singing.
 - I said that Satish had been sung.
- 114.** Ajay said, 'Satish can sing.'
- Ajay said that Satish can be sing.
 - Ajay said that Satish could sing.
 - Ajay said that Satish could be sing.
 - Ajay said that Satish could sung.
- 115.** Ajay said, 'Satish may sing.'
- Ajay said that Satish might sing.
 - Ajay said that Satish might be sing.
 - Ajay said that Satish might be singing.
 - 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 sung 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 my 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 he 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 asked the boys whether we liked the lesson.
- 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.
- 143.** His aunt said, 'Don't go near the fire.'
(a) His aunt advised him to go near the fire.
(b) His aunt forbade him not to go near the fire.
(c) His aunt advised him not to go near the fire.
(d) His aunt requested him not to go near the fire.
- 144.** He said to the servant, 'Get out!'
(a) He advised the servant to get out.
(b) He ordered the servant to get out.
(c) He forbade the servant to get out.
(d) He told the servant get out.
- 145.** The teacher said to the students, 'Work hard.'
(a) The teacher urged the students to work hard.
(b) The teacher requested the students to work hard.
(c) The teacher advised the students work hard.
(d) The teacher forbade the students to work hard.
- 146.** He said, 'What a dreadful sight!'
(a) He exclaimed that it is a very dreadful sight.
(b) He exclaimed that it had been a very dreadful sight.
(c) He exclaimed that it was a very dreadful sight.
(d) He exclaimed that it has been a very dreadful sight.
- 147.** I said, 'How quick you are!'
(a) I exclaimed that you were very quick.
(b) I exclaimed that he has been very quick.
(c) I exclaimed that he is very quick.
(d) I exclaimed that he was very quick.
- 148.** He said, 'Hurrah! I have been elected.'
(a) He exclaimed with joy that he has been elected.
(b) He exclaimed with joy that I had been elected.
(c) He exclaimed with joy that you had been elected.
(d) He exclaimed with joy that he had been elected.
- 149.** She said, 'Alas! He is no more.'
(a) She exclaimed with sorrow that he is no more.
(b) She exclaimed with sorrow that he had been no more.
(c) She exclaimed with sorrow that he has no more.
(d) She exclaimed with sorrow that he was no more.
- 150.** I said, 'May God bless you!'
(a) I prayed that God may bless him.
(b) I prayed that God might bless him.
(c) I prayed that God might bless me.
(d) I prayed that God may bless me.

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 worked.
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 him.
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 did not play.'
 (a) I said that she did not played.
 (b) I said that she has not played.
 (c) I said that she had not played.
 (d) I said that she had not been played.
177. I said, 'He was working.'
 (a) I said that he had been working.
 (b) I said that he has been working.
 (c) I said that he was been working.
 (d) I said that he had been worked.
178. They said, 'The boys were singing.'
 (a) They said that the boys has been singing.
 (b) They said that the boys had been singing.
 (c) They said that the boys have been singing.
 (d) They said that the boys were been singing.
179. I said, 'I am a teacher.'
 (a) I said that I am a teacher.
 (b) I said that I had been a teacher.
 (c) I said that I was a teacher.
 (d) I said that I was been a teacher.
180. 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 have been a doctor.
181. You said, 'We are late.'
 (a) You said that you had been late.
 (b) You said that you were late.
 (c) You said that we were late.
 (d) You said that we had been late.
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.
183. They said, 'We know our duty.'
 (a) They said that they had known their duty.
 (b) They said that they did know their duty.
 (c) They said that they knew their duty.
 (d) They said that they knew our duty.
184. I said to him, 'You should go.'
 (a) I told him that you should go.
 (b) I told him that he would go.
 (c) I told him that he should go.
 (d) I told him that he should have gone.
185. He said to me, 'You are doing your work well.'
 (a) He told me that I had been doing my work well.
 (b) He told me that I was doing my work well.
 (c) He told me that he was doing his work well.
 (d) He told me that he was doing my work well.
186. I said to her, 'You are doing your work well.'
 (a) I told her that I was doing her work well.
 (b) I told her that I am doing my work well.
 (c) I told her that she was doing her work well.
 (d) I told her that she is doing her work well.
187. I said, 'The leaves are falling off.'
 (a) I said that the leaves are falling off.
 (b) I said that the leaves had been falling off.
 (c) I said that the leaves were falling off.
 (d) I said that the leaves were being fallen off.
188. We said, 'Tea is ready.'
 (a) We said that tea is ready.
 (b) We said that tea had been ready.
 (c) We said that tea has been ready.
 (d) We said that tea was ready.
189. The teacher said, 'Nero was fiddling while Rome was burning.'
 (a) The teacher said that Nero has fiddling while Rome was 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.
190. 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.
191. They said, 'The peon has rung the bell.'
 (a) They said that the peon has been rung the bell.
 (b) They said that the peon has rung the bell.
 (c) They said that the peon had rung the bell.
 (d) They said that the peon had been rung the bell.

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.
201. He said, 'Somebody is coming.'
 (a) He said that somebody had been coming.
 (b) He said that somebody has been coming.
 (c) He said that somebody is coming.
 (d) He said that somebody was coming.
202. They said, 'Jawaharlal Nehru was born in 1889.'
 (a) They said that Jawaharlal Nehru had been born in 1889.
 (b) They said that Jawaharlal Nehru was born in 1889.
 (c) They said that Jawaharlal Nehru is born in 1889.
 (d) They said that Jawaharlal Nehru has been born in 1889.
203. I said to him, 'I can help you in your work.'
 (a) I told him that he could help him in his work.
 (b) I told him that he could help me in his work.
 (c) I told him that I could help him in his work.
 (d) I told him that I could help him in my work.
204. The teachers said to me, 'You are neglecting your duties.'
 (a) The teacher told me that he was neglecting my duties.
 (b) The teacher told me that he was neglecting his duties.
 (c) The teacher told me that I was neglecting his duties.
 (d) The teacher told me that I was neglecting my duties.
205. They said to you, 'We are pleased with you.'
 (a) They told you that we were pleased with you.
 (b) They told you that they were pleased with you.
 (c) They told you that they had been pleased with you.
 (d) They told you that they were pleased with me.
206. She said to her mother, 'I am doing my work.'
 (a) She told her mother that she is doing her work.
 (b) She told her mother that she has been doing her work.
 (c) She told her mother that she had been doing her work.
 (d) She told her mother that she was doing her work.
207. You said to me, 'I have not deceived you.'
 (a) You told me that I had not deceived him.
 (b) You told me that I had not deceived you.
 (c) You told me that you had not deceived him.
 (d) You told me that you had not deceived me.
208. We said to her, 'Our teacher is not yours.'
 (a) We told her that our teacher is not hers.
 (b) We told her that our teacher was not hers.
 (c) We told her that their teacher was not hers.
 (d) We told her that our teacher did not hers.
209. The officer said to his peon, 'You are not efficient.'
 (a) The officer told his peon that he is not efficient.
 (b) The officer told his peon that he had not efficient.
 (c) The officer told his peon that he was not efficient.
 (d) The officer told his peon that I was not efficient.
210. They said to us, 'Your problem is not as great as ours.'
 (a) They told us that our problem was not as great as theirs.
 (b) They told us that their problem was not as great as ours.
 (c) They told us that our problem is not as great as theirs.
 (d) They told us that their problem is not as great as ours.

211. The mouse said to the lion, 'I am your obedient servant.'
- The mouse told the lion that he is his obedient servant.
 - The mouse told the lion that he was his obedient servant.
 - The mouse told the lion that I was his obedient servant.
 - The mouse told the lion that he had been his obedient servant.
212. I said to him, 'You may take my books.'
- I told him that he might take my books.
 - I told him that you might take my books.
 - I told him that he might take your books.
 - I told him that he may take my books.
213. She said, 'It is very hot today.'
- She said that it is very hot that day.
 - She said that it had been very hot that day.
 - She said that it has been very hot that day.
 - She said that it was very hot that day.
214. The teacher said, 'Tomorrow is a holiday.'
- The teacher said that the next day is a holiday.
 - The teacher said that the next day has been a holiday.
 - The teacher said that the next day was a holiday.
 - The teacher said that the next day had been a holiday.
215. My friend said, 'This is the best book on the subject.'
- My friend said that was the best book on the subject.
 - My friend said that that is the best book on the subject.
 - My friend said that that has been the best book on the subject.
 - 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.'
- The gardener told me that these were the prettiest flowers I had ever grown.
 - The gardener told me that those were the prettiest flowers he has ever grown.
 - The gardener told me that those were the prettiest flowers he had ever grown.
 - 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.'
- Urvashi told her father that she should show her a better result next month.
 - Urvashi told her father that she should show him a better result next month.
 - Urvashi told her father that she could show him a better result next month.
 - 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.'
- He told her that he may leave for Delhi that day.
 - He told her that he might leave for Delhi that day.
 - He told her that I might leave for Delhi today.
 - He told her that she might leave for Delhi that day.
219. I said, 'I attended a dinner party at the Mountview last night.'
- I said that he had attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
 - I said that I have attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
 - I said that I had attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
 - I said that I had been attended a dinner party at the Mountview the previous night.
220. She said, 'It rained here heavily yesterday.'
- She said that it has rained there heavily the previous day.
 - She said that it had rained there heavily the previous day.
 - She said that it has rained here heavily the previous day.
 - She said that it had been raining there heavily the previous day.
221. My friend said, 'I shall see you next week.'
- My friend said that I should see him next week.
 - My friend said that I could see him next week.
 - My friend said that he would see him/me next week.
 - My friend said that he could see me next week.
222. I said to her, 'Are you happy at this place?'
- I asked her if he was happy at that place.
 - I asked her if she was happy at that place.
 - I asked her if she had been happy at that place.
 - I asked her if she is happy at that place.
223. You said to me, 'What are you doing here?'
- You asked me what are you doing there.
 - You asked me what I am doing there.
 - You asked me what I was doing there.
 - You asked me what I had been doing there.
224. She said to her father, 'Why should I excuse my enemy?'
- She asked her father why she could excuse my enemy.
 - She asked her father why she should excuse her enemy.
 - She asked her father why she excused her enemy.
 - She asked her father why she excuses her enemy.
225. Gaurav said to his friend, 'How did you escape from the robbers?'
- Gaurav asked his friend how I had escaped from the robbers.
 - Gaurav asked his friend how he has escaped from the robbers.
 - Gaurav asked his friend how he had escaped from the robbers.
 - Gaurav asked his friend how I had been escaped from the robbers.
226. The stranger said, 'Do you know me?'
- The stranger said if he had known him.
 - The stranger said if he has known him.
 - The stranger said if I know him.
 - The stranger asked if he knew him.

WORKOUT 2

76. (b) 77. (d) 78. (a) 79. (c) 80. (d) 81. (a) 82. (b) 83. (c) 84. (b) 85. (d) 86. (a) 87. (b)
 88. (a) 89. (c) 90. (b) 91. (a) 92. (b) 93. (d) 94. (c) 95. (a) 96. (b) 97. (a) 98. (c) 99. (a)
 100. (c) 101. (d) 102. (b) 103. (a) 104. (c) 105. (b) 106. (a) 107. (c) 108. (b) 109. (a) 110. (a) 111. (d)
 112. (a) 113. (c) 114. (b) 115. (a) 116. (d) 117. (d) 118. (b) 119. (b) 120. (b) 121. (a) 122. (a) 123. (d)
 124. (c) 125. (b) 126. (d) 127. (a) 128. (c) 129. (d) 130. (b) 131. (b) 132. (c) 133. (d) 134. (a) 135. (a)
 136. (b) 137. (c) 138. (a) 139. (a) 140. (c) 141. (c) 142. (a) 143. (c) 144. (b) 145. (a) 146. (c) 147. (d)
 148. (d) 149. (d) 150. (b)

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. (d) 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.

[SSC (10+2) Level Exam 2013]

- 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?"
- Father said to me, "You are idling away you 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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?"

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

- 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 way 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
- 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.
- "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.

- (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 he hadn't attended the flag hoisting ceremony.
 (C) The Principal asked to Anuj why didn't he attend the flag hoisting ceremony.
 (D) The Principal asked 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 had he 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 not afraid of ghosts.
 (B) She said that when she was a child 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 wants 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 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 would he be able to vote.
 (B) I asked to my mother when I will be able to vote.
 (C) I asked my mother when I would be able to vote.
 (D) I asked my mother when would I 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 motorcycle.
 (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 are we all sitting about there doing nothing.
 (B) He asked us why were are all sitting about there doing nothing.
 (C) He asked us why we were all sitting about there doing nothing.
 (D) He asked us why were we all sitting about there doing nothing.

[SSC Stenographer (G-C & D) Exam 2012]

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 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 was he 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.
 (C) When Baby Kochamma saw him, she would wish the Father a good morning.
 (D) Baby Kochamma would call Father when she saw him in the morning.
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 no 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.

[SSC FCI (G-III) Exam 2012]

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 as 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.
 (C) The teacher requested the boys that if they work better, they will surely pass.
 (D) The teacher told the boys that if they did their best they would surely 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.

- (B) The king commanded his men to put the man in prison.
 (C) The king requested his men to put the man in prison
 (D) The king informed his men to put the man in prison.
49. He said, "I have made a kite."
 (A) He says that he had made a kite.
 (B) He will say that he had made a kite.
 (C) He said that I had 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.
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.
 (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 told the boy not to sit there.
 (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.

[SSC Delhi Police & CAPFs (SI) Exam 2012]

- (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 said to 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 brought 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 know 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 I should 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.

- (C) He suggested that Ravi to leave the room at once.
 (D) He suggested that Ravi should leave the room once.
89. "I have to go into the town today", Mr. Rao said to the Station Master.
 (A) Mr. Rao told the Station Master that he would go into the town that day.
 (B) Mr. Rao told the Station Master that he had to go into the town that day.
 (C) Mr. Rao advised the Station Master that he had to go into the town that day.
 (D) Mr. Rao spoke to the Station Master that he had to go into the town that day.
- [SSC CGL (Tier-II) Exam 2011]**
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 was he working so hard.
 (C) I asked him why he had been working so hard.
 (D) I asked him why had he been working so hard.
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) He requested the interviewer to please repeat the question.
 (C) He requested the interviewer to repeat the question.
 (D) He requested the interviewer if.
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 hi 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 take pity on him

- (C) The poor examinee exclaimed that God take pity on him
 (D) The poor examinee asked God to take pity on him
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 him.
 (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 can I given 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 I had not sent my application to him.
 (B) He enquired why I did not send my application to him.
 (C) He enquired why had I not sent my application to him.
 (D) He enquired why did I not send my application to him.
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.

Directions: Change the following sentences into reported speech:

[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 (stop that noise).
 (B) I told the boy if he would stop that nose 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 the 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.
 (B) Manu said that he is busy now.
 (C) Manu said that he was busy now.
 (D) Manu told that he was busy now.
112. He said to me, "Where are you going?"
 (A) He told me where I was going.
 (B) He asked me where I was going.
 (C) He told to me where he was going.
 (D) He asked him where was he going?
113. He said, "Please give me another chance".
 (A) He requested him to give another chance.
 (B) He request them to give another chance.
 (C) He requested them to have been given another chance.
 (D) He requested that another chance should be given to him.

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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Reading Comprehension

INTRODUCTION TO READING COMPREHENSION (RC) PASSAGES

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.

3. Look out for words that you feel are significant to the subject of the text. Then, there are words like ‘after all’, ‘most important’, ‘obviously’, ‘significantly’, which point to elements of greater value.
4. Find out words that are likely to be important in interpreting questions, answers, and the passage itself—words like ‘always’, ‘never’, ‘mostly’, ‘ever’, ‘exactly’, ‘precisely’, ‘possible’, ‘definite’, ‘impossible’, ‘unless’, ‘all’, ‘no’, ‘least’, ‘without’, ‘entire’ etc.

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 mathematics, subtle; natural philosophy, deep; moral, grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.’

(From *Of Studies*—Francis Bacon)

Questions

- What does the art of writing do to man’s character?
 - It makes him a full man
 - It makes him a ready man
 - It makes him an exact man
 - It make him a good author
- How should you read those books that are to be ‘read wholly’?
 - By making extracts from them
 - They should be chewed and digested
 - They should be read in parts
 - They should be read with diligence and attention
- If a man does not write much, what must he do?
 - Should have extracts made of them by others
 - A good memory
 - Must chew and digest the contents
 - A good reading and comprehension speed
- What does ‘some books are to be tasted’ mean?
 - To be read only in parts
 - To be read with diligence and attention
 - To be read, but not curiously
 - To be read just for fun
- What should be the real object of reading?
 - To distil the contents
 - To understand author’s views and their application in day-to-day life
 - To weigh and consider
 - Not to contradict and confute
- What can be done with regard to the ‘meaner’ sort of books?
 - To be read but not to contradict and conute
 - To be read only in parts

- (c) 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 I

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.

- How did most people regard early motor cars?
 - Not better than horse-driven vehicles
 - A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings
 - A mere scientific experiment
 - A cumbersome vehicle
- What were all early motor cars?
 - A plaything or toy
 - A vehicle better than horse-driven vehicle
 - Noisy, clumsy, queer-looking things
 - Dangerous and risky
- What made the English inventors handicapped?
 - The general public did not welcome the invention
 - The quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles/hour
 - Non-availability of adequate fuel to power the engine
 - None of these
- What does 'repealed' mean?
 - repeated
 - abolished
 - contradicted
 - enforced
- Which among the following words is as closely opposite to 'clumsy'?
 - unhandy
 - refined
 - unusually large
 - unusual
- What is incorrect about the internal combustion engine?
 - fuel burnt in it as waste
 - light in weight
 - noisy and clumsy
 - 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 had 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) sporadic
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.

- What made Pt Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of modern India?
 - He secured independence for India
 - His vision of the unity of the nation
 - Because he was the first Prime Minister of India
 - He wanted India to make an impact on the world
- Which of the following concepts have been introduced by India into the international vocabulary?
 - Mutual interdependence and democracy
 - Non-alignment and tolerance
 - Non-violence and peaceful co-existence
 - A and C only
 - A and B only
 - B and C only
 - All the above
- Which word in this passage is used to describe the phrase “to live together with mutual tolerance”?
 - non-alignment
 - coexistence
 - secularism
 - anchorage
- Which among the following words best describes the meaning of the word ‘trigger’ used in the passage?
 - to set in action
 - to become uncontrollable
 - to become inactive
 - aggravate
- Select from the answer choices, the word that is synonymous to ‘dimensions’.
 - support
 - size
 - importance
 - height
- Which of the following words can be used to replace the word ‘anchorage’, used in the passage, without altering the meaning of the writer?
 - impression
 - factor that holds
 - factor that eliminates
 - alteration
- Why does the role of the Indian Prime Minister go beyond the duties related to internal affairs of the country?
 - To create an impact on foreign countries
 - Because happenings in India influence politics and democracies of South and South-east Asia
 - To avoid interference of America and other big powers
 - None of these
- Select the word that is as nearly opposite in meaning to ‘dominance’ used in this passage.
 - government
 - rule
 - subordination
 - importance

Answers

Passage I

- (b) A mere joke, or as rather dangerous playthings
- (c) Noisy, clumsy, queer-looking things
- (b) The quaint old law which forbade any such vehicle to attain a reater speed than four miles/hour
- (b) Abolished
- (b) Clumsy means awkward or illdesigned, its antonym is refined or graceful
- (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.

- Why did Sunita's happiness not last long?
 - Because she was lonely
 - Because she did not find herself safe in the house
 - Because of rumours
 - Because her brother did not come to stay with her
- Why did Sunita want her brother to come?
 - Because she loved him very much
 - Because she was lonely and her servant had frightened her
 - Because she wanted to help in studies
 - She was advised to call her brother by the maid servant
- Sunita hid her keys in a different place every night because
 - she did not want to lose them
 - she was advised by her maid servant to do so
 - she did not want thieves to know where her keys were
 - 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 soldier 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 irreligious"—an idea too revolutionary for his age.

- Swami Dayanand considered it his duty to
 - send back the British from India
 - guide the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857
 - preach Vedas and the Truth
 - preach the doctrine of reasoning in religion
- Swami Dayanand wanted to tell the British that
 - their policy of 'divide and rule' was not acceptable
 - the Aryans were the original residents of India
 - the Aryans migrated from Central Asia
 - he would soon launch Quit India Movement to remove the British rule
- The British considered Arya Samaj as a/an
 - seditious organisation
 - foreign organisation
 - organisation to fight the Dravidians
 - anti-Hindu organisation
- During the Sepoy Revolt of 1857, what was the role of Swami Dayanand?
 - to fight as a brave soldier
 - to inspire the freedom fighters
 - to lead the mutiny
 - 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."

- Cissy's reaction when she saw the biscuit cartons:
 - she wanted to take all the cartons
 - her mouth started watering
 - she felt hungry
 - she was surprised to see the biscuits
- The passage describes
 - Cissy's bad habit
 - Cissy's temptation before stealing
 - Cissy's courage to steal
 - the good quality of biscuits
- How was Cissy able to see the cartons of biscuits?
 - From the flavour of biscuits in the room
 - She saw an opened carton
 - She was aided by a light in the room
 - Because some biscuit cartons were damaged
- Why did her heart beat strongly?
 - She was thinking of stealing the biscuits
 - The flavour of biscuits was tempting
 - She thought nobody was watching her
 - She was eager to eat the biscuits

Answers**Passage 5**

- (c) enjoying natural peace and beauty
- (b) as a means of education
- (b) observing things carefully

Passage 6

- (d) all white men were evil
- (a) the Greek to be superior to barbarians
- (c) they were naturally less gifted with intelligence

Passage 7

- (a) dramatic but expected
- (c) committed to communism
- (b) will definitely get worse
- (b) reversal of perestroika
- (a) democratic and truly independent

Passage 8

- (b) because she did not find herself safe in the house
- (b) because she was lonely and her servant had frightened her
- (c) she did not want thieves to know where her keys were

Passage 9

- (c) preach Vedas and the Truth
- (b) the Aryans were the original residents of India
- (a) a seditious organisation
- (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

READING COMPREHENSION**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) earn more and not suppress his talent (d) 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. Yet, how was he to reproduce it and get it into his pictures? He had no money to buy paints, and paints were expensive in those days. His father, who was a mountaineer, would never listen to anything so foolish as buying paints for a boy when the family needed food, clothing and fuel to keep them warm.

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 Conservating
 (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) variable (e) 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 had 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
- take in several employees to help him in his work
 - teach his daughter, Miriam, the trade of shoemaking
 - give up the business immediately and rest in a hospital
 - sell his business for very little and live as a poor man
77. Sobel begged for work for a pittance
- because he confessed that he knew nothing of shoe-making
 - because he admitted that he was a poor man
 - because he clearly said that he belonged to Poland
 - because he declared that he was a man of honesty
78. Feld trusted Sobel and
- he left the money to the latter's care
 - he sent him out on business errands
 - he found that Sobel never told a lie
 - he felt that people of Poland were honest
79. Feld was a man of conscience
- because he had love for the poor
 - because he wanted to sell his shoes at a low price
 - because he felt that Sobel could get a better salary elsewhere
 - because he had given employment to Sobel
80. For how long had the shoemaker been suffering from a heart condition?
- for five years
 - for ten years
 - since unspecified times
 - 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?
- “Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was repeated.”
 - “The lesson for her young _____ was over for that day.”
 - “_____ the mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face _____ rejoined her young.”
 - “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
- drink more than its share of milk
 - throw itself off the cliff
 - follow her down the vertical rock face
 - 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?
- Making the most of the situation
 - Taking the bull by the horns
 - Facing the music
 - Accepting consequences
96. One way in which the kid was encouraged to follow its mother was by
- not being allowed to have its fill of milk until it had jumped
 - running backwards and forwards on the ledge before it jumped
 - getting very agitated before it jumped
 - 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 be 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?
- He wanted to know how marriages are performed
 - He wanted to increase the water in his well
 - He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen
 - He wanted to find out the whereabouts of Birbal
109. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
- According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom
 - Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner
 - Akbar enjoyed Birbal's company
 - The King's well was to be the bridegroom
110. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
- Akbar never quarrelled with others on small matters
 - Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal
 - Every village headman did not reach to Akbar's marriage in the same way
 - 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?
- Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making
 - Akbar's intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled
 - There was not much water in the well
 - None of these
112. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar?
- He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner
 - He wanted to know whether the bridegroom would come to his village gate to receive the bride
 - He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells
 - 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.
- she served the destitute in spite of the depressing state of affairs.
 - she has received many National and International awards.
 - she wears a white saree.
 - 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 adaptations 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
- was most uncompromising
 - was pragmatic enough to change according to the need of the hour
 - changed his approach whenever someone wanted him to do so
 - 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
- half-hearted, grudging compliment
 - an indirect criticism
 - a genuine appreciation of Gandhiji's work
 - a complaint that he failed to achieve what he desired
119. According to the author, Gandhiji's major achievement was that he
- did not compromise with evil
 - did not give importance to secondary matters
 - shaped the moral life of the masses
 - did not sway from the path of truth

Answer Keys

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (b) 11. (d)
 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (a) 16. (a) 17. (c) 18. (d) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (c) 22. (b)
 23. (d) 24. (d) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (a) 30. (a) 31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (b)
 34. (c) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (c) 41. (b) 42. (d) 43. (b) 44. (c)
 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (e) 50. (c) 51. (b) 52. (a) 53. (d) 54. (a) 55. (e)
 56. (c) 57. (e) 58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (e) 61. (d) 62. (b) 63. (c) 64. (d) 65. (a) 66. (b)
 67. (b) 68. (b) 69. (c) 70. (d) 71. (c) 72. (c) 73. (a) 74. (c) 75. (c) 76. (d) 77. (a)
 78. (a) 79. (c) 80. (c) 81. (c) 82. (c) 83. (a) 84. (d) 85. (b) 86. (c) 87. (b) 88. (a)
 89. (d) 90. (d) 91. (c) 92. (c) 93. (a) 94. (b) 95. (d) 96. (d) 97. (a) 98. (b) 99. (b)
 100. (b) 101. (c) 102. (c) 103. (b) 104. (d) 105. (b) 106. (a) 107. (a) 108. (d) 109. (b) 110. (c)
 111. (b) 112. (a) 113. (a) 114. (d) 115. (c) 116. (a) 117. (d) 118. (c) 119. (c)

PREVIOUS YEARS' QUESTIONS

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 Voyager-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.

21.36 ■ Objective English

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	

21.38 ■ Objective English

16. What does the phrase 'The Arctic is the canary in global-warming' convey?
- (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 **adamance**, 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.

[SBI Junior Associates Pre Exam 2016]

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 talk 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 come 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 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.

[SBI Junior Associates Pre Exam 2016]

26. **Stealthily**

(A) Superstitiously	(B) Secretly
(C) Honestly	(D) Openly
(E) Overly	
27. **Compelled**

(A) Discouraged	(B) Delayed
(C) Suspended	(D) Forced
(E) Demanded	
28. **Adamance**

(A) Easy going	(B) Yielding
(C) Flexible	(D) Mischievous
(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. [SBI Junior Associates Pre Exam 2016]

29. Folly
 (A) Stupidity (B) Madness
 (C) Advanceness (D) Sageness
 (E) Sharpness
30. Pitiabile
 (A) Miserable (B) Misfortunate
 (C) Pathetic (D) Honorable
 (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 dreamt 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 chicking 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. [SBI (Clerks) 2014]

31. Which of the following can be said about Akbar's family?
 (1) They were poor and uneducated.
 (2) They discouraged him from becoming courtier.
 (3) He was ashamed of them and did not introduce them at Court.
 (A) None (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?
 (1) Akbar was aged when he was finally made a courtier.
 (2) Akbar excelled at whatever job the Emperor assigned him.
 (3) The Emperor did not value a person's education but his family background.

- (A) All of these (B) Only B
 (C) A and B (D) B and C
 (E) Only A
33. How many years of Akbar's life was spent gaining knowledge?
 (A) 50 (B) 20
 (C) 10 (D) 30
 (E) None of these
34. Choose the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word BITTERLY given in **bold** as used in the passage
 (A) Sweetly (B) Angrily
 (C) Sourly (D) Freezing
 (E) Gladly
35. How did Akbar handle his appointment as royal librarian?
 (A) He was angry and was waiting for an opportunity to tell the king so
 (B) He was thrilled since he loved books.
 (C) He was disappointed but put his best efforts into the job
 (D) He considered it a good opportunity to learn more
 (E) He was very happy since he preferred reading to interacting with people.
36. How did Akbar manage the cover for books?
 (A) He used the used-sheets of papers (B) He spent his own money for this.
 (C) He borrowed covers for books (D) He was not aware of it.
 (E) None of the above
37. Why did the Emperor send Akbar when he was in charge of poultry?
 (A) To test Akbar's knowledge of poultry.
 (B) To see if Akbar was worthy of higher responsibility.
 (C) To understand why the poultry was thriving despite reduced expenditure on them.
 (D) To scold him for feeding the poultry leftovers instead of healthy food.
 (E) To demand an explanation for the poultry being overweight and unfit.
38. What lesson can be learnt from the story?
 (A) Patience and hard work will help one achieve success.
 (B) Pursuit of riches and wealth is all that matters
 (C) One should use any means of possibility to attain a promotion.
 (D) One should be satisfied with whatever job one get sand not much more.
 (E) It is very difficult to get something in life without bribing.
39. Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word LOW given in **bold** as used in the passage.
 (A) Small (B) Gentle
 (C) Unhappy (D) Short
 (E) Soft
40. Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word CLOSE given in **bold** as used in the passage.
 (A) Shut (B) End
 (C) Neighbouring (D) Dear
 (E) Careful

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.

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 create toxic waste which results in air and water pollution and environmental problems which can outweigh whatever 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 abroad.

Self-employment has none of these drawbacks. The problem is that self-employment is not as obviously glamorous as 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 own 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 can help 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. **[IDBI Exam 2012]**

49. **RIGID**
 (A) Unstructured (B) Flexible
 (C) Soft (D) Gentle
 (E) Calm
50. **STEP BY STEP**
 (A) All at once (B) In quick succession
 (C) In slow motion (D) In a nutshell
 (E) Once and for all
51. **OFFERING**
 (A) Stealing (B) Permitting
 (C) Refusing (D) Pretesting
 (E) Questioning

Directions: Choose the word/group of words is **MOST SIMILAR** in **MEANING** to the word printed in bold as used in the passage. **[IDBI Exam 2012]**

52. **REMAIN**
 (A) Left-over (B) Stay
 (C) Stagnate (D) Continue
 (E) Linger
53. **HIRED**
 (A) Allowed (B) Rented
 (C) Authorized (D) Employed
 (E) Delegated
54. **LIMIT**
 (A) Maximum (B) Finish
 (C) Cap (D) Decrease
 (E) Barrier
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 nation; 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 (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 convectional (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.

[SBI Assistant & Stenographer Clerk Exam 2012]

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 ware 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

- (B) He was worried that the guards would reach his house before him
 (C) He had stolen the necklace and did not want to be interrogated by the guards
 (D) He wanted to reach the landlord's house before the guards reached there
 (E) He saw the royal guards running after him and thought they would arrest him
67. 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 overheard 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. **[SBI Assistant & Stenographer Clerk Exam 2012]**

74. Dozed off
 (A) Waited (B) Dreamt
 (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.”

[SBI Clerks Exam 2012]

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 maybe 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. **[SBI Clerks Exam 2012]**

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) Angriily | |

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 Dhatarattha. 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 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 Dhatarattha 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 Dhatarattha 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
[SBI Clerks Exam 2011]

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 | |

21.54 ■ Objective English

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. [IBPS Exam 2011]

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. [IBPS Exam 2011]

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 countries 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.

21.56 ■ Objective English

- (C) India and the Hunt for a Knowledge-Based Economy.
(D) Indian Economy versus Chinese Economy.
(E) Indian Economy and Its Features.
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. **[SBI PO Exam 2011]**

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. **[SBI PO Exam 2011]**

136. CUMBERSOME
(A) Handy (B) Manageable
(C) Breathtaking (D) Awkward
(E) Difficult

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

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."
[SBI Clerks Exam 2008]

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

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 not 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

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. Ageing brains have low levels of thiamin, which is concentrated in wheat germ and bran, nuts, meat and cereals. More good brain-food comes from liver, milk and almonds, which are rich in riboflavin and extremely good for memory. Carotene, available in deep green leafy vegetables and fruits, is also good for geriatric brains. So is a high iron diet; it can make old brains gallop hyperactively like young ones. Iron comes from greens; liver shell-fish, red meat and soyabeans. Sea-food, very high in iron, is an excellent diet supplement. The New England Journal of Medicine reported in its May, 1985 issue that 30 grams of fish a day could result in a dramatic drop, in the chances of acquiring a cardiovascular diseases. Sea fish, particularly shell-fish, crabs, mackerel and sardines, are more effective than riverine fish because the latter is more vulnerable to chemical effluents.

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 beats 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 nearby 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 returneth” 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 mouldering 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 the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous, all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers.

[SSC GL (Tier-I) Exam 2012]

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 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.

[SSC GL (Tier-I) Exam 2012]

184. To write well, a person must train himself in
 (A) dealing with a difficult problem
 (B) not leaving anything out
 (C) thinking clearly and logically
 (D) following a step-by-step approach
185. Initially it is difficult to write because
 (A) a good dictionary is not used
 (B) ideas occur without any sequence
 (C) aids to correct writing are not known
 (D) exact usages of words are not known.
186. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
 (A) thinking logically
 (B) writing clearly
 (C) undergoing training
 (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. It was the huge and looked wickedly fierce even when dead. The clever disciple stopped and said to the others, "Now I am going to show you what our teacher had taught me alone. He has taught me how to bring life back into the dead." 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.

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 clever 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 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) Yearning 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 possess has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse form 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.

[SSC GL (Tier-II) Exam 2012]

209. The unfinished takes 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 Economics. (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) Hollowness 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.

[SSC Stenographer (G-C & D) Exam 2012]

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. Your 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."
 [SSC Constable G-D (BSF, CISF, SSB & CRPF) Exam 2012]

234. The old man visited the place where he has kept the gold hidden.
 (A) every day (B) once a week
 (C) almost every day (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 princes, 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

21.70 ■ Objective English

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]

264. According to the passage, what do economists want us to believe?
 (A) Businessmen become dishonest at times. (B) Business can’t always be honest
 (C) Businesses are rarely honest. (D) Business should always be honest
265. Which of the following phrases is closest in meaning to the word ‘persuade’ in the context of the passage?
 (A) Give an opinion (B) Try to convince
 (C) Try to give one’s own judgments (D) Try to cheat
266. What did the author find out about the saying, ‘Honest is the best policy’?
 (A) It is correct on many occasions. (B) It is correct for all businessmen.
 (C) It is not a proven theory. (D) It is found to be correct only occasionally.

21.72 ■ Objective English

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.

No one has ever suggested that grinding pauperism can lead to anything else but moral degradation. Every human being has a right to live and therefore to find the wherewithal to feed himself. But for this very simple performance we need no assistance from economists or their laws. 'Take no thought for the morrow' is an injunction which finds an echo in almost all the religious scriptures of the world. In a well-ordered society the securing of one's livelihood should be and is found to be the easiest thing in the world. Indeed, the test of orderliness in a country is not the number of millionaires it owns but the absence of starvation among its masses. The only statement that has to be examined is: whether it can be laid down as law of universal application that material advancement means moral progress.

Now let us take a few illustrations. Rome suffered moral fall when it attained high material affluence. So did Egypt and perhaps most countries of which we have any historical record. The descendants and kinsmen of the royal and divine Krishna too fell when they were rolling in riches. We do not deny to the Rockefellers and the Carnegies possession of an ordinary measure of morality, but we gladly judge them indulgently. I mean that we do not even expect them to satisfy the highest standard of morality. With them material gain has not necessarily meant moral gain. In South Africa, where I had the privilege of associating with thousands of our countrymen on most intimate terms, I observed almost invariably that the greater the possession of riches, the greater was their moral turpitude. **[SSC FCI Grade-III Exam 2012]**

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.

21.74 ■ Objective English

286. Why can't 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. [SSC Exam 2011]

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. [SSC Exam 2011]

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 constellational era corresponds to “recurring types of historical events”, and moods. They state that adjacent generations do not live similar lives, and that each generation ages as a singular cohort as time moves forward. According to Strauss and Howe, each generation is comprised of people who possess (1) common age, (2) common beliefs and (3) perceived membership in the same generation. A generation is approximately 22 years in length. Since a lifetime many 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 became reclusive elders. Civics grow up “increasingly protected youths after a spiritual awakening,” become “a heroic and achieving cadre of young adults,” build

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 midlifers.
 (C) When Reactives are adults, Civics are youths (D) Reactives are one generation than the Civics.
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.
318. ‘Pragmatic’ most closely means
 (A) Behaving in a reckless way (B) Acting in a practical way
 (C) Acting on the basis of Principle (D) Behaving in a reclusive way

An old shepherd was playing on a flute on the marshlands outside Rome. He played so sweetly that a lovely fairy came and listened to him.

“Will you marry me, and play to me in my castle?” she said.

“Yes, Yes lovely lady!” said the shepherd.

The fairy put a ring on his finger. At once, he became a handsome young man dressed in princely robes. “But I must first go to Rome and bid farewell to my friends” he said. The fairy gave him a golden coach with twelve white horses. As he rode in state to Rome, he met the Young Queen of Italy, who invited him to her palace. The shepherd saw that he had won the Queen’s heart. He resolved to marry her and become the King of Italy and let the fairy go. So when he and the Queen were alone together he knelt down and took her hand, saying:

“Marry me, dearest and I will help you to govern Italy.”

But as soon he spoke he turned into an old and rugged shepherd.

“What is this horrible beggar doing here?” cried the Queen. “Whip him out of the Palace **[SSC Exam 2011]**”

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 than conventional vehicles, they put fewer emissions into the atmosphere than conventional vehicles do. As hybrids become more popular, conventional vehicles are being used less, and the level of emissions being put into the air is decreasing. Hybrid vehicles are an example of an energy-efficient technology that is good for both consumers and the environment.

[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 environmental 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 Maharashtra is one of the more developed states in India and it may be higher in other states. Also during late summer months when there is water scarcity, and during the monsoon season, contamination of drinking water is very high. Hence, during these months it is doubly important to ensure drinking water is adequately sanitised."

[SSC Combined (10 + 2) Level Exam 2010]

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. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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 through heavy jungle. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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.

- (C) the tigress actually covered the distance within the half-hour.
 (D) there was a possibility of the tigress covering the distance within the half-hour.
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 or less caved in, a wardrobe with a tarnished mirror. The rest of the flat was never used, so I didn’t trouble to look after it.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2015]

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.

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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. [ESE GAT 2014 Exam]

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. [SCRA Exam 2014]

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 activities.
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.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]

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.

[CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]

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. |

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

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. [CDS (I) Eng. Exam 2014]

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. [NDA & NA Exam 2013]

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"?

[CDS Exam 2012]

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. **[CDS Exam 2012]**

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 give 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. **[CDS Exam 2012]**

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. **[CDS Exam 2012]**

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! [Punjab PCS 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's boxes.

[Punjab PCS Exam 2012]

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 of 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. Sport 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. [CMAT-2016]

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. [NIFT Exam 2013]

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

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 growth in the past few years, the rising food subsidy is insignificant to the point of inequity. The food subsidy is a kind of D.A. to the poor, the self-employed and those in the unorganised sector of the economy. However, what is most unfortunate is that out of the large budget of the so-called food subsidy, the major part of it is administrative cost and wastages. A small portion of the above budget goes to the real consumer and an even lesser portion to the poor who are in real need. It is true that subsidies should not become a permanent feature, except for the destitute, disabled widows and the old. It is also true that subsidies often create a psychology of dependence and hence is habit-forming, killing the general initiative of the people. By making PDS target group oriented, not only the poorest and neediest would be reached without additional cost, but it will actually cut overall costs incurred on large cities and for better off localities. When the food and food subsidy are limited, the rural and urban poor should have the priority in the PDS supplies. The PDS should be closely linked with programmes of employment generation and nutrition improvement. **[NIFT Exam 2013]**

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 rewind, 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 education 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 to use a word which has a different meaning for our listeners from what it means to those of our class. 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.
 (B) use different vocabulary for different classes.
 (C) try to be pleasant to everybody.
 (D) always try to impress others
463. 'A slip of tongue' means
- (A) wetting the tongue while speaking.
 (B) words spoken inadvertently.
 (C) using words carefully
 (D) using words we don't mean
464. Speech is a great blessing if
- (A) we use it indiscriminately.
 (B) we use it carefully.
 (C) we use it to please others.
 (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.
 (B) careless use of words creates misunderstanding.
 (C) careful use of words benefit us.
 (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.
 (B) he wants to deceive everyone.
 (C) he want to amuse 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 has 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 goat trek hike that stole my breath away. Like leaves of a book, every 1000 metres or so, new stories unfolded as the national canvas changed. Verdant Chinar, Oak and Walnut gave way to higher elevation forests of silver Birch and Conifers where spiders and sawscaled vipers shared silent space in the dark root hollows of ancient trees. Above the treeline amidst Junipers and one of our planet’s most spectacular wild flower fields in Sungargulu, I momentarily caught my breath, lay down and slept for a while.

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 Hungul |
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 that the cost of a thing is the amount of life which is required to exchange for it, immediately or in the long run. In Walden Thoreau elaborated the text: "The only wealth in life."

[NIFT Exam 2012]

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 author thinks of Thoreau's emancipation from the lower economics as romance because it
 (A) entailed 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. [NIFT 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. [NIFT 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 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 Espresso in the country in a move that industry insiders say will push Barista Lavazza to the back seat. The first outlet of Espresso, 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 Chili's. Lavazza Espresso, 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. Espresso, globally launched in 2007, has presence in Italy, the US, China, Spain, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Romania and the UK. Industry players say Espresso is Lavazza's strategy to differentiate in a market dominated by Café Coffee Day. There are an estimated 5,000 outlets of cafe 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. [NIFT Exam 2012]

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 current fiscal. The company has two lifestyle brands under the names Turtle and London Bridge. While Turtle competes with premium brands such as Scullers and Lombard, London Bridge is a value brand offering lower priced products. According to the director, the company is firming up its production capacities to cater to an increase in demand as well as its new clothing range. While talks are on with private labels in Bangladesh, it is also in discussion with Indian private labels to ensure higher supply. The company produces nearly two million units annually from its facilities – one each on Kolkata (West Bengal) and Bangalore (Karnataka). It procures another one million units from private labels in India.

[NIFT Exam 2012]

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.

- (C) Turtle has collaboration with a London brand.
 (D) India and Bangladesh are worthy destinations for foreign collaborators.
500. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) Turtle is already marketing domestic brands other than its own also.
 (B) Turtle is expecting increases in sales volumes due mainly to the new labels it plans to launch
 (C) The company that makes Turtle is into manufacturing and marketing of premium apparel ranges only.
 (D) The managements of Turtle brand is determined to press ahead with the launch of a casual wear brand of clothing; with or without a foreign collaborator.

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]

501. Which amongst the following groups of countries has increased the installed capacity of nuclear power generation since 2010?
- (A) India and Pakistan (B) China, US, India and Pakistan
 (C) China, India, Pakistan and Japan. (D) China India, Iran and Russia.
502. What are the factors adversely affecting nuclear power production in the world?
- (1) Cost of production.
 (2) Fukushima disaster
 (3) Lower demand for electricity.
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 only
 (C) 1 only (D) 1, 2, and 3
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?
- (1) India
 (2) China
 (3) Pakistan
- (A) 1 and 2 (B) 2 only
 (C) 1, B & 3 (D) 1 only

Others goof-off work. Indians, says a new study, goof-off holidays. They leave 20 percent of their vacations unused. Conducted by the online travel firm Expedia, the “vacation deprivation survey,” which polled employed people across 21 countries, finds that 29 percent of Indians couldn’t plan their holidays due to work pressure. In all, 28 percent Indian respondents said they would prefer getting paid for unused vacations. An equal percentage cited their boss disapproval for not availing themselves of their earned leave. The Head – Marketing Expedia (India), points out, “In India, vacations tend to be viewed as a guilty habit.” Europeans and Brazilians, by contrast, view vacation as a necessity rather than a

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.

[NIFT Exam 2012]

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, Korea 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.

[GBO Exam 2012]

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 statistics.
 (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.

[DMRC JE(Electronics) Exam 2016]

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.

- (C) always walk and set an example.
 (D) help prevent traffic jams by not using big official cars.

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

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. A vendor selling hot noodles set his stand near, and shouted his trade cry, and the light from the stand fell on the old man's drooping figure. A man passing stopped and muttered, looked at him. 'I swear I can give no more this day if I am to feed my own even nothing but noodles — but here is this old man. He brought out of his ragged girdle a bit of silver coin, and after a moment's hesitation and muttering, he added to it a copper penny.

'There, old father', he said with a sort of bitter heartiness, 'let me see you eat noodles.' The old man lifted his head slowly. He said: 'Sir, I did not beg of you. Sir, we have good land and we have never been starving like this before, having such good land. But this year the river rose and men starve even on good land at such times: sir, we now have no seed left. We have eaten our seed.' 'Take it', said the man, and he dropped the money into the old man's apron and went on his way, sighing.

The vendor prepared his bowl of noodles and called out. 'How many will you eat, old man?' The old man said, 'One small bowl is enough'.

Then the old man rose with great effort and took the bowl between his shaking hand and he went to the other basket. He pulled aside the quilt until one could see the shrunken face of a small boy lying with his eyes fast closed. The old man lifted his head so that his mouth could touch the edge of the little bowl, he began to swallow feebly until the hot mixture was finished

The old man kept murmuring to him 'There my heartthere, my child'. 'Your grandson?' said the vendor. 'Yes, the son of my only son. Both my son and his wife were drowned as they worked on our land when our dikes broke.' 'But you have the silver bit', cried the vendor, astonished to see that the old man ordered on 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.'

[GICIAO Exam 2013]

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 programmes such as 'Pp Idd', 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) can 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) They 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

538. The word *inshore* is closest in meaning to
 (A) near the coast (B) deep
 (C) cold (D) shallow waters
539. The safest time for eating sea food in the North Pacific is probably
 (A) August (B) July
 (C) November (D) September
540. 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 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, at the end of the hall, mom humming along to that terrible ticking. It made Maddy's teeth clench. Truly there was no point to these silly, endless family dinners. 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 sence 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 over the kitchen chairs wrestling and playing tag and grandmother would nap by the television and the nurse would paint her nails. All the time, her mom would smile and hum. [CTET Exam 2012]

541. The use of the word 'cranking' conveys the meaning that
 (A) the key did not fit the lock properly (B) the clock doesn't work
 (C) the key was used with irritation on the mother's part (D) gold was not a suitable metal for a clock key
542. The siblings were 'awful mouths' is the following figure of speech
 (A) comparison (B) oxymoron
 (C) transferred epithet (D) epigram
543. 'Truly, there was no point to these silly endless family dinners.' The correct transformation would be
 (A) the subject found her siblings mentally unstable and took long to finish dinner
 (B) her mother forced her to sit through a lengthy dinner ritual
 (C) the food could only appeal to the youngsters not a teenager
 (D) the subject was preoccupied with some personal work and was impatient with others at the dinner table.
544. The tone of the story is
 (A) biographical (B) narrative
 (C) reflective (D) autobiographical
545. 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
546. "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
547. '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.

548. The wordin 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 he 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-listening 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. Retrieving 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 data. 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 Nammy. 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 card
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's 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. [CTET Exam 2012]

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.

[CTET Exam 2012]

586. ‘I loved Ophelia: forty thousand brothers.
 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

21.112 ■ Objective English

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 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 form 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 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. [CLAT Exam 2012]

601. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if
- it is based on voluntary renunciation
 - it is achieved by resorting to physical force
 - underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment
 - people's outlook towards it is not radically changed
602. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?
- He has inherent desire to share his possession with others.
 - He is endowed with the possessive instinct
 - Only his possession helps him earn love and respect from his descendants
 - 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?
- Educating people to avoid class conflict
 - Achieving total political freedom for the country
 - Establishment of an egalitarian society
 - 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?
- True egalitarianism can be achieved under compulsion
 - Man values his life more than his possessions
 - Possessive instinct is a natural desire of human beings
 - In the political struggle, the fight was against alien rule.
605. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last only if
- it is thrust upon people
 - it is based on truth and non-violence
 - people inculcate spiritual values instead of material values
 - 'haves' and 'have-nots' live together peacefully
606. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn a social order
- which is based on coercion and oppression
 - which does not satisfy their basic needs
 - which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement
 - which is not congenial 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. (D) | 178. (D) | 179. (C) | 180. (D) | 181. (B) | 182. (C) | 183. (B) | 184. (C) |
| 185. (B) | 186. (D) | 187. (B) | 188. (D) | 189. (D) | 190. (D) | 191. (C) | 192. (D) | 193. (B) | 194. (C) | 195. (B) | 196. (A) |
| 197. (B) | 198. (A) | 199. (D) | 200. (C) | 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. (C) | 230. (A) | 231. (D) | 232. (D) |
| 233. (B) | 234. (C) | 235. (C) | 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) |

257. (D) 258. (A) 259. (C) 260. (B) 261. (C) 262. (C) 263. (B) 264. (D) 265. (B) 266. (B) 267. (B) 268. (D)
 269. (B) 270. (D) 271. (C) 272. (B) 273. (B) 274. (B) 275. (D) 276. (C) 277. (A) 278. (D) 279. (B) 280. (A)
 281. (D) 282. (B) 283. (C) 284. (C) 285. (B) 286. (C) 287. (B) 288. (D) 289. (A) 290. (A) 291. (D) 292. (C)
 293. (B) 294. (C) 295. (C) 296. (B) 297. (C) 298. (B) 299. (B) 300. (B) 301. (B) 302. (C) 303. (C) 304. (C)
 305. (C) 306. (B) 307. (D) 308. (B) 309. (A) 310. (B) 311. (B) 312. (C) 313. (A) 314. (D) 315. (A) 316. (C)
 317. (A) 318. (B) 319. (C) 320. (B) 321. (D) 322. (A) 323. (B) 324. (B) 325. (B) 326. (B) 327. (A) 328. (C)
 329. (C) 330. (D) 331. (B) 332. (A) 333. (B) 334. (C) 335. (B) 336. (B) 337. (C) 338. (A)

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. (D) 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. (A) 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. (A)

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. (C) 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 I

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 |

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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 4. (a) judgements | (b) experiments | (c) trying | (d) indulging |
| 5. (a) disbelieved | (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 |

9. (a) head (b) tail (c) body (d) heart
 10. (a) yet (b) but (c) but also (d) and

Answers

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (d) 10. (d)

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...

1. (a) flourish (b) simplicity (c) reserve (d) deserve
 2. (a) described (b) hidden (c) depicted (d) admired
 3. (a) showy (b) ornamental (c) beautiful (d) straightforward
 4. (a) quick (b) haphazard (c) easy (d) discriminating
 5. (a) grammar (b) poetry (c) difficult (d) short
 6. (a) literary (b) distinct (c) clear (d) familiar
 7. (a) stories (b) similes (c) picture (d) illustrations
 8. (a) common (b) uncommon (c) simple (d) fashionable
 9. (a) authors (b) quotations (c) examples (d) philosophies
 10. (a) distinct (b) clear (c) doubtful (d) doubtless

Answers

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c) 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 deeply 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) spun (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 I**

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 I

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.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 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 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.

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|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. (a) generate | (b) practice | (c) made | (d) comprise |
| 2. (a) on | (b) in | (c) at | (d) into |
| 3. (a) that | (b) their | (c) them | (d) those |
| 4. (a) gather | (b) combination | (c) unit | (d) crowd |
| 5. (a) dream | (b) impression | (c) rainbow | (d) unworthy |
| 6. (a) focus | (b) promote | (c) put | (d) apply |
| 7. (a) mark | (b) spot | (c) symbol | (d) check |
| 8. (a) between | (b) with | (c) from | (d) separate |
| 9. (a) on | (b) a | (c) in | (d) an |
| 10. (a) into | (b) in | (c) on | (d) upto |

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 Gurgaon 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.

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|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 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....

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|-------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| 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, unflinching 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. (d) 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

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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
12. (a) was (b) may (c) might (d) had
to do it straight on a machine. It isn't just the
13. (a) cause (b) reason (c) pleasure (d) difficulty
of writing in longhand. I like taking my notebook and writing-pads
14. (a) in (b) on (c) to (d) form
odd places. This particular essay is
15. (a) now (b) being (c) not (d) hand
written on the steps of my small cottage. Part of the reason for sitting
16. (a) there (b) here (c) now (d) on
is that there is a new postman on this
17. (a) post office (b) place (c) route (d) road
and I don't want him to miss me. For a freelance writer, the postman is almost
18. (a) as (b) very (c) rarely (d) quite
important as the publisher.

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 (b) risk (c) entire (d) noble
gamut of issues,
7. (a) ringing (b) asking (c) ranging (d) getting
from bank mergers and the
8. (a) merging (b) sinking (c) investing (d) creation
of global-sized banks to bank closures,
9. (a) recasting (b) blackboards (c) accounting (d) differentiating
bank boards and
10. (a) issuing (b) revamping (c) booking (d) allowing
banking legislations.

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
3. (a) signalling (b) marking (c) talking (d) working
parameters such as the Bank Rate, REPO Rate and CRR on a need
4. (a) base (b) basis (c) rise (d) arise
rather than twice a year. This would
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)
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.

MOCK TESTS

TEST I

No of Questions: 43

Time allotted: 25 minutes

In the following passages, at certain points there are blanks, each of the 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. (c) 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

8. (a) in (b) into (c) on (d) upon
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. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 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) that two people are carving a six-foot slab of wood at the same time. One is using a hand chisel, the (2) a chainsaw. If you are (3) in the future of that slab, whom would you watch? This chainsaw or chisel logic has led some to a (4) that technological education is more important to humanity's near future than biological evolution, now a days, it is not the biological chisel but the technological chainsaw that is most quickly (5) what it means to be human. The devices we use change the way we live much (6) than any contest among genes. We're the block of wood, even if, sometimes we don't even fully notice that we're (7). Assuming that we really are evolving as we (8) or inhabit more technological prosthetics—like ever-smarter phones, helpful glasses and brainy cars—here's the big question (9) that type of evolution take us in (10) directions, as we usually assume biological evolution does? [LIC AAO 2016]

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. (A) See
(C) Imagine
(E) Nightmare | (B) Thinking
(D) Loo | 6. (A) most
(C) quick
(E) faster | (B) highly
(D) too |
| 2. (A) other
(C) next
(E) third | (B) another
(D) opposite | 7. (A) together
(C) alive
(E) limited | (B) changing
(D) crying |
| 3. (A) given
(C) interested
(E) aware | (B) worried
(D) keen | 8. (A) leave
(C) adapt
(E) gear | (B) set
(D) wear |
| 4. (A) suggest
(C) pass
(E) belief | (B) live
(D) ways | 9. (A) how
(C) which
(E) what | (B) will
(D) do |
| 5. (A) meaning
(C) redefining
(E) populating | (B) allowing
(D) sending | 10. (A) one
(C) desirable
(E) future | (B) ahead
(D) lets |

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). [SBI Junior Associates Pre Exam 2016]

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 11. (A) brought
(C) took
(E) invites | (B) bought
(D) taken | 12. (A) daily
(C) delicacy
(E) sumptuous | (B) desirous
(D) dinner |
|--|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|

22.22 ■ Objective English

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 13. (A) to
(C) on
(E) before | (B) for
(D) with | 15. (A) sank
(C) drowning
(E) wetting | (B) sinking
(D) drowned |
| 14. (A) onto
(C) within
(E) on | (B) in
(D) down | | |

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). [SBI (Clerks) 2014]

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 16. (A) behind
(C) since
(E) ago | (B) before
(D) upon | 21. (A) pluck
(C) assort
(E) cut | (B) select
(D) comb |
| 17. (A) second
(C) another
(E) future | (B) next
(D) alternate | 22. (A) pleasure
(C) height
(E) alarm | (B) stubbornness
(D) distance |
| 18. (A) both
(C) all
(E) each | (B) two
(D) every | 23. (A) called
(C) responsible
(E) seem | (B) said
(D) mistaken |
| 19. (A) little
(C) some
(E) entirely | (B) turning
(D) all | 24. (A) result
(C) factor
(E) alternative | (B) incident
(D) purpose |
| 20. (A) behave
(C) look
(E) become | (B) see
(D) appeared | 25. (A) curled
(C) grey
(E) hairs | (B) bald
(D) black |

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. [IBPS Exam 2014]

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 26. (A) largely
(C) bit
(E) less | (B) tiny
(D) part | 30. (A) rent
(C) hired
(E) used | (B) sold
(D) leased |
| 27. (A) paying
(C) buying
(E) spending | (B) offering
(D) purchase | 31. (A) other
(C) more
(E) compared | (B) rather
(D) further |
| 28. (A) sum
(C) account
(E) total | (B) come
(D) costs | 32. (A) that
(C) to
(E) on | (B) for
(D) try |
| 29. (A) fall
(C) lower
(E) maintain | (B) dropped
(D) sank | 33. (A) both
(C) always
(E) also | (B) include
(D) beside |

34. (A) effect (B) efficient 35. (A) Employees (B) Who
 (C) price (D) ceiling (C) How (D) Worker
 (E) subsidy (E) Subordinates

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.

[SBI Clerical Staff Exam 2012]

36. (A) showing (B) asking 41. (A) felt (B) said
 (C) naming (D) finding (C) know (D) accept
 (E) telling (E) saw
37. (A) look (B) said 42. (A) asks (B) chooses
 (C) think (D) choose (C) look (D) find
 (E) find (E) wish
38. (A) pushed (B) fallen 43. (A) sure (B) put
 (C) pulled (D) sent (C) shown (D) seen
 (E) taken (E) made
39. (A) idea (B) display 44. (A) no (B) rich
 (C) reply (D) place (C) short (D) poor
 (E) showing (E) plenty
40. (A) speak (B) thought 45. (A) but (B) not
 (C) done (D) create (C) and (D) so
 (E) told (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).

[MCET-MBA Exam 2016]

1. (A) moral (B) input 4. (A) plunge (B) surplus
 (C) potence (D) insight (C) plethora (D) oversupply
 (E) symbol (E) superficial
2. (A) resolved (B) inclined 5. (A) rise (B) amplify
 (C) determined (D) drive (C) halt (D) lifted
 (E) hamper (E) plummet
3. (A) access (B) outlet
 (C) acquire (D) pass
 (E) advent

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. **[DMRC JE(Electronics) Exam 2016]**

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. (A) prefer | (B) admire | (C) feel | (D) see |
| (C) hate | (D) like | 5. (A) unbelievably | (B) generally |
| 2. (A) avoid | (B) shirk | (C) hardly | (D) particularly |
| (C) kill | (D) overpower | 6. (A) strong | (B) weak |
| 3. (A) circle | (B) cloud | (C) powerful | (D) fragile |
| (C) wheel | (D) whirlwind | 7. (A) rapid | (B) alert |
| 4. (A) know | (B) believe | (C) brisk | (D) docile |

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)



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