Fifth Edition

OBJECTIVE ENGLISH



Edgar Thorpe
Showick Thorpe

ALWAYS LEARNING

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Objective English

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Fifth Edition

Edgar Thorpe
Showick Thorpe

PEARSON

Delhi • Chennai

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Published by Pearson India Education Services Pvt. Ltd, CIN: U72200TN2005PTC057128, formerly known as TutorVista Global Pvt. Ltd, licensee of Pearson Education in South Asia.

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ISBN: 978-81-317-9804-1
eISBN 978-93-325-8116-6

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Preface to the Fifth Edition

Objective English has been serving 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-evolving demands of competitive examinations, yet retaining the intense focus as a preparation resource for many formats and syllabi of tests. Like the earlier editions, this edition is also robustly structured to allow you to learn individually and methodically. The aim of this manual is to help you learn and perform intelligently and, thus, to maximize your score. English language testing has always been challenging for Indian students. The success of this book lies in the fact that it has an easy-to-read and easy-to-solve model. It has been designed around the 'Assessment for Learning' approach so that one keeps on learning conceptually the different modes of English language and gets equipped for different types of English Language Testing (ELT) scenarios. The very structure, which at its core has learning of concepts and concept application, has assisted students from all backgrounds and with different levels of aptitude. Overall, the structure of the book stimulates, activates, and accelerates your learning process. For the same reason, I have retained the key features of the previous edition, with every topic beginning with a discussion on the format of questions and their variants. A section on building blocks provides various rules of English grammar. Word lists have been expanded and many other specialized lists have been added. Exercises named 'Accuracy Building Zone (ABZ)' are structured as supplementary practice drills to reinforce the concepts discussed. Timed exercises, called 'Speed Maximizing Sectors (SMS)', 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 and English Usage, Verbal and Reading Comprehension.

New to This Edition

Fully solved test papers of some competitive examinations have been updated and also some new types of solved test papers are added. You will find test papers bundled in five sub-sections—UPSC Tests, SSC Examinations, Banking Examinations, MBA Entrance Examinations, and Other Important Examinations—at the end of the book. The objective is to present the subject in an organized manner to familiarize you with the current trends and types of questions. Though we encourage users to look into the changing formats and more variants of these examinations, we are sure that this section will help them develop the requisite skills for success in these examinations. The newly added MCQ Bin has hundreds of unique MCQs generally found in English sections of prominent tests for focussed practice. In addition to this, I have also added many new practice exercises and conventional question types. Novel questions such as word riddles, match-the-column, true–false and MCQs have also been included.

Free Online Supplements

With *Objective English*, 5/e, we are providing a fully developed web companion with downloadable practice materials such as Topic-oriented Tests and Recent Years' Question Papers. This online support is available at *www.thorpeseducation.com* under Supplement to Books section, as a free supplement. There are many test-flashlets (flash-based tests developed on an interactive test engine) that give students the much needed practice for confidently taking tests online. For test-flashlets, the user would need flash-based tablets, smartphones, or computers.

The materials at both these nodes are dynamically upgraded and more materials get uploaded on these platforms at regular intervals. As always, we have tried to provide the learners with something nobody in this domain has done so far. We understand the competition will be pressed to follow us, as always, in providing the customer value for money.

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. I can be reached at *showick@thorpeseducation.com*.

SHOWICK THORPE

Preface

Objective English constitutes a major portion of almost all competitive examinations and this book 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 succeed in today's competitive examinations and help them choose a career. This edition has been especially designed to cover the objective English paper for various examinations, including those for:

- UPSC
- Combined Defence Services (CDS) and National Defence Academy (NDA)
- Railway Recruitment Boards and Special Class Railway Apprentices (SCRA)
- Income Tax and Police Services
- State Bank of India Probationary Officers
- LIC, GIC, AAOs, RBI Grade '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, *understanding* this knowledge, and *memory retention.* The best way of achieving these objectives is through careful reading and solving of practice tests.

A detailed scrutiny of the test papers of examinations conducted by various central and state bodies over the last 10–12 years was made before compiling this book. The objective is to present the subject in a structured and useful manner to familiarize the candidates with the current trends and types of questions. This book equips the candidates with that basic knowledge, as well as provides the requisite practice tests for success in these examinations.

I hope the readers will appreciate this book and any comments or suggestions for the further improvement of this book will be appreciated.

SHOWICK THORPE

Section 1

A Guide to the Written Examination

- Introduction to Test of English Language
- Introduction to the Written Examination
- Answers and Answer Sheet Evaluation
- Tips for Sure Success in Test in English

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Chapter 1

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 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 also caters to the latest trends of the English section of entrance examination like:

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 Examinations
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. As far as grammar is concerned, 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, the ability to frame and 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 type and format of questions generally appearing in the above mentioned competitive examinations, covers the entire syllabi in six parts. It prepares candidates thoroughly for the existing exam formats 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 strategically divided into 32 chapters that are grouped under eight sections. An overview of this scientifically structured book is given below.

Section I: A Guide to the Written Examination

This section contains four chapters. Chapter 1 presents a thorough introduction to tests in general and also explains how this book will help in scoring high. Chapter 2 provides a quick look into various written examinations and gives tips and strategies to prepare for written examinations. A glance at the syllabi of various competitive examinations for the Test of English and Comprehension Ability sections is also provided.

Chapter 3 explains the methods of showing answers in objective-type, multiple-choice-questions (MCQs) and Chapter 4 lists some tips for sure success in English Test.

Section 2: Correct English Usage Tests

This section targets the questions based on correct grammar usage. It is divided into three (5 to 7) chapters. Chapter 5 is the backbone 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 practise 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 6 and 7 deal with questions that are primarily based on the fundamental rules listed in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 covers 'Spotting the Error' or 'Error Identification Questions', while Chapter 7 deals with 'Sentence Improvement Questions'.

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 Accuracy Booster Zones (ABZs), which provide abundant practise material aimed at increasing your accuracy level as you move ahead.

At the end of the chapter are Speed Maximizing Sectors (SMSs), which comprise timed drills targeted to help in increasing the speed for particular types of questions. Both these new features in the fifth edition of this book emphasize the need for speed and accuracy to attain an edge over the competition.

Based on a similar format, as discussed above for Section 2, we have four more Sections (3 to 6), which are briefly discussed below:

Section 3: Vocabulary Tests

Chapter 8: Building Blocks
Chapter 9: Test of Synonyms
Chapter 10: Test of Antonyms
Chapter 11: Test of Analogy

Section 4: English Proficiency Tests

Chapter 12: One word Substitutions
Chapter 13: Idioms and Phrases
Chapter 14: Idiomatic Use of Verbs
Chapter 15: Dealing with Homonyms
Chapter 16: Test of Spellings

Section 5: Logic-based English Language Tests

Chapter 17: Rearrangement of Jumbled Words in Sentences
Chapter 18: Rearrangement of Jumbled Sentences in Paragraphs
Chapter 19: Word Pairs Having Relationships
Chapter 20: Sentence Compeletion
Chapter 21: Word Utilization Problems
Chapter 22: Dictionary Reference

Section 6: Comprehension Ability Test

Chapter 23, on 'Reading Comprehension Test' and Chapter 24, on 'Cloze Tests'.

The clubbing of Reading Comprehension Tests and Cloze Tests in this section is purposeful. As per recent trends, the degree of difficulty in terms of closeness of options available in Cloze Test questions has 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 more important. As for the RC section, the number of passages for practice have been increased and also sorted in increasing length for students to build up speed and sharpen their skill in dealing with RC questions.

Section 7: Full Length Test Papers

Chapter 25: Verbal Ability Tests
Chapter 26: Composite Tests (Verbal and Reading Comprehension)
Chapter 27: RC Test (Only Reading Comprehension)

In this section, there are 50 fully solved full-length test papers. The questions are based on the pattern of questions appearing in various competitive examinations and through each paper, almost every part of the syllabus has been covered.

Section 8: Previous Years' Original Papers

Chapter 28: UPSC Tests
Chapter 29: SSC Tests
Chapter 30: Banking Tests
Chapter 31: MBA Tests
Chapter 32: Other Important Examinations

In this section, fully solved question papers of Test of English for various competitive examinations have been included and candidates are advised to solve them under actual examination conditions and in a single sitting. This section aims to introduce students to different formats, question types and scoring patterns of English language sections in a variety of examinations.

Annexure

This annexure contains 2400+ questions and has been named MCQ Bin. This includes the most frequently asked questions pertaining to various topics—Synonyms 600, Antonyms 300, Sentence Completion 400, Jumbled Paragraph 60, Jumbled Sentences 40, Analogies 200, Reading Comprehension 75, Cloze Tests 100, Error Identification 300, Match the Column 50, True/False 40, Word Riddles 80, Homonyms Puzzles 40, Using Alternate Words 40, Dictionary Reference 30, Word Utilization 20, Word Pair Having Relationships 35. Students are advised to practice onto these questions as this is an additional resource provided to them.

Chapter 2

Introduction to the Written Examination

THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION

In all competitive examinations, the written examination comprises 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 the RC Section.

(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 the questions may also be laid out plainly over 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 per 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 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 Speed Maximizing Sectors (SMS). Practicing 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 pragraphs 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 practise 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 practise tests. Compare the answers carefully with those given at the end of each practise 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 alloted 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 cover 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 Examination (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 Examination 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, anto-nyms, 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 every state BSRB examination.

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. Some of the very popular exams are 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 trademark for certain examinations. Also, there could be variations such as RC passages in CAT are very difficult while in XAT they may be lengthy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 3

Answers and 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 will be done on Side-1 of the answer booklet and will be regarding given instructions 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. Then 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, changing

Specimen Answer Sheet

1. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	51. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	101. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	151. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	201. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	251. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
2. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	52. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	102. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	152. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	202. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	252. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
3. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	53. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	103. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	153. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	203. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	253. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
4. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	54. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	104. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	154. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	204. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	254. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
5. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	55. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	105. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	155. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	205. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	255. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
6. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	56. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	106. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	156. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	206. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	256. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
7. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	57. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	107. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	157. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	207. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	257. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
8. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	58. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	108. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	158. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	208. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	258. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
9. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	59. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	109. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	159. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	209. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	259. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
10. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	60. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	110. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	160. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	210. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	260. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
11. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	61. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	111. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	161. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	211. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	261. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
12. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	62. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	112. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	162. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	212. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	262. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
13. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	63. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	113. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	163. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	213. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	263. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
14. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	64. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	114. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	164. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	214. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	264. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
15. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	65. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	115. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	165. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	215. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	265. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
16. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	66. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	116. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	166. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	216. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	266. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
17. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	67. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	117. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	167. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	217. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	267. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
18. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	68. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	118. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	168. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	218. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	268. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
19. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	69. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	119. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	169. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	219. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	269. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
20. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	70. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	120. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	170. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	220. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	270. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
21. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	71. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	121. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	171. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	221. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	271. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
22. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	72. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	122. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	172. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	222. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	272. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
23. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	73. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	123. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	173. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	223. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	273. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
24. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	74. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	124. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	174. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	224. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	274. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
25. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	75. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	125. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	175. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	225. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	275. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
26. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	76. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	126. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	176. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	226. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	276. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
27. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	77. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	127. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	177. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	227. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	277. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
28. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	78. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	128. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	178. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	228. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	278. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
29. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	79. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	129. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	179. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	229. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	279. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
30. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	80. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	130. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	180. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	230. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	280. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
31. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	81. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	131. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	181. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	231. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	281. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
32. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	82. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	132. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	182. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	232. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	282. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
33. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	83. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	133. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	183. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	233. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	283. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
34. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	84. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	134. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	184. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	234. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	284. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
35. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	85. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	135. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	185. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	235. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	285. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
36. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	86. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	136. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	186. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	236. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	286. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
37. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	87. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	137. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	187. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	237. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	287. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
38. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	88. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	138. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	188. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	238. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	288. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
39. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	89. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	139. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	189. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	239. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	289. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
40. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	90. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	140. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	190. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	240. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	290. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
41. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	91. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	141. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	191. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	241. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	291. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
42. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	92. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	142. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	192. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	242. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	292. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
43. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	93. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	143. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	193. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	243. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	293. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
44. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	94. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	144. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	194. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	244. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	294. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
45. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	95. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	145. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	195. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	245. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	295. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
46. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	96. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	146. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	196. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	246. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	296. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
47. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	97. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	147. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	197. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	247. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	297. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
48. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	98. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	148. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	198. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	248. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	298. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
49. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	99. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	149. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	199. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	249. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	299. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
50. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	100. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	150. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	200. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	250. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	300. ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

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

HOW YOUR ANSWER BOOKS ARE EVALUATED

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

In most cases, your answer booklet will be evaluated by a computer, which only reads correct answers, i.e., the ovals or circles (O) which have been blackened with a pencil (as already discussed earlier). This machine is not equipped to judge the depth of your knowledge. It gives same credit for a difficult question or an easy one. It gives 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.

Chapter 4

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 any extra credit or extra mark. It does not pay to spend even a fraction of extra second 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 probably true answers also count the same as absolutely sure answers. In both cases, you will get one mark in any case. 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 probably sure for 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 till it is an 'not absolutely sure and may be correct' choice.
- At no 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 questions. 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 now.

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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SECTION 2

Correct English Usage Tests

- Building Blocks
- Spotting Errors
- Sentence Improvement

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Chapter 5

Building Blocks

RULES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Agreement Problems (Subject and Verb)

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 teacher to boys and girls *gives* him understanding.
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. His laptop and my mobile *were* stolen.
Sony and Sanjay *are* going to Chennai today.

Exception

(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, the verb should be plural.

The *teams are* arguing over who should be the captain. (individual members in the team are arguing)

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 Rs 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.

Troublesome Pronouns

Pronouns are words used in 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 and when referring to one out of more than two, use *any, none, no one.*

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 passed.

Troublesome Verbs

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.

Troublesome 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*)

Troublesome 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 Rs 10 *between* them.

Rule 44 *At, in*

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

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

Rule 45 *In, into, in to*

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

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

Rule 46 *Beside, besides*

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

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

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

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

Please place the book *on* the table.
His statements were based *upon* the scientific data.
It will be necessary to step *up on* the school.

Rule 48 Some words like *senior, junior, prefer, prior, superior, inferior, preferable* etc. are followed by *to* and not *than*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

accompanied	***with***	anything having no life
accompanied	*by*	anything having life
agree	*with*	a person
agree	*to*	a proposal or plan
agree	*upon*	a point
agree	*on*	a course
adapted	*to*	a thing
adapted	*for*	a course, because of one's nature
adapted	*from*	an author
angry	*at*	a thing
angry	*with*	a person
apply	*for*	a position or for something
apply	*to*	a person
compare	*with*	to bring out similar qualities
compare	*to*	without analysing
confer	*on*	meaning to give to
confer	*with*	meaning to talk to
correspond	*to*	a thing, denoting similarity
correspond	*with*	meaning to write to
confide	in	meaning to put faith in
confide	*to*	meaning to commit to one's keeping
dependent	*on*	a person
employed	*at*	a certain place or salary
employed	*for*	a purpose
employed	*in*	an organisation
employed	*by*	a certain person
liable	*for*	debts
liable	*to*	authority
proceed	*to*	a place
proceed	*with*	a matter begun
wait	*at*	a place
wait	*for*	a person
wait	*on*	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
accept *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
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 changes *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
tresspass *against* rules
tresspass *on* a man's time
tresspass *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

Problems in 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 cubboard, 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 and after certain adjectives changes the very sense 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.

Problems in 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 may be used in the subordinate clause, even if there is past tense in the principal clause:
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.

Problems in 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 heard the news than she wept.
No sooner *did* the doctor came 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.

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 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*)

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 grammaticaly 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.

Chapter 6

Spotting Errors

This section of the examination has 10–12 sentences with grammatical/word usage and/or spelling errors, which the candidate is expected to delete and rectify. 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 which case 'No error' is marked as your answer.

There are several kinds of errors 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 of which are illustrated below:

Format 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 (A) with his brother (B) Ashwani and six senior bank (C) officials, were (D) arrested. No error (E)

2. Planting trees (A) helps (B) prevents (C) soil errosion (D). No error (E)

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

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

5. Each of (A) the hotel's 150 rooms were (B) equipped with (C) AC and colour (D) TV. No error (E)

Answers

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

Explanation

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).

Format 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 effect 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) affect 3. (B) has 4. (B) were 5. (C) is

Format 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. (a) depends the extent

Accuracy Booster Zone (ABZ)

Workout 1

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

1. In India and other Asian countries(A)/a very large section of young female force is(B)/deployed at(C)/domestic servants particularly in urban areas.(D)/No error(E)
2. Citizens have the duty to respect the Constitution,(A)/the national flag and the national anthem, protect the sovereignty,(B)/unity of the country and safeguard public property,(C)/from avoiding violence.(D)/No error(E)
3. It should be obvious that social perceptions in(A)/respect of normative minimum living standard(B)/is not precisely numerically specifiable(C)/in quantitative terms(D)/No error(E)
4. Inequality focuses,(A)/on the distribution of attributes(B)/such as income or consumption(C)/across the whole population.(D)/No error /(E)
5. Ratio of machine work(A)/has also being considered(B)/to estimate the level of mechanization(C)/and sum of manual and machine work(D)/No error /(E)
6. Craft industries from an important sector(A)/of the Indian economy, and exports,(B)/contributing substantially to manufacturing income, employment,(C)/and the scale of these contributions is increasing.(D)/No error(E)
7. A huge unorganized market(A)/exists for credit to agricultural sector in India,(B)/which provide timely fund to this sector(C)/but on the exorbitant rate of interest.(D)/No error /(E)
8. In the recent Union Budget(2007-08),(A)/agriculture has get considerable attention(B)/with the various policy initiatives(C)/from the side of finance ministry.(D)/No error /(E)
9. Intensive cultivation(A)/as a result of introduction of high yielding varieties(B)/on the mid 1960's required(C)/higher energy inputs and better management practices.(D)/No error(E)
10. To reduce the cascading impact of tax on tax(A)/and to help restoring competitiveness of service sector,(B)/a credit of the service tax paid on the input-service(C)/is allowed from 2002.(D)/No error(E)
11. Hydro energy produces no direct waste(A)/and have a considerably lower output level(B)/of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide(C)/than fossil fuel powered energy plants.(D)/No error(E)
12. The National Urban Transport Policy(A)/emphasizes extensive public transport facilities(B)/and non-motorized modes(C)/above personal vehicles(D)/No error(E)
13. Modernization requires sophistication in mechanization,(A)/which is possible(B)/at relatively large scales of operations which(C)/capital and management constraints overcome.(D)/No error(E)
14. The Andhra Pradesh weavers represent(A)/the most extreme example of what can happen(B)/when possessors of traditional knowledge(C)/find them their specialized expertise is no longer economically viable.(D)/No error(E)
15. Climate change may alter(A)/the distribution and quality(B)/of India's natural resources(C)/or adversely affect the livelihood of its people.(D)/No error(E)
16. The Constitution has given(A)/to the union the right(B)/to legislate and collect duties on(C)/.goods imported upon or exported from India.(D)/No error(E)
17. All receipts having the character(A)/of income are taxable(B)/unless there are specifically(C)/exempt from taxation. (D)/No error /(E)
18. The assignment of tax powers(A)/is based on the principle(B)/of tax separation and the consequence(C)/are a vertical fiscal imbalance.(D)/No error /(E)
19. A Himalayas possess one of the largest resources(A)/of snow and ice and its glaciers(B)/form a source of water for the perennial rivers(C)/such as the Indus, the Ganga, and the Brahmaputra.(D)/No error(E)

20. Cooperative approaches by the government(A)/and industry are needed(B)/to enhance awareness for energy-efficient options,(C)/and upgrade relevant technical knowledge.(D)/No error(E)
21. The effect of the rising temperatures across(A)/the Earth's surface will lead too(B)/changes in average temperatures,(C)/rainfall patterns and monsoon timings.(D)/No error(E)
22. The fundamental rights was included in the constitution(A)/because they were considered essential for the development(B)/of the personality of every individual(C)/and to preserve human dignity.(D)/No error(E)
23. Local water harvesting systems developed(A)/by local communities and households(B)/can reduce the pressure on the state(C)/to provide all the financial resources needed of water supply.(D)/No error(E)
24. Water harvesting to recharge(A)/the groundwater enhances the availability(B)/of groundwater as specific place and time and(C)/thus assures a continuous and reliable access to groundwater.(D)/No error(E)
25. The private sector used,(A)/bribes to influence public policy(B)/laws and regulations, believe over half(C)/of that polled for the survey.(D)/No error(E)
26. At last,(A)/late in the afternoon, a long line(B)/of men and women were seen(C)/moving toward(D)/the Chowra Bazar. No error(E)
27. If he would have(A)/taken rest as advised by the(B)/doctor, he might(C)/not have had(D)/a second heart attack. No error(E)
28. Though you(A)/may not agree with(B)/the philosophy of Rajneesh you must admit that he had(C)/tremendous influence over(D)/a great many followers. No error(E)
29. There is no(A)/objection to him joining(B)/the Congress (I) party, provided he is willing (C)/to fit in(D)/with the party's secular policies. No error(E)
30. A gang(A)/of armed thieves has(B)/raided(C)/the house of Mr Gupta late last night.(D)/No error(E)
31. That is(A)/one of(B)/the books(C)/that is listed(D)/in the catalogue. No error(E)
32. Everyone is expected(A)/to attend(B)/the staff meeting today, but(C)/the sales manager and I.(D)/No error(E)
33. When(A)/her plane arrives(B)/at the airport in Amritsar, I would already have(C)/left for(D)/New Delhi. No error(E)
34. Many people in Bangladesh don't scarcely(A)/know about the(B)/hardships that the(C)/Chakma refugees are experiencing.(D)/No error(E)
35. Since(A)/we live in a money-oriented society, the average(B)/individual cares little about(C)/solving anyone's else(D)/problem. No error(E)
36. Due to(A)/the truckers' strike, the vegetable vendors were(B)/doing about half of(C)/the business that they were(D)/doing before. No error(E)
37. Of the(A)/two cars that you(B)/have, the new Maruti is without(C)/any question, the cheapest(D)/to run. No error(E)
38. I always had(A)/a great interest(B)/and admiration for the(C)/works of(D)/William Shakespeare. No error(E)
39. Have you(A)/read in the(B)/Hindustan Times that Kapil Dev's shoulder(C)/was broken while playing(D)/the final Test against Pakistan. No error(E)
40. Between you and I(A)/, I am convinced(B)/that this painting by Neetu shows greater(C)/artistry than that(D)/of Reshma. No error(E)
41. Being that(A)/you are interested in the(B)/outcome of the election, let us wait till(C)/the final tally has been(D)/made. No error(E)
42. Since it(A)/was an unusually(B)/warm day, the dog laid under(C)/the tree all afternoon.(D)/No error(E)
43. Neither(A)/Rakesh nor(B)/Shakti, presented their(C)/papers before the deadline for doing(D)/so. No error(E)
44. A recent(A)/poll has indicated(B)/that Binny is considered(C)/brighter than any student(D)/in the class. No error(E)
45. The question(A)/arises as to who(B)/should go out(C)/today—you or me.(D)/No error(E)
46. The company is planning(A)/a training(B)/programme for their(C)/senior officers sometime(D)/in December. No error(E)
47. There was only(A)/a loaf of bread and two bottles of milk in the(B)/refrigerator when(C)/we came back(D)/after a weekend in Manali. No error(E)
48. Neither(A)/the old man nor his(B)/children knows(C)/what to do about the(D)/problem. No error(E)
49. Because of(A)/the recent strike in the(B)/mills, less men(C)/will be recruited in the coming(D)/season. No error(E)

50. No sooner(A)/had he entered(B)/the hall when the(C)/lights went out and everybody began(D)/to scream. No error(E)
51. The repetition(A)/of these(B)/sounds stir(C)/the emotions.(D)/No error(E)
52. Unemployment(A)/as well as(B)/poverty influence(C)/the votes.(D)/No error(E)
53. Tonsillitis(A)/is(B)/among those(C)/diseases that is curable.(D)/No error(E)
54. This is the(A)/only one of the(B)/local newspapers(C)/that print(D)/such news. No error(E)
55. Each of these(A)/companies had their(B)/account books(C)/audited.(D)/No error(E)
56. Ten rupees(A)/seem(B)/too much for(C)/such a leather bag.(D)/No error(E)
57. These days(A)/news are(B)/travelling(C)/faster than(D)/before. No error(E)
58. My best(A)/friend(B)/and advisor have(C)/made this suggestion.(D)/No error(E)
59. Rakesh was one(A)/of the only players(B)/who have not(C)/participated in this(D)/match. No error(E)
60. I have(A)/ceased worrying(B)/because I heard(C)/no more rumours.(D)/No error(E)
61. Having climbed(A)/the mountain,(B)/they have felt(C)/a real sense of achievement.(D)/No error(E)
62. When(A)/I had been(B)/at camp, I heard(C)/that my application was accepted.(D)/No error(E)
63. Measles is among(A)/those(B)/diseases that is(C)/curable now.(D)/No error(E)
64. Every member(A)/and the office bearer(B)/were aware(C)/of this move.(D)/No error(E)
65. Sunita was(A)/the better(B)/of the(C)/two in(D)/Sociology. No error(E)
66. Yesterday(A)/one of(B)/the teacher(C)/was called(D)/by the office. No error(E)
67. The timing(A)/of these strikes(B)/were(C)/poorly planned(D)/by union. No error(E)
68. Neither the(A)/manager nor the(B)/accountant were able(C)/to report on the(D)/company's progress. No error(E)
69. Either the(A)/president or the(B)/secretary have an(C)/option to donate(D)/funds. No error(E)
70. He is(A)/the only one(B)/of the men who are(C)/making this(D)/survey. No error(E)
71. Our mill is(A)/the only one(B)/of the mills(C)/which have(D)/shown a profit this year. No error(E)
72. Kishore is the(A)/only one of(B)/the teachers who are(C)/receiving an award(D)/of merit this year. No error(E)
73. His wife(A)/and mother(B)/were(C)/standing beside(D)/him. No error(E)
74. We judge(A)/our friends(B)/both by what(C)/they say and their(D)/actions. No error(E)
75. Sunil Gavaskar runs(A)/faster than(B)/any cricket(C)/player in the(D)/team. No error(E)
76. This is not(A)/the first time(B)/I am heard(C)/of your insubordination.(D)/No error(E)
77. I want to(A)/know as to why(B)/you did not(C)/attend the(D)/office yesterday. No error(E)
78. What to(A)/speak of shorthand,(B)/he does(C)/not know even(D)/typewriting. No error(E)
79. Due to(A)/bad weather she(B)/cannot come(C)/to the office(D)/today. No error(E)
80. He went(A)/there with a view(B)/to find(C)/out the truth about yesterday's(D)/happening. No error(E)
81. You will be(A)/going to Shimla(B)/soon for the vacations(C)/, I think.(D)/No error(E)
82. My mother(A)/is very(B)/ill, I hope(C)/she will soon die.(D)/No error(E)
83. I am(A)/sure you(B)/will get(C)/through in(D)/the examination. No error(E)
84. The objections(A)/of my secretary(B)/to accompany(C)/me to Bangalore are(D)/meaningless. No error(E)
85. Today I met(A)/a lady who(B)/was my(C)/teacher fifteen years ago.(D)/No error(E)
86. What to speak(A)/of proper medical(B)/treatment(C)/even first aid was not given(D)/to him. No error(E)
87. The reason(A)/why she is(B)/absent today(C)/is because(D)/her husband is ill. No error(E)
88. I never(A)/remember(B)/to have met(C)/this gentleman in(D)/Baroda. No error(E)
89. Don't worry(A)/, I shall(B)/be back(C)/in a few minutes(D)/and join you. No error(E)
90. You are(A)/wrong, I never spoke(B)/to her(C)/on telephone(D)/this morning. No error(E)
91. The scenery(A)/of Kodaikanal(B)/are not(C)/doubt very(D)/beautiful. No error(E)
92. All the gentries(A)/were invited(B)/to the(C)/college annual(D)/day function. No error(E)
93. She has been(A)/advised to(B)/live on vegetables(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

1. We threw out some old furniture(A)/so that the new television set(B)/has enough space.(C)/No error(D)
2. This small table(A)/will collapse(B)/if you will stand on it.(C)/No error(D)
3. Children often(A)/quarrel on(B)/petty issue.(C)/ No error(D)
4. To transport goods(A)/by sea is cheaper(B)/than land.(C)/No error(D)
5. *Meatless Days* (A)/have been made(B)/in to a film.(C)/No error(D)
6. He did not eat the apple(A)/because it tasted bitterly(B)/and was slightly rotten.(C)/No error(D)
7. When she arrived(A)/, I was pretty fed up(B)/because it was been a horrible weather(C)/since eight O'clock in the morning. No error(D)
8. He went on committing crime after crime(A)/, but in spite of my best efforts(B)/I could not prevent him to do so.(C)/ No error(D)
9. Of the two thesis submitted for the degree of Ph.D in English(A)/neither was found suitable(B)/by the examiners for the award of the degree.(C)/No error(D)
10. The doctor advised us(A)/not to told(B)/the patient about his disease.(C)/No error(D)
11. As sooner did he(A)/return from school(B)/than he was told to go to the shop.(C)/No error(D)
12. All teachers agree(A)/that Paresh is the(B)/more intelligent of all the boys is his class.(C)/No error(D)
13. But for some(A)/anxious moments, our expedition(B)/in the Himalayas was enjoyable.(C)/No error(D)
14. Javed had not forgotten(A)/the incident and could(B)/clear remember all the details.(C)/No error(D)
15. Whether you agree(A)/or not(B)/I have to send you at Bombay.(C)/No error(D)
16. How close the ball(A)/will come depends(B)/on how forcefully it was hit.(C)/No error(D)
17. In spite of the help(A)/offered to him(B)/he refuses to accept and I decided to leave him alone.(C)/ No error(D)
18. If my father(A)/will approve(B)/I will go to Bombay.(C)/No error(D)
19. Bread and butter(A)/is(B)/wholesome food.(C)/No error(D)
20. It is high time(A)/that we send(B)/the answer.(C)/No error(D)
21. The angry man ran hurried(A)/into the crowded room(B)/and shouted loud at the guests.(C)/No error(D)
22. Hardly he had arrived(A)/when the house caught fire(B)/and everything was reduced to ashes.(C)/No error(D)

23. Interviews for(A)/the posts of lecturer will(B)/begin from Monday.(C)/No error(D)
24. Good night.(A)/I am glad(B)/to see you of.(C)/No error(D)
25. We all(A)/take vegetable(B)/and fruit.(C)/No error(D)
26. As there are only one taxi available(A)/I have no other alternative(B)/but to pay the fare demanded by the driver.(C)/ No error(D)
27. Prayag and Parag used(A)/to work for almost twelve hours in the factory(B)/is were working earlier.(C)/No error(D)
28. Whenever they go out(A)/for shopping(B)/they take their pet dog with them.(C)/No error(D)
29. Monisha was to about(A)/tell her teacher the(B)/truth when her friend interrupted her.(C)/No error(D)
30. The children were(A)/playing with a ball(B)/and run around when the accident occurred.(C)/No error(D)
31. Avinash is not so(A)/good a batsman to(B)/be selected for the national cricket team.(C)/No error(D)
32. He ran so fastly(A)/that he reached(B)/the destination in just two minutes.(C)/No error(D)
33. The fireman could not(A)/succeed in rescue the(B)/child although they could put out the fire.(C)/No error(D)
34. Anjali's performance in the(A)/drama was best than(B)/Deepali's but not as good as Vaishali's.(C)/No error(D)
35. Although he is usually(A)/rude with everyone(B)/he behaved nice with all of us today.(C)/No error(D)
36. The policeman started(A)/firing the crowd(B)/when the striking workers got violent.(C)/No error(D)
37. Of all the friends(A)/I have had, he is the most helpful(B)/and less arrogant.(C)/No error(D)
38. Supposing if you(A)/are arrested(B)/what will you do?(C)/No error(D)
39. Although we are free(A)/for the last forty-five years or so(B)/yet we continue to be economically backward.(C)/No error(D)
40. Satyajit Ray, who conceived, co-authored(A)/, and directed a number of good films, was(B)/one of India's most talented film maker.(C)/No error(D)
41. Neither the famine(A)/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 past(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 stand 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) 'bursted' 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)/ needs to the addressed.(D)/No error(E)
5. The basis of taxation incurred(A)/is the gross receipts(B)/before deducting the related expenses(C)/in connection with earning such receipts.(D)/No error(E)
6. Working children are counted as workers(A)/only if these contribute towards(B)/the national product based on(C)/ economic accounting model.(D)/No error(E)
7. The weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties(A)/in the international financial markets(B)/have had their impact(C)/in emerging market economies like India.(D)/No error(E)
8. The decline in reserves(A)/is partly due to(B)/intervention from the RBI to stem the slide(C)/of the rupee against the US dollar.(D)/No error(E)
9. It was indicated that(A)/the macroeconomic dimensions of fiscal policies(B)/is best understood with reference to fiscal aggregates(C)/at the level of consolidated general government.(D)/No error(E)
10. Sustainable development(A)/is a difficult balancing act(B)/on countries especially(C)/with low incomes.(D)/No error(E)
11. Monetary policy remained(A)/focused on controlling inflation(B)/or anchoring inflationary expectations,(C)/with 13 adjustments in policy rates since March 2010. (D)/No error(E)
12. Implementing carbon mitigation options(A)/in buildings is associated(B) /with a wide race of co-benefits,(C)/ including improved energy security and system reliability.(D)/No error(E)
13. It will effectively address(A)/the issue of education of children(B)/of migrant labourers as there children(C)/can be admitted at new places, without cumbersome verification.(D)/No error(E)
14. Even some industrialized nations(A)/have viewed the operations of credit rating agencies(B)/with concern, especially(C)/then their own credit ratings have been downgraded.(D)/No error(E)
15. The standard sovereign credit rating,(A)/is a statement of(B)/how safe and rewarding a nation's credit is(C)/without every account where other nation's stand on this dimension.(D)/No error(E)
16. Prices are signals(A)/to consumers and sellers(B)/and all those who deal(C)/in those products of shortages and abundance.(D)/No error(E)
17. Heat transfer(A)/to the thermometer took place(B)/by the conventional three mechanisms,(C)/conduction, convection and radiation. (D)/No error(E)
18. Policymaking has to move on(A)/from a purely mechanistic exercise(B)/of implementing well-worn rules(C)/to nurturing bold, strategic ideas and putting that to work.(D)/No error(E)
19. Specified tools used(A)/in the handicrafts sector(B)/included in an list of specified goods(C)/allowed to be imported duty free to handicrafts exporters.(D)/No error(E)
20. A concessional rate(A)/of excise duty of 10 per cent(B)/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 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 whatever 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 miser(B)/, and if he spends it he is extravagant.(C)/No error(D)
50. It passes my understanding(A)/as to how can you doubt the truth of(B)/what the venerable old man has said.(C)/No error(D)
51. He suggested me that(A)/we should put the cupboard in the corner(B)/near the window.(C)/No error(D)
52. When I alongwith some others,(A)/went to meet the principal(B)/the peon prevented us to enter his office.(C)/No error(D)
53. The new joint venture company(A)/would first look into the tender conditions(B)/of both basic and value added services(C)/before submit its bid.(D)/No error(E)
54. Prosperity should have(A)/alleviated poverty, but it has(B)/instead aggravated(C)/to the process of exploiting the poor.(D)/No error(E)
55. Neither he(A)/nor his wife(B)/was invited for(C)/the inaugural function.(D)/No error(E)
56. It is definitely(A)/kind of this attitude(B)/that is required in(C)/this day and age.(D)/No error(E)
57. No sooner did(A)/the bell rung(B)/than the children(C)/ran towards the classroom.(D)/No error(E)
58. The school teachers encourages(A)/the children who(B)/have difficulty in understanding the(C)/subject matter in the class.(D)/No error(E)
59. Our efforts will be well rewarded(A)/if some people imbibe new ideas(B)/and plunged themselves into the(C)/ challenging task of nation-building.(D)/No error(E)

60. Society's role is(A)/just not to provide(B)/guns and goods but a sense(C)/of purpose and a philosophy of life.(D)/No error(E)
61. But for(A)/your co-operation and blessings(B)/ this work(C)/could not have been completed.(D)/No error(E)
62. To my uttered surprise(A)/I found that children(B)/with learning difficulties were(C)/using computers with ease.(D)/ No error(E)
63. The health workers are(A)/being tried their best(B)/ to popularise(C)/ preventive measures.(D)/No error(E)
64. Several issues raising(A)/in the meeting could(B)/be amicably resolved(C)/due to his tactful handling.(D)/No error(E)
65. Motivating employees with(A)/traditional authority and financial(B)/incentives have become(C)/increasingly difficult.(D)/No error(E)
66. What is needed today is(A)/a new breed of managers(B)/with a new set of concepts(C)/and a feasible way about thinking.(D)/No error(E)
67. Your machine would not have(A)/given you so much trouble(B)/if you had(C)/maintained it proper.(D)/No error(E)
68. He ought(A)/not have(B)/done such a(C)/filthy thing.(D)/No error(E)
69. Generally people have not receptive(A)/and fail to notice the(B)/irrelevant answers they(C)/get for straight questions. (D)/No error(E)
70. He could succeed(A)/in catching the ball(B)/before it reaches(C)/the boundary line.(D)/No error(E)
71. Even at the planning stage(A)/Rajesh was quite sure(B)/that the scheme was(C)/binding to fail.(D)/No error(E)
72. The environment in which(A)/companies operating(B)/today is(C)/undergoing frenetic changes.(D)/ No error(E)
73. There(A)/have(B)/been heavy(C)/rainfall yesterday.(D)/No error(E)
74. Neither the(A)/head constable(B)/nor other policemen is(C)/injured.(D)/No error(E)
75. Every(A)/leaf and every flower proclaim(B)/the(C)/glory of God.(D)/No error(E)
76. Playing(A)/the(B)/harmonium and(C)/singing are(D)/difficult.(E)/No error(F)
77. Six miles(A)/are(B)/a long(C)/distance.(D)/No error(E)
78. The team(A)/are(B)/out to(C)/win the match.(D)/No error(E)
79. The(A)/cluster of(B)/grapes were(C)/plucked by the child.(D)/No error(E)
80. A box of(A)/apples are(B)/in(C)/the car.(D)/No error(E)
81. The(A)/jury is(B)/arguing among(C)/themselves.(D)/No error(E)
82. I did not(A)/do no work(B)/during(C)/the day.(D)/No error(E)
83. He has been(A)/complaining(B)/that his brother comes seldom(C)/to meet.(D)/No error(E)
84. Let us(A)/hire(B)/a taxi I cannot hardly(C)/walk.(D)/No error(E)
85. You are(A)/wrong(B)/I never met(C)/him yesterday.(D)/No error(E)
86. It will(A)/not rain,(B)/I do not(C)/think so.(D)/No error(E)
87. I started(A)/the(B)/car and drive(C)/down the street.(D)/No error(E)
88. Mary(A)/cut(B)/Anne's hair(C)/and curls them.(D)/No error(E)
89. You(A)/wash(B)/the(C)/dishes and I dry them.(D)/No error(E)
90. Now(A)/they watched(B)/ the(C)/ river everyday.(D)/No error(E)
91. They(A)/often(B)/went(C)/fishing together.(D)/No error(E)
92. He(A)/went(B)/before I(C)/left this place.(D)/No error(E)
93. If(A)/I(B)/am(C)/a king.(D)/No error(E)
94. I(A)/saw(B)/him when(C)/he talked to his friend.(D)/No error(E)
95. He(A)/is(B)/working for(C)/the past four hours.(D)/No error(E)
96. I(A)/ will(B)/ come(C)/ just now.(D)/No error(E)
97. I(A)/watched(B)/him(C)/fell.(D)/No error(E)
98. I told you(A)/that(B)/he ought to(C)/come today.(D)/No error(E)

99. I(A)/will(B)/contact you when(C)/you will come.(D)/No error(E)
100. He(A)/will leave(B)/you(C)/in lunch.(D)/No error(E)

Answers

1. (B) Countries with high levels of corruption, like India, have found themselves less able to attract investment and aid in a competitive global market.
2. (A) Poverty coupled with rapidly growing population, ignorance and increasing dependency load are behind the grim incidence of children employment in the villages and towns of developing countries.
3. (A) The attitudes of parents also contribute to child labour; some parents feel that children should work in order to develop skills useful in the job market, instead of taking advantage of a formal education**.**
4. (D) Poverty is not just income deficiency; the need for enabling environment both physical and psychological needs to be addressed.
5. (C) The basis of taxation incurred is the gross receipts after deducting the related expenses in connection with earning such receipts.
6. (B) working children are counted as workers only if they contribute towards the national product based on economic accounting model.
7. (D) The weak global economic prospects and continuing uncertainties in the international financial markets have had their impact on emerging market economies like India.
8. (C) The decline in reserves is partly due to intervention by the RBI to stem the slide of the rupee against the US dollar.
9. (C) it was indicated that the macroeconomic dimensions of fiscal policies are best understood with reference to fiscal aggregates at the level of consolidated general government.
10. (C) Sustainable development is a difficult balancing act in countries especially with low incomes.
11. (C) Monetary policy remained focused on controlling inflation and anchoring inflationary expectations, with 13 adjustments in policy rates since March 2010.
12. (C) Implementing carbon mitigation options in buildings is associated with a wide range of co-benefits, including improved energy security and system reliability.
13. (C) It will effectively address(A)/the issue of education of children(B)/of migrant labourers as their children(C)/can be admitted at new places, without cumbersome verification.
14. (D) Even some industrialized nations have viewed the operations of credit rating agencies with concern, especially when their own credit ratings have been downgraded.
15. (D) The standard sovereign credit rating is a statement of how safe and rewarding a nation's credit is, without any account where other nation's stand on this dimension.
16. (D) Prices are signals to consumers and sellers and all those who deal in these products of shortages and abundance.
17. (B) Heat transfer to the thermometer takes place by the conventional three mechanisms, conduction, convection and radiation.
18. (D) Policymaking has to move on from a purely mechanistic exercise of implementing well-worn rules to nurturing bold, strategic ideas and putting them to work.
19. (C) Specified tools used in the handicrafts sector included in the list of specified goods allowed to be imported duty free to handicrafts exporters.
20. (D) A concessional rate of excise duty of 10 percent prescribed for hydrogen vehicles based on fuel cell technology.
21. (B) A tariff rate of excise duty of 10 per cent prescribed for jute yarn while it is being simultaneously exempted from excise duty.
22. (D) A fundamental shift in the approach of public expenditure management by removing the Plan-Non Plan distinction and with budgeting linked to outputs and outcomes.
23. (A) Indian Railways has been taking measures to judiciously augment its resources through public private partnerships(PPP), cost sharing with state governments and other stake holders, and market borrowings.
24. (C) The fiscal outcome in 2011–12 is likely to be affected by the macroeconomic setting which indicates a sharp slowdown in industry and rising costs affecting profits.

25. (C) The sharp rise and volatility of prices of oil and petroleum products in international markets has become a matter of global concern.
26. (C) 'were' should be replaced with 'was'
27. (C) 'is' should be replaced with 'are'
28. (A) 'No sooner he left' should be replaced with 'no sooner had he left'
29. (A) 'My first friend' should be replaced with 'my best friends'
30. (D) 'which he was' should be replaced with 'what he was'
31. (B) 'were seen' should be replaced with 'was seen'
32. (C) 'results are' should be replaced with 'results were'
33. (B) 'if they persist' should be replaced with 'if they persisted'
34. (B) 'only for body' should be replaced with 'only for the body'
35. (A) 'has taken' should be replaced with 'took'
36. (C) 'goes wrong' should be repalced 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' should be replaced with 'prevented us from'
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)/ofachieving goals of the organization and promoting(C)/its benevolence goodwill in the public.(D)/No error(E)
25. The company has to(A)/provide factual information(B)/about profitability, quality of products, facilities provided(C)/to the workers and services rendered towards the community.(D)/No error(E)
26. No sooner did(A)/I reach(B)/Delhi railway station than(C)/the train departed.(D)/No error(E)
27. As soon as I will(A)/reach Patna I will(B)/send you the books(C)/you have asked for.(D)/No error(E)
28. One of my good quality(A)/is that I do not(B)/take things like(C)/this very seriously.(D)/No error(E)
29. Our housing society comprises of(A)/eight blocks and(B)/forty-eight flats in an(C)/area of about thousand square metres.(D)/No error(E)
30. It being a(A)/pleasant morning I(B)/decided to go out(C)/on walking in the garden.(D)/No error(E)
31. We are happy that(A)/our prime minister(B)/with the members(C)/of his cabinet are to be present at the function.(D)/No error(E)
32. Neither the size nor the colour(A)/of clothes which(B)/I purchased for him(C)/yesterday were right.(D)/No error(E)
33. I heard to my surprise(A)/that the present(B)/I send him was not(C)/to his taste.(D)/No error(E)
34. Let us refer(A)/this matter to the principal.(B)/We shall abide(C)/with his decision.(D)/No error(E)

35. If I would have come(A)/a little earlier, I would have(B)/got a glimpse(C)/of my beloved leader.(D)/ No error(E)
36. When you buy something(A)/on the instalment system(B)/you are not required to pay(C)/the whole price at once. (D)/No error(E)
37. I am waiting for you(A)/for the last two hours(B)/but you did not bother(C)/to turn up on time.(D)/No error(E)
38. It is indeed commendable(A)/that the apex court has deemed(B)/it necessary to remind the government of its duties in promoting(C)/education and investing in it.(D)/No error(E)
39. The perception(A)/of animal life was even more ambigous(B)/because of anthropomorphic(C)/characterizations of animal behaviour.(D)/No error(E)
40. The policy of permitting(A)/legal(B)/import of gold has stimulated(C)/its consummation.(D)/No error(E)
41. His continually(A)/defending(B)/his stand on the issue has risen(C)/doubts in the mind of the jury.(D)/ No error(E)
42. The government's strategy to encourage(A)/enterpreneurship(B)/gathers momentum(C)/with unenvisaged(D)/ response. No error(E)
43. My daughter never(A)/would write to me(B)/so I never know(C)/what she is doing.(D)/No error(E)
44. Whenever we have a puncture(A)/she just sits in the car(B)/and reads a book(C)/while I changed the wheel.(D)/No error(E)
45. He walked to the market(A)/with both his servants(B)/on either side of his(C)/to help him buy things.(D)/No error(E)
46. Ganesh, who has been(A)/driving all day(B)/, was extremely tired(C)/and wanted to stop.(D)/No error(E)
47. Everyone was reading quietly(A)/when suddenly the door(B)/burst open and a(C)/complete stranger rushed in.(D)/ No error(E)
48. It was(A)/natural that(B)/some difficulties crop up(C)/in his life while(D)/he was studying. No error(E)
49. Chatting on(A)/the Internet with people only not(B)/helps us(C)/make friends but also(D)/increases our knowledge. No error(E)
50. Knowledge will not attract money(A)/unless it is(B)/organised and intelligently directed(C)/through practical plans(D)/of action, to the definite end of accumulation. No error(E)
51. As the experiences(A)/of other countries have shown,(B)/an ailing financial sector can very quickly(C)/render wreck(D)/the entire economy. No error(E)
52. If you are(A)/one of the(B)/who have often wondered how(C)/great fortunes are(D)/made, this story will be enlightening. Nor error(E)
53. My only concern(A)/is that(B)/at this juncture(C)/communal sentiments are rather(D)/heightened upwardly.(E)
54. However,(A)/this division(B)/of power is not quiet(C)/as neat as it may(D)/appear at first. No error(E)
55. He strongly felt(A)/that the explanation(B)/given(C)/during the meeting(D)/was not at all truth. No error(E)
56. We decided to(A)/dedicate this article on the women(B)/who have been instrumental in(C)/training generations of(D)/young girls to create a healthy atmosphere. No error(E)
57. When the opportunity came(A)/it appeared in a different form(B)/and from a different(C)/direction then he had(D)/ expected. No error(E)
58. My secretary is so(A)/careful of her work that(B)/none has so far found(C)/any error in her work.(D)/ No error(E)
59. Our conclusion is that(A)/between Vinayak and(B)/Lalo, Vinayak is(C)/the most honest.(D)/No error(E)
60. The new project group(A)/would first look into the tender conditions(B)/of both basic and value-added(C)/services before submit its bid.(D)/No error(E)
61. I would have committed(A)/the same mistake of signing(B)/the sale deed if my agent(C)/would not have forewarned me.(D)/No error(E)
62. The team leaders encourages(A)/the participants who have(B)/difficulty in performing(C)/the assigned task.(D)/No error(E)
63. The judge asked the man(A)/if the bag he had lost(B)/contain five thousand rupees.(C)/The man replied that it did. (D)/No error(E)
64. I trust you will(A)/show forbearance to me(B)/a few minutes more(C)/so that I can finish this work.(D)/No error(E)
65. The ground outside the village,(A)/abounding with frogs and snakes,(B)/the enemies of mankind,(C)/ is soft and marshy.(D)/No error(E)
66. We are all short-sighted(A)/and very often see but one side of the matter(B)/. Our views are not extended(C)/to all that has as connection with it.(D)/No error(E)

67. Just laws are no restraint on(A)/the freedom of the good,(B)/for the good man desires nothing(C)/which a just law interfere with.(D)/No error(E)
68. Had he done(A)/his home work well(B)/he would not have(C)/suffered this embarrassment.(D)/No error(E)
69. He was angry with me(A)/because he thought my(B)/remark was(C)/aimed before him.(D)/No error(E)
70. We were happy that(A)/the audience responded well(B)/and gave all the speakers(C)/a patiently listening.(D)/No error(E)
71. He received timely support(A)/from his elder brother(B)/who is working abroad(C)/for the last six years.(D)/No error(E)
72. The notorious gang opened(A)/the door quietly and(B)/escaped into the dark with(C)/whatever they would collect. (D)/No error(E)
73. One of the security men(A)/rushed forward and asked(B)/me whether I(C)/had anything objectionable.(D)/No error(E)
74. We could not(A)/believe that one(B)/of us was(C)/responsible with the act.(D)/No error(E)
75. We are now(A)/reliably learned that(B)/he was involved(C)/in the bank robbery.(D)/No error(E)
76. I do not know(A)/what most people feel(B)/depressed and dejected(C)/even at the slightest provocation.(D)/No error(E)
77. She had such pretty(A)/that she thinks(B)/she can afford to be(C)/careless about her clothes.(D)/No error(E)
78. After carefully examining(A)/all the medicine bottles(B)/he submitted a detailed report(C)/to the higher authorities. (D)/No error(E)
79. All of you are at liberty(A)/to come home(B)/as per the convenient(C)/ and discuss the problems.(D)/ No error(E)
80. He was persuaded(A)/by his friends(B)/to end his fast(C)/because of his condition deteriorated.(D)/ No error(E)
81. I know who(A)/this job should be(B)/entrusted to(C)/for smooth handling.(D)/No error(E)
82. They have the nasty habit of(A)/looking down upon people(B)/and criticised them(C)/for no reason.(D)/No error(E)
83. Nowadays, the cost of living(A)/is so high that(B)/people find it difficult(C)/to make both ends meeting.(D)/No error(E)
84. Karnavati is(A)/one of the leading(B)/business centres(C)/in our state.(D)/No error(E)
85. You may not know it(A)/but this engine is(B)/claimed to have twice(C)/as powerful as the previous one.(D)/No error(E)
86. Nothing ever becomes real(A)/till it is experienced(B)/. Even a proverb is no proverb to you(C)/till your life has illustrated with it.(D)/No error(E)
87. I remember my childhood days(A)/when I was used to go(B)/to the farm with my father(C)/and help him in his work. (D)/No error(E)
88. I missed the last train(A)/which I usually catch(B)/and have to stay at the station(C)/on my way back home yesterday. (D)/No error(E)
89. Sureshbabu, who is living(A)/in this town since 1955,(B)/is a well-known scholar of history(C)/and a distinguished musician.(D)/No error(E)
90. If you had read(A)/the relevant literature carefully(B)/you would have answered(C)/most of the questions correctly. (D)/No error(E)
91. The house where the dead man was found(A)/is being guarded by police(B)/to prevent it from being entered(C)/and the evidence interfered with.(D)/No error(E)
92. As I reached the hospital(A)/I had found a great rush of visitors(B)/whose relatives had been admitted there(C)/for one or the other ailment.(D)/No error(E)
93. One should study the history(A)/of one's country because it alone can satisfy(B)/the natural curiosity to know(C)/ what happened in the past.(D)/No error(E)
94. It is interesting to note(A)/that the greatest lines in poetry are simple(B)/and yet there is in them some quality(C)/ which makes them outstanding.(D)/No error(E)
95. For life happy,(A)/man should live(B)/as far as possible(C)/in perfect harmony with nature.(D)/No error(E)
96. You have heard(A)/of Socrates, I suppose.(B)/Undoubtedly, he was one(C)/of the greatest man of the world.(D)/No error(E)

97. Owing to(A)/scarcity of water,(B)/the metropolitan city of Mumbai is passing(C)/through a hard time.(D)/No error(E)
98. I reprimanded him for using(A)/humiliating language while(B)/addressing the(C)/audience.(D)/No error(E)
99. I appealed to her to look after my(A)/children during my(B)/absence and she(C)/acceded to my request.(D)/No error(E)
100. You have absolutely no(A)/authority to(B)/interfere in my(C)/affairs.(D)/No error(E)

Answers

1. (B) The food price index consists of two subcomponents, namely primary food articles and manufactured food products.
2. (D) Global growth remains very weak and the renewed sluggishness in the global economy has led to some moderation in global commodity prices – particularly those of food and metals.
3. (C) The government monitors the price situation regularly as price stability remains high on its agenda.
4. (C) In recent years, the pace and quality of banking have changed with the adoption of technological advancements.
5. (B) Monetary tightening in India has led to some correction in stock markets, just as it happened in other emerging market economies as their central banks tightened their grips.
6. (C) In India, FDI is preferred over portfolio flows as the FDI flows tend to be more stable than portfolio and other forms of capital flows.
7. (D) On an annual average basis, the rupee appreciated against major international currencies except the Japanese yen in fiscal 2010–11.
8. (B) The size of foreign exchange reserves could be a constraining factor in checking depreciation of local currency in the event of external shock and reversal of capital.
9. (C) Conditions for international trade finance have also been adversely affected by current unstable financial conditions.
10. (C) Except pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc. all the other nine items witnessed an increase in global share in 2010 over 2009, with cotton being at the top of the list.
11. (A) Self-assessment in customs to usher in a new era of trust based customs-trade partnership, modernize the customs administration and quicken the clearance of cargo.
12. (C) Management planning is a process – not an event; i.e. it does not end with the production of a plan, but continues through its implementation and beyond.
13. (D) When the management plan has been prepared and approved, and the operational plans are in place to guide its implementation, field staff are then able to put the plan into practice.
14. (D) The net interest margin is a measure of how well the institution is able to maintain a spread between the interest income to interest expense.
15. (C) The manager thinks how to use the hands of others, give the workers instructions and monitor their performance.
16. (E) The line organization present 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. (D) The company has to provide factual information about profitability, quality of products, facilities provided to the workers or services rendered towards the community.
26. (E)
27. Here present simple will be used. Hence, delete 'will'
28. (A) One of my good 'qualities'
29. (A) 'Of' is not used with 'comprise'
30. (D)
31. (D) Replace 'are' with 'is' because the subject (prime minister) is singular here
32. (D) Replace 'were' with 'was'
33. (C) It should be 'the present I sent for him'
34. (D) It should be 'by his decision'
35. (A) The sentence should begin as, 'If I had come ……'
36. (D) Replace 'at once' with 'at the beginning'
37. (A) The sentence should start as, 'I had been waiting for you'
38. (E)
39. (B) The right spelling—ambiguous
40. (D) Instead of 'consumption'
41. (C) Use 'raised' in place of 'risen'
42. (B) The right spelling—entrepreneurship
43. (B) Replace 'would' 'write' with 'writes'
44. (D) Replace 'changed' with 'change'
45. (C) Replace 'his' by 'him'
46. (A) Replace 'has' by 'had'
47. (E)
48. (C) Replace 'crop up' with 'cropped up'
49. (B) Replace 'people only not' with 'people not only'
50. (E) Replace 'of accumulation' with 'of accumulating'
51. (D) Replace 'render wreck' with 'wreck' only (delete 'render')
52. (B) Replace 'one of the' with 'one of those'
53. (E) Remove the word 'upwardly'
54. (C) Replace 'quiet' with 'quite'
55. (E) Replace 'truth' with 'true'
56. (B) Replace 'on the women' with 'to the women'
57. (D) Replace 'then' with 'than'
58. (B) Replace 'of' with 'in'
59. (B) Here there is a comparison between two persons, so it should be 'more honest' in place of 'most honest'
60. (D) It should be 'submitting'
61. (D) Replace 'would not have' with 'had not'
62. (A) 'team leaders encourages' should be replaced by 'team leaders encourage' or 'team leader encourages'

63. (C)	64. (C)	65. (E)	66. (D)	67. (D)	68. (E)	69. (D)	70. (D)	71. (C)	72. (D)
73. (E)	74. (D)	75. (A)	76. (B)	77. (A)	78. (E)	79. (C)	80. (D)	81. (A)	82. (C)
83. (D)	84. (E)	85. (C)	86. (D)	87. (B)	88. (C)	89. (D)	90. (E)	91. (D)	92. (B)
93. (B)	94. (C)	95. (A)	96. (D)	97. (B)	98. (A)	99. (E)	100. (C)		

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

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

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

1. When a worker wishes(A)/to convey certain information(B)/to the production manager,(C)/it can been channelized only through the foreman.(D)/No error(E)
2. Be confident and strong(A)/in you views and statements,(B)/but remember that whomever you are communicating with(C)/has their own thoughts, feelings, perspectives, ideals and objectives.(D)/No error(E)
3. Public relations emphasizes(A)/a proper understanding of the nature,(B)/of the public and the social environment(C)/in which an industry is operating and the changes that is constantly occurring.(D)/No error(E)
4. Project sponsors are the route(A)/through with project managers directly report(B)/and from which project managers obtain(C)/their formal authority, remit and decisions.(D)/No error(E)
5. Over 70%(A)/of our time is spent(B)/on communicating with others(C)/and that interaction is compulsory.(D)/No error(E)
6. A efficient reporting(A)/process will minimize(B)/the reporting burden throughout(C)/the organization without compromising effectiveness.(D)/No error(E)
7. Efficient project management(A)/requires effective delegation(B)/these allows decisions to be made at a level(C)/that is consistent with the organization's system for internal control.(D)/No error(E)
8. The success of strategic planning efforts(A)/can generally be traced to the effort B)/put in organizing resources to support(C)/the planning process and completing analyses of the organization.(D)/No error(E)
9. Creating and keeping customers(A)/means having products available for when they want them B)/and often this requires(C)/sum type of storage facility.(D)/No error(E)
10. Target pricing is which a company studies(A)/the competition and the customer(B)/to identify a point where(C)/the product must be priced to be competitive.(D)/No error(E)
11. Wholesalers sold to retailers,(A)/other wholesalers and industrial users, B)/but do not sell in significant amounts(C)/to ultimate consumers.(D)/No error(E)
12. Unity of command means(A)/that a person in the organization(B)/should receive orders from one person only(C)/so at to avoid any kind of confusion and conflict.(D)/No error(E)
13. Managers divide activities(A)/to increase efficiency(B)/and to ensure them(C)/work is properly done.(D)/No error(E)
14. Over half of the world's population(A)/lives on watersheds(B)/of major rivers originating(C)/in mountains with glaciers and snow.(D)/No error(E)
15. A warming climate(A)/is now causing a global recession(B)/in glaciers, and some areas(C)/may lose their glaciers entirely in that century.(D)/No error(E)
16. Glaciers originate from accumulations(A)/of snow and ice and flow down the slope(B)/in response to gravitational forces,(C)/and grow or shrink as an result of exchanges of mass and energy.(D)/No error(E).
17. When an subordinate accepts duties,(A)/by the superior he has to perform(B)/those duties(C)/in the manner desired(D)/No error(E)
18. Diseases that affect(A)/wildlife and the living things B)/that carry diseases has been(C)/expanding their geographic ranges as climate heats up.(D)/No error(E)
19. A elimination of all black carbon(A) generated by fossil fuel use(B)/could reduce total global warming(C)/by 8–18 per cent within 3–5 years.(D)/No error(E)
20. Human well-being depends(A)/on the Earth's ecosystems(B)/and the services that these provide(C)/to sustain and fulfill human life.(D)/No error(E)
21. The ocean is three-dimensional,(A)/offering vast living space(B)/and diverse habitats from the surface(C)/through the water column 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. mate consumers.
12. (D) Unity of command means that a person in the organization should receive orders from one person only so at 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.

Drill 2

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

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. Either(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

CHAPTER 7

Sentence Improvement

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

In certain competitive examinations, there are questions in which the candidate is required to improve the given sentence grammatically, using the responses given under each sentence. These are questions based on sentence improvement.

Format 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)

Format II

Each sentence below is partly or wholly italicised. In some cases the italicised part is correct and in others incorrect. Under each sentence are four alternatives marked (a), (b), (c) and (d), which represent various ways of writing the italicised part and improving it. The choice (a) in each case is the same as the italicised part but choices (b), (c) and (d) are different. If in your judgement the original sentence is the best select (a) as your answer. If another option forms a better/more correct sentence, select the option as your answer:

1. Such of Mulk Raj Anand's novels *as was humorous were successful.*
   (a) as was humorous were successful (b) as were humorous were successful
   (c) Mulk Raj Anand's novels were successful and humorous (d) those were humorous were successful

2. The public demanded that the corrupt officials be *persecuted to the fullest extent* of the law.
   (a) persecuted to the fullest extent (b) persecuted to the fullest extend
   (c) prosecuted to the fullest extent (d) persecuted according to
3. *She never has and she never will* keep her promise.
   (a) She never has and she never will (b) She has not ever and she will
   (c) She never has kept and she never will (d) She can never and she never do so
4. I am not certain *in respect to which courses* to take.
   (a) in respect to which courses (b) about which courses
   (c) as to the choosing of courses (d) regarding to those courses
5. I've met two women, *whom, I believe,* were hospital nurses.
   (a) whom, I believe (b) who, I believe (c) each, I believe (d) whom, I am sure

Answers

1. (b) Choice (a) is wrong because the plural verb (were) is necessary. The subject 'as' acts as a relative pronoun whose antecedent is the plural noun 'novels'. Choice (b) is, therefore, correct.
2. (c) 'Persecuted' means 'pursue with enemity and injury' Choice (c) uses the word 'prosecuted' which means to institute legal proceedings against or with reference to.
3. (c) The word 'kept' must be included since the second part of the sentence uses another form of the verb (keep).
4. (b) 'In respect of which' should be replaced with 'about which' to make the sentence correct.
5. (b) 'Who' should replace 'whom' as the subject of the subordinate clause ('who' were hospital nurses).

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

In each of the statements below, a part of the sentence is highlighted. Out of the four options which follow, choose the one which best replaces the highlighted phrase.

Note: This section tests the candidates ability to recognize correct and effective expression. Follow the requirements of standard written English: grammar, choice of words, and sentence construction. Choose the answer that gives the clearest, most exact sentence, but do not change the meaning of the original sentence.

1. Such people **never have and never will be trusted**.
   (a) never have and never will be 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
2. At the end of the play about women's liberation, the leading lady cautioned the audience not to judge womanhood by the way **she dresses**.
   (a) she dresses (b) she dressed (c) it dresses (d) they dressed
3. As no one knows the truth **as fully as him, no one but him** can provide the testimony.
   (a) as fully as his, no one but him (b) as fully as he, no one but him
   (c) as fully as he does, not one but he (d) as fully as he does, no one but be alone
4. The use of radar as well as two-way radio paging **make it possible** for state police to intercept most speeders.
   (a) make it possible (b) makes it possible (c) allows the possibility (d) makes possible
5. No sooner had he entered the room **when the lights went out** and everybody began to scream.
   (a) when the lights went out (b) than the lights went out
   (c) and the lights went out (d) then the lights went out
6. The **alarming report** of the building collapse had everyone spellbound.
   (a) alarmed report (b) reporting alarm (c) reported alarm (d) no improvement
7. Yogic exercise **seem to be 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) Increas productivity necessarily (b) Increased productivity is necessary
   (c) Increased productivity necessarily (d) no improvement
14. The small child does whatever his father **was done**.
   (a) was done (b) did (c) had done (d) no improvement
15. The moment they saw me, they **were delight**.
   (a) was delight (b) were delighted (c) are delighted (d) no improvement
16. If he has to spend five hours in the queue, it **was really a wastage**.
   (a) was real a wastage (b) is real a wastage (c) is really a wastage (d) no improvement
17. You can always **dependent on them**.
   (a) depend on them (b) be dependent with them (c) depend them (d) no improvement
18. Why **did you not threw** the bag away ?
   (a) did you threw (b) had you not threw (c) did you not throw (d) no improvement
19. They **are not beware of** all the facts.
   (a) are not beware (b) are not aware of (c) are not to be aware (d) no improvement
20. Can you tell me **why did you not speak** the truth ?
   (a) why did not you speak (b) that why did you not speak (c) why you did not speak (d) no improvement
21. This is one of the most important **inventions of this century.**
   (a) invention of this century (b) invention of these centuries (c) inventions of centuries (d) no improvement
22. The player was asked **that why he had not** attended the prayer.
   (a) that why he has not (b) that why had he not (c) why he had not (d) no improvement
23. He **hesitated to listen to** what his brother was saying.
   (a) hesists to listened to (b) listened to hesitate (c) hesitates to listening (d) no improvement
24. Though we **have kept in mind to try and maintain** most facilities, we would like to request you to kindly bear with us incase 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

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 commiting (b) for committing (c) against to commit (d) no improvement
64. While we would like **that all Indian children** to go to school, we need to ponder why they do not.
(a) that every Indian children (b) if all the children of India (c) all Indian children (d) no improvement
65. **Due to these reasons** we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
(a) Due to the reasons (b) for these reasons (c) by these reasons (d) no improvement
66. When it was feared that the serfs may go too far to gain their freedom from serfdom, the Protestant leaders joined the princes **at crushing** them.
(a) at crush (b) in crushing (c) without crushing (d) no improvement
67. In India today many of our intellectuals still talk in terms of the French revolution and the Rights of Man, not appreciating that **much has happened** since then.
(a) much was happened (b) much had happened (c) much might happen (d) no improvement
68. Taxpayers **are to** be conscious of their privileges.
(a) have to (b) needs (c) ought (d) no improvement
69. I would have waited for you at the station if I **knew** that you would come.
(a) I known (b) was knowing (c) had known (d) no improvement
70. No one could explain how a calm and balanced person like him could **penetrate** such a mindless act on his friends.
(a) penetrate (b) perpetrate (c) precipitate (d) no improvement
71. The teacher told us that the prize **would be presented the next day**.
(a) would be presented the next day (b) would have been presented the next day
(c) shall be presented tomorrow (d) should be presented tomorrow
72. His speech was optimistic, but at the end of it he **stroke a note of caution**.
(a) strokes a note of caution (b) strut for a note of caution (c) 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 knowning (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 mdicines **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 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 modification 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
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 incase 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) got rid of this worker (c) get rid off this worker (d) got rid o this worker
84. The drama had so many humorous scenes that it was **hardly possible to keep** a straight face.
(a) hardly possible for keeping (b) hardly impossible keeping (c) hardly impossible to keep (d) No correction required
85. He confidently asked the crowd if they thought he was right and the crowd shouted **that they did**.
(a) that he did (b) that they had (c) that he is (d) No correction required
86. Acquisition of certain specific skills **can be facilitated from** general awareness, education and exposure to novel situations.
(a) can be facilitated by (b) may facilitate through (c) can be felicitated with (d) may be felicitated with
87. The man who has committed such a serious crime must **get the mostly severe** punishment.
(a) be getting the mostly severely (b) get the most severe
(c) have got the most severely (d) have been getting the severemost
88. The research study is an eye-opener and **attempts to acquaint** us with the problems of the poor nations.
(a) attempted to acquaint (b) attempts at acquainting (c) attempt to acquaint (d) attempting to acquaint
89. **If I would have** realised the nature of the job earlier, I would not have accepted it.
(a) If I have had (b) In case I would have (c) Had I been (d) Had I
90. All the members of the club **were assembled to celebrate** the 50th anniversary of the club.
(a) had assembled to celebrate (b) were assembling to celebrate
(c) had been assembled for celebrating (d) assembled to celebration

91. She is good at keeping secrets and **will never divulged** anything about her friends.
    (a) would never divulged (b) would ever divulged (c) won't divulged (d) will never divulge
92. The earnest appeal by the staff members that the salaries be subjected to **upward revision were rejected** by the industrialist.
    (a) upwardly revision was rejected (b) upward revision was rejected
    (c) upward revising were rejectable (d) upwardly revision was rejectable
93. The students decided to **raised funds to** helping the poor.
    (a) raise funds to (b) raised funding for (c) raise funds for (d) raise funds of
94. Health workers are responsible for monitoring **health care service of people**.
    (a) health care off people (b) health care through people
    (c) health of people (d) healthcare services to people
95. Your good gestures **will highly appreciate**.
    (a) will be highly appreciate (b) will be high appreciative
    (c) will be highly appreciated (d) would be high appreciation
96. Yogic exercise **seems to be help** urban population deal effectively with stress
    (a) seems to be helpful (b) seems to be helped (c) seems to help (d) seemed to be of helping
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. (b)	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 ways of wording the **part that contains the error**. Answer choice (A) always repeats the original; the other four choices are different. If you think that the original sentence displays the best way of wording the incorrect part, choose answer (A); otherwise, select the best alternative. Fill in the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

This section tests your ability to identify correct and effective expression. Evaluate the answer choices by the requirements of standard written English. Pay attention to elements of grammar, vocabulary (choice or words), and sentence construction. Select the answer choice that best renders the thought presented in the original sentence. Correct choices will be clear precise and free of awkwardness, needless repetition or ambiguity.

1. Although few outside academe have heard of him, today, William Dean Howells is among America's most successful literary critics and novelists.
   (A) Although few outside academe have heard of him today, William Dean Howells
   (B) However difficult it may be to find someone outside of academe who has heard of him, today, William Dean Howells

(C) As difficult as it is to find someone outside of academe who has heard of him today, William Dean Howells
(D) William Dean Howells is not heard of by very many outside of academe today, but he
(E) Although today William Dean Howells is not heard of by very maney people outside of academe, he

2. Although the stock market seems to offer the possibility of great personal gain, you must understand that to invest in stocks is accepting the risk of financial ruin as well.
(A) is accepting the risk of financial ruin as well
(B) is to accept the risk of financial ruin as well
(C) is to accept the risk as well as financial ruin
(D) are accepting the risk of financial ruin as well
(E) are to accept the risk of financial ruin as well

3. Since the past twenty years, thousands of mangificent United States elms have been killed by infestations of the tiny European bark beetle
(A) Since the past twenty years
(B) Since twenty years have passed
(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 addition, 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
(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 rehabiliation 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 ratehr 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 librty 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 suffarage 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 agianst fire
20. The nuclear accident at Chernobyl released clouds of radioactive particles into the atmosphere, contaminating agricultural products grown within much of hte 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) atmospherem, 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 experiened 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 incept 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, increaes 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 purhcases 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 unfilled
(A) The most chance of being an insomniac is not the overowrked executive or the student overwhelmed by studies but the bored housewife who feels unfilled.
(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 housewifes 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 apperance of the skin will be enhancd 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 for 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
    (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 here 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 literarcy 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.
    (A) that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car
    (B) they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, use drugs, or a car
    (C) that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, that they will not use drugs, and that they will not drive a car
    (D) that they will not drink coffee, tea, or soft drinks, using drugs or a car
    (E) not drinking coffee, tea, or soft drinks, using drugs, or operating car
49. The committee rejected the proposal for several reasons, the chief among which were the cost of borrowing the money.
    (A) the chief among which were the cost of borrowing the money
    (B) the chief among which was cost of borrowing the money
    (C) the chief of which was the cost of borrowing the money
    (D) of which the chief were the cost of borrowing the money
    (E) with the cost of borrowing money being the chief one of them
50. The employment contracts of most high-level managers contain so-called Golden Parachute clauses, under which the executive is guaranteed substantial compensation if their firms ever fall victim to a hostile takeover.
    (A) clauses, under which the executives is guaranteed (B) clauses, that guarantee these executives
    (C) clauses, guaranteeing that these executives (D) clause, under which the executive is guaranteed
    (E) clause that guarantee the executive
51. Many thoroughbred handicappers believe that a horse's chance of winning a race depends not so much on the final class, an unquantifiable factor, which is the horse's determination to win.
    (A) but instead (B) rather than (C) so much as (D) than
    (E) as

52. Three hundred years ago, famine was a periodic experience which came so regular that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal.
    (A) regular that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
    (B) regularly that people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
    (C) regularly that people normally accepted periods of extreme hunger
    (D) regularly as people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal
    (E) regularly since people accepted periods of extreme hunger as normal

53. In accentual-syllabic versification, the basic unit of measurement is the foot, which consists of one accented syllable accompanied by one or two unaccented syllables.
    (A) foot, which consists of (B) foot, which consists in (C) foot, which consisting of
    (D) foot that consists of (E) foot, which includes

54. The Puritan was composed of two different men: the one all self-abasement and penitence; the other, proud and inflexible.
    (A) the one all self-abasement and penitence (B) one of them all self-abasement and penitence
    (C) the one self-abasing and penitent (D) the one self-abasement and penitence
    (E) self-abasing and penitent

55. In 1986, when she began studying the effects of radium, Marie Curie was building on the work of Roentgen and Becquerel.
    (A) In 1896, when she began studying the effects of radium (B) In 1986, 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 teh 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 revages 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)

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

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

In the following questions each sentence is given three possible solutions for the **bold** part. 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. 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
6. He insisted **on me joining** a college.
(a) on my joining (b) me to join (c) my joining (d) no improvement
7. The mango tree that I had planted last month in the open grounds in front of my house has **struck the roots** at last.
(a) struck its roots (b) struck a root (c) struck root (d) no improvement
8. You must explain **as to why** you were late.
(a) about why (b) on why (c) why (d) no improvement
9. The culprit was at last **brought to law** for his involvement in the crime.
(a) brought to prison (b) brought to book (c) brought to court (d) no improvement
10. Shakespeare is greater than **any poet** of the world.
(a) all poets (b) any other poet (c) any of the poet (d) no improvement
11. He enquired **after** my health.
(a) of (b) for (c) into (d) no improvement
12. The teacher asked me **what is your name**.
(a) what your name is (b) what was my name (c) what my name was (d) no improvement
13. I **am** the secretary of the sports club since its formation five years ago.
(a) was (b) have been (c) had been (d) no improvement

14. All the members of the club **were assembled to celebrate** the 50th anniversary of the club.
    (a) had assembled to celebrate (b) were assembling to celebrate
    (c) assembled to celebration (d) no improvement
15. 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 was rejectable (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)											

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 2

No. of questions: 25 **Time allotted: 18 min**

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 Rs 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 cheap
   (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 reached 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 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
   (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
    (d) sports, they
    (e) sports, and so
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 Amercians found in the Lazy Rip a model for making a success of failure.
    (a) knowing more than most
    (b) who know more than most
    (c) knowing more then most
    (d) most who knew more about what
    (e) who knew more than most

20. In order to make skiing smoother, safer, and more enjoyable, a number of resorts have hired consultants to design and sculpt the trails.
    (a) In order to make skiing smoother, safer and more enjoyable, a number of resorts have hired consultants
    (b) In order to make skiing smoother, safer, and more enjoyable a number of consultants have been hired by resorts.
    (c) In the interest of making skiing smoother, safer, and able to be enjoyed, a number of resorts have hired consultants
    (d) To make skiing smoother, safer, so that you can enjoy it, a number of resorts have hired consultants
    (e) To make skiing smoother, also safer and enjoyable, a number of resorts will have hired consultaants
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 presribe medicine, protecting the public.
    (a) By law, a qualified physician can only prescribe medicine, protecting the public
    (b) By law, only a qualified physician can prescribe medicine, protecting the public
    (c) By law, only a qualified physician can prescribe medicine which protects the public
    (d) In order to protect the public, by law a qualified physician only can prescribe medicine
    (e) In order to protect the public, by law, only a qualified physician can prescribe medicine
23. Improvements in economic theory and data gathering today makes possible more accurate to forecast than was possible 20 years ago.
    (a) today makes possible more accurate to forecast than was
    (b) have made possible more accurate forecasts than were
    (c) today have made possible more accurate forecasts than was
    (d) today make possible more accurate forecasts than was
    (e) today make possible more accurate forecasting that were
24. After the Christmas tree was decorated, the guests were served the eggnog and then sang carols.
    (a) guests were served the eggnog and then sang carols
    (b) eggnog was served to the guests who sang carols
    (c) eggnog was served to the guests who then sang carols
    (d) guests were served teh eggnog and singing carols
    (e) guests who then sang carols were served eggnog
25. In no field of history has the search for logical explanation been so diligent so much as the study of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
    (a) so much as (b) as in (c) for (d) due to
    (e) like

Answers

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (e)	9. (c)	10. (c)	11. (a)	12. (b)
13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (c)	16. (d)	17. (a)	18. (e)	19. (e)	20. (a)	21. (d)	22. (e)	23. (b)	24. (c)
25. (b)											

Section 3

Vocabulary Tests

- Building Blocks
- Test of Synonyms
- Test of Antonyms
- Test of Analogy

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Chapter 8

Building Blocks

Introduction to Vocabulary-based Questions

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.

Answering Vocabulary or Synonym and Antonym Questions

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:

Suggestions for Answering Antonym 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) revere

Answer (b)

'Conceal' means 'cover' or 'remove from sight' and the opposite *is unveil,* which means 'to disclose' or 'reveal'. But 'unveil' usually means 'remove a veil or covering from'. Words like 'expose' or 'reveal' are probably more opposite in meaning to 'conceal' than is 'unveil' but 'unveil' is the only word among the choices that is opposite to the given word.

It is, therefore, the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the given word. The answer may be less than a perfect antonym, but if it is most nearly the opposite of the given word, it is the correct answer choice.

Finding Meaning of a Word when You are not Sure You Know It

If you have some vocabulary deficiencies—or even if you don't—there will be times when you will come across words whose meanings you either don't know or are uncertain of. The strategy to follow in such cases is explained below:

Parts of Speech: Occasionally you may find yourself puzzled over the meaning of a particular word, certain that you know it, yet, unable to 'see' the meaning. Then suddenly, you realise that the word is similar to the one you know, except that it is in a somewhat different form because it is a different part of speech. 'Abortion' is a noun of 'abortive' which is an adjective, 'prevalent' is form of prevailing**.** You may be able to define the word 'shunt' if you think of 'shunting', and decipher 'decant' through 'decanter'**.**

Word in Context: The brain is a 'store house' or a 'human computer'. Everything you have ever read is in your brain's memory 'hardware' or memory bank. The problem lies in not knowing the right key to press for its retrieval. In other words, you cannot recall what you have heard or read precisely at the moment you need the information. For example, take the word 'decant'*,* which you may have read in your science class, when your teacher demonstrates an experiment, said, "Now I am going to decant the acid from this flask into the test-tube with some water to it" . This remembered context now clarifies the meaning of the word 'decant'.

Word-Building Elements

The use of roots, stems, prefixes and suffixes for vocabulary detective work is considered valuable. For example, the word prefix 'tele' is a combining form that means 'distant' or 'transmission of message over a distance'. Therefore, you can easily decipher words like 'telepathy' or 'telescope' etc.

Example 1: In the following example look at the prefixes, suffixes and root words because these can tell you enough about a word.

OMNISCIENT

(a) stupid (b) willing (c) kind (d) upset

If you can recognise that the root of the word is the same as the word 'science', you will know that the word has something to do with knowledge, and answer (a) 'stupid' becomes a logical choice.

Example 2: If you have no knowledge of the word at all, you can sometimes make a more or less intelligent guess by looking at the answer choices and trying to find information from them:

ANTEDILUVIAN

(a) abundant (b) interested (c) modern (d) slow (e) ancient

Notice that 'modern' and 'ancient' are antonyms. Since in examinations, the paper-setter often places a synonym and antonym among the possible answers, there is a better than random chance that one of them is the correct answer. In this case the prefix 'ant' meaning 'before', should have led you to select a word leaning to 'after' or 'modern'.

How to Improve Your Vocabulary in a Limited Time

The following are steps for improving your vocabulary in a limited period

1. Purchase a good pocket dictionary (carrying a large dictionary around would be quite a difficult task).
2. Keep listing new or unfamiliar words that you come across in the course of each day and consult your dictionary, both for their meaning and the nearest word opposite in meaning to them.
3. Analyse each new word, separating its root, prefix and suffix and then ascertain its true meaning from the dictionary. This exercise will make your task of learning new words easy.
4. When you come across a new word, try to use it in actual sentences and see how it can be used in different contexts.
5. Make use of word lists. Some books may have lists of words along with their meanings. In this section, you will also find a list of words with their meanings (synonyms) and words opposite in meaning (antonyms). Divide this list into smaller groups and study it intensively.

List of Synonyms and Antonyms

The following is a list of common words along with their synonyms (words with more or less similar meaning) and antonyms (words with more or less opposite meaning) to help you tackle the vocabulary section of synonyms and antonyms in your examination:

Word	Synonyms (similar meaning)	Antonyms (opposite meaning)
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, summarised, 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	estrange, 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
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, aggreable, 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 miss
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
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, kindness, generosity, unselfishness	malevolent, uncharitable, malice, stinginess, egoism, 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
cessation	ending, pause, rest, ceasing, intermission, discontinuance	beginning, continuance
cheer	gladden, encourage, exhilarate, refresh	chill, depress, disprit, ridicule, sadden, disheartened
cherish	nourish, foster, entertain, harbour	neglect, repel
chivalrous	heroic, brace	cowardly, ungallant
circumlocution	euphemism, euphuism, indirectness, periphrasis	brevity, conciseness, condensation, 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
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	censor, 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, conserve, 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	enthrone, 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
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
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, tresspass, infringe, invade, violate	keep away from, desist, withdraw, respect
endorse	approve, sanction, back, confirm, ratify, condemn, ok	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
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, surreptitous	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
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, forment	discourage, hinder, subdue
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	houndless, 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	jovial, festive	miserable, dull
jubilant	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

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	asperse, 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, contended, 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
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, obstruse, 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, unofficious, 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
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, exempler, 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
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
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
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
thriftless	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, neophite	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
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, malacious	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, vigilence, 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

WORD LIST

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 back 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—The 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 ; 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 .
Diatribe (n.) a bitter or abusive speech—Graceless in loss, he burst into a *diatribe* against his rivals when he lost the championship.
Didactic (adj.) instructive; dogmatic; preachy—Our teacher's *didactic* technique boosted our scores.
Dilettante (n.) an admirer of the fine arts; a dabbler; an amateur—Though she played the piano like a professional, she was merely a *dilettante*.
Disarray (n.) (state of) disorder—The thief left the house in *disarray*.
Discreet (adj.) showing good judgment in conduct; prudent—I told her about my personal life, because I could trust her to be *discreet*.
Discrete (adj.) separate; individually distinct; composed of distinct parts—these are two *discrete* issues; they need to be discussed separately.
Disdain (n.) intense dislike; look down upon; scorn—The problem with my friend is that if I don't agree with him, he shows great *disdain* for me.
Disingenuous (adj.) not frank or candid; deceivingly simple—His answers are always *disingenuous*; you cannot make out what he really means.
Disinterested (adj.) neutral; unbiased—His decision will be fair to everyone as he is the most *disinterested* party in this controversy.
Disparage (v.) to belittle; undervalue; to discredit—She *disparaged* her student's efforts in the event when she took the credit for its success all for herself.
Disparate (adj.) unequal; dissimilar; different—He and his poor friend come from starkly *disparate* backgrounds.
Dissemble (v.) to pretend; to feign; to conceal by pretense—The man dissembled his assets to avoid paying *taxes*.
Distension (n.) inflation or extension—The wooden table *distended* and lost shape after being left in the rain.
Dither (v.) to act indecisively; a confused condition—She *dithered* every time she had to make a decision.
Dogmatic (adj.) stubborn; biased; opinionated—When the professor became too *dogmatic* in his speech, the students began to leave his lectures.
Dormant (adj.) as if asleep—They say that only one third of one's vocabulary is active; two third is *dormant*.
Doughty (adj.) brave and strong—The *doughty* fireman saved the woman's life.
Duplicity (n.) deception—She broke up with him for his *duplicity*.
Duress (n.) imprisonment; the use of threats—The convict pleaded in the court that his confession to the police was made under *duress*.

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.
Elusive (adj.) hard to catch—The thief proved to be too *elusive* for the police, they could never catch him.
Emanate (v.) to emit—Thick smoke *emanated* from the building that was on fire.
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 along *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 *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.
Insipid (adj.) uninteresting, boring flat, dull—Many people left the theatre even before the *insipid* movie was finished.
Insolvent (adj.) unable to pay debts—Unable to pay off his debts he declared himself *insolvent*.
Insular (adj.) having the characteristics of an island; narrow-minded, provincial—The *insular* community was not receptive to new ideas.
Intercede (v.) to plead on behalf of another; mediate—India does not want any nation to *intercede* between Pakistan and India.
Intermittent (adj.) periodic; occasional—The patient experienced *intermittent* pain in the chest.
Intractable (adj.) stubborn, obstinate; not easily taught or disciplined—Every teacher in the school became frustrated with the *intractable* student and sent him to the principal's office.
Intransigent (adj.) uncompromising—She was *intransigent*; no argument could change her mind.
Intrepid (adj.) fearless, bold—The *intrepid* reporter went right to the scene of the battle during the war.
Inundate (v.) to flood; to overwhelm with a large amount of—After the show's success he was *inundated* by congratulatory calls.
Inured (adj.) accustomed to pain—The common man has become *inured* to constant price rise in commodities.
Inveterate (adj.) a practice settled on over a long period of time—He is an *inveterate* liar.
Irascible (adj.) prone to anger—He has an *irascible* disposition.
Itinerary (n.) travel plan; schedule; course—Their trip's *itinerary* was disrupted by unexpected bad weather.

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.
Malinger (v.) to pretend to be ill in order to escape work—He would *malinger* 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 ones 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

Paean (n.) a song of praise or triumph; a work that praises or honors someone—His farewell party featured many *paeans* for his excellent service to the company
Palindrome (n.) a word or phrase which reads the same backwards and forwards—"Dad," and "Madam" are examples of *palindromes*.
Palpable (adj.) touchable; clear, obvious—I felt a *palpable* sense of relief.
Panegyric (n.) formal or elaborate praise—His *panegyric* of the opponent was met with widespread disapproval.
Paradigm (n.) model, prototype; pattern- James Joyce's *Ulysses* set a new *paradigm* for the novel.
Paraphernalia (n.) equipment; accessories—The soldiers carried the *paraphernalia* of war with them.
Pariah (n.) an outcast—The match fixing charges against the captain made him a pariah in the world of cricket.
Parochial (adj.) narrow-minded- The protest against the influx of people into cities is sometimes looked upon as the expression of a *parochial* attitude.
Parody (n.) a piece of work imitating another in a satirical manner—The film was a *parody* of the affairs of the actor himself.
Parsimonious (adj.) very frugal; unwilling to spend—The *parsimonious* customer argued that a hundred rupees was too much for a shirt.
Peccadillo (n.) a slight fault or offense—We need to, at all times, forgive a child's *peccadilloes*.
Pecuniary (adj.) pertaining to money—The company forbids giving or accepting *pecuniary* gifts.
Pedagogue (n.) a teacher—He considered his teacher a true *pedagogue*.
Pedantic (adj.) characterized by a narrow, often ostentatious concern for book learning and formal rules—The *pedantic* attention to details resulted in the students not getting the big picture.
Pejorative (adj.) making things worse—The *pejorative* comment deepened the dislike between the two.

Pellucid (adj.) transparent—The *pellucid* roof of the tent was not a shield from the sun.
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* form 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*.
Revile (v.) to be abusive in speech—It is not appropriate for a teacher to *revile* a student.
Rhetorical (adj.) having to do with verbal communication; artificial eloquence—In posing a *rhetorical* question, he hoped to get people thinking.
Ribald (adj.) vulgar joking or mocking—Some of the *ribald* scenes were removed from the movie.
Rudimentary (adj.) elementary—This class requires a *rudimentary* knowledge of number system.
Ruminate (v.) to consider carefully—He *ruminated* over the implications of their decision.
Rummage (v.) search thoroughly—He *rummaged* the attic for his coin collection.
Rustic (adj.) plain and unsophisticated; rural—The suburb has a *rustic* atmosphere.

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 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.
Variegated (adj.) many-coloured or multi-coloured—The dancers wore *variegated* costumes.
Vendetta (n.) blood feud; series of retaliatory, vengeful, or hostile acts—He waged a personal *vendetta* against those who opposed him.
Venerable (adj.) deserving high respect—The *venerable* old man was a source of good advice and encouragement for the villagers.
Venison (n.) the meat of a deer—*Venison* is said to be low in fat.
Veracity (n.) truthfulness—We questioned the *veracity* of his statements.
Verdant (adj.) green; lush in vegetation—Soon after the rains the hills were *verdant*.
Verisimilitude (n.) appearance of truth, likelihood—the novel's degree of *verisimilitude* is compromised by 18th-century characters who speak in very 21st-century English
Vernal (adj.) pertaining to spring—The trees and flowers were in *vernal* bloom.
Viable (adj.) practical or workable; capable of maintaining life—The plan did not appear *viable* at all.
Vicarious (adj.) experienced imaginatively through another person—She had never seen the Himalayas but through the description of her friends she could experience its grandeur *vicariously*.
Vicissitude (n.) change of fortune—A business run on moral grounds may not survive the *vicissitudes* of the market.
Vignette (n.) picture; short literary sketch—The film is a series of *vignettes* about living with cancer.
Vindicate (v.) clear from blame; exonerate; justify or support—She will be completely *vindicated* by the evidence.
Vindictive (adj.) out for revenge; malicious—You are being *vindictive* for no apparent reason.
Virtuoso (n.) highly skilled artist—Ronald is a computer *virtuoso*.
Virulent (adj.) extremely poisonous; hostile; bitter—The disease is caused by a *virulent* bacterium.
Vitiate (adj.) spoil the effect of; make inoperative—The impact of the film was *vitiated* by poor acting.
Vitriolic (adj.) corrosive; sarcastic—His speech was *vitriolic*.
Vituperative (adj.) containing or characterized by verbal abuse—The discussion was in danger of becoming a *vituperative*, schoolboy argument.
Vociferous (adj.) clamorous; noisy—The decision was made over their *vociferous* objections.
Voluble (adj.) fluent; glib; talkative—*Voluble* consumer groups help build public opinion.
Voracious (adj.) ravenous—He has a *voracious* appetite.
Vulpine (adj.) like a fox; crafty—They were taken in by his *vulpine* charms.

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 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.

List of Words Commonly Confused and Misused

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

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

(*Note: a* in the last syllable of princip*a*l and the a's in m*a*n, wom*a*n, *a*mount, m*a*in).

principle	rule or fundamental truth	What *principle* guides your life? This *principle* of law protects women and minorities.

(*Note:* Think of the *le* at the end of princip*le* as of ru*le*)

sight	act of seeing; that which is seen	The Rockies are a beautiful *sight.*
site	place or location	The *site* 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 *cite* several authors to support our view. The judge will *cite* the defendant.
stationery	letter paper	Did you receive our letter written on new *stationery*?
stationary	standing still, motionless	The flywheel turns, but the boiler is *stationary*.

(*Note:* The *e* near the end of station*e*ry and the *e*'s in l*ett*e*r* match. Also, note the *a* in the end of station*a*ry and the *a* in st*a*nd).

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.

(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.

(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.

(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?

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:

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

47. *esprit de corps*	French	Spirit of comradeship
48. *exempli gratia*	Latin	For example (e.g.)
49. *ex gratia*	Latin	As an act of grace; payment made in favour or free
50. *ex officio*	Latin	By virtue of his office/post
51. *ex parte*	Latin	One-sided judgement
52. *ex post facto*	Latin	After a happening; retrospectively
53. *ex tempore*	Latin	Without preparation; especially a speech made without preparation
54. *facsimile*	Latin	A perfect copy
55. *fait accompli*	French	A thing done (without reference to interested parties); a work surely done
56. *faux pas*	French	A false step or social blunder
57. *festina lente*	Latin	Make haste slowly; careful
58. *gratis*	Latin	Free of charge
59. *honoris causa*	Latin	Honorary
60. *ibidem (ibid)*	Latin	In the same place; used for subsequent references(s) to the same place
61. *idem*	Latin	The same
62. *in aeternum*	Latin	Eternal or forever
63. *in initio*	Latin	In the beginning
64. *in statu quo*	Latin	In its original state
65. *inter alia*	Latin	Among other things
66. *in toto*	Latin	Completely or entirely
67. *ipso facto*	Latin	In fact; virtually; really
68. *ipso jure*	Latin	By the law
69. *jure humano*	Latin	By man's law
70. *lacuna*	Latin	A gap; shortcoming
71. *laissez-faire*	French	Complete freedom
72. *locus standi*	Latin	A place for standing; the right to appear before a court or participate in a process
73. *mandamus*	Latin	A writ issued by a higher court to a subordinate court
74. *materia medica*	Latin	Material used for medicine; in current use pharmacology is included
75. *matinee*	French	An afternoon performance—usually cinema artists
76. *me judice*	Latin	In my opinion
77. *Memorabilia*	Latin	Things to be remembered
78. *modus operandi*	Latin	A method of doing something/operating
79. *note bene*	Latin	Note below
80. *obiter dictum*	Latin	An opinion given by a judge in a court but not a verdict
81. *par excellence*	French	Extra excellence; preeminent
82. *par exemple*	French	For example
83. *pari passu*	Latin	With equal pace; together
84. *per annum*	Latin	Per year; annually
85. *per capita*	Latin	Per person
86. *per mensum*	Latin	Per month
87. *per diem*	Latin	Per day; by the day
88. *persona grata*	Latin	A welcome guest
89. *post meridiem*	Latin	Afternoon (pm)
90. *post mortem*	Latin	An examination of dead body to find cause of death; after death
91. *prima facie*	Latin	At first sight; a case that calls for investigation
92. *pro rata*	Latin	In proportion
93. *répondez, s'il vous plait*	French	Reply, if you please (RSVP)

94.	*res judicata*	French	In law; already decided
95.	*resume*	French	A summary
96.	*sine die*	Latin	Indefinitely; without a day
97.	*sobriquet*	French	A nick name
98.	*status quo*	Latin	As things were before
99.	*stet*	Latin	Let it stand; an instruction to the printer or typist
100.	*sub judice*	Latin	Pending under judicial consideration
101.	*tete-a-tete*	French	A private or face to face conversation
102.	*tout a coup*	French	Suddenly
103.	*ultimo*	Latin	Last month
104.	*ultra vires*	Latin	Beyond the powers possessed, not valid
105.	*vade mecum*	Latin	A constantly consulted aid; often a handbook
106.	*versus*	Latin	Against
107.	*via media*	Latin	A middle course; solution
108.	*vice versa*	Latin	The order being reversed
109.	*vis-a-vis*	French	Opposite; face to face
110.	*viva voca*	Latin	Oral examination

List of Phobias

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

achluophobia: darkness
acousticophobia: noise
acrophobia: heights
agliophobia: pain
ailyrophobia: cats
alliumphobia: garlic
androphobia: men
anthophobia: flowers
arachnophobia: spiders
arithmophobia: numbers
atychiphobia: failure
aurophobia: gold
bibliophobia: books
cacophobia: ugliness
carcinophobia: cancer
ceraunophobia: thunder
chaetophobia: hair
chrometophobia: money
cibophobia: food
dentophobia: dentists
dipsophobia: drinking
domatophobia: houses
electrophobia: electricity
emetophobia: vomiting
enochlophobia: crowds
febriphobia: fever
gerascophobia: growing old
heliophobia: the sun
iatrophobia: doctors
insectophobia: insects
kenophobia: empty spaces
lachanophobia: vegetables
lockiophobia: childbirth
methyphobia: alcohol
motorphobia: automobiles
noctiphobia: night
nosocomephobia: hospitals
ombrophobia: rain
ophidiophobia: snakes
pharmacophobia: medicines
plutophobia: wealth
rhytiphobia: getting wrinkles
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

Animal/bird	*Offspring*	*Animal/bird*	*Offspring*
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)

Male/Female

Animal	*Male*	*Female*
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
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

Animal/bird	*Sound they make*	*Animal/bird*	*Sound they make*	*Animal/bird*	*Sound they make*
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	Jackles	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	Mortuary	where deadbodies are temporarily kept (in hospitals)
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
Cemetery	where deadbodies are burried	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
Distillary	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 burried	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
		Lair	where tigers live

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 rougue as central character.
Nostalgic: wistfully sentimental
Lurid: sensational
Innocuous: harmless
Precocious: showing permature development
Sallow: Yellowish in colour
Svelte: slender
Phlegmatic: sluggish
Blase: bored
Grandiose: imposing
Flaccid: flabby
Posthumous: happening after death
Statuesque: graceful and dignified
Saladroit: clumsy and awkward
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 test
Grisly: gruesome
Poignant: painful and distressing to the feelings.
Resilient: elastic
Oblique: slanting or indirect
Hoary: gray with age

Type of Women

Winsome: charmingly or shyly pleasing
Virago: a sharp tongued scold
Hoyden: a tomboy
Primadonna: a temperamental woman
Coquette: a flirt
Petite: little
Minx: a pert, saucy girl
Svelte: slender
Demure: coy
Shrew: a nag

Type of Men

Adonis: a handsome man
Tycoon: a powerful businessman
Debonair: nonchalant,urbane
Suave: smoothly pleasant, ingratiating
Phianderer: a fickle suitor
Lout: an awkward, rough fellow
Wastrel: an idler or loafer
Curmudgeon: a gruff, irritable old man
Don Juan: a rake or seducer
Cavalier: a courtly gentleman, gallant

Name of Special Colours

Sorrel: Reddish or yellowish brown
Ochre: Dark yellow
Cerulean: Vivid blue
Cerise: Cherry red
Chartruse: Pale yellow green
Mauve: Purplish rose
Azure: Clear blue sky
Indigo: Deep violet blue
Ecru: Light yellowish brown
Fuchsia: Bright bluish red

People and their Professions

Agronomist: an expert in soil management and production of field crops
Anthropologist: one who studies the origin, development and structure of people and their societies
Antiquary: a student of antiquities
Archaeologist: one who uncovers and studies the remains of early human cultures
Choreographer: one who devices dance movements and patterns
Elymologist: 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
Philogist: 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 mappping 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
Etiolgy: 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
Paleonthology: 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 of 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 cannot 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

Words related with Physical Care

Anaesthetist: person trained to administer anaesthetics, during an operation
Cardiologist: doctor who specialises in the study of the heart and its functioning
Chiropodist: specialist in the minor ailments of the foot including bunions, corns etc. Also, called a podiatrist
Dermatologist: physician who specialises in treating diseases of the skin
Gynaecologist: doctor who specialises in the cure of women, especially in matters concerning the reproductive organs
Internist: doctor who specialises in the large, general branch of medicine called internal medicine. Internist is a somewhat more modern and more restricted name for the general practitioner who treats all types of health problems
Intern: medical graduate receiving clinical training in a hospital before being licensed to practice medicine
Neurologist: doctor who specialises in treating disorders of the nervous system
Obstetrician: doctor who specialises in delivering babies and in medical problems related to childbirth
Ophthalmologist: doctor who specialises in the anatomy, functions and diseases of the eye
Orthodontist: dentist who specialises in preventing and correcting irregularities of the teeth, such as crooked or otherwise defective teeth
Orthopedist: doctor who specialises in correcting deformities of the skeletal system and treating diseases of the bones, spine, joints muscles etc
Pediatrician: doctor who specialises in the care and treatment of babies and young children
Podiatrist: therapist who specialises in treating ailments of the feet
Otologist: ear specialist
Nephrologist: kidney specialist
Oncologist: specialist in tumors and cancer

Types of People and the way they react to the world around them

Aesthete:(1) person who is devoted to beauty in nature, art, painting, music etc. (2) person who displays an extravagant or affected admiration for beauty and the arts
Altruis: person who is selflessly concerned with the welfare of others, one who puts the comfort and happiness of others before his own
Ascetic: person who leads a simple, austere life, avoiding luxury and pleasure, seeking solitude, practising self discipline, and devoting himself to contemplation or meditation
Conservative: person who wants to preserve the existing order of things, feeling content or safe with things as they are
Exhibitionist: showoff, or person who tries to attract attention to himself by exaggerated or inappropriate behaviour
Hypochondriac: person who worries constantly, usually without any real reason about the state of his health, believing that he has many ailments and takes extreme health precautions
Kleptomaniac: person who has an irresistible desire to steal and shoplift, not because he is in need of what he steals, but because stealing gives him emotional satisfaction
Megalomaniac: person who suffers from delusions of greatness
Optimist: person who tends to look on the bright side of things, or one who tends to think that the world is basically good and that what happens is for the best; the opposite of pessimist
Paranoid: person who believes that other people are always planning against him, cheating and persecuting him, hating him etc.
Pessimist: person who tends to look at the darker side of things, or one who believes that the world is basically bad or evil

Pragmatist: person who believes that ideas have values only in terms of their practical consequence and that practical results are the sole test of the truth or validity of beliefs

Realist: person who believes in basing his life on facts and who dislikes anything that seems imaginary, impractical, theoretical, or utopian

Romantic: person who approaches everything in life emotionally and who enjoys adventures, falling in love, fighting for causes, etc.

Words Related to Painting, Sculpture and Drawing

Abstract: a painting that does not portray natural objects or figures, but uses lines, masses of color, and geometrical forms such as oblongs, squares, circles etc.

Bases-relief: a piece of sculpture in which the figures are raised out only slightly from a background panel or wall, such as a frieze on a building

Chiaroscuro: (1) the distribution and treatment of light and shade in a picture (2) a kind of picture using only light and shade and no definite lines

Fresco: a painting made by applying colours to a wet plaster surface, so that they sink in deep and dry with the plaster

Frieze: a long strip or band of decoration, as on a building,ornamented with lettering, sculpture scrolls, etc.

Goache (gwosh): a painting using opaque colours mixed with water and gum

Impasto: a method of painting in which colours are applied thickly so that they stand out from the canvas

Impressionism: a late nineteenth century theory and style of painting that tried to produce a visual impression of the subject with the colour values of light and air, sometimes purposely resulting in paintings that seem misty or vaguely out of focus

Mobile: piece of sculpture made of wire, strips of metal etc. in such a way that it moves when touched or blown by the wind

Mural: painting applied directly to a wall or ceiling

Palette: flat, piece of wood, plastic, etc. on which the paints used by an artist are mixed

Pastel: drawing made with coloured crayons, especially soft crayons made of pipe, clay, pigment and gum water

Study: preliminary sketch or exercise, as a preliminary rough sketch of an object or lanscape that will later be the subject of a painting

Tempera: (1) a fast-drying paint made of colours that are mixed with water and egg yolk (2) a painting made from such paint

Watercolor: (1) a painting made with pigments mixed in water. (2) paint having water as the medium

Major Types of Animals

Aquatic: animals living in or near water, such as fish,whales, ducks etc.

Arboreal: animal living in trees, as most birds, monkeys, etc.

Biped: an animal having only two feet, such as man, apes and birds

Carnivorus: an animal that feeds chiefly or exclusively on meat, like dogs, wolves, lions, tigers

Herbivorous: an animal that feeds mainly on vegetable matter, plant eating

Marsupial: order of mammals whose females nourish and protect their new born in a pouch in the abdomen For e.g. kangaroos and opossums

Monotreme: a member of the lowest order of mammals, whose females lay and hatch eggs, like the duck, animals that are billed like platypus

Nocturnal: animals that are more active during the night than in the day time, like bats, certain birds, some cats etc.

Oviparous: animals belonging to a class whose females lay and hatch eggs, like birds, most fish, and reptiles

Pachyderm: any of certain thick-skinned, non-ruminant hoofed animals like the elephant, hippopotamus and rhinoceros

Prehensile: animals in the limbs capable of or adapted for grasping or holding. For instance, hands or paws of man and some apes, monkeys, bears, opposums etc. and the tails of certain monkeys

Words Denoting Various Sounds

The beating of drums
The whistling, blowing , howling of the wind
The clanging of arms
The creaking of doors or shoes
The chattering of teeth
The babbling of brooks or streams
The tick of a clock
The twang of a bow
The jingling, ringing of bells
The clank of chains
The rustling of leaves
The crackling of fire
The blowing of bugles
The rolling or rumbling of thunder
The toot of a horn

Words Denoting Groups

A herd of deer/swine
A flock of geese/sheep
A pair of shoes/pants/pyjamas/jeans
A bunch of keys/plantains
A tribe of Arabs
A suit of clothes
A pack of wolves/hounds
A bundle of hay
A group of islands
A regiment of soldiers
A chain of mountains
A hive or swarm of bees
A fall of snow or rain
A herd of cattle
A crowd, or throng, or concourse, or multitude of people
A sheaf of arrows
A brood or flock of chickens
A bunch or bouquet of flowers
A group of figures in a painting
A brace of pigeons
A crew of sailors
A string of camels
A brace of pistols
A brew of beer
A posy of flowers
A team of players
A board of directors
A flock of birds
A horde of savages
A host of men
A muster of peacocks
A team of oxen
A basket of fruit
A clique of people
A colony of people
A family of sardines
A shoal of fish
A stack of corn/wood/arms
A flight of steps/birds
A swarm of flies
A shower of rain
A sheaf of wheat/grain
A series of events
A bundle of sticks
A gang of labourers
A convoy of partridges
A swarm/army/colony of ants
A heap of mass of ruins/stones/sand
A clump or grove of trees
A drove of cattle
A cluster or galaxy of stars
A flight or swarm of locusts
A gang of thieves or robbers
A range of hills or mountains
A collection of relics or curiosities
A bevy of ladies
A fell of hair
A band of musicians
A box of cigars
A pile of arms
A stud of horses
A yoke of oxen
A brood of hens
A hoard of gold
A leash of hounds
A litter of puppies
A nursery of plants
A staff of officials
A cellar of wine
A clutch of eggs
A faggot of sticks
A flight of stairs

A galaxy of beauties
A museum of art
A packet of cigarettes
A panel of jurymen
A quiver of arrows
A bench of magistrates
A troupe/company of actors
A division of troops
A congregation of worshippers
A syndicate of merchants
A detachment of soldiers
A constellation of delegates
An orchard of fruit trees
A kennel of dogs
A master of soldiers
A squad of soldiers
A pose of arrows
A suite of rooms
A throng of people
A battery of guns
A gallery of pictures
A shrubbery of shrubs
A jamboree of boy scouts
A commission of enquiry
A conference of delegates
An outfit of clothes
An assembly of people

Types of Words

Synonym: word meaning same as another
A word that means the same, or almost the same, as another word in the same language, either in all of its uses or in a specific context. Examples of synonyms in this sense are 'environment' and 'surroundings' and the verbs 'tear' and 'rip'.
Homonyms: words with same spelling or sound
A word that is spelled or pronounced in the same way as one or more other words but has a different meaning. Examples include the noun and adjective 'fleet,' 'plane' and 'plain,' pronounced the same but spelled differently, and the verb and noun 'sow,' spelled the same but pronounced differently.
Heteronyms: similarly spelled words
Each of two or more words that are spelled the same, but differ in meaning and often in pronunciation, e.g. 'bow' (a ribbon) and 'bow' (of a ship).
Acronyms: words formed from initials
A word formed from the initials or other parts of several words, e.g. 'NATO,' from the initial letters of 'North Atlantic Treaty Organisation' acronymous (adjective).
Antonyms: Words with opposite meaning
A word that means the opposite of another word. For example, 'hot' is the antonym of 'cold.'
Onomatopoeic: Imitative of the sound associated with the thing or action denoted by a word.
Palindromes: Text reading same backward as forward
A word, phrase, passage, or number that reads the same forward and backward, e.g. 'Anna,' 'Draw, o coward,' or '23832'.
Doublets: (a) Word with same root as another (*Linguistics*)
Either of two similar words in a language that have same historical root but have arrived at their current forms via different languages, e.g. 'mood' and 'mode'.
(b) Repeated printed letter, word, or line (*Printing*)
Repetitions that are printed a second time by mistake.

Environment-related Words

The environment

The environment: Air, water and land on earth which can be harmed by the activities of man.
Ecosystem: Plants, animals etc., that exist in a place and are dependent on each other.
Habitat: The natural home for plants and animals.
The biosphere: Surface and atmosphere of earth where plants and animals can live.

Ecology: The scientific study of the way in which plants, animals and natural features of a place affect and depend on each other.

Biodiversity: The variety of plants and animals in a place.

The Food chain: All animals and plants considered as a group in which a plant is eaten by an insect or animal which is eaten by another animal and so on.

Signs of damage to the environment

Global warming: General increase in the temperature of the world caused by pollution from cars, factories etc.

Climate change: Changes in the weather around the world, which result in much higher or lower temperature, violent storms, droughts or floods.

The greenhouse effect: Natural process in which gases build up in the atmosphere and prevent heat from escaping, causing the earth to get warmer.

The hole in the ozone layer: The hole in the layer of natural gases that surround the earth.

Endangered species: A type of animal that is likely to stop existing.

Extinction: Situation in which all types of animals die.

Soil erosion: Process by which soil is gradually destroyed by wind or rain.

Desertification: Process by which useful land changes into desert because of climate change or overgrazing.

Things that harm the environment

Pollution: Harmful chemicals or waste materials that have gone into air, land or water.

Pollutant: Substance that makes air, water dangerously dirty.

Greenhouse gases: Gases that form a layer around the earth and keep the heat in causing global warming.

Acid rain: Rain that contains pollution from factories, power stations etc., which causes damage to forests.

e-waste: Waste consisting of old electronic products such as computers, batteries, mobile phones that people no longer use.

Pesticides: Chemicals used to kill insects and animals that attack crops.

Fossil fuels: Fuels like coal or oil. Burning these fuels releases lot of carbon gases into the atmosphere.

Deforestation: Situation in which most of the trees are cut down or destroyed, resulting in damage to the environment.

Over population: Situation in which too many people live in a particular place.

Over fishing: Process of taking too many fishes from the sea, river.

Overgrazing: Process of letting animals feed on plants for too long such that it damages the land.

Intensive farming: Farming that produces lot of food on a small area by using modern methods like pesticides, growth hormones.

Invasive species: Group of animals introduced to a place by humans where they did not exist naturally before and cause damage to plants and animals already there.

Things that are good for the environment

Eco friendly: Products or methods that do not cause harm to the environment.

Conservation: Protection of natural things like plants, animals to prevent them from being spoiled.

Renewable: Renewable sources of energy are those that can be replaced naturally.

Sustainable: Sustainable methods of farming do not use up more land, natural resources etc., that can be replaced naturally.

Biodegradable: These products can be broken into small parts and absorbed naturally.

Recycle: To use materials that have already been used in order to make them into new products.

Bottle bank: A container that you put empty bottles in so that glass can be used again.

Solar power, wind power, wave power: Energy from sun, wind or movement of sea used to produce electricity.

Wind farm: Group of turbines that produce electricity.

Bio fuel: Fuel that is made from plants and animals or their wastes.

People who want to protect the environment

Environmentalist: Someone who is concerned about protecting the environment.
The Greens: Members of a political party who are concerned with protecting the environment.
Eco-warrior: Someone who takes direct action to stop companies and governments form destroying the environment.

Science and the environment

Environmental science: Scientific study of relationship between humans and the environment.
Biotechnology: The use of living things such as cells, bacteria etc., to make drugs.
Genetic engineering: The science of changing genetic structure of an animal, plant or human usually to make them stronger or healthier.
Genetically modified: Such plants and animals have their genetic structure changed so that they are not affected by particular disease or insect.

Global Issues

Global economic issues

The world economy/the global economy: The economy of a world seen as a whole.
Globalization: The process of making something (such as business) operate in different countries all around the world.
Free trade: Situation in which goods coming into or going out of the country are not controlled or taxed.
Fair trade: Activity of making, buying and selling goods in such a way that is morally right.
Protectionism: When the government tries to help the industries by putting tax on foreign goods that come into the country.
Trade barriers: Something such as tax that makes trade between two countries difficult.
Third world debt: Money owed by developing countries to richer countries.
Rich/poor divide: Difference between the situations of rich people and poor people.
North/South divide: Difference between richer countries in the north and some countries in the south.
Sustainable development: Economic development that is able to continue without causing damage to the environment.
Over consumption: Act of using or buying too much of something.
Multinational: A large company that has offices, factories in many countries.
Child labour: Work done by children.
Sweat shop: Small business or factory where people work very hard in bad conditions for very little money.
Corporate greed: The desire of large companies to make as much money as possible without caring about the effects of their actions on people or environment.

Global political issues

Geopolitics: Ideas and activities relating to the way that a country's position, population etc., affect its political development and its relationship with other countries.
Arms control: The attempts by powerful countries to limit the number and types of military weapons that exist.
Nuclear proliferation: An increase in the number of countries that have nuclear weapons.
The arms trade: Buying and selling of military weapons.
Terrorism: The use of violence such as bombing, shooting or kidnapping in order to make a government do something.
The war on terror: The name given to action taken by US, Britain and other countries to destroy international terrorist groups after the attack on the World Trade Centre and Pentagon on 11 September 2001.
Foreign policy: Actions and plans of a government or leader which relate to their country's relations with other countries.
War: Period of fighting between two or more countries or between opposing groups within a country.
Conflict: Fighting or a war.
Genocide: Deliberate murder of a whole race of people or ethnic group.
Ethnic cleansing: The action of forcing people to leave an area or a country because of their racial or national group.

Human rights

Human rights: The basic right of every person to be treated in a fair and equal way.
Civil liberties: The right of all citizens to be free to do whatever they want while respecting the rights of other people.
Freedom of speech: The legal right to say what you want.
Liberalism: The belief that political, social and economic freedom of an individual is very important.
Inequality: An unfair situation in which some groups in the society have more money, opportunities etc.
Discrimination: The practice of treating one person or group differently from the other in an unfair way.
Racism: Unfair treatment of people, or violence against them because they belong to a different race.
Sexism: The belief that one sex is weaker, less intelligent or less important than the other.
Women's rights: The right of women to have fair treatment and equal opportunities.
Political correctness: Careful choosing of language or behaviour so that you do not offend or insult anyone.
Political prisoner: Someone who is in prison for criticizing the government of their own country.

International crime

Drug trafficking: The buying or selling of illegal drugs.
Arms trafficking: Illegal buying and selling of military weapons.
People smuggling: Crime of bringing people illegally into a country.
Illegal immigrant: Someone who comes to live in another country without official permission.
Money laundering: The action of putting money which has been obtained illegally into legal business and bank accounts so that you can hide it or use it.

Culture and the Art

Art and culture

Art: The use of painting, drawing, sculpture etc., to represent things or express ideas, or the things that are produced by art.
Fine art: Forms of art especially paintings or sculptures that are produced and admired for their beauty and high quality.
Culture: Activities and things relating to art, music, literature.
Popular culture: Music, films, books that are liked by a lot of people and that are not considered to be high art.

Art forms

Visual arts: Art such as painting, sculpture.
Performing arts: Art which involves doing things to entertain people like dance, music, drama.
Decorative arts: Design and production of beautiful things for the home such as furniture, clothes and pottery.

Types of performing art

Drama (theatre): The art of plays and the way they are written and directed.
Opera: Musical plays in which all words are sung.
Ballet: Performances in which dancing and music tell the story without any speaking.
Cinema: Films or the work of making films considered as an art or business.
Music: Sounds made by instruments or voices or the art of writing or playing these sounds.

Types of visual art

Abstract art: Paintings or designs that consist of shapes and patterns that do not look real.
Figurative art: Paintings etc that show objects, people or the countryside as they really look.
Realism: The style of art in which things, especially unpleasant things are shown as they really are in life.
Photorealism: Art in which things are painted so realistically that the painting looks like a photograph.
Folk art: Art that is traditional and typical of the ordinary people who live in a particular area.
Naïve art: Art that is like that of a child and shows things in a flat way with bright colours.

Minimalism: A style of art that uses only few simple shapes or colours
Action painting: Style of painting in which paint is dripped, splashed etc on to a surface.
Video art: Art which consists of or involves a film on video.
Installation art: Modern art which includes objects, sounds etc.
Conceptual art: In which main aim of the artist is to show an idea rather than to represent actual things or people.

Visual art movements and style

Renaissance: The period of time in Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries when art, literature, philosophy and scientific ideas became very important and a lot of new art was produced.
Baroque: Very decorated style of art that was common in Europe in the 17th and early 18th centuries.
Rococo: Style with a lot of curly decoration that was fashionable in Europe in the 18th century.
Romanticism: Style of painting that was popular in late 18th and early 19th century in which feelings, imagination and natural beauty were considered more important than anything else.
Pre Raphaelites: Group of late 19th century English artists who painted detailed and realistic pictures.
Art nouveau: Style of art that used plants and flowers in painting and in design of objects and buildings.
Impressionism: Style of painting used especially in France in the 19th century which uses colour instead of details of form to produce effects of light or feeling.
Symbolism: Late 19th century style of art in which images are used as symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
Cubism: Twentieth century style of art in which people are represented by geometric shapes.
Expressionism: Twentieth century style of painting that expresses feelings rather than showing things in a natural way.
Abstract expressionism: A mid 20th century style of art in which abstracts, shapes and patterns are made in a free or unplanned way.
Dadaism/Dada: An early 20th century style of art which was intended to be different from traditional art in a rather crazy way.
Surrealism: Twentieth century art in which artist connects unrelated images and objects in a strange and often impossible way.
Art deco: Style of art and decoration that uses simple shapes and was popular in Europe and America in 1920s and 1930s.
Modernism: Style of art, building etc., that was popular especially from 1940s to 1960s.
Post modernism: A style of building, painting etc., that uses a mixture of old and new styles as a reaction against modernism.
Socialist realism: A style of art in communist countries in 20th century which showed people and things in a realistic way and aimed to make people feel proud of their country.
Pop art: A style of art that was popular in the 1960s which shows ordinary objects such as advertisements or things you see in people's homes.
Op art: Art that use patterns which seem to move or to produce other shapes as you look at them.

Words related to painting, sculpture and drawing

Abstract: A painting that does not portray natural objects or figures, but uses lines, masses of colour, and geometerial forms such as oblongs, squares, circles etc.
Bases-relief: A piece of sculpture in which figures are raised out only slightly from a background panel or wall, such as frieze on a building.
Chiaroscuro: (1) the distribution and treatment of light and shade in a picture. (2) A kind of picture using only light and shade and no definite lines.
Fresco: A painting made by applying colours to a wet plaster surface, so that they sink in deep, and dry with the plaster.
Goache: Painting using opaque colours mixed with water and gum.
Impasto: Method of painting in which colours are applied thickly so that they stand out from the canvas.
Mobile: Piece of sculpture made of wire, strips, of metal etc., in such a way that it moves when touched or blown by the wind.

Mural: Painting applied directly to a wall or ceiling.
Palette: Flat, piece of wood, plastic etc., or in which the paints used by an artist are mixed.
Pastel: Drawing made with coloured crayons, especially soft crayons made of pipe, pigment and gum water.
Study: Preliminary sketch or exercise, as a preliminary rough sketch of an object or landscape that will later be the subject of the painting.
Tempera: (1) A fast drying paint made of colours that are mixed with water and egg yolk. (2) A painting made from such painting.
Water colour: (1) A painting made with pigments mixed in water. (2) Paint having water as the medium.

Books and literature

The parts of a book

Contents: A list that shows the different parts or chapters into which the book is divided.
Foreword: A short piece of writing at the beginning of the book that introduces the book or the writer.
Acknowledgements: Short piece of writing at the beginning or end of a book in which the writer thanks all the people who have helped him or her.
Introduction: Written explanation at the beginning of a book.
Preface: An introduction in the beginning of a book.
Chapter: One of the parts into which the book is divided.
Section: Separate part of a book, newspapaer, document, report etc.
Index: An alphabetical list of names, subjects etc., at the back of a book.
Footnote: Note at the bottom of a page in a book which gives more information about something on that page.
Bibliography: List of all the books and articles used in preparing a piece of writing.

Types of literature

Genre: A particular type of literature which has certain features which all examples of this type share.
Fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people and events.
Non fiction: Books about real facts or events.
Poetry: writing that expresses emotions, experiences and ideas especially in short lines using words that rhyme.
Drama: Plays that are written to be performed in the theatre, on radio, on television etc.
Biography: A book about someone's life, written by someone else.
Autobiography: An autobiography is a book that someone writes about his/her own life.
Allegory: Story, painting etc., in which the events and characters represent particular ideas or teach a moral lesson.
Parable: A short simple story that teaches a moral or religious lesson.

Prose Fiction

Prose fiction: Books and stories about imaginary people and events, in ordinary written language.
Novel: A long written story in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.
Short story: Short written story about imaginary situations and characters.
Novella: An imaginary story that is shorter than a novel but longer than a short story.
Narrator: A person who tells (narrates) the story in a book or a play.

Poetry: verse forms

Ballad: A short story in the form of a poem or a song
Blank verse: Poetry that has a fixed rhythm but does not rhyme.
Couplet: Two lines of poetry.
Elegy: A sad poem or song.
Epic: Poem, book or film that tells a long story about brave actions and exciting events.
Free verse: Poetry that does not have a fixed structure and does not rhyme.

Limerick: Humorous short poem that has five lines.
Lyric poetry: Poetry that expresses strong personal emotions such as love in a way that is similar to music in its sound and rhythm.
Ode: A poem or a song written in order to praise a person or a thing
Sonnet: Poem with 14 lines rhyming with each other in a fixed pattern.

Poetry: metre form

Meter: An arrangement of sounds in poetry into patterns of strong and weak beats.
Iamb: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one short or weak beat followed by a long or strong beat.
Trochee: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by a short or weak beat.
Spondee: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by another long or strong beat.
Dactyl: Unit of rhythm in poetry that has one long or strong beat followed by two short or weak beats.
Iambic pentameter: A common pattern of beats in English poetry in which each line consists of five iambs.

Figures of speech

Alliteration: The use of several words together, all beginning with the same sound in order to make a special effect, especially in poetry.
Assonance: Similarity in the vowel sounds that are close together in a poem.
Onomatopoeia: The use of words that sound like the thing that they refer to
Metaphor: A way of describing something by referring to it as something different and suggesting that it has similar qualities to that thing.
Simile: An expression that describes something by comparing it with something else
Oxymoron: A deliberate combination of two words that seem to be the opposite of each other.
Paradox: The use of statements that seem strange because they involve two ideas or qualities that are very different.
Litotes: Saying something positive by using negative of its opposite. For example, you say "he is not unknown to me."
Irony: The use of words that are opposite to what you really mean, often in order to be amusing.
Bathos: In writing a play etc., a sudden change from a subject that is beautiful, moral or serious to something that is ordinary, silly or not important.
Pun: Amusing use of a word or phrase that has two meanings, or of words that have the same sound but different meanings.
Tautology: Statement in which you say the same thing twice using different words in a way which is not necessary.
Euphemism: A polite word or expression that you use instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone.
Circumlocution: The practice of using too many words to express an idea, instead of saying it directly.
Hyperbole: A way of describing something by saying it is much bigger, smaller or worse than it actually is.
Personification: The representation of a thing or a quality as a person, in literature or art.
Rhetorical question: a question that you may ask as a way of making a statement, without expecting an answer.
Ellipsis: Practice of deliberately not including one or more words in a sentence that can still be understood by a reader because the context makes the meaning clear.
Apposition: When a simple sentence contains two or more noun phrases that describe the same thing or person, appearing one after the other without a word such as 'and' or 'or' between them.
Cliché: An idea or phrase that has been used so much that it is not effective or no longer has any meaning.

Language

Types of language

Language variety: A form of language that is spoken in a particular country or by a particular group of people.
Creole: A language that is a combination of a European language with one or more other languages.
Pidgin: Language that is a mixture of two or other languages which can be used by people who do not speak each other's language.

Dialect: A form of a language which is spoken only in one area with words or grammar that are slightly different from other forms of the same language

Patois: Spoken form of a language used by the people of a small area and different from the national or standard language.

Vernacular: Language or form of a language that ordinary people use, especially one that is not the official language.

Tone language: Language such as Chinese in which the way a sound goes up or down affects the meaning of the word.

Sign language: Language consisting of hand movements instead of spoken words, used by people who are deaf/dumb or who have impaired hearing.

Artificial language: Language that has been invented, for example, for use with computers.

Natural language: Language that has developed naturally, and is used by people to speak and write.

Language family: Group of related languages.

Romance language: Languages that come form Latin, for example, French or Spanish.

Slavonic language: Language such as Russian, Bulgarian or Polish.

Germanic language: Language such as German, English, Dutch or the Scandinavian languages.

Semitic language: Language such as Arabic or Hebrew.

Indo-European language: Member of the group of languages that include English, French, Hindi, Russian, and most of the other languages of Europe and North India.

Writing systems and symbols

Alphabet: A set of letters used in writing which are traditionally arranged in a particular order.

Hieroglyphic: A picture that represents a word especially in the ancient Egyptian system of writing.

Ideogram: A written sign, for example in Chinese that represent an idea or a thing.

Kanji: Japanese writing system based on Chinese ideogram.

Kana: Japanese system in which symbols represent syllables.

Katakana: Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used mainly for writing foreign words.

Hiragana: A Japanese writing system in which symbols represent syllables, used in newspapers and literature.

Braille: Form of printing for blind people, with raised parts that they can read by touching the paper with their fingers.

Diacritic: A mark placed over, under or through a letter in some languages to show that the letter should be pronounced differently from the same letter without a mark.

Accent: Mark placed over or below particular letters in some languages to show how to pronounce the letter.

Circumflex: Mark placed above a letter in a French word to show its pronunciation.

Cedilla: Mark placed under the letter ‘c’ to show that it is an‘s’ sound rather than a ‘k’ sound.

Umlaut: A mark placed over a German vowel to show how it is pronounced.

Tilde: A mark placed over a letter ‘n’ in Spanish to show that it is pronounced /nj/

The sounds of language

Pronunciation: The way in which a particular word is or should be pronounced.

Accent: The way someone pronounces the words of a language which shows the country or part of a country the person belongs to.

Stress: The degree of force or loudness with which a part of a word is pronounced, which makes it sound stronger than other parts.

Intonation: The way in which the level of your voice changes in order to add meaning to what you are saying

Pitch: How high or low a spoken sound is.

Tone: How high or low your voice is when you say a word or part of a word.

Prosody: The patterns of sound and rhythm in poetry and spoken language.

Words used by particular groups

Slang: Very informal, sometimes offensive language that is used especially by people who belong to a particular group.

Language: The words and expressions used by a particular group of people, for example a group of people doing a particular job.

Jargon: Words and expressions used by a particular group of people which are difficult for other people to understand.
Terminology: The technical words or expressions that are used when talking about a particular subject.
Vocabulary: The words that are typically used when talking about a particular subject.
Idiolect: The words used by a particular person and the way they use them.

The study of language

Linguistics: The study of language in general and of particular languages, their structure, grammar and history.
Phonetics: The study of speech sounds, including how they are produced.
Phonology: The study of the system of speech sounds in a language.
Grammar: The study of the rules by which words change their forms and are combined into sentences or phrases.
Morphology: The study of morphemes (smallest units of meaning) of a language and the way in which they are joined together to make words.
Syntax: The study of the way words are combined to form sentences or phrases.
Semantics: The study of meaning of words and phrases.
Etymology: The study of the origins, history and changing meaning of words.
Psycholinguistics: The study of psychological matters relating to the use, learning and understanding of language.
Sociolinguistics: The study of how social and cultural matters affect people's use of language.
Orthography: The study of spelling.
Lexicography: The skill, practice or profession of writing dictionaries.

Computer Related Words

Types of computer

Mainframe: A large, powerful computer that can work very fast and that a lot of people can use at the same time.
Personal computer, desktop/PC: A computer that is used by one person at a time either at home or at work.
Laptop: A small computer that you can carry with you and that can work using a battery.
Tablet PC: Small computer which you can control by using a tool like a pen instead of a keyboard or a mouse.
PDA: Personal Digital Assistant, a very small, light computer that you can carry with you and that you can use to store information such as telephone numbers, addresses and appointments.
Wearable computer: A computer that is designed to be worn as item or clothing or attached to the body with a strap around the wrist.

Software

Software: A set of programmes which a computer needs in order to operate.
Application software: Computer software that is designed for some particular use or user.
Operating system: A system in a computer that helps all the programmes in it to work together.
USB: Universal Serial Bus, a system that lets you connect different sorts of equipment such as keyboard or a camera to the computer.
Programming tool: Programme that helps a software designer to create another programme or to correct mistakes in it.
Office suite: A set of computer programmes designed to help people who do office work.
Database: A large amount of data that has been stored and organized on a computer so that you can sort and find information easily.
Spread sheet: A computer document that contains rows and columns which helps control and analyse information.
Word processing: Using computer software or a small computer to write letters and other documents.
Desktop publishing: The work of arranging the writing and pictures for a magazine, small book etc.
GUI (Graphical User Interface): A way of showing and organizing information on a computer screen so that it is easy to use and understand.

Problems with computers

Crash: If a computer crashes, it suddenly stops working.

Freeze: If a computer or a computer screen freezes, the image displayed on the screen will not change because there is a problem with the computer.
Bug: Fault in the system of instructions that operates a computer.
Virus: A set of instructions secretly put on to a computer or computer program, which can destroy information.
Worm: A sort of computer virus, especially one that makes many copies of itself and fills up all the memory on a computer.
Spam: E-mail messages that a computer user has not asked for and does not want to read.
Hack: To find a way of getting information from someone else's computer or changing information on it.

Computer security

Anti-virus software: Type of software that looks for and removes viruses in programs and documents on your computer.
Firewall: A system that protects a computer network from being used or looked at by people who donot have permission to do so.
Encryption: The process of changing information on a computer into a special code that only few people can understand.

The study of computers

Computer science: The study of computers and what they can do.
Information technology: The study or use of electronic processes for gathering and storing information and making it available using computers.

The Internet

The Internet (also the net): A computer system that allows computer users around the world to exchange information.
The Worldwide Web/WWW/The Web: The network of all the documents, files, pictures etc., that are on websites and can be found using the internet.
Website: A place on the internet where you can find information about something, especially a particular organization.
Browse: To spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another, looking for a particular information.
Surf: To spend time looking at web pages, following links from one page to another.
Web page: All the information that you can see in one part of a website.
Link: Word or a picture on a website or in computer document that will take you to another page or document if you click on it.
Home page: The first page of a website which often contains links to other pages on that website.
Browser: A computer program that finds information on the Internet and shows it on your computer screen.
Bookmark: To save the address of page on the internet so that you can find it again easily.
E-mail: A system that allows you to send and receive messages by computer, or a message that is sent form one person to another using the email system.
Online: Connected to other computers through the internet or available through the internet.
ISP (Internet Service Provider): A company or a business that provides a connection to the internet for people's computers.
URL Uniform Resource Locator: Website address.
HTML (Hypertext Markup Language): A computer language used for producing pages of writing and pictures that can be put on the internet.
Domain: A part of an internet address.
Chat room: A website where people can communicate with each other in real time by typing in messages.
Discussion group: A system which uses the internet to allow people to send the messages about a particular subject.
Message board: Place on a website where you can read or leave messages.
Thread: Series of messages concerning the same subject, written by members of an Internet discussion group.
Download: To move information or programs from a computer network to a small computer.
Broadband: A system of connecting computers to the Internet and moving information, such as messages or pictures at a very high speed.

Media

The media

The media: All the organizations that provide news and information for the public or the people who do this work.
The press: Newspapers and news magazines, or the people who work for them.

Journalism

Journalism: The job or activity of writing news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.
Investigative journalism: Journalism that examines a serious event or situation.
Chequebook journalism: When newspapers get material for articles by paying people a lot of money for information about crimes or the private lives of famous people.
Gonzo journalism: A style of journalism in which a journalist becomes a central part of the story, and in which truth is less important than giving an impression of a particular mood or atmosphere.
Journalist: Someone who writes news reports for newspapers, magazines, television or radio.
Correspondent: Someone who is employed by a newspaper or a television station, to report news from a particular area or on a particular subject.
Columnist: Someone who writes articles especially about a particular subject, that appears regularly in a newspaper or a magazine.
Reporter: Someone whose job is to write about news events for a newspaper or to tell people about them on the television or radio.
Editor: A person who is the incharge of a newspaper or magazine, or part of a newspaper or magazine and who decides what should be included in it.

Newspapers and magazines

Circulation: The average number of copies of a newspaper or a magazine that are sold each day, week, month etc.
Edition: The copies of a newspaper or a magazine that are published at the same time.
Tabloid: Newspaper that has small pages, a lot of paragraphs and stories mainly about sex, famous people etc rather than serious news.
Broadsheet: A newspaper printed on large sheets of paper, especially a serious newspaper.
Compact: A serious newspaper printed on small sheets of paper like a tabloid.
Colour supplement: Magazine printed in colour and given free with a newspaper especially on Saturdays or Sundays.
Article: A piece of writing about a particular subject in a newspaper or a magazine.
Editorial: A piece of writing in a newspaper or a magazine, or a special report on television or on the radio.
Feature: A piece of writing about a subject in a newspaper or a magazine or a special report on television or radio.
Column: An article on a particular subject or by a particular writer that appears regularly in a newspaper or magazine.
Review: An article in a newspaper or a magazine that gives an opinion about a new book, play, film etc.
Scoop: An important and exciting news story that is printed in only one newspaper or shown on only one television station before any of the others know about it.

Radio and Television

Broadcast: To send out radio or television programmes.
Televise: To broadcast something on television.
Transmit: To send out electronic signals, messages etc., using radio, television or other similar equipment.
Frequency: The number of radio waves, sound waves etc that pass any point per second.
Channel: A television station and all the programmes that it broadcasts.
Radio station: an organization which makes radiobroadcasts, or the building where this is done.
National radio: Radio service owned or controlled by the central government of a country.
Commercial: A short film or message encouraging people to buy a particular product or a service, which is broadcasted on television or radio.

Episode: Television or radio programme that is one of a series of programmes in which the same story is continued each week.
News bulletin: A short news programme on radio or television, reporting only the most important information.
Airtime: The amount of time that a radio or television station gives to a particular subject, advertizement etc.
Cable television: A system of broadcasting television programmes by cable.
Satellite television: Television programmes that are broadcast using satellites in space, and which you can watch only if you have a special piece of equipment.
Pay-per-view: A pay-per-view television channel makes people pay for each programme that they watch.
Digital radio/digital television: A system of broadcasting using digital signals.
Network: A group of radio or television stations, which broadcast many of the same programmes but in different parts of the same country.

Holidays and Tourism

Types of holiday

Break: A short holiday.
Package holiday: Holiday organized by a company at a fixed price that includes the cost of travel, accommodation etc.
Package tour: Holiday organized by a company at a fixed price which includes visit to a number of places, travel to the starting point of the holiday and all travel during it, accommodation etc.
Fly-drive holiday: Holiday arranged at a fixed price that includes your flight to a place, a car to drive while you are there and accommodation.
Tailor-made holiday: Where arrangements for travel and accommodation are made specifically for you, so that you can choose exactly what you like.
House exchange: A holiday in which two people or families go and stay in each other's house.
Tour: A journey for pleasure, during which you visit several different towns, areas etc.
Family holiday: A holiday in which parents and children go somewhere together.
Skiing/walking/cycling etc., holiday: A holiday in which you spend a lot of time skiing/cycling/walking.
Cruise: A holiday on a large ship.
Safari: A trip to see or hunt wild animals.
Backpacking: The activity of travelling for pleasure usually without much money, carrying your things in a large bag on your back.
Camping: The activity of taking a holiday in which you stay in a tent.
Caravanning: A holiday in which you take a caravan.
Working holiday: A holiday in which you do some work either normal work or some different work like farm work.
Adventure holiday: A holiday in which you spend all your time outdoors, doing something such as travel in a wild area of a country.
Activity holiday: A holiday in which you do one or more activities, usually outdoors.
Honeymoon: A holiday taken by two people who have just got married.

Tourism

Mass tourism: The taking of holidays by many people.
Domestic tourism: The taking of holidays by people in their own country.
International tourism: The taking of holidays in foreign countries.
Cultural tourism: Holidays taken in order to visit culturally interesting places or cultural events.
Ecotourism: Holidays to natural areas such as rain forests in which people can visit and learn about an area in a way that will not damage the environment.
Sustainable tourism: The taking of holidays without causing damage to the environment.
Agritourism: Holidays in which people stay on farms.
Sports tourism: Holidays taken in order to play sports.

Space tourism: Holidays that consist of a journey into space on a spacecraft.
Health tourism: (1) travel to a foreign country in order to receive cheap or free medical treatment.
(2) Holidays that involve taking part in sports activities or doing things such as having beauty treatment.
e-tourism/armchair tourism/virtual tourism: The activity of finding out how places look like by using the internet.

Tourist accommodation

Hotel: Building where people pay to stay and have meals when they are travelling or on holiday.
Bed and breakfast: Private house or small hotel where you can sleep and have breakfast.
Guest house: Private house where people can pay to stay and have meals.
Inn: A small pub or hotel, especially an old one in the countryside.
Motel: A hotel for people who are travelling by car, where you can park your car outside your room.
Holiday cottage: A house or apartment that you rent for a holiday.
Villa: A house especially in France, Italy or Spain, that you use or rent for a holiday.
Chalet: House that you rent for a holiday, usually in a mountain area.
Holiday home: A house that someone owns, where they go for holidays.
Time share: A holiday home that you buy with other people so that each of you can each spend a period of time every year.
Youth hostel: A place where people, especially young people who are traveling can stay very cheaply for a short time.
Campsite: An area where people can stay in tents.
Holiday camp: A specially built place where families go for their holidays and where activities are organized for them.
Dude ranch: A holiday place in the US where you can ride horses and live like cowboys.
Full board: An arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides all your meals.
Half board: An arrangement in which the hotel where you are staying provides your breakfast and one other meal.
Self catering: Used to describe a place you stay in, on a holiday where you cook your own food.
Three-star/four-star/five-star etc: A mark used for showing the quality of a hotel.
Tourist destination: A place where people like to go on holidays.
Long haul destination: Place for a holiday that is very long way away.
Resort: A place where lot of people go for holidays.
Tourist attraction: Place that many tourists visit.
Tourist trap: A place that many tourists visit but where drinks, hotels etc., are more expensive.

The tourist industry

Tourist trade: Business that comes from the activities of tourists.
Tourist board: Organization that gives information and produces advertisements about a country or an area so that people will visit it.
Tourist information centre: An office that gives information to tourists in an area.
Travel agency: A company that arranges hotels, rooms, plane tickets etc., for people.
Travel agent: Someone who owns or works in a travel agency.
Tour operator: Company that arranges and sells holidays.
High season: The time of the year when many people are taking holidays.
Off season: The time of the year when not many people are taking holidays.

Sports and Exercise

Types of sports

Extreme sports: Sports that are very exciting or dangerous. For example, white water rafting.
Water sports: Sports that you play in water.
Field sports: Sports that take place in the countryside, such as hunting, shooting.
Contact sports: Sports such as American football and rugby.

Winter sports: Sports that are done on snow or ice, such as skiing and ice hockey.
Spectator sports: Sports that people go and watch.

Watching sports

Action replay: An important or exciting moment in sports game that is shown again on television immediately after it happens.
Fan supporter: Someone who likes a particular sport, team and often goes to watch it.
Spectator: Someone who is watching an event or game.
Armchair fan: Someone who talks, or reads about, or watches sport on television but does not go to stadium to watch matches.
Stand: Building where people stand or sit to watch the game at a sports ground.
The terraces: The wide steps that people watching a football match can stand on.
The bleachers: Long wooden benches arranged in rows where you sit to watch a sport.
Season ticket: A ticket that allows you to go to all the games being held during a particular time.
Pay-per-view: Broadcasting which makes people pay each time they watch a match.

Places where sports take place

Arena: A building with a flat central area around surrounded by seats.
Stadium: Building for sports, consisting of a playing field surrounded by rows of seats.
Football ground: The place where football is played.
Ballpark: A field for playing baseball with seats for watching the game.
Pitch: Marked out area of ground on which a sport is played.
Playing field: A large piece of ground with area marked out for playing football, cricket etc.

Success in sports

Be promoted: If a sports team is promoted, they play in a better group of teams the next year.
Finalist: One of the people or teams that reaches the final game in a competition.
Reach the final: Succeed in reaching the final game in a competition.
Qualify: To reach the necessary standard to enter or continue in a competition or sports or event.
Personal best: The fastest time, most points etc., that a sportswoman or sportsman has ever achieved.
Record holder: A person who has achieved the fastest speed, the long distance etc., in a sport.
Title holder: The person or team that is the winner of an important sports event.
Medalist: Someone who has won a medal in a competition.
Outplay: To beat an opponent in a game by playing with more skill than they do.
Out distance: To run, ride etc., faster than other people.
Out point: To defeat an opponent in boxing by gaining more points.

Failure in sports

Be relegated: If a sports team is relegated, it is moved into a lower division because it has finished bottom.
Be defeated: To lose a sports match.

Problems with sport

Drug-taking: The activity of illegally taking drugs to improve performance in a sports event.
Drug cheat: Someone cheating in a sports event who illegally takes a drug to improve their performance.
Performance-enhancing drugs: Drugs that are used illegally by people competing in sports events to improve their performance.
Doping: The practice of using drugs to improve performance in a sport.
Match fixing: Arranging games etc., dishonestly, so that you get the desired results.

Doing something against the rules of a sport

Commit a foul: To do something during a match that is against the rules.
Professional foul: In football, if someone commits a professional foul, they deliberately do something that is against the rules in order to prevent another player from scoring.
Be sent off: If players are sent off, they are ordered to leave the field because they have broken the rules.
Yellow card: A yellow card is held by a football referee to show that a player has done something wrong.
Red card: A red card is held by the referee in a football match, to show that a player has done something wrong and will not be allowed to participate in the rest of the game.
Be disqualified: To be stopped from taking part in a sports event because you have broken a rule.

Doing exercise

Active life style: A way of living that involves doing activities which keep you physically fit.
Aerobics: Intended to strengthen the heart and lungs.
Workout: A period spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness.
Gym session: A period of time spent in a gym doing physical exercises to improve your fitness.
Circuit training: A series of different exercises done quickly one after the other in order to increase your fitness.

Higher Education

Education for adults

Tertiary education: Education at a university, college etc., as opposed to at school or high school.
Higher education: Education at a university or college especially to degree level.
Further education: Education for people who have left school.
Adult education: Education provided for adults who are not in full-time education, usually by means of classes that are held in the evening.

Places for higher education

University: An educational institution of the highest level, where people study for degrees.
College: A school for advanced education, especially in a particular profession or skill.
Junior college: A college in the US where a student can go for two years, in order to learn a skill or prepare for university.
School: A place where a particular skill or a subject is taught.
Graduate school: A place, usually a part of a college or university, where you can study for a master's or a doctorate degree after receiving your first degree.
Institute: Organization that has a particular purpose such as scientific or educational work.

Relating to education

Educational: Relating to education.
Academic: Relating to education, especially at university level.
Vocational: Teaching or relating to the skills you need to do a particular job.
Pedagogical: Relating to teaching methods or the practice of teaching.

What is taught

Degree: Advanced course of study at a university or college.
Program: A set of classes or period of study relating to a particular area of study.
Course: A set of meetings between a teacher and his/her students, during which they learn about a particular subject.
Module: One of the separate units that a course of study has been divided into.
Subject: An area of knowledge that people study at a university or a school.
Discipline: An area of knowledge especially one that people study at a university.

Major: The main subject that a student studies at a college.
Minor: The second subject that a student studies at a college.

Forms of teaching or learning

Lecture: Long talk on a particular subject that a teacher gives to a group of people especially to students in a university.
Class: Period of time during which someone teaches in a group.
Seminar: Class at a university in which a small group of students and a teacher study or discuss a particular subject.
Tutorial: Period of teaching and discussion involving a tutor and a very small number of students, especially in a British university.
Laboratory work: Experiments or other work done in a laboratory by the students who are studying science subjects.
Field work: The study of scientific or social subjects done outside the class or laboratory.
Distance learning: A method of study that involves working at home and sending your work to your teacher.
e-learning: A method of study that involves using the Internet and communicating with teachers using e-mail.
Self study: Form of study in which you learn on your own using books.

People at university or college

Undergraduate: A student at a university or college who is working at his first degree.
Freshman: A student who is in his first year at a university or a college.
Postgraduate: Student who is working to get a master's degree.
Major: Someone who is studying a particular subject as their main subject.
Academician: Someone who teaches or does research at a university or college.
Dean: Someone in a university who is responsible for a particular faculty or area of work.
Professor: A college/university teacher who ranks above associate professor.
Full professor: A professor of the highest rank in the university department.
Senior lecturer: A teacher in the university below the level of professor/full professor.
Lecturer/assistant professor: A teacher in the university below the level of senior lecturer.
Instructor: A teacher at the university below the level of assistant professor.
Tutor: Someone at a university or college who teaches or advises a particular group of students.
Research fellow: Someone at a university whose main job is to do research.
Teaching assistant: A graduate student who teaches small groups of students in undergraduate classes.

Parts of a university

School: Group of related departments in a university.
Department: Part of a school or a faculty in a university that does teaching or research in a particular subject.

Paying for education

Tuition fees: The money that a student pays for being taught.
Top-up fees: Additional money that a university in England can charge a student, on top of the minimum that a student has to pay for tuition fees.
Student loan: An amount of money that a student borrows forms the government or a bank to pay for his education at a university or college.
Grant: Amount of money given to someone, especially by the government, to help pay for their education.
Financial aid: A general term for all the loans, grants and scholarships that a student can receive.
Scholarship: An amount of money given to someone by an educational organization to help pay for their education.
Bachelor's degree: Undergraduate degree/first university degree.
B.A. or BA: A first university degree (Bachelor's degree) in a subject such as history, languages or English literature.
B.S. or BSc: A first degree (Bachelor's degree) in a science subject.

Master's degree: A university degree that you can get by studying for one or two years after your first degree.

M.A. or MA: A master's degree in a subject such as history, language or English literature that you can get after your first degree.

M.S. or MSc: A master's degree in a science subject that you can get after your first degree.

M.Phil: An advanced university degree that you can get after your first degree.

Doctorate: A university degree of a very high level, which involves doing advanced research.

MBA: A degree in the skills needed to be in charge of a business that you can get after your first degree.

PGCE: A qualification in teaching that you need in order to work as a teacher, in a school, in the UK.

Jobs and Work

Manual work: Work done by using hands

Office work: Working in an office.

Clerical work: Work such as keeping records or accounts.

Work with people: Job involving a lot of contact with people and not just machines.

Work in a team: Working with other people in a group rather than working alone.

Work outdoors: Working outside rather than inside, for example as a gardener.

People who work

Employee: Someone who is paid to work for someone else.

Worker: Someone who does a job, especially low ranking job.

Co-worker: Someone who works with you and has a similar position.

Home maker: Someone who manages the home.

Colleague: Someone you work with, especially professional people.

Part time: Someone who has a part time job works for only a part of a day.

Full time: For all the hours of a week during which it is usual for people to work.

Freelance: Working independently for different companies rather than being employed for one particular company.

Self-employed: Working for yourself and not employed by a company.

Skilled: Someone who is skilled has the training and experience that is needed to do something well.

Semi-skilled: Needing or having some skills or training.

Unskilled: Someone who has not been trained for a particular job.

Casual: Employed as a temporary worker or working only for a short period of time.

Trainee: Someone who is being trained for a job.

White collar: White collar workers have jobs in offices, banks etc.

Blue collar: Blue collar workers do manual work, rather than working in offices.

Work force: All the people who work in a particular industry or company and who are available to work in a particular country or area.

Staff: People who work for an organization.

Tele worker: Someone who works from home and communicates with their employee and co worker.

Telecommuter: Someone who works at home using a computer connected to a company's main office.

Positive aspects of work

Job satisfaction: The contentment/fulfillment you get from doing your job.

Job security: How permanent your job is likely to be.

Promotion: Move to a more important job or position in a company or organization.

Bonus: Money added to someone's wages, especially as a reward for good work.

Pay raise: An increase in the amount of money you are paid for doing your job.

Flexi-time: A system in which people work a particular number of hours each week or month but can change the times at which they start.

Job sharing: An arrangement by which two people both work part-time doing the same job.

Fringe benefit: Service or advantage given with a job besides wages.

Perk: Something that you get legally from your work in addition to your wages.

Paid holiday: Period of time when you are on holiday but your employer continues to pay you.

Pension contributions: Money that you give or an employer gives to pay for the pension that you will get when you are retired.

Sick pay: Money paid by an employer to a worker who is too ill to work.

Negative aspects of work

Work-related stress: Continuous feelings or worry about your work that prevents you from relaxing.

Office politics: The activities of people who are concerned with gaining personal advantage in a work place.

Discrimination at the work place: Unfair treatment of someone at the work place.

RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury): Pain in your hands, arms etc., caused by doing the same movements again and again.

Understaffing: Not having enough workers to do all the work.

Unsocial hours: Working during the night or very early in the morning.

Time when you work

Shift: Working in shifts means working for a particular time during the day or night.

Split shift: Period of work that is divided into two or more parts of the same day.

Night shift: A period of time at night when people regularly work, especially in a factory.

Nine-to-five: Normal working hours of an office between nine o'clock to five o' clock.

Be on duty: Working at a particular time, especially when you are doing a job.

Be on call: Not working officially but being ready to go to work when necessary.

Working day: Day of the week when people work.

Working week: The time that people spend doing their job during a week.

Overtime: Time that you spend working in your job in addition to your normal working hours.

Health Care and Medicines

Health care systems

Health service: Public service that is responsible for providing people with medical care.

The National Health Service: British system that provides free medical care treatment to everyone and that is paid for by taxes.

Private medicine: System in which medical treatment and advice is not paid by the government but is paid for by the patient or their insurance company.

Health insurance: Insurance which will pay the cost of your private medical treatment.

Medicaid: System in the US by which government pays the medical expenses of poor people.

Medicare: System in US in which the government tries to pay the cost of medical treatment of old people.

People who work in medicine

Doctor: Someone who is trained to treat people who are ill.

General practitioner, family physician, doctor: Doctor who is trained in general medicine and does not work in hospital.

Specialist: A doctor who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of medicine.

Surgeon: A doctor who does operations in a hospital.

Consultant: A hospital doctor of a high rank who has a lot of knowledge about a particular area of medicine.

Registrar: Hospital doctor who has finished his/her training but is at a lower rank than a consultant.

Houseman/intern: Someone who has nearly finished training as doctor and is working in a hospital.

Nurse: Someone whose job is to look after people who are ill or injured.

Midwife: Specially trained nurse who is able to help women when they are having a baby.

Anesthetist: A doctor or nurse who has been specially trained to give people anesthetics.

Radiologist: A hospital doctor who is trained in the use of X-rays and other kinds of radiation to examine and treat people.

Paramedic: Someone who is trained to treat people who are injured/unwell but is not a nurse or a doctor.

Types of treatment

Surgery: Medical treatment in which a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair or remove part of it.

Operation: Occasion when a surgeon cuts into someone's body to repair damage or remove a part of it.

Transplant: An operation in which an organ or piece of skin of one person is made to become a part of another person's body.

Invasive procedure: Type of medical treatment that involves cutting into someone's body.

Keyhole surgery: Surgery done through a very small hole in the patient's body.

Laser surgery: Surgery in which a laser is used to cut or burn the patient's body.

Elective surgery: Surgery that you choose to have although it is not urgent or you do not need to have it at that time.

Plastic surgery: Surgery that changes the appearance of people's faces or bodies.

Chemotherapy: The use of chemical agents to treat or control disease (especially cancer).

Radiotherapy: The treatment of cancer or other illness using radiation.

Physiotherapy: Therapy that uses physical agents like exercises and massage for cure.

Osteopathy: Way of treating medical problems such as back pain by moving and pressing the muscles and bone.

Psychotherapy: The treatment of mental illness by talking to the person and discussing the problem rather than giving drugs.

Alternative medicine: Medical treatment that is not the usual western kind of treatment.

Traditional medicine: Name for alternative medicine when it is used in places such as Asia and Africa.

Acupuncture: Treatment of pain and illness that involves pushing special needles in to the part of the body.

Chiropractic: Form of complimentary medicine which involves pressing on and moving the bones in someone's back and joints.

Aromatherapy: Treatment which involves rubbing someone's body with pleasant smelling natural oils to reduce pain and make them feel well.

Ways of examining the patients

X-ray: A medical examination of the inside of somebody's body using the X-rays.

Ultrasound scan: A medical examination of the inside of the body using sound that is too high to hear.

MRI: the process of using strong magnetic fields to produce an image of inside of someone's body.

CT scanning: The process of using X-rays and a computer to produce images of the inside of the body.

Mammogram: An X-ray picture of a woman's breast used to check for signs of cancer.

Blood test: Test of someone's blood to find out if they have a particular disease.

Biopsy: The removal of cells, tissues etc., from the body or examination in order to find more about the medical condition of the person.

Endoscopy: The medical examination of the inside of the body using a lens or a camera on the end of a tube.
Screening: Medical tests that are done on a lot of people to find out whether or not they have a particular disease.

Areas of medicine

Gynaecology: The area of medicine that deals with conditions and illnesses that affect only women.
Obstetrics: The area of medicine that deals with the birth of children.
Paediatrics: The area of medicine that deals with children and their illness.
Geriatrics: The area of medicine that deals with old people and their illnesses.
Oncology: The area of medicine that deals with cancer and tumors.
Cardiology: The area of medicine that deals with the heart.
Orthopedics: The area of medicine that deals with illnesses or injuries that affect people's bones and muscles.
Ophthalmology: The area of medicine that deals with the eyes.
Dentistry: The study of mouth and teeth, or the treatment of diseases of the teeth.
Orthodontics: The skill or job of helping the teeth grow straight when they have not been growing correctly.
Chiropody: The treatment and prevention of foot injuries and diseases.
Psychiatry: The study and treatment of mental illness.

Traffic and Car Crime

Traffic problems

Traffic jam: A long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or can move very slowly.
Congestion: Situation in which roads are very full of traffic.
Gridlock: Situation in which streets in cities are so full of cars that they cannot move.
Rush hour: The time of the day when the roads are full because people are travelling to or from work.
School run: Journey that parents make while driving their kids to school in the morning or home from school in the afternoon.
Rat run: A quiet street that drivers use as a quick way of getting to a place rather than using a main road.
Bottleneck: Place in a road where the traffic cannot pass.
Road works: Repairs that are being done to a road.
Breakdown: Occasion when a vehicle stops working.
Road/car/traffic accident: An accident involving one or more vehicles.
Car crash: An accident in which a vehicle violently hits something else.
Collision: An accident in which two or more vehicles hit each other.
Pile-up: Traffic accident involving many vehicles.

Attempts to solve traffic problems

Park and ride: System in which you leave your car outside a busy town and then take a special bus to the centre of the town.
Congestion charging: A way of reducing traffic in city centers by charging drivers money to enter.
Road pricing: A system in which drivers have to pay to use particular roads at particular times.
Toll road: A road that you pay to use.
Ring road: A road that goes around the edge of a large town to keep the traffic away from the centre.
Bypass: A road that goes around the town or other busy areas rather than through it.
Relief road: A road that vehicles use to avoid heavy traffic, usually built for this purpose.
One-way system: Traffic system in a town in which vehicles are not allowed to travel in one direction.
Contraflow lane: Side of a one way road which buses or bicycles are allowed to use.

Bus lane: Part of a wide road that can only be used by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic.

Cycle lane: A part of a wide road that only bicycles are allowed to use.

HOV lane: A part of a wide road that can be used only by vehicles carrying three or more passengers when there is a lot of traffic.

Carpooling: An arrangement by which a group of people travel together to work, school etc., in one car and share the cost.

Clamping: The action of putting a metal object called the clamp on one of the wheels of the car.

Parking ticket: An official notice fixed to a vehicle saying that you have to pay money because you have parked your car in the wrong place or for too long.

Making roads and driving safer

Seat belt: A belt attached to a vehicle, which you can fasten around yourself so that you are held safely in your seat.

Airbag: A bag in a car that fills with air to protect the driver or passenger in case of an accident.

ABS (Antilock Braking System): A piece of equipment that makes a vehicle easier to control when you have to stop very suddenly.

Fog lamp or fog light: A strong white light on the front or red light on the back of a vehicle.

Hazard lights: Special lights on a vehicle that flash to warn other drivers of danger.

Speed limit: The fastest speed allowed by law on a particular piece of road.

Speed camera: A special camera that takes photographs of vehicles that are travelling faster than the specified/permissible speed limit.

Speed trap: Place on a road where police waits to catch drivers who are going too fast.

Radar gun: A small piece of radar equipment that is used to find out how fast the drivers are going.

Traffic calming: Changes made to a road to stop people driving too fast.

Speed bump: A narrow raised area put across a road to force traffic to go slow.

Crash barrier: A strong fence or wall built to keep vehicles apart or to keep them away from people, in order to prevent an accident.

Pedestrianization: The action of changing a street or shopping area so that vehicles are no longer allowed in it.

Naked Street: A street that has no traffic lights or structures such as kerbs that divide vehicles from people who are working, so that drivers have to be very careful.

Designated driver: Someone who agrees not to drink alcohol when a group of friends go out together to a party, bar etc so that he or she can drive them home safely.

Car crime

Speeding: The offence of driving faster than the allowed limit.

Tailgating: Driving dangerously close to the vehicle in front, especially at high speed.

Car theft: The crime of stealing a car.

Joy riding: The crime of stealing a car and driving it in a fast and dangerous way for fun.

Carjacking: The crime of using a weapon to force the driver of a car to drive you somewhere or give you the car.

Drink-driving: The offence of driving after having drunk too much.

Over the limit: Having drunk more alcohol than is allowed while driving.

Breathalyze: To make someone breathe into a special piece of equipment in order to see if they have drunk more alcohol than is legal for driving.

Road rage: Violent and angry behaviour by drivers towards other drivers.

Hit and Run: An accident in which a driver hits someone and does not stop to help.

Business and Economics

Types of businesses

Manufacturer: Company that makes large quantities of goods.

Retailer: A business that sells goods to customers through its shops.

Distributor: A company or person that supplies shops and companies with goods.

Service industry: An industry that provides a service rather than a product.

Finance company: Company that lends money especially to businesses.

Start-up: A new small company or business, especially one whose work involves computers or using the internet.

Multinational: A large company that has offices and/or factories in different countries.

Corporation: A big company or a group of companies acting together as a single organization.

Corporate: Belonging or relating to a large company or corporations.

Big business: Very large companies, considered as a powerful group with a lot of influence.

Small business: Company that employs only a few people.

Family business: Business that is owned and controlled by one family.

Parent company: Company that controls a smaller company or organization.

Sister company: One of two or more companies that are owned by the same parent company.

Affiliate: Small company or organization that is connected with or controlled by a larger one.

Subsidiary: A company that is owned and controlled by another large company.

Success in business

Bankruptcy: The state when someone is judged to be unable to pay their debts by a court of law, and their money and possessions are shared among the people and the businesses they owe to.

Administration: If company is in administration, it is being reorganized by a specialist from outside the company, because it is in serious financial difficulties.

Liquidation: If a company goes in to liquidation, it closes down and everything it owns is sold in order to pay its debts.

Receivership: If a business is in receivership, it is controlled by an official receiver because it has no money.

Finance: The management of money and other assets.

Accountancy: The profession or work of keeping or checking financial accounts, calculating taxes etc.

Cash flow: The movement of money coming into a business as income and going out as wages, materials etc.

Debt: The sum of money that a person or organization owes.

Capital: Money or property especially when it is used to start a business or produce more wealth.

Venture capital: Money lent to someone so that they can start a new business.

Interest rate: The percentage amount charged by a bank etc., when you borrow money, or is paid to you by a bank when you keep money in an account there.

Invest: To buy shares, properties or goods because you hope that the value may increase and you can make a profit.

Share: An equal part of a company, which people can buy and sell.

Stockbroker: A person whose job is to buy and sell shares, bonds etc., for people.

Economics

Economics: Study of the method in which money and goods are produced and used.

Economy: One who studies the method in which money and goods are used and produced.

Economies of scale: The financial advantages of producing something in very large quantities.

Market economy: Economic system in which companies are not controlled by the government but decide what they want to produce or sell, based on what they believe they can make a profit from.

Balance of payments: The difference between what a country spends in order to buy goods and services abroad, and the money it earns selling goods and services abroad.

Balance of trade: The difference in value between the goods a company buys from abroad and the goods it sells abroad.

Business cycle: A cycle in which business activity increases, decreases and then increases.

Inflation: Continuous increase in prices, or the rate at which prices increase.

Recession: Difficult time when there is less trade, business activity etc in a country than usual.

Currency: The system or type of money that a country uses.

Fiscal: Relating to money, taxes, debts etc., that are owned and managed by the government.

Gross domestic product: The total value of all goods and services produced in a country in one year.

Gross national product: The total value of all the goods produced in a country usually in a single year.

Labour: People who work for a company or in a country.

Productivity: The rate at which goods are produced and the amount produced (especially in relation to the work, time and money needed to produce them).

Law and the Legal System

Areas of law

Statue law: The whole group of written laws that are made by a parliament, council etc.

Common law: The system of laws that has developed from customs and the decisions of judges rather than from laws made by the parliament.

International law: Laws which govern the ways in which different countries deal with each other.

Criminal law: Laws relating to crimes and their punishments.

Civil law: Laws relating to affairs of private citizens rather than crime.

Administrative law: laws relating to the activities of government organizations or to relations between state and the citizens.

Constitutional law: Laws relating to or based on Constitution of a country.

Commercial law: Laws relating to business and buying and selling.

Corporate law: Laws relating to activities of big companies or groups of companies acting together as a single organization.

Labour law: Laws relating to people who work for a company in a country.

Family law: Laws relating to rights and duties of family members.

Tort: Laws relating to actions that are wrong but not criminal.

Jurisprudence: The science or study of law.

Lawyers

Solicitor: Type of lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, prepares the necessary documents when property is bought or sold, and defends people, especially in the lower courts of law.

Barrister: Lawyer in Britain who can argue cases in the higher law courts.

Notary: Someone, especially a lawyer, who has the legal power to make a signed statement or document official.

Counsel: A lawyer who represents you in court.

Paralegal: Whose job is to help lawyers do their work, but who is not a qualified lawyer.

The bar: In Britain, the group of people who are barristers.

Lawsuit: A problem or a complaint that a person or an organization brings to a court of law to be settled.

Class action: A law suit arranged by a group of people for themselves and other people with the same problem.

Litigation: The process of taking claims to a court of law.

Custody: Situation of someone who is being kept in prison until they go to court.

Hearing: Meeting of a court or a special committee to find out the facts about a case.

Allege: To say that something is true or that someone has done something wrong.

Charge: To state officially that someone may be guilty of a crime.

Writ: A document from a court that orders someone to do or not to do something.
Injunction: An order given by a court which tells someone not to do something.
Summons: Official order to appear in court of law.
Arraign: To make someone come to court to answer a charge against them.
Contempt of court: Disobedience or disrespect towards court of law.
Perjury: The crime of telling a lie after promising to tell the truth in a court of law, or a lie told in this way.
The burden of proof: The duty to prove that something is true
Summing-up: Statement giving the main facts and arguments relating to a case.
Verdict: An official decision made in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime.
Acquit: To give a decision in a court that someone is not guilty of a crime.
Jury: Group of ordinary people who listen to the details of a case in court and decide whether someone is guilty or not.
Plaintiff: Someone who brings a legal action against another person in a court of law.
Defendant: Person in a court of law who has been accused of doing something.
The prosecution: The lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.
The defense: The lawyers who try to prove in a court of law that someone is not guilty of a crime.
Prosecutor: A lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime.

Government and Politics

Political ideologies and movements

Capitalism: An economic and political system in which businesses belong mostly to the private owners, and not to the government.
Socialism: An economic and political system in which large industries are owned by the government and taxes are used to take some wealth away from richer citizens and give it to poorer citizens.
Communism: A political system in which the government controls the production of food and goods and there is no privately owned property.
Marxism: The system of political thinking invented by Karl Marx which explains changes in history as a result of a struggle between social classes.
Conservatism: The political belief that society should change as little as possible.
Liberalism: The belief that political, social and economic freedom of the individual is very important.
Federalism: Belief in a system of government in which a country consists of a group of states which control their own affairs but which are also controlled by a single national government which makes decisions on foreign affairs.
Fascism: A right wing political system in which people's lives are completely controlled by the state and no political opposition is allowed.

Types of state

Democracy: A method of government in which every citizen in the country can vote to select its officials.
Republic: A country governed by elected representatives of the people, and led by President, not a king or queen.
Monarchy: The system in which a country is ruled by a king or a queen.
Totalitarian regime: A political system in which ordinary people have no power and are completely controlled by the government.
Dictatorship: Government by a ruler who has complete power.

Government

Cabinet: Politicians with important positions in government who meet to make decisions or advise the leader of the government.
Bicameral system: Government consists of two parts, that is, the senate and the House of the Representatives in the US Congress or the House of Lords in the UK.

Lower house: Group of elected representatives who make laws in a country.

Upper house: Group of representatives in a country's parliament that is usually smaller and less powerful than the county's lower house.

Senate: The smaller and more important of the two parts of the government with the power to make laws.

Congress: The group of people chosen or elected to make laws in some countries.

Assembly: A group of people who are elected to make decisions or laws for a particular country, or who are elected to form the lower house of a US state legislature.

Branches of government

Legislature: Institution such as parliament that has the power to make or change laws.

The executive: The part of the government that makes sure decisions and laws.

The judiciary: The judges in a country who, as a group, form a part of the system of government.

Making laws

Bill: Written proposal for a new law which is brought to the parliament so that it can be discussed.

Act: A law that has been officially accepted by parliament.

Measure: A written statement for a new state or local law that people vote for or against in elections.

Proposition: Suggested change or addition to a state or local law.

Veto: A vote that blocks a decision.

Politicians

Senator: Member of a senate.

Secretary: One who is responsible for the working of a large government department.

Backbencher: An ordinary British Member of Parliament who does not have an important official position.

Shadow: Shadow chancellor/Foreign secretary etc., is the politician in the main opposition party in the British Parliament who would become chancellor etc., if their party was in government and who is responsible for speaking on the same subject.

Political parties

The political spectrum: The complete range of opinions relating to politics, going from the left, which supports socialism and communism, to the right which supports capitalism.

The left: Political groups and beliefs that support ideas of socialism.

The right: Political groups and beliefs that support the ideas of capitalism.

Centre: A middle position in politics in which you do not support extreme ideas.

Left wing: Person or a group who supports the political aims of the groups such as socialists or communists.

Right wing: Person or a group who supports the ideas of capitalism.

Radical: Someone whose political ideas are newer and much more extreme than traditional ones.

Coalition: A union of two or more political parties that allows them to form a government.

Voting and elections

By election: An election to replace a politician who has left the Parliament or died.

Referendum: An occasion when all voters in a country are asked to say whether they support a particular proposal.

Abstain: Choose not to vote for or against something.

Ballot: To ask someone to vote for something.

The electorate: All people in a country who have the right to vote.

Constituency: An area of a country that elects a representative to the Parliament.

Chapter 9

Test of Synonyms

Format of the Questions

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 I

In each of the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a-d. Select from the alternatives the word nearest in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

(1) DISTASTEFUL

(a) not delicious (b) tasteless (c) unpleasant (d) useless

(2) ACQUIESCE

(a) something liquid (b) watery (c) consent (d) to know someone

(3) ESCALATE

(a) retard (b) step up (c) hamper (d) oppose

Answers 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (b)

Explanation

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.

Format 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)

Explanation

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.

Format 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)

Explanation

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).

Format IV

In each of the following questions four pairs of words are given, marked a-d. Each pair consists of two words which have more or less similar meaning. However, one pair consists of two words which are different in meaning, which you have to select as your answer:

1. (a) induce/coax (b) fatal/deadly (c) disparate/discordent (d) abetter/thief
2. (a) amass/hoard (b) accessory/accomplice (c) absurd/dirty (d) abstain/ forbear
3. (a) authentic/genuine (b) genius/aptitude (c) ghastly/crime (d) gruesome/grim

Answers 1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (c)

Format V

In each of the following questions a sentence is given in which one word is printed in **bold type**. Under each sentence four alternatives, marked a–d are given. Your task is to select the word or expression from the alternatives which convey more or less same meaning as the word printed in bold type:

1. Additional sessions will be held as circumstances dictate.
   (a) explain (b) require (c) speak (d) defend

2. Contributions from various sources help defray the cost of maintaining the hospital.
   (a) reduce (b) increase (c) project (d) to provide money for expenses
3. The UN coalition forces immediately went into action.
   (a) most powerful (b) faithful (c) temporary alliance (d) selective

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

Accuracy Building Zone (ABZ)

Workout 1

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that conveys the same meaning as the word given in capital letters:

1. CURB
   (a) medicinal (b) restriction (c) participation (d) hunger
2. ABATE
   (a) decrease (b) abolish (c) reject (d) declare
3. FRACAS
   (a) disagree (b) debate (c) exchange (d) quarrel
4. ABSTINENCE
   (a) resignation (b) moderation (c) prevention (d) constraints
5. BIFURCATION
   (a) discontinue (b) bend (c) division (d) radiate
6. COPIOUS
   (a) liberal (b) abundant (c) heavy (d) broad
7. BUCOLIC
   (a) quite (b) simple (c) hidebound (d) rural
8. 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
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) enimity (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. (a)	5. (a)	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. Select, from these alternatives, the word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the italicised word in the sentence:

1. The use of bullock carts is a *superannuated* mode of transportation.
(a) cheaper (b) obsolete (c) quicker (d) rural
2. It was a *scurrilous* attack on him.
(a) serious (b) unjustified (c) insulting (d) justified
3. Both parties were *amenable* to a peaceful settlement of the land dispute.
(a) agreeable (b) responsive (c) unwilling (d) doubtful
4. *Unilateral* action may not be acceptable to them.
(a) under pressure (b) one-sided (c) strong (d) harmful
5. The *nexus* between the Punjab militants and the J&K terrorists has been established.
(a) fight (b) rivalry (c) connection (d) internal fighting
6. His *fidelity* to the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi was exemplary.
(a) criticism (b) acceptance (c) loyalty (d) strong opposition
7. We have sanctioned his leave on *compassionate* grounds.
(a) as an exception (b) legal (c) merciful (d) deserving
8. Jogging is considered an *antidote* to mental stress.
(a) poisonous (b) remedy (c) equivalent (d) dangerous
9. Bengalis are *innate* poets.
(a) excellent (b) romantic (c) dull (d) inborn
10. They *connived* to alert the police to the possibility of a bomb blast.
(a) helped (b) to conspire (c) forced (d) to try
11. It became an instant *truism* that politics meant selfishness.
(a) universal belief (b) quick judgement (c) obvious truth (d) immediate guess

12. Industrial Relations was his *bailiwick.*
(a) weakness (b) area of authority/skill (c) foolishness (d) failure
13. It was *altruism* of nations that sent relief supplies to Maharashtra.
(a) richness (b) greatness (c) hypocrisy (d) unselfish concern
14. It was his *magnanimity* to overlook such remarks.
(a) weakness (b) generosity (c) judgement (d) greatest fault
15. *Amity* between neighbouring countries is always beneficial to the public.
(a) goodwill (b) competition (c) defence cooperation (d) enimity
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) teetotaller
29. The annual meetings of trade unions are always *boisterous*.
(a) well-attended (b) disturbing (c) noisy (d) poorly attended
30. The tension between the Chief Election Commissioner and the Finance Minister has *subsided.*
(a) become strong (b) started (c) to go down slowly (d) widened
31. The new Manager could earn the confidence of his staff due to his *urbane* nature.
(a) indifferent (b) polite (c) friendly (d) unfriendly
32. Nothing can be done when the whole system is paralysed by *inertia.*
(a) corruption (b) weakness (c) politics (d) sluggishness
33. If you want real *solace* go to Manali.
(a) holiday (b) consolation (c) happiness (d) rest
34. Discussion on sex has always been a *taboo* in our society.
(a) punishable (b) prohibited by social norms (c) a difficult subject (d) permitted
35. A *sumptuous* dinner was served after the meeting.
(a) expensive (b) lavish (c) undigestible (d) very light
36. He was *engrossed* in day's office routine.
(a) involved (b) tired (c) fully occupied (d) lost

37. He is unpopular due to his *overbearing* behaviour.
(a) over smartness (b) cunning (c) disloyal (d) arrogant
38. K.P.S. Gill has made a *dossier* of all those who had links with terrorists in Punjab.
(a) list of criminals (b) record or file (c) secret album (d) to put on a hit list
39. I have read an *excerpt* from his recent book.
(a) review (b) assessment (c) long paragraph (d) extract
40. He has become a millionaire by his *devious* means.
(a) hard work (b) dishonest (c) skillful (d) never ending
41. When the two friends met after a long break, they *hugged* each other.
(a) greeted warmly (b) kissed (c) embraced
(d) looked into each other's eyes
42. There is an *ambiguity* in the office order.
(a) uncertainty of meaning (b) danger (c) error (d) mistake
43. Though *dilatory* in undertaking assignment, she was quick in its execution.
(a) hesitant (b) slow (c) reluctant (d) unwilling
44. -The lessons of his past mistakes might teach him to be *circumspect* in the future.
(a) avoidance (b) influenced deeply (c) cautious (d) fear
45. Leave him to reap the fruits of his own *henious* 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:

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, unharmful
    (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) connoiseur (d) quality
43. imitate, duplicate, replicate
(a) copy (b) deviate (c) fax (d) send
44. nourish, supply, feed
(a) food (b) fodder (c) nurture (d) seed
45. pressure, weight, heaviness
(a) air-tight (b) touch (c) bulky (d) feather
46. opposite, conflicting, reverse
(a) opposed (b) doubles (c) mates (d) match
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 sentences a word is printed in capital. For each of the capital word, four words are listed below. Choose the word nearest in meaning to it.

1. STIGMA
   (a) brand (b) dishonor (c) pollution (d) crime
2. INANE
   (a) impassive (b) fruitless (c) idiot (d) peculiar
3. TENUOUS
   (a) vague (b) inadequate (c) confined (d) critical
4. VERBOSE
   (a) random (b) effortless (c) natural (d) talkative
5. WELTER
   (a) anxiety (b) mass (c) riot (d) repetition
6. ZEALOT
   (a) attendant (b) optimist (c) participant (d) supporters
7. FORESTALL
   (a) disappoint (b) prevent (c) frighten (d) avoid
8. LUCID
   (a) distinct (b) reasonable (c) audible (d) clear
9. DERIVATIVE
   (a) outcome (b) effect (c) development (d) imitative
10. JUNTA
    (a) association (b) military rules (c) assembly (d) organization
11. APEX
    (a) inborn (b) category (c) top (d) banner
12. CARDINAL
    (a) basic (b) champion (c) divine (d) star
13. ENDEMIC
    (a) growth (b) domestic (c) widespread (d) specific
14. MODICUM
    (a) end (b) division (c) benefit (d) little
15. LUMINOUS
    (a) atom (b) bright (c) grain (d) fragment
16. INNOCUOUS
    (a) harmless (b) frank (c) empty (d) fresh
17. FULSOME
    (a) smooth (b) generous (c) liberal (d) excessive
18. ANOMALOUS
    (a) bent (b) different (c) irregular (d) discordant
19. DETERRENT
    (a) restriction (b) anchor (c) harness (d) chain
20. GUILELESS
    (a) artless (b) immature (c) equitable (d) frank
21. PROHIBITIVE
    (a) closed (b) fancy (c) unaffordable (d) swanky
22. METTLE
    (a) backbone (b) assurance (c) reliance (d) guts
23. EULOGY
    (a) memorable (b) tribute (c) celebration (d) chant

24. AMULET
(a) lucky charm (b) allure (c) reminder (d) spell
25. INCURSION
(a) sweep (b) capture (c) attack (d) interruption
26. LOQUACIOUS
(a) verbose (b) taciturn (c) rational (d) alluring
27. PACIFY
(a) placate (b) rouse (c) harass (d) rejoice
28. INFIRM
(a) dull (b) sickly (c) slim (d) unyielding
29. ACCREDITED
(a) authorised (b) disallowed (c) unauthorised (d) not debited
30. RESOLUTE
(a) stout (b) determined (c) strong (d) feeble
31. LOATH
(a) tired (b) unwilling (c) sickly (d) spirited
32. ENTICE
(a) cheat (b) lure (c) flight (d) love
33. PENSIVE
(a) habitually tardy (b) confident (c) given to quiet reflection (d) affectionate
34. SLOTHFUL
(a) fat (b) stubborn (c) ignorant (d) lazy
35. EMANCIPATE
(a) set free (b) exist (c) correct morally (d) restrain
36. OBTUSE
(a) stupid (b) diligent (c) moderate (d) champ
37. PARLOUS
(a) tempting (b) obsolete (c) dangerous (d) concrete
38. ADMONITION
(a) thrash (b) hindrance (c) warning (d) rebuke
39. SURREPTITIOUS
(a) deceiving (b) secret (c) tricky (d) imaginary
40. MOLLIFY
(a) appease (b) justify (c) tarnish (d) appreciate
41. ORACULAR
(a) false (b) mysterious (c) absurd (d) predicting
42. WAIVE
(a) restrict (b) relax (c) permit (d) admit
43. ELAN
(a) flair (b) spiritual (c) inspiration (d) boredom
44. GAUCHE
(a) vain (b) rich (c) polished (d) tactless
45. PREPOSTEROUS
(a) formal (b) judicious (c) ridiculous (d) ceremonious
46. DOMINION
(a) recreation (b) separation (c) issue (d) realm
47. ATTEST
(a) allure (b) corroborate (c) assign (d) enlarge
48. QUALM
(a) crisis (b) scruple (c) altercation (d) attribute

49. ANNOTATION
(a) prologue (b) explanatory note (c) translation (d) 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. (b)	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)

Speed Maximizing Sector (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions: 25 **Time allotted: 15 min**

In each of the sentences 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) quite (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)

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 10 **Time allotted: 7 min**

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.

Drill 3

No. of Questions: 25 **Time allotted: 15 min**

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/submisive
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 caterpiller 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)

Chapter 10

Test of Antonyms

Format of the Questions

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 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)

Explanation

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.

Format 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.

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)

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

Each of the following questions consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalised word.

1. GRANDIOSE
   (a) pretentious (b) brilliant (c) egoistic (d) modest
2. ABSTINENCE
   (a) indulgence (b) self-denial (c) afraid (d) devotion
3. IMPERMEABLE
   (a) resistant (b) concrete (c) permeable (d) sound
4. EXECRABLE
   (a) repulsive (b) unhappy (c) blamed (d) laudable
5. 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) accidently
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
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. 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 (b) strong (c) superficial (d) hesitant
(e) convincing
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
53. CONTUMELY
(a) willingness (b) sporadically (c) praise (d) augmented
54. SEDULOUS
(a) vociferous (b) derelict (c) concomitant (d) itinerant
55. IMPERTURBABLE
(a) militant (b) cynical (c) conical (d) agitated
56. PROFUSION
(a) travesty (b) validity (c) scarcity (d) retraction
57. TEMPERATE
(a) aged (b) unlimited (c) truncated (d) inebriated
58. MITIGATION
(a) aggravation (b) verdancy (c) obscenity (d) restriction
59. INIQUITY
(a) fairness (b) rectitude (c) peace (d) apostasy
60. PROTUBERANCE
(a) cadence (b) habitation (c) indentation (d) attachment
61. EFFULGENCE
(a) murky (b) harshness (c) mercenary (d) quiet
62. AMELIORATE
(a) increase (b) worsen (c) clasp (d) dissemble
63. BENIGN
(a) sick (b) poor (c) damaged (d) evil

64. SALUTARY
(a) noxious (b) objectionable (c) moderate (d) farewell
65. ALIENATE
(a) go native (b) say clearly (c) make friends (d) give freely
66. DROLLERY
(a) firm warning (b) serious statement (c) incredible threat (d) witty aside
67. RETALIATE
(a) maintain serenity (b) stand tall (c) turn the other cheek (d) improve relations with
68. ANALYSIS
(a) dialysis (b) electrolysis (c) parenthesis (d) synthesis
69. PEREMPTORY
(a) humble (b) resistant (c) weak (d) deferential
70. CONDUCIVE
(a) expensive (b) wholesome (c) empty (d) religious
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) choler
85. FURIOUS
(a) medium (b) restrained (c) ticklish (d) disjointed
86. OVERPOWER
(a) succumb (b) twinge (c) oust (d) betray
87. PALACE
(a) manse (b) dwelling (c) skyscrapper (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. (b)	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)								

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions : 25 **Time allotted : 15 min**

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words, marked a-d. You are required to select a word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. MULTIFARIOUS
(a) uniform (b) inconsistence (c) separate (d) homogenous

2. APPOSITE
   (a) competent (b) inappropriate (c) liable (d) connected
3. PLUMMET
   (a) climb (b) propel (c) release (d) shake
4. FLORID
   (a) fancy (b) busy (c) loud (d) plain
5. ANTEDILUVIAN
   (a) remote (b) modern (c) early (d) aged
6. DOCTRINAIRE
   (a) rigid (b) supporter (c) liberal (d) academic
7. MONOLITHIC
   (a) small (b) compatible (c) autocratic (d) steady
8. PALLID
   (a) wasted (b) colourless (c) neutral (d) dark
9. INSUPERABLE
   (a) impossible (b) resistance (c) powerful (d) easy
10. GOADED
    (a) forced (b) encourage (c) unprovoked (d) arouse
11. APPROBATION
    (a) regard (b) admiration (c) assent (d) disapproval
12. PERTURBED
    (a) influence (b) relaxed (c) transform (d) overcome
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)											

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 25 **Time allotted : 15 min**

In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words, marked a-d. You have to select a word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:

1. TORTUOUS
   (a) twisting (b) compound (c) straight (d) manifold
2. DESICCATED
   (a) shriveled (b) dried (c) dehydrated (d) fresh
3. INCONSEQUENTIAL
   (a) illogical (b) doubtful (c) incoherent (d) important
4. EXACTING
   (a) elementary (b) smooth (c) easy (d) effortless
5. FALLOW
   (a) empty (b) barbaric (c) desert (d) cultivated
6. VIABLE
   (a) feasible (b) impossible (c) credible (d) rational
7. INUNDATED
   (a) idle (b) encompass (c) consume (d) hectic
8. PIQUED
   (a) upset (b) craze (c) pleased (d) bitter
9. TREMULOUS
   (a) shaky (b) anxious (c) unsettled (d) steady
10. FORBEARANCE
    (a) restraint (b) escape (c) departure (d) impatience
11. INVECTIVE
    (a) insulting (b) praise (c) sarcastic (d) backbiting
12. JUNTA
    (a) democracy (b) alliance (c) stratocracy (d) cartel
13. LEVITY
    (a) humor (b) gratification (c) nonsense (d) gravity
14. CRAVEN
    (a) weak (b) bold (c) scared (d) anxious
15. PROHIBITIVE
    (a) excessive (b) absolute (c) expensive (d) affordable
16. INCURSION
    (a) attack (b) invasion (c) advance (d) retreat
17. VACUOUS
    (a) plain (b) clear (c) bright (d) desert
18. TURBID
    (a) clear (b) muddy (c) confused (d) dense
    (e) heavy
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)

Chapter 11

Test of Analogy

STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONS

In these type of questions, students are presented with a pair of words followed by four or five additional pairs of words. They must select from among the choices that pair which best matches the relationship existing between the given one. In handling such questions, it is necessary to determine the exact nature of relationship existing between the given 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 the 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 : 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

Format I

Antonym (opposite) Relationship
Select a pair of words to replace the question marks.

1. **Exempt : Obliged ::** ___?___ : ___?___
   (a) Affluent : Fluent (b) Immune : Susceptible (c) Valiant : Mighty (d) Steadfast : Reputed
2. **Alleviate : Aggravate ::** ___?___ : ___?___
   (a) Joke : Worry (b) Elevate : Agree (c) Elastic : Rigid (d) Level : Grade
3. **Fortutious : 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)

Format 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 : Jubiliate
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)

Format 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)

Explanation: If you carefully examine each pair of words, you will find that they have similarity in their meanings (synonyms), or they are opposite in meaning (antonyms). Such analogical questions are called synonym or antonym relationship questions. Let us examine these questions in detail:

1. Both words mean to affect a person or thing in such a way as to lessen health, strength, value, beauty etc. Similarly, 'injure' means 'hurt' and 'incapacitate' intensifies the meaning of 'injure'. Hence, all these words have synonymical relationship.
2. The words 'contradict' and 'contravene' refer to the rejection of a previous statement by argument or evidence, whereas 'deny' or 'refute' refer to something refused or withheld. Hence, all these words are synonyms.
3. These words refer to a lack of fairness in judging or reporting because of the favouritism given to one way of viewing the subject. Therefore, all these four words have more or less similar meanings.
4. These words refer to 'confusion' or 'uncertainty', and 'blurred' and 'confused' also have more or less the same meaning.
5. 'Deprecate' refers to diminishing the worth of something whereas 'credit' is opposite in meaning. Similarly 'enhance' means to 'heighten' or 'intensify', whereas 'disparage' refers to an effort to make something without worth or value. Hence, the pair of these words are opposite in meaning.

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

For each question below, determine the relationship between the pair the words in the question and then select, from the options, the pair having a similar relationship to the first pair.

1. Sample : Universe ::
   (a) Plan : Research (b) Individual : Population (c) Mathematics : Statistics (d) Element : Electron
   (e) Tactic : Strategy
2. Carbohydrates : Obesity ::
   (a) Aversion : Regression (b) Sugar : Cavities (c) Pressure : Extrusion (d) Hostility : War
   (e) Sickness : Hospital
3. Promise : Fulfill ::
   (a) Pawn : Redeem (b) Pledge : Deny (c) Law : Enforce (d) Confession : Hedge
   (e) Prisoner : Release
4. Addicted : Dedicated ::
   (a) Slavish : Kindly (b) Fanatical : Enthusiastic (c) Acute : Chronic (d) Temporary : Permanent
   (e) Habitual : Continuous
5. 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
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) Hen : Coop (b) Monk : Hermit (c) Fish : Pond (d) Dog : Kennel
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
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 : Hanger :: 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) warf

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)

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions: 30 **Time allotted: 20 min**

For each question below, determine the relationship between the pair of words in the question, and then select, from the answer options, the pair of words having a similar relationship to the first pair.

1. Aviary : Birds ::
(a) Zoo : Tigers (b) Bank : Money (c) Post-office : Letters (d) Arboretum : Plants
(e) Beehive : Honey
2. Convict : Imprisonment ::
(a) Student : School (b) Exile : Banishment (c) Delinquent : Orphanage (d) Prisoner : Court
(e) Hostage : Freedom
3. Water : Flood ::
(a) Rain : River (b) Wind : Sleet (c) Snow : Blizzar (d) Ice : Floe
(e) Summer : Winter
4. Penitent : Obdurate ::
(a) Pensive : Thoughtless (b) Vacuous : Empty (c) Cumulative : Aggressive (d) Happy : Ecstatic
(e) Problematic : Ponderous
5. Fortitude : Resolution ::
(a) Timidity : Cowardice (b) Heroics : Stoicism (c) Medal : Bravery (d) Poem : Poet
(e) Plan : Execution
6. Liquefy : Petrify ::
(a) Water : Stone (b) Soften : Frighten (c) Cash in : Strengthen (d) Solvent : Rich
(e) Insolvent : Bankrupt
7. 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)						

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 30 **Time allotted: 20 min**

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. Like : As ::
(a) Conjunction : Conjunction (b) Conjunction : Preposition (c) Me : I (d) Me : Me
(e) Comparison : Contrast

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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SECTION 4

English Proficiency Tests

- One Word Substitutions
- Idioms and Phrases
- Idiomatic Use of Verbs
- Dealing with Homonyms
- Test of Spellings

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CHAPTER 12

One Word Substitutions

STRUCTURE OF THE QUESTIONS

The vocabulary section of the examination also covers questions in which a phrase or a group of words is given and the candidate is required to find one word that conveys the same meaning as the phrase or group of words.

Format I

Out of the four alternatives, choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/sentences in the following questions:

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

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

Phrase/Group of Words	One-Word Substitute
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	teetotaller
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	antedilurian
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
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 organizms 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	hetrogeneity
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
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

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

1. The people in a theatre or cinema
   (a) assembly (b) crowd (c) audience (d) spectators
2. A man who operates on sick people
   (a) operator (b) surgeon (c) physician (d) physiotherapist
3. A book containing summarized information on all branches of knowledge
   (a) dictionary (b) encyclopaedia (c) anthology (d) directory
4. An instrument for viewing objects at a distance
   (a) telescope (b) microscope (c) periscope (d) kaleidoscope
5. A hater of learning and knowledge
   (a) illiterate (b) bibliophile (c) misologist (d) misogynist
6. A person who looks at the dark side of everything
   (a) sadist (b) blind (c) pessimist (d) optimist
7. Animals who eat flesh of another animal
   (a) maneater (b) beast (c) carnivorous (d) cannibal
8. Animals that can live on land and water
   (a) aquatic (b) amphibians (c) reptiles (d) gregarious
9. One who eats everything
   (a) carnivorous (b) gourmet (c) omnivorous (d) omnipotent
10. A woman having several husbands at the same time
    (a) polygamy (b) polyandry (c) polysexual (d) polyglot
11. The state of complete continence on the part of a woman
    (a) celibacy (b) virginity (c) unmarried (d) spinster
12. A person who hates women
    (a) intolerant (b) misogamist (c) bigamist (d) gullible
13. Destruction of unborn baby in mother's womb
    (a) foeticide (b) infecticide (c) abortion (d) regicide
14. A sleeping room for many persons
    (a) boarding (b) hostel (c) dormitory (d) dwelling
15. One who murders one's mother
    (a) genocide (b) gamicide (c) matricide (d) patricide
16. Elimination of a racial group by killing
    (a) homicide (b) regicide (c) genocide (d) patricide

17. Habit of secretly listening to private conversation
(a) spying (b) spelling (c) condign (d) murmering
18. A large scale departure of people from a territory
(a) migration (b) immigration (c) exodus (d) aberration
19. Cessation of arms before a formal treaty is signed during war
(a) truce (b) armistice (c) accord (d) retreat
20. A disease that spreads by means of germs carried in atmosphere
(a) infectious (b) epidemic (c) contagious (d) endemic
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
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)										

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions: 12 **Time allotted: 6 min**

In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/phrase:

1. One who feels at home in every country
(a) metropolitian (b) cosmopolitian (c) citizen (d) denizen
2. A statement that is absolutely clear
(a) clean (b) confused (c) ambiguous (d) unequivocal
3. The murder of a human being
(a) homicide (b) regicide (c) suicide (d) infanticide
4. Incapable of being explained
(a) nondescript (b) untold (c) unexplained (d) inexplicable
5. Handwriting that cannot be read
(a) illegible (b) unreadable (c) dim (d) dull
6. A hard nut to crack is
(a) a person who is very obstinate (b) any dry fruit like walnut
(c) a difficult child (d) a problem which cannot be solved easily
7. A cock and bull story means
(a) an unbelievable gossip (b) a children's fable
(c) a quarrelsome dialogue (d) a competition between unequal people
8. The gift of the gab means
(a) an unexpected gain (b) fluency of speech (c) thought provoking oration (d) a gift from Santa Claus

9. A fool's paradise means
   (a) a foolish idea (b) an imaginary idea
   (c) an unexpected gain for foolish man (d) false hopes
10. A man of spirit is
   (a) a very talented man (b) a spiritual person (c) a very courageous man (d) a unique person
11. A person very hard to please
   (a) obstinate (b) unconquerable (c) fastidious (d) invincible
12. A funny imitation of a poem
   (a) dialogue (b) sonnet (c) caricature (d) parody

Answers

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (d) 10. (c) 11. (c) 12. (d)

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 110 **Time allotted: 6 min**

1. Person who looks at the dark side of everything
   (a) pessimist (b) idealist (c) optimist (d) Naturalism
2. Person who looks at the bright side of everything
   (a) cynic (b) pessimist (c) optimist (d) Strange
3. Person who abstains from all alcoholic drinks
   (a) teetotaller (b) ambitious (c) abscond (d) escape
4. One who conceals his identity as a writer under an assumed pen-name
   (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. Residing in a country of which one 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. To pass winter in a dormant state or a period of inactivity in which some living organisms pass the winter (like frogs)
(a) hibernation (b) hustle (c) diligence (d) ambitious
39. One who hates mankind
(a) philanthropist (b) misanthrope (c) humanitarian (d) optimist
40. To sail round the world
(a) circumnavigate (b) assist (c) permit (d) land
41. Using ambiguous words to conceal the truth
(a) clear (b) obvious (c) authentic (d) equivocal
42. One who can be easily duped or fooled by any swindler
(a) smart (b) gullible (c) astute (d) perceptive
43. Uniform in structure or composition throughout
(a) heterogeneous (b) evident (c) ordered (d) homogeneous

44. Free from external incitement or self-generation or happening without external cause
(a) deliberate (b) spontaneous (c) premeditated (d) painstaking
45. Organism that grows, feeds and is sheltered on or in a different organism while contributing nothing to the survival of its host
(a) leader (b) workaholic (c) overachiever (d) parasite
46. Person who loves mankind
(a) detractor (b) egoist (c) philanthropist (d) stingy
47. To root out an evil
(a) establish (b) eradicate (c) institute (d) secure
48. The state of being married
(a) matrimony (b) divorce (c) observance (d) neglect
49. Practice of having only one wife or husband at a time
(a) slenderness (b) fornication (c) tidiness (d) monogamy
50. Dramatic scene in which a person speaks by himself
(a) dialogue (b) listening (c) monologue (d) address
51. Short speech or poem given at the end of a play or book
(a) epilogue (b) preface (c) debut (d) climax
52. Introductory part or lines to a discourse or play
(a) finish (b) prologue (c) postscript (d) addendum
53. Account of a person's life written by another
(a) speech (b) adventure (c) notification (d) biography
54. Unfit for human consumption
(a) inedible (b) comestible (c) appetizing (d) delicious
55. Person who is hard to please
(a) conformist (b) orthodox (c) sheep (d) dissenter
56. Person who believes in God
(a) heist (b) theist (c) atheist (d) thirsty
57. Person who does not believe in the existence of God
(a) atheist (b) believer (c) devotee (d) disciple
58. Person leading a life of strict self-discipline
(a) elaborate (b) encouraging (c) ascetic (d) indulgent
59. Things belonging to ancient times
(a) unripe (b) young (c) modern (d) antiques
60. Person more like a woman than a man
(a) masculinity (b) extroverted (c) effeminate (d) unpretentious
61. Honourably discharged from service
(a) employed (b) emeritus (c) active (d) working
62. Person of strong conviction or prejudice, especially in matters of religion
(a) tolerator (b) liberal (c) humanitarian (d) bigot
63. Incapable of being corrected
(a) reformable (b) incorrigible (c) manageable (d) obedient
64. One who pretends to be what he is not
(a) loyalist (b) honest (c) hypocrite (d) rogue
65. One who is all powerful
(a) omnipotent (b) incapable (c) mundane (d) unremarkable
66. Composed of elements highly diverse in character
(a) heterogeneity (b) synonyms (c) antonyms (d) homogenous
67. A physician who specializes in diseases of skin
(a) dermatologist (b) gynaecologist (c) orthopaedician (d) ophthalmologist
68. A physician/surgeon dealing with diseases of the female reproductive system
(a) ophthalmologist (b) orthopaedician (c) gynaecologist (d) dermatologist

69. A physician who specializes in heart diseases
(a) dermatologist (b) cardiologist (c) ophthalmologist (d) gynaecologist
70. Specialist in bone or skeleton disorders
(a) dermatologist (b) orthopaedician (c) ophthalmologist (d) gynaecologist
71. Specialist of eye diseases
(a) ophthalmologist (b) gynaecologist (c) orthopaedician (d) dermatologist
72. One who murders his own mother
(a) matricide (b) genocide (c) contract (d) homicide
73. Act of murdering one's father
(a) genocide (b) patricide (c) euthanasia (d) infanticide
74. Killing of one's brother or sister
(a) elimination (b) assassination (c) regicide (d) fratricid
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) antedilurian
94. Woman whose husband has died and who has not remarried
(a) wiener (b) widower (c) wield (d) widow

95. Man whose wife has died and who has not remarried
(a) dower (b) widower (c) widget (d) woodier
96. Medicine used to calm or pacify
(a) hypnotic (b) antidepressant (c) tranquillizer (d) fusion
97. Murder of a king
(a) butchery (b) regicide (c) slaughter (d) infanticide
98. Hater of learning and knowledge
(a) misologist (b) posologist (c) syllogist (d) zoologist
99. The intentional destruction of a human foetus in the uterus (infant in womb)
(a) noticed (b) fortitude (c) 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) tummylosener (b) boweloser (c) tummyrelaxant (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)										

Chapter 13

Idioms and Phrases

Format of the Questions

An idiom is an 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 I

In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase italicized in the sentence. Choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the italicized idiom/phrase in the sentence:

1. The cricket match proved to be a big *draw.*
   (a) a keen contest (b) a huge attraction
   (c) a goal-less match (d) a game without any result
2. Pt Nehru was born with a *silver spoon in his mouth.*
   (a) born in a middle class family (b) born in a wealthy family
   (c) born in a family of nationalists (d) born in a family of intellectuals
3. In the armed forces, it is considered a great privilege to *die in harness.*
   (a) pain and suffering (b) die on the battle field (c) die while still working (d) die with honour
4. The thief *took to his heels* when he saw a policeman.
   (a) had some pain in his heels (b) ran away from the scene
   (c) confronted the policeman (d) could not decide what to do
5. *To catch a tartar*
   (a) to deal with a person who is more than one's match (b) to catch a dangerous person
   (c) to trap a wanted criminal with great difficulty (d) to meet with disaster
6. *A wet blanket*
   (a) a man who is always drunk (b) a wife who is cold to her husband
   (c) to wear black and white clothes (d) a person who ends enjoyable activity
7. *To strain every nerve*
   (a) to spoil relationship (b) to get afraid (c) to try one's utmost (d) to take ill
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.

	Idiom/Phrase	Meaning
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.	Between the devil and the deep sea	To be in a dilemma
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
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
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 equal evils
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
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 (or mouth)
120. Wear heart on (one's) sleeve	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. Pay through the nose	Pay an excessive or exorbitant price
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
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

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

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

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. To strain every nerve
(a) to spoil relationship (b) get away (c) to try one's utmost (d) to take ill

34. 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

35. To take heart
(a) to become hopeful (b) to love everyone (c) to take matter seriously (d) to take interest

36. 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

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 givin 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 mights (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 was *in high spirits* when I met him in the restaurant.
   (a) he was in a drunken state (b) he was very cheerful
   (c) he talked incoherently (d) he was deeply engrossed in thoughts
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 commiting 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 be *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 you may not be *led astray* in by 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 mazh* 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 policeman *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)

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill

No. of Questions: 15 **Time allotted : 8 min**

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 overself (d) to overcome someone
2. *To have an axe to grind*
(a) to work for both sides (b) to have no result (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 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 *fools' 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)

Chapter 14

Idiomatic Use of Verbs

Format of the Questions

Certain words change in 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 I

Illustration 1 Choose from the answer choices given under each sentence, the phrase or words that, gives the same meaning as the words italicized in the given sentence:

1. An epidemic of plague had *broken out* in some villages of Maharashtra.
   (a) eradicated (b) spread (c) ruined life (d) disturbed normal life
2. When the thief saw the sentry at the main gate, he managed *to get off* from the attack.
   (a) hide himself (b) escape (c) overpowered (d) dodge away
3. Though defeated, Chechnya, the separatist republic of Russia, would not *give in*.
   (a) to yield (b) to negotiate (c) to succeed (d) none of these
4. The judges *took down* the evidence produced by Harshad Mehta, the chief accused in the securities scam.
   (a) rejected (b) recorded (c) turned down (d) accepted
5. The affection of his wife *bore him up* in the midst of all his problems.
   (a) to sustain (b) to deceive (c) to humble down (d) none of these

Answers 1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (a)

Format II

Illustration 2 In each of the following questions some words are given in italics, followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select from the alternatives, the group of words or phrase that conveys, more or less, the meaning of the word given in the question:

1. Break up
   (a) adjourned (b) closed/dispersed (c) accumulate pieces (d) to crush
2. Bear through
   (a) patience (b) support (c) experience (d) sustain
3. Took off
   (a) remove (b) start (c) fly in sky (d) adopt

4. To lay up
   (a) live peacefully (b) to be cooperative (c) to tolerate (d) to be confined to bed
5. To come round
   (a) to visit (b) to agree (c) to 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 *bear with* her husband.
2.	Bear upon	to sustain	Your arguments do not *bear upon* the topic under debate.
3.	Bear away	to win	PT Usha *bore away* the gold medals in all track events.
4.	Bear out	to confirm	My shift supervisor can *bear out* that I worked till late at night.
5.	Bear through	to support	Religion can *bear us through* all miseries of life.
6.	Bear up	to sustain	The love of his friend *bore* him *up* in the midst of his domestic problems.
7.	Bear down upon	to attack immediately	He *bore down* tactfully *upon* his enemies.
8.	Break into	enter forcibly	The robbers *broke into* the residence of Mr Chawla at the dead of night.
9.	Break off	to stop suddenly	She *broke off* in the middle of her inaugural speech at the annual day function.
10.	Break with	to cut off relations	Mr Arjun Singh has *broken with* Narasimha Rao for political reasons.
11.	Break forth	to burst out	She *broke forth* into bursts of laughter when the comedian came on the stage.
12.	Bring round	to induce	She managed to *bring him round* to her views very soon.
13.	Bring to bear on	to use force	His stout body *brought to bear* on the heavy steel gate gave entrance.
14.	Bring home to	to convince	The instructor *brought home to* us the importance of daily physical exercise.
15.	Call in	to send for	He *called in* the cardiologist as my father was sinking.
16.	Call at	to visit	I *will call at* your office tomorrow morning.
17.	Call upon	to order	You are *called upon* to pay the outstanding amount within a week.
18.	Call for	need	I *called for* an explanation for his rude behaviour.
19.	Call forth	to bring into	This assignment will *call forth* all your action energy.
20.	Call off	to stop/withdraw	Ms Medha Patkar *called off* her indefinite fast yesterday.
21.	Call into play	to give scope	The recent tragedy *called into play* all my faculties.
22.	Carry off	to win/to kill	The recent outbreak of plague in Maharashtra *carried off* thousands of lives. PT Usha *carried off* all the medals at stake.
23.	Carry through	to support	His sincerity and patience *carried him* through all odds and problems of life.
24.	Carry away	to be influenced	I was *carried away* by her spontaneous replies during the beauty contest.
25.	Carry out	to accomplish	Our government is trying to *carry out* the economic reforms.
26.	Come upto	to be equal to	Her achievements have not *come upto* our expectations.
27.	Come to terms	to settle down	Israel and Palestine have at last *come to terms* for maintaining Middle East peace.
28.	Come to pass	to happen	What is destined must *come to pass*.
29.	Come off	take place	Our first semester examination *comes off* by December end.
30.	Cut in	to interfere	It is a bad habit to *cut in* while someone is speaking.
31.	To cut off	to die	Suchitra was *cut off* at the zenith of her film career.
32.	To drop off	to disappear	When you are in a bad shape, your friends also *drop off.*
33.	Done up	to be exhausted	I am totally *done up*; I cannot walk any further.
34.	To fall out	to quarrel	After their father's death, the brothers *fell out* over a small piece of land.
35.	To fall to	to start eating	When you are hungry, just *fall to* your meals.
36.	To fall in with	to agree	During the argument, I *fell in* with your views.

37. To get round	to prevail upon	She managed to get him *round to* her views immediately.
38. To get off	to escape	When the burglar saw the policeman, he managed to *get off* from the attack.
39. To give in	to yield	In spite of my persuation, he did *not give in.*
40. To go off	to explode/to pass	The rocket *got off* immediately.
		I am sure that the inauguration ceremony will *go off* smoothly inspite of bitter opposition.
41. To hold out	to offer resistance	The separatist fighters *held out* for several weeks.
		She *held out* a promise she made to me several months ago.
42. To keep back	to conceal	I shall *keep back* nothing from you in this matter.
43. To lay by	to save for future	One should *lay by* something against any unforeseeable contingency.
44. Look upon	to regard	I *look upon* him as my best friend and guide.
45. Look up to	to regard/with regard	You should *look up to* Almighty for help when you are in distress.
46. To make off	to run away with	The dacoit *made off* with all the precious jewellery.
47. To make away with	to kill	A servant *made away* with the master.
48. Make over	to transfer	His father *made over* 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 *made for* Auckland.
50. To make up	to compensate	How should she *make up* 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 *pull through.*
52. To pull together	to work in harmony	It is a matter of concern that the couple does not *pull* well *together*.
53. Put in	to submit/ work/speak	She has *put in* six years' service with ITC.
		Will you please *put in* a word for my son to your Chief Executive.
		She has already *put in* an application for three days' leave.
54. To put by	to save	One should *put by* some money to enjoy one's life after retirement.
55. Put up with	to tolerate	I cannot *put up with* this sort of insult in office.
56. To put off	postpone	I have decided to *put off* my tour for one week.
57. Put down	to suppress	The Congress (I) government in Punjab is strong enough to *put down* the opposition's revolt.
58. Put out	to extinguish/ to be confused	The Municipal Fire Brigade team was able to *put out* the fire in less than three minutes.
		She was *put out* when she learnt of her brother's failure in the Civil Services preliminary examination.
59. Run into	to be involved	If you do not change your lifestyle, you will soon *run into* some sort of heart ailment.
60. Run out	to expire	The lease of this shop-cum-flat has *run out.*
61. Run through	to waste	She *ran through* her hard-earned money in a year and was reduced to poverty.
62. Take up cause	to support	One must *take up the cause* of the poor people.
63. Turn out	to prove	Rakesh has *turned out* to be a false friend of Neetu.
64. Turn up	to appear	He *turned up* late for giving his evidence in the case.

Chapter 15

Dealing with Homonyms

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

These type of questions deals with words called homonyms, or the words having the same or almost similar pronunciation but different meanings. The general format of such questions is illustrated below:

Format 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 interchanging the words italicized in the sentences.

Give answer (e), if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could NOT be made correct even by interchanging the underlined words:

(1) I. The Workers' Union will *adapt* the regulations.
II. We should *advice* Raju about the consequences.

(2) I. We offer *counsel* to all who ask.
II. They will *counsel* him to act wisely in the matter.

(3) I. What is the *moral* of this small story?
II. Has the *morale* of the cricket team improved?

(4) I. The electronics engineer is *already* leaving the company.
II. Every one of the team members is *ready* to leave.

(5) I. All the workers *accept* Ashok Singh as their leader.
II. They invited everybody to their party *expect* us.

(6) I. The Doctor will *advise* you in this matter.
II. He is ready to offer his *advice* to them.

(7) I. You can save your conveyance allowance if you do not *exceed* the 89–90 km per hour speed.
II. Sujata will *accede* to the wishes of her parents.

(8) I. An *adopt* tennis player will win the match at any cost.
II. The employees will *adept* the new constitution.

(9) I. The Chief Minister will soon *effect* a change in his cabinet.
II. She stressed the *effect* of office politics on the administration.
(10) I. It is going to *affect* our production.
II. He has *adopted* the rules and regulations.

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 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
depositary	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 with 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)
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 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	adjuged 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
wrack	to ruin utterly; to destroy
radish	a vegetable
reddish	somewhat red
racket	clamour
racquet	a lightweight implement used in games
raid	hostile or predatory incursion
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
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)

Chapter 16

Test of Spellings

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

Spellings form the core of the English language and it is but natural to find questions to test your knowledge of spellings of words. The questions are usually set in the following formats:

Format I

Illustration 1 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) erroneouslv

Answers

1. (b) The word 'auxi*l*iary' has only one *'l'*.
2. (d) It should be spelt 'fu*l*filled'
3. (a) It should be spelt with 's'; 'occa*s*ion'
4. (c) The correct spelling is 'manag*e*able'
5. (a) The correct spelling is 'mathem*a*tics'

Format II

Illustration 2 In the following questions, a word has been spelt in four different ways, one of which is correct. Choose the correctly spelt word:

1.	(a) acquaintence	(b) acquantance	(c) acquaintance	(d) acquentence
2.	(a) accomodate	(b) acommodate	(c) accommodate	(d) acomodate
3.	(a) occurred	(b) ocurred	(c) occurrd	(d) occurrd
4.	(a) erroniously	(b) erroneusly	(c) erroneously	(d) erroniosly
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) erron*e*ously
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 and 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

Prefix	**Meaning**	**Usage**
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
Suffixes	**Meaning**	**Usage**
-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	After' c
relief, yield, grief	receive, perceive, deceive
chief, niece, field	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.* For 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. Otherwise, do not double the consonant.

Words having only one syllable:

bat—ba*tt*ed, ba*tt*ing, ba*tt*er

drop—dro*pp*ed, dro*pp*ing, dro*pp*er

sad—sa*dd*er, sa*dd*est, sa*dd*en

plan—pla*nn*ed, pla*nn*ing, pla*nn*er

Compare b*ait*ing, pl*ant*ing, dr*oop*ing

Words accented on the last syllable:

admit'—admi*tt*ed, admi*tt*ing, admi*tt*ance

occur'—occu*rr*ed, occu*rr*ing, occu*rr*ence

refer'—refe*rr*ed, refe*rr*ing, reference (exception)

forget'—forgo*tt*en, forge*tt*ing, forge*tt*able

Compare benefit, benefi*t*ed, benefi*t*ing

differ—diffe*r*ed, diffe*r*ing, diffe*r*ence

(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: 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 be doubled consonant.

Long vowel sound	***Short vowel sound***
shine, shined, shining	shin, shinned, shinning
hope, hoped, hoping	hop, hopped, hopping
plane, planed, planing	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—mother*s*-in-law
brother-in-law—brother*s*-in-law
sister-in-law—sister*s*-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—bush*es*; loss—loss*es*; hoax—hoax*es*; porch—porch*es*

(c) In some nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, the plural is formed by changing the ending to *ve* before adding. As in goodself—goods*elves*; yourself—your*selves*; life—li*ves*; shelf—she*lves*

(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—necessi*ties*; company—compa*nies*
vacancy—vacan*cies*; authority—author*ities*
However, when a noun ends in *y,* preceded by a *vowel*, add /s/ after /y/
attorney—attorney*s*; journey—journey*s*; monkey—monkey*s*

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 practise 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

accident*ally*
a*cc*o*mm*odation
accord*a*nce
acknowled*g*e
a*dd*ress
adjou*r*nment
adequat*e*ly
adoles*c*ent
advertis*e*ment
agree*a*ble
allev*ia*te
allo*tt*ed
amat*eu*r
am*e*lioration
antago*ni*sm
anticip*a*ted
appar*e*nt
appar*a*tus
appropriat*e*
arch*i*ve
arithm*e*tic
a*sc*ertain
assa*ss*ination
attac*k*ed
attend*a*nce
audienc*e*
aw*k*ward
barg*ai*n
batt*e*ry
b*eau*tiful
begi*nn*ing
bene*fi*cial
benef*it*ed
bre*a*th
breath*e*
bri*ll*iant
bur*eau*cracy
car*e*fully
catalog*ue*
categ*o*ry
chall*e*nge
circum*s*tances
colu*mn*
co*mmittee*
comp*a*re
competent
comp*e*tition
compl*e*m*e*ntary

co*mmiss*ioner
conce*al*ment
conc*ili*ation
cond*emn*
cond*emn*ed
contro*ll*ed
controv*ersial*
conv*e*nient
consignment
consis*t*ent
co*ur*tesy
co*rr*espond*e*nce
co*rr*espond*e*nt
critic*ise*d
cur*io*sity
d*ea*lt
defend*a*nt
de*fini*tely
de*fini*tion
demu*rr*age
d*e*mor
denot*e*
denot*ing*
deprec*ia*tion
d*e*pres*s*ion
d*e*scription
diaphrag*m*
dia*rr*ho*e*a
di*nn*er
di*n*ing
disa*pp*ointment
dis*ea*se
discrep*a*ncy
di*ss*atisfy

e*ffi*ci*e*ncy
ei*gh*th
eligible
emba*rr*as*s*ed
entangl*e*ment
entr*a*nce
enum*e*ration
envelop*e*
env*i*ronment
eq*ui*pment
eq*uipp*ed
e*rr*oneo*u*sly
especia*lly*
exa*gg*erate
ex*c*ellent
ex*p*ense
experi*e*nce
expl*ain*
expl*ana*tion
ex*cell*
ex*t*ent
ex*t*ension

fami*liar*
fam*ili*arity
fa*mine*
fasc*ina*te
fasc*ina*tion
fasc*i*st
f*ina*ncial
f*ina*nci*ally*
for*e*seen
forf*eit*
fu*l*fi*ll*
fu*l*fi*ll*ed

gaz*ette*
gaz*ett*ed
gen*ui*ne
gen*uine*ly
governor
gu*a*rant*ee*
gu*a*rant*ee*d

ha*pp*en
ha*pp*ening
h*eigh*t
h*eigh*ten
harmo*ny*
h*ie*rar*chy*
h*onour*
hono*rary*
hono*u*rable
hu*mor*o*us*
hu*mi*dity

i*llo*gical
imagin*a*ry
i*mme*diat*ely*
i*mm*ense
inadvert*e*nt
inadvert*ently*
inad*equ*ate
inadapt*a*ble
inadmi*ss*ible
inal*ie*nable
ina*pp*easable
indepen*d*ent
indispensable
infl*ue*nce
in*ocu*late
inte*lligen*t
inter*r*uption
inst*a*lled
inst*a*lment
incr*ea*se
incr*e*ment
invar*ia*bly
irri*ta*tion
irri*tan*t
irr*e*vocable
it*iner*ant
it*iner*ary

j*ealou*s
j*eo*pardy
jubil*ee*
judic*i*ous
jur*is*diction
judgement
juv*enile*
j*uxta*position

knowledge
kind*e*rgarten
*k*nock

l*ei*surely
lib*er*ate
lic*e*nce
lit*e*racy
l*ou*nge
lous*i*ness
lus*tre*
lu*strou*sly
l*uxu*ry
l*uxuriou*sly
l*ym*ph

manage*ea*ble
machin*e*ry
m*ai*ntain
m*ai*nte*na*nce
magn*ifici*ent
man*oe*uvre
math*e*matics
mil*ea*ge
mi*ss*ile
mor*tga*ge
m*y*st*erio*us

nec*e*ssary
nucl*ea*r
n*ui*sance
not*if*ied
n*ul*lified

o*cca*si*o*n
o*cca*si*onal*
o*cc*urring
o*ccurr*ed
omi*ss*ion
omi*tt*ed
opp*o*rtunity
o*ppress*ed
optim*is*tic

para*ll*el
paro*le*d
particu*lar*ly
pa*ss*enger
p*ecu*lia*r*ity
perform*a*nce
permane*n*t
permi*ss*ible
pl*ea*sant
politi*c*ian
po*llu*tion
po*sses*sion
plainti*ff*
poli*te*ness
pri*vile*ge
pro*ced*ure
pro*cee*d
pron*u*nciation
prop*aga*nda
p*sycho*logy

question*naire*
quant*u*m
qu*ara*ntine
quo*tient*

rec*ei*ve
rec*ei*pt
recogn*is*ed
reco*mmen*dation
reh*ear*sal
repe*at*
rep*etit*ion
re*f*er
r*eferr*ing
r*eferr*ed
recup*e*rate
reg*e*ner*ate*
re*align*ment
rel*inqu*ish
re*mn*ant
re*me*dy
remed*ial*
rep*air*
rep*ara*ble
rep*ercuss*
rep*ercuss*ion
rep*leni*sh
rep*reh*end
rep*rie*ve
requ*is*ite
res*e*rvoir
resig*n*ed
rehab*ili*tate
re*in*state
re*in*forced
re*it*erate
r*hy*me
r*hythm*
r*hythm*ically
rud*i*ment
r*upt*ure

sand*wi*ch
sate*ll*ite
scar*c*ity
sc*hedu*le
sep*ara*te
serge*a*nt
se*ssi*on
so*uv*enir
strat*e*gy
su*mm*on
stu*bborn*ess
s*uburba*n
su*cce*ed
super*c*ede
super*in*tend*e*nt
su*mmari*sed
s*kil*l
s*kilfu*l
s*kil*led

te*c*hnical

techn*iqu*e	t*ut*or	u*sual*ly	verb*atim*	welcom*e*
t*en*dency			vers*a*tile	war*ra*nt
tra*ff*ic	un*animous*	vac*a*ncy	vir*tue*	wid*th*
tari*ff*	un*animously*	vac*a*nt	virt*ually*	wra*pp*ed
tr*u*ly	unpr*eced*ented	vac*uu*m	v*oca*tion	wre*st*le
twel*fth*	uns*olici*ted	visib*ili*ty	v*ac*ation	wret*ch*edness
tyra*nn*y	undo*ubt*edly	v*icissi*tude	v*ocifera*te	
tu*iti*on	u*ntil*	v*au*lt	vo*yag*e	*xerox*

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

Practice Test

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) puntuation	(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) deficency	(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) sinceriety	(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) enthusistic	(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) wisedom	(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)											

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions: 15 **Time allotted : 8 min**

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) historicel	(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)

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 10 **Time allotted : 5 min**

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) accommodat
2.	(a) professer	(b) proffessor	(c) profesor	(d) professor
3.	(a) vegeterian	(b) vegetarian	(c) vegetarean	(d) vegitarean
4.	(a) immence	(b) imence	(c) immense	(d) immenze
5.	(a) symetrical	(b) symmetrical	(c) symatrical	(d) symmatrical
6.	(a) privilige	(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)

Drill 3

No. of Questions: 100 **Time allotted : 5 min**

1. Sliders **travel**/(a)along a **thin** film/(b)of water **located**/(c)on the bottom of the **glaceir**/(d).
2. His **removal**/(a)from office is to be in **accordance**/(b)with **procedure**/(c)prescribed in Article 61 of the **Constitusion**/(d).
3. It's important **purpose** is to/(a)evolve high **standards**/(b)to **strengthen** the institution/(c)of Parliamentary **Democrasy**/(d).
4. After **assigning** duties/(a)and **grantting** authority/(b), one more **relationship**/(c)becomes **necessary**/(d).

5. **Behaviorol** range refers/(a)to a leader's normal range/(b)of **personality** and values **exhibited/**(c)in **leadership** roles/(d).
6. If the **pesticide**/(a)is highly **toxic**, this section must/(b)inform **physicians** of the proper/(c)treatment for **poitioning**/(d).
7. **Emergency** first aid/(a)**measures** must be stated on the label/(b)however, **antidotes** are not always in keeping/(c)with current medical **recomendations**/(d).
8. Although being **adaptable**/(a)as a leader is often **necessary**/(b), it also can be **chalenging**/(c)and **ultimately** push us to our limits/(d).
9. A **company** must never allow/(a)the **distribution** of high dividend/(b)to be funded by **borrowing** money/(c)and **worrsening** its debt-equity ratio/(d).
10. Metro in **Germany**/(a)is a **participant** in the 'Payback,'/(b)loyalty program **addministered**/(c)by the company **Loyalty** Partners/(d).
11. A number of **factors**/(a)help to **determine** the economic/(b)and **sporting** legacy/(c)of hosting an **Oilympic** Games/(d).
12. Hunting of all animals and the **destruction**/(a)of flora is **prohibitted** except in/(b)special **circumstances**, when the state government can/(c)approve the **granting** of a permit/(d).
13. The demand for the product is **variable**/(a)and is affected by temperature, **drougth**,/(b)cheaper **foreign** competition,/(c)**fashion**, among other things/(d).
14. Citrus fruits are not only **dellicious**/(a)and **refreshing** but also they provide/(b)**vitamins**, minerals/(c)and many other **substances**/(d).
15. High growth in Sector cannot be **brought** in/(a)by micro level **initiatives** alone/(b)without providing them necessary **infrastructure**/(c)and **loggistical** inputs/(d).
16. **Sophesticated** video games/(a)and other multimedia computer **entertainment/**(b)are increasingly using **television**/(c)and cinema film and **techniques**/(d).
17. 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).
18. 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. **Frigile** economic recovery in the US/(a)and Europe and **moderately/**(b)subdued **expectations** at home affected the growth/(c)of the **industrial** sector in the current Year/(d).
20. **Petroleum** products'/(a)**subsidaries** have also gone up/(b)in the recent years on **account**/(c)of high global prices of **crude** petroleum/(d).
21. The funding **cunstraints**/(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 **tigthened**/(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 CO_2 **emisions** occur,/(b)it is important to avoid small **depressions**/(c)and low areas that might be CO_2 traps/(d).
24. The **seriousness/**(a)**of** the **emerging** acute regional imbalances/(b)has not yet r**ecieved**/(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 **bugdetary** 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 **discriptions**/(c)are **subjected** to tax/(d).
28. Transfer risk focuses more **specifically/**(a)on a **borrower's** capacity/(b)to obtain the foreign exchange **necessary**/(c)to service its cross-border debt and other **contractal** obligations/(d).
29. Coal **gasiffication** 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 **Headquaters** 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 **stratigies**/(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 **platfrom**/(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)**Moniturin**g System/(b)to be expanded for better **tracking/**(c)and utilisation of **funds/**(d).
37. **Temparory** 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, **mesaured**/(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 **persistance** 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 **vulnreable** 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 **commencment**/(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 a**dminstration**/(c)and quicken the **clearance** of cargo/(d).
49. Any financial **stability** issue/(a)regarding banks in the **conglamerate**/(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 **acelerated**/(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 c**ontinued** stability/(d).
52. If the global situation **worsens**,/(a)the pressure for **stimulus** measures/(b)could again resurface and **protectitionist** 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 **duxterity** 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 **reccesion** 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 **Cinemotograph** 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 **surcharge**/(b)was **rivised** 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 **enligthened** 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 **decentrelized** 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 **fevourable** exchange rate, cheap credit,/(b)and **relatively** low wages/(c)which helped to gain **competitive** advantage/(d).
74. That apart, with regard to **frontieer** 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 **literatuer** 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,/(b)**humanity** stands amidst grave danger of **peerishing**/(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 **combostible**,/(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 **continants**/(d).
81. Major chemicals **undergo**/(a)several stages of **proccesing**/(b)to be **converted**/(c)into **downstream** chemicals/(d).
82. A good **transport** system/(a)performing in **logistices** 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 **abundence** 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 **unprecedanted** 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 **predaters**/(d).
86. He becomes **ubiquitous**/(a)all **pervasive**, sometimes sneaking/(b)even into **hermeticaly**/(c)sealed **chambers**/(d).
87. You **disengage** from/(a)the grandness of creation and **implode**/(b)into the holographic **illutions**/(c)humans have come to call **reality**/(d).
88. Experience shows that man values his **posessions**/(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 **contumination** considering that Maharastra/(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 **posioned** his mind/(c)against his **favorite** minster/(d).
91. He left the **bulk**/(a)of his **fortuen**, 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 **fantesy** 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 audeinces soak passively/(c)in the tepith bath of **nonsense**/(d).
95. A little **tarsier**-like/(a)**creature** began to use/(b)its hand and became **inquistive**;/(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 **bafling/**(c)form of tree **cancer**/(d).
97. In our **approach** to life,/(a)be it **pragmetic** 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 **cunsoming** 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 **inumerable** 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)								

SECTION 5

Logic-based English Language Tests

- Rearrangement of Jumbled Words in Sentences
- Rearrangement of Jumbled Sentences in Paragraphs
- Word Pairs Having Relationships
- Sentence Completion
- Word Utilization Problems

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Chapter 17

Rearrangement of Jumbled Words in Sentences

Format of the Questions

In addition to what you have learnt so far, there are certain other type of questions asked in competitive examinations, wherein the format generally varies and the knowledge of grammar, vocabulary, spellings etc. attained so far would be sufficient to help you tackle these questions. The following questions have been taken from the previous years' examination papers to familiarize you with the type and format of such questions:

Format 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) 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).

Example 1

In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining parts, labelled P, Q, R and S, are not in their proper order. Select from the answer choices provided, under each question, the combinations to make a meaningful and correct sentence:

1. (1) Freedom, which
   (P) in the sense
   (R) a modern woman enjoys
   (6) the rich and the poor women.
   (Q) that a wide gulf separates
   (S) is the restricted kind
   (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ (c) QPRS (d) SRQP
2. (1) The advantage of travelling
   (P) customs and manners is that
   (R) to different places and having
   (6) and our prejudices against them disappear.
   (Q) we learn to appreciate the good points of others
   (S) the opportunity of observing people's
   (a) QRSP (b) PQRS (c) RSPQ (d) SPQR
3. (1) There is a continuous demand
   (P) are formed to train humanity
   (R) in the art of settling their disputes
   (6) by peaceful negotiations.
   (Q) for destructive purposes and world organizations
   (S) to ban the application of science
   (a) SQPR (b) QSRP (c) PRSQ (d) RPQS
4. (1) The unfortunate person
   (P) of social contempt
   (R) who is unemployed, is
   (6) and a danger to the society.
   (Q) he is also the victim
   (S) not only the object of self-pity
   (a) PQSR (b) SRPQ (c) RSQP (d) SPRQ

5. (1) In every country, children
   (P) regarding their proper development because
   (R) are given good education and
   (6) upon this impressionable period of their lives.
   (Q) great care is taken
   (S) what they become depends
   (a) QSRP (b) SPQR (c) PRSQ (d) RQPS

Answers 1. (b) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

Format 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
   (R) for itself most of the things it
   (Q) a time when each family
   (S) actually produced
   (a) QRSP (b) RQPS (c) RSPQ (d) QSRP
2. We have to
   (P) as we see it
   (R) there is falsehood and darkness
   (Q) speak the truth
   (S) even if all around us
   (a) RQSP (b) QRPS (c) RSQP (d) QPSR
3. The majestic mahogany table
   (P) belongs to an old prince
   (R) who is now impoverished
   (Q) which had one leg missing
   (S) but not without some pride
   (a) PQSR (b) QRSP (c) PRSQ (d) QPRS
4. By this time
   (P) at the railway station
   (R) reports of violence were flooding in
   (Q) reported mass looking
   (S) while police dispatches
   (a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) SQRP (d) RSQP
5. It would
   (P) appear from the statement
   (R) in dealing with the strike
   (Q) about the policy of the management
   (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)

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout

In the following questions, sentences have been divided into six parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 6 and the remaining four parts are named P, Q, R and S. While parts 1 and 6 are in order, the remaining parts are jumbled. Rearrange the parts P, Q, R and S to form meaningful sentences. Use the remaining parts, 1 and 6, as the beginning and end of the sentence, respectively:

1. (P) by an emperor named Shah jahan
   (R) in memory of his wife Mumtaz mahal
   (Q) the taj mahal is a
   (S) beautiful monument built in 1631
   (a) PQRS (b) QSPR (c) QSRP (d) QPRS (e) PQRS
2. (P) the banks of the river Yamuna
   (R) a snake charmer is a
   (Q) person who moves
   (S) the streets with different types of
   (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 corporate
   (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, 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) QSRP (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
12. (P) is viable or successful (Q) that a company
    (R) the purpose of advertising (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 to5 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 ecologist 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 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 (Q) has focused on the capabilities
(R) Recent research on brain development (S) of young children development
(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) QRSP (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) for 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) 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 conditions (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)											

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill

No. of Questions : 10 **Time allotted : 7 min**

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)

Chapter 18

Rearrangement of Jumbled Sentences in Paragraphs

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

Like rearranging jumbled up words in a sentence, there may also be questions on rearranging jumbled up sentences of a given paragraph such that a meaningful paragraph is formed.

Format I

Construction of a coherent paragraph:

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) In the west, Allied Forces had fought their way through southern Italy as far as Rome.
   (B) In June 1944, Germany's military position in World War II appeared hopeless.
   (C) In Britain, the task of amassing men and materials for the liberation of northern Europe had been completed.
   (D) The Red Army was poised to drive the Nazis back through Poland.
   (E) The situation on the eastern front was catastrophic.
   (1) EDACB (2) BEDAC (3) BDECA (4) CEDAB
2. (A) He felt justified in bypassing the Congress altogether on a variety of moves.
   (B) At times, he was fighting the entire Congress.
   (C) Bush felt he had a mission to restore power to the presidency.
   (D) Bush was not fighting just the democrats.
   (E) Representative democracy is a messy business, and a CEO of the White House does not like a legislature of second guessers and time wasters.
   (1) CAEDB (2) DBAEC (3) CEADB (4) ECDBA
3. (A) The two neighbours never fought with each other.
   (B) Fights involving three male fiddler crabs have been recorded, but the status of the participants was unknown.
   (C) They pushed or grappled only with the intruder.
   (D) We recorded 17 cases in which a resident who was fighting an intruder was joined by an immediate neighbour, an ally.
   (E) We, therefore, tracked 268 intruder males until we saw them fighting a resident male.
   (1) BEDAC (2) DEBAC (3) BDCAE (4) BCEDA
4. (A) Experts such as Larry Burns, head of research at GM, reckon that only such a full hearted leap will allow the world to cope with the mass motorization that will one day come to China or India.
   (B) But once hydrogen is being produced from business or extracted from underground coal or made from water, using

nuclear or renewable electricity, the way will be open for a huge reduction in carbon emissions from the whole system.

(C) In theory, once all the bugs have been sorted out, fuel cells should deliver better total fuel economy than any existing engines.

(D) That is twice as good as the internal combustion engine, but only five per cent better than a diesel hybrid.

(E) Allowing for the resources needed to extract hydrogen from hydrocarbon oil, coal or gas, the fuel cell has an efficiency of 30 per cent.

(1) CEDBA (2) CEBDA (3) AEDBC (4) 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 hurried 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.

Format II

In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are in order and numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R, and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order, 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 contended, 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 her place.
R. She said to him, "The doctor says that I can get well only if I can eat 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. (b) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (b)

Format III

Rearrange the following seven sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) But all three have one focus—individual performance improvement.
(B) The importance of each component will vary from organization to organization, according to the complexity of the operations.
(C) They are individual development, career development and organizational development.
(D) Since individual performance improvement is at the heart of the HRD programme, HRD can be described as the area of congruence among the three components.
(E) There are three fundamental component areas of human resource development.
(F) It will also vary according to the criticality of human resources to organizational efficiency and organization's commitment to improve human resources.

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

Answers 1. (2) 2. (3) 3. (5) 4. (2)

Accuracy Building Zone (ABZ)

Workout 1

The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labeled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a *coherent paragraph*.

1. (A) Futures' exchange has a division or subsidiary called a clearing house that performs the specific responsibilities of paying and collecting daily gains and losses as well as guaranteeing performance of one party to other.
   (B) A futures contract is an agreement between two parties, to buy or sell an asset at a certain time in the future at a certain price, but unlike forward contracts, the futures contracts are standardized and exchange traded. To facilitate liquidity in the futures contracts, the exchange specifies certain standard quantity and quality of the underlying instrument that can be delivered, and a standard time for such a settlement.
   (C) Futures contract is a standardized transaction taking place on the futures exchange. Futures market was designed to solve the problems that exist in forward market.
   (D) A futures' contract can be offset prior to maturity by entering into an equal and opposite transaction. More than 99% of futures transactions are offset this way
   (a) 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) DCAB
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 rates 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 & 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, 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), and 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 sedimentary.
(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 has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirements of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner.
(C) It was, therefore, felt necessary to revisit the existing KCC Scheme to make it truly simple and hassle free for both the farmers and bankers.
(D) Recommendations of various Committees appointed by GOI and studies conducted by NABARD also corroborate this fact.
(a) BCDA (b) CDAB (c) ACDB (d) DABC

17. (A) Understanding these co-benefits has become important in seeking cost effective air pollution reduction strategies.
(B) Another possible option is switching the fuels that are used by power plants. For instance, burning natural gas creates much less SO_2 than burning coal.

(C) There are several options for reducing SO_2 emissions, including using coal containing less sulfur, washing the coal, and using devices called scrubbers to chemically remove the SO_2 from the gases leaving the smokestack.
(D) Besides these, there are certain other approaches that would also have additional benefits of reducing other pollutants such as mercury and carbon dioxide.
(a) BADC (b) ABCD (c) CBDA (d) DCAB

18. (A) The global location of automotive production, including that by Japanese companies, has become increasingly dispersed in recent years. Indeed, even as the collapse in the 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) BADC (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) CDBA (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) BACD

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 networks 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) DABC (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) SPRQ (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 portable 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 monitory 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) DBCA

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) PSQR (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) The moisture classifications in Thornthwaite's system are based on this index and the lower the index is, the drier an area is. One of the more popular of these is the climatologist and geographer C.W. Thornthwaite's system.
(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) DBAC (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.** (c)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (c)
25. (a)	**26.** (d)	**27.** (b)	**28.** (c)	**29.** (d)	**30.** (b)	**31.** (d)	**32.** (d)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (c)	**36.** (b)
37. (a)	**38.** (a)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (d)	**41.** (a)	**42.** (a)	**43.** (d)	**44.** (d)	**45.** (c)	**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) CBAD (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 CO_2 and methane are released into the atmosphere, a shield forms around our Earth, trapping heat inside of our planet and therefore creating a general warming effect.

(B) As air temperatures rise, water becomes less dense and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below. 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 who 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. According to a recent NASA study, phytoplankton is more likely to thrive in cooler oceans.

(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) ACDB (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) BCAD (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 on 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) QRSP

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 Botanical Survey of India (BSI), Kolkata.

(R) The vascular flora, which forms the conspicuous vegetation cover, comprises 15,000 species.
(S) The flora of the country is being studied by BSI 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 Constitution 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 concerences, arranging presentations, organizing lecture series and producing documentary films.
(B) Through its regular publications, "Management in Government-a Quarterly Journal" and "Civil Service News-a Monthly News letter" 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) BCDA (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 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) CADB (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) ACDB

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 provision 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 or 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, the Central Government shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of 3 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) BCAD (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) BDAC (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 is constructive but which 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 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 also 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), but also in chains of other retailers, such as Apollo Optik (optician) and Goertz (shoes).
(D) Nonetheless, they are still included here, since they can be combined with some of the other technologies and they constitute a major basis for targeting promotions
(6) In September 2004, Payback had issued as many as 28.3 million cards to consumers in Germany (the chapter by Reinartz in this book provides more information on the design of loyalty programs).
(A) ADBC (b) ABCD (c) BDCA (d) DCBA (e)BCDA

29. (1) The pace of change during the last decade has been unprecedented, and the speed of change in this new millennium is per-haps 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.
(P) Authority includes the right to take decision, right to issue orders and the right to take action if orders are not carried out.
(Q) 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.
(R) 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.
(S) A Otherwise, he will not be able to do the work.
(6) No person should be given any authority unless certain duties have been assigned to him. Authority should always follow responsibility.
(a) CDBA (b) ABDC (c) ABCD (d) DCBA (e) 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 Franceuntil 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 in1888 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 then 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.** (d) **7.** (c) **8.** (a) **9.** (b) **10.** (e) **11.** (d) **12.** (a)
13. (e) **14.** (c) **15.** (b) **16.** (d) **17.** (a) **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.** (e) **36.** (c)
37. (e)

Workout 3

Rearrange the following five sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

Passage 1

(A) One evidence of this is that many highly intelligent people are very low on creativity.
(B) In other words they may find replicating a process very easy but creating a process difficult.
(C) But it is unfortunate that in many organizations these replicates are rated high and promoted over creators.
(D) Intelligence and creativity are two different things.
(E) They may understand the things very fast but are poor if any new thing is to be developed.

1. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
2. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
3. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
4. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
5. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
   (a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

Passage 2

(A) The percentage of population below poverty line has been decreasing.
(B) Therefore, it is a welcome sign, but we must guard against our escalating rate of population growth.
(C) Poverty alleviation is one of the most significant programmes.
(D) Although this change is slow and gradual, it appears to be consistent.
(E) The extent of success of this programme can be sensed when we study the proportion of people below poverty line.

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 SIXTH (LAST) 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) 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 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.

21. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
(a) C (b) F (c) B (d) D (e) A

22. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) F (b) C (c) D (d) B (e) A

23. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
(a) D (b) E (c) F (d) B (e) C

24. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
(a) D (b) E (c) F (d) B (e) C

Passage 6

(A) They collected plants, counted birds and photographed the terrain and the fauna and made their recommendations.
(B) In spring of 1963, and alarmed 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.

25. Which of the following should be the FIFTH in the paragraph?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

26. Which of the following should be the FIRST in the paragraph?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

27. Which of the following should be the LAST in the paragraph?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

28. Which of the following should be the SECOND in the paragraph?
(a) F (b) E (c) D (d) C (e) B

29. Which of the following should be the FOURTH in the paragraph?
(a) F (b) E (c) D (d) C (e) B

Passage 7

(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 can be contested by anybody.
(F) People would be deprived of the probable benefit accrued from the services of such people.
(G) There are no eligibility requirements of formal education and upper age limit stipulated in their Constitution.

30. Which sentence should be the FOURTH in the paragraph?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

31. Which sentence should be the LAST in the paragraph?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

32. Which sentence should be the FIRST in the paragraph?
(a) G (b) F (c) E (d) D (e) C

33. Which sentence should be the SECOND in the paragraph?
(a) G (b) F (c) E (d) D (e) C

34. Which sentence should be the THIRD in the paragraph?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

Answers

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (e)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (e)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (e)	11. (c)	12. (a)
13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (b)	16. (e)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (d)	21. (b)	22. (e)	23. (a)	24. (c)
25. (e)	26. (d)	27. (b)	28. (c)	29. (a)	30. (a)	31. (d)	32. (c)	33. (c)	34. (a)		

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions: 13 **Time allotted: 10 min**

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) BDAC

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 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, 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 developing world so as to avoid the magnitude of potential of problem as faced by industrialized world.
   (D) 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 CO_2 emissions, but will only achieve zero net CO_2 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%/yr.
   (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 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 was 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)

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 14 **Time allotted: 9 min**

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?
   (1) C (2) E (3) F (4) G (5) B
8. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence in the passage?
   (1) F (2) G (3) D (4) C (5) H
9. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence in the passage?
   (1) C (2) A (3) F (4) G (5) E
10. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence in the passage?
    (1) A (2) D (3) F (4) B (5) H
11. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence in the passage?
    (1) F (2) C (3) E (4) D (5) A
12. Which of the following will be the SEVENTH sentence in the passage?
    (1) D (2) B (3) H (4) A (5) C

Passage 10

(A) They collected plants, counted birds and photographed the terrain and the fauna and made their recommendations.
(B) In spring of 1963, an alarmed 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 known experts in conservation, botany, ornithology, etc. went to Jordan.

13. Which of the following should be the FIFTH in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
14. Which of the following should be the FIRST in the paragraph?
    (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Answers

1. (c) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (a) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (e) 10. (b) 11. (a) 12. (c) 13. (e) 14. (d)

CHAPTER 19

Word Pairs Having Relationships

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

Simple vocabulary questions consist of finding similar meanings (Synonyms) or opposites (Antonyms) of a word. However, sometimes the questions are made a bit complex and difficult when you have to find out, not only the meaning/opposite but also pair up the 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 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 'acrid' 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 'asnine' and 'ridiculous' are nearly similar in meaning, that is idiotic or foolish.

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout

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) Enhemerise
    (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) Prolixity (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. (1)	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)								

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill

1. (A) Affected (B) Desolate (C) Anxious (D) Lonely
(1) B-D (2) B-C (3) A-C (4) A-D (5) C-D
2. (A) Disruption (B) Largesse (C) Affection (D) Meanness
(1) B-D (2) C-D (3) B-C (4) A-C (5) A-B

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

Chapter 20

Sentence Completion

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

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 I

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four choices to complete the sentence:

1. Gandhiji was a humble man known for his ____.
   (a) sweetness (b) pleasantness (c) modesty (d) kindness
2. The accused _____ having made any statement.
   (a) rejected (b) denied (c) refused (d) declined
3. If I _____ you, I would have told him the truth.
   (a) am (b) were (c) was (d) and
4. -The father divided his property among his sons lest they _____ quarrel afterwards.
   (a) should (b) may (c) would (d) might
5. Indians need sincere leaders, not people of _____ integrity.
   (a) doubting (b) doubtful (c) doubtless (d) double

Answers 1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (b)

Format II

Sometimes, sentences with two blanks are given and two sets of words have to be selected from the answer choices to complete the sentence.

1. Although he had shown himself to be _____ in the most dangerous of situations in both war and peace, he revealed himself as _____ in the social atmosphere of the female-dominated drawing room.
   (a) reliable/self-assured (b) interpid/craven (c) calm/cavalier (d) None of these
2. The opposition had _____ such strong arguments against his position on the sugar muddle, that even his most loyal adherents deserted him, and he was forced to _____.
   (a) fabricated/resist (b) marshalled /acquiesce (c) tendered /concentrate (d) tendered /resignation

3. Economic goods are those goods which are _____ in quantity as compared to _____ demand.
   (a) expensive/it (b) limited/ their (c) stable/its (d) available/ those
4. Lockout is the closure of a factory by _____ when there is labour dispute and fear _____ damage to machinery and property.
   (a) employees/for (b) employer/in (c) government/with (d) employer/of
5. The rebels of the LTTE _____ outright an invitation by the Sri Lankan Prime Minister, to send _____ proposals to end the decade old-ethnic conflict.
   (a) have/their (b) rejected/ for (c) rejected/their (d) accepted/her

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

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with prepositions. Four alternative sets are suggested, for each question. Choose the correct preposition or set of prepositions as demanded by the question.

1. The medium and long term goals will be to continue this process to _____ the pace of demographic transition and achieve population stabilization by 2045.
   (a) Advance (b) Expend (c) Accelerate (d) Diverse
2. The functions of Parliament are not only _____in nature, but considerable in volume.
   (a) differently (b) varied (c) variable (d) magnitude
3. Plantation crops _____a large group of crops.
   (a) declare (b) substitute (c) make (d) constitute
4. _____, translation training courses of 3 months were being conducted at the Headquarters in New Delhi.
   (a) Surprisingly (b) Suddenly (c) Somehow (d) Initially
5. India is the largest _____of mango, banana, cheeku and acid lime.
   (a) discoverer (b) manufacturer (c) executor (d) exporter
6. Increases in sales by several hundred percent are not_____.
   (a) unusual (b) incredible (c) outstanding (d) astonishing
7. Reduction in excise duties was a key _____of the fiscal stimulus package announced in the wake of the global financial and economic crisis and its impact on the economy.
   (a) inherent (b) basic (c) fundamental (d) component
8. Among manufactured exports, engineering goods, gems and jewellery, and chemicals and related products registered high growth, while textiles export growth was_____.
   (a) moderate (b) reserved (c) extreme (d) excessive
9. In last year's economic survey, the weaknesses _____to availability and quality of services data ware 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 on 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.

1. I am reading a book these days that beautifully _____
(a) described the Banyan Tree—the National tree of India
(b) describe a Banyan Tree—the National tree of India

(c) give a description of the Banyan Tree—the National tree of India
(d) describes the Banyan Tree—the National tree of India

2. Under the reverse repo operation, the RBI borrows money from the banks, _____
(a) draining liquidity out from the system (b) drains liquid out of the system
(c) so as the liquidity is drained off the system (d) draining the liquidity amidst the system

3. By 2009, less than half of the passenger car production by the largest six Japanese producers _____ in Japan.
(a) was undertaken (b) had been operated (c) were pursued (d) was executed

4. Over 90 per cent of coal is _____the electricity sector.
(a) won by (b) earmarked by (c) consumed by (d) retained on

5. _____can arise out of Off-market Trades or Market Trades.
(a) Registrations (b) Alterations (c) Allocation (d) Transfers

6. The burger giant _____its year-end store count in a newspaper article last month.
(a) confessed (b) disclosed (c) retaliated (d) engaged

7. The doctor advised him to include mango in his diet, _____ of Vitamins A, C and D.
(a) that is adequate (b) that provided him (c) which is richly supplied (d) which is a rich source

8. At a very young age, he _____as a mining engineer.
(a) activated his life (b) arrived at his destiny (c) began his career (d) train himself

9. Money _____ consists of coins, paper money and bank deposits that can be withdrawn.
(a) as an advance (b) as it implies (c) as a means of salary (d) as a means of payment

10. The first shipment to Australia is of 500 units of the cars and the total car exports to Australia are _____to be in the range of 15,000 per annum.
(a) detailed (b) expected (c) ascertain (d) approximated

11. Major chemicals undergo several stages of processing _____into downstream chemicals.
(a) to renovate (b) to be improved (c) so as to be adapted (d) to be converted

12. In an effort to bring the problem under control, the Indian Government has recently _____for prevention of pollution of the Ganges.
(a) disciplined a way out (b) supervised an act (c) dominate the action (d) drawn up an action plan

13. The company is ranked as the world's fourth largest two and three wheeler manufacturer and is a brand well known _____
(a) across several countries in the world (b) positioned among the various countries
(c) acceptable over the globe (d) working around the world

14. A good transport system performing in logistic activities brings benefits not only to service quality_____.
(a) alone to company's competition (b) but also to the competitive company
(c) and also to company competitiveness (d) but also to company competitiveness

15. In pursuance of the _____in the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985, the Administrative Tribunals set-up under it exercise original jurisdiction in respect of service matters of employees covered by it.
(a) conditions entertained (b) provision contained (c) requirements list (d) provisions adjusted

16. When a person is given certain duties to perform, he must be _____
(a) given necessary authority also (b) enforced with law as well
(c) assigned necessary duties (d) able to realize the law

17. _____ 1000 species of fish have been identified.
(a) As many as (b) As many (c) As much as (d) Much as

18. Not until a monkey is several years old _____ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
(a) it begins (b) does it begin (c) and begin (d) beginning

19. _____ is necessary for the development of strong bones and teeth.
(a) It is calcium (b) That calcium (c) Calcium (d) Alongwith calcium

20. Almost everyone fails _____ on the first try.
(a) in passing his driver's test (b) to pass his driver's test
(c) to have passed his driver's test (d) passing his driver's test

21. Spielburg is going to be nominated to receive the Academy Award for the best director, _____?
(a) won't he (b) didn't he (c) doesn't he (d) isn't he

22. _____ to watch football everyday ?
(a) Do people in your country like (b) People in your country like
(c) May people in your country like (d) Have people in your country like

23. The Ford Theater where Lincoln was shot _____.
(a) must restore (b) must be restoring
(c) must have been restored (d) must restored

24. The speaker is _____.
(a) very well acquainted with the subject
(b) recognized as an authority who knows, a great deal in terms of the subject
(c) someone who knows well enough about the subject which he has undertaken to do the speaking
(d) a person who has close awareness of the subject that he speaks about so much

25. After seeing the movie "The Day of the Jackal", _____.
(a) the book was read by many people (b) the book made many people want to read it
(c) many people wanted to read the book (d) the reading of the book interested many people

26. _____ the formation of the sun, the planets, and other stars begin with the condensation of an interstellar cloud.
(a) Except that (b) Accepted that (c) It is accepted that (d) That is accepted

27. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to _____.
(a) the driving of a car (b) when you drive a car (c) driving a car (d) when driving a car

28. Fast-food restaurants have become popular because many working people want _____.
(a) to eat quickly and cheaply (b) eating quickly and cheaply
(c) eat quickly and cheaply (d) the eat quickly and cheaply

29. Although the weather in Kodaikanal is not _____ to have a year round tourist season, it has become a favourite summer resort.
(a) goodly enough (b) good enough (c) good as enough (d) enough good

30. Although most adopted children want the right to know who their natural parents are, some who have found them wish that they _____ the experience of meeting.
(a) hadn't (b) didn't have had (c) hadn't had (d) hadn't have

31. The consumer price index lists _____.
(a) how a much cost every scooter (b) how much does every car cost
(c) how much every car costs (d) how much are every car cost

32. Canada does not require that US citizens obtain passports to enter the country, and _____.
(a) Mexico does neither (b) Mexico doesn't either (c) neither Mexico does (d) either does Mexico

33. As soon as _____ with an 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 meaningfully complete.

1. In India, particularly considering the prevalent differences between _____and tariffs, alternate schemes for rural electrification are unlikely to succeed unless the resultant tariffs are perceived to be _____.
(a) people…….better (b) industry…….cheaper
(c) subsidiaries……manageable (d) costs……..reasonable
2. _____in India has been the _____ of Small and Marginal Farmers.
(a) Systems…….outcome (b) Water……tenure (c) Agriculture…….preserve
(d) Fertilizers……possessed (e) Farmers…….future
3. _____keep the environment clean, by_____ on animal carcasses.
(a) Birds……eating (b) Animals…….feeding (c) Fish…….gulping
(d) Vultures…….scavenging (e) Machines……..encroach
4. The researcher had been …… for some information when suddenly he …….that he had noted down some of the facts in his diary.
(a) aspiring…..responded (b) hunting ….realized (c) looking……enquired
(d) levelled……suggested (e) generating…….remembered
5. Power to…….the constitution ……..in Parliament.
(a) change…….rests (b) amend……..vests (c) read…….directs
(d) revise……rests (e) recommend…….vest
6. A wet coal feed requires more oxygen _____ and faces a loss in _____ from the evaporation of water.
(a) consumed……deficient (b) burning…….using (c) use……efficient
(d) consumption…….efficiency (e) deficiency……efficiency
7. The _____has shifted…….. producer to customer.
(a) limitation…..by (b) capability……with (c) costly….via
(d) power….from (e) energy……..by
8. _____ have been an integral part of all successful rural electrification programmes …… the world ranging from developed countries like the USA to developing countries in Latin America and Asia.
(a) Money……besides (b) Subsidies….across (c) Votes….through
(d) Currency……with (e) Coins……..about
9. The series of……..banknotes are…….. by the Reserve Bank of India as legal tender.
(a) arranged…..organized (b) constitutional…..issued (c) promise…..organized
(d) Mahatma Gandhi….issued (e) developed……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…..evaporate
(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) uniformally …… 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. Unless new reserves are found soon, 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.
(a) consumed …… completed (b) depleted …… exhausted (c) reduced …… argument
(d) burnt …… destroyed (e) utilised …… perished

28. If you are …… you tend to respond to stressful situations, in a calm, secure, steady and …… way.
(a) resilient …… rational (b) obdurate …… manageable (c) propitious …… stable
(d) delectable …… flexible (e) supportive …… positive

29. Management can be defined as the process of …… organisational goals by working with and through human and non-human resources to …… improve value added to the world.
(a) getting …… deliberately (b) managing …… purposefully (c) targeting …… critically
(d) realising …… dialectically (e) reaching …… continuously

30. If you are an introvert, you …… to prefer working alone and if possible, will …… towards projects where you can work by yourself or with as few people as possible.
(a) like …… depart (b) advocate …… move (c) tend …… gravitate
(d) express …… attract (e) feel …… follow

31. Despite …… knowledgeable, he remained …… all through.
(a) having …… ignorant (b) of …… doubtful (c) owing …… through
(d) having …… enriched (e) being …… poor

32. He used to …… the point that victory in any field needs …… courage.
(a) emphasize …… little (b) stress …… exemplary (c) refute …… no
(d) dismiss …… formidable (e) distract …… enormous

33. We will call off the agitation if the Chairman gives an …… that there will be no …… of workers.
(a) linking …… harrassment (b) assurance …… need (c) explanation …… demand
(d) opportunity …… place (e) undertaking …… retrenchment

34. It is a noble quality to …… the good and …… the bad.
(a) retain …… preserve (b) imitate …… pretend (c) appreciate …… condemn
(d) criticize …… ape (e) ignore …… eliminate

35. Using …… designs to …… the importance of others is not an healthy act.
(a) nefarious …… undermine (b) architectural …… elevate (c) fictitious …… enhance
(d) brittle …… activate (e) proper …… shrink

36. The so-called civilised human race has …… and ill-treated small and large animals in an attempt to prove its ……
(a) abused …… supremacy (b) misuse …… power (c) cruelty …… altruism
(d) advocated …… worthlessness (e) beaten …… generosity

37. With large classes, it is difficult for teachers to …… regular essay type questions for homework because …… long answers would take too much time.
(a) consider …… writing (b) revalue …… concise (c) pursue …… feeling
(d) handling …… weighing (e) evaluate …… marking

38. India's …… over the past half century since independence has been unique and …… in many ways.
(a) thinking …… feeling (b) development …… commendable
(c) victory …… celebrating (d) crash …… overbearing (e) regress …… praiseworthy

39. Despite being the …… partner in the relationship, the franchiser doesn't always have all the …… .
(a) sincere …… limitations (b) vulnerable …… powers (c) active …… losses
(d) dominant …… advantages (e) authoritative …… legalities

40. Ours is a democracy and any …… or use of force is out of question. Methods of …… and education are best suited to a democratic regime.
(a) attempt …… coercion (b) compulsion …… persuasion
(c) judgement …… prayer (d) inhuman …… apprehension (e) implied …… technology

Answers

1. (e)	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. (a)	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)								

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No. of Questions : 19 **Time allotted : 12 min**

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

1. As air temperatures rise, water becomes less _____and separates from a nutrient-filled cold layer below.
   (a) dense (b) crowed (c) loaded (d) rushed
2. Algae, a plant that _____food for other marine life through photosynthesis, is vanishing due to ocean warming.
   (a) organize (b) construct (c) produce (d) create
3. For some time, those in geographic circles have debated whether there are four or five oceans on_____.
   (a) universe (b) earth (c) surface (d) sphere
4. As tiny air bubbles are eventually forced out by the increasing pressure the glacier appears_____, a sign of highly dense, airless ice.
   (a) crowded (b) abrasive (c) improved (d) blue
5. In the state emblem, _____ by the Government of India on 26 January 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view.
   (a) confirmed (b) followed (c) selected (d) adopted
6. No person should be given any authority unless certain duties have been _____to him. Authority should always follow responsibility.
   (a) placed (b) assigned (c) declared (d) devoted
7. Accountability is always_____.
   (a) straight (b) horizontal (c) downward (d) upward
8. Mango **(***Manigifera indica***)** is the_____ fruit of India.
   (a) National (b) public (c) domestic (d) general
9. A study by the Chicago Federal Reserve found that "every exchange interviewed had experienced one or more errant algorithms" and _____ "limits on the number of orders that can be sent to an exchange within a specified period of time."
   (a) estimated (b) recommended (c) announced (d) asked
10. Fashions have always _____creation of demand in this industry, especially after the rise of retailers; control of the commodity chain.
    (a) influenced (b) estimated (c) permitted (d) sophisticated
11. An _____was made to use data series for sales and production that would capture all vehicles with four wheels or more used as "passenger cars" in each of the countries.
    (a) attack (b) intention (c) objective (d) attempt
12. People need the _____that a health care provider has the required professional competence and is bound by an enforceable professional code to act strictly in good faith and in the interest of the patient.
    (a) statement (b) assurance (c) service (d) bond
13. In 2015 our company plans to add 10 new markets with Australia being the latest _____to the list.
    (a) competition (b) plan (c) entrant (d) system

14. There is some evidence consistent with the view that some form of switching may have been _____in the United States and Europe in the second quarter this year.
(a) occurring (b) obtaining (c) appearing (d) arising

15. _____there have been significant ore resources, India's gold production has shown a decline over the years.
(a) Whereas (b) Despite (c) Nevertheless (d) Although

16. A company must never allow the _____of high dividend to be funded by borrowing money and worsening its debt-equity ratio.
(a) handling (b) administration (c) distribution (d) composition

17. The rate _____by the RBI to aid this process of liquidity injection is termed as the repo rate.
(a) merged (b) stimulated (c) boost (d) charged

18. The _____of Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985 opened a new chapter in the sphere of administering justice to the aggrieved government servants.
(a) commitment (b) role (c) confident (d) enactment

19. Banks need to take into _____various behavioral and motivational attributes of potential consumers for a financial inclusion strategy to succeed.
(a) registration (b) allotment (c) account (d) authorization

Answers

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (d) 6. (b) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (b)
13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (d) 19. (c)

Drill 2

No. of Questions: 16 **Time allotted : 10 min**

Pick out the most effective pair of words from the given pair of words to make the sentences meaningfully complete.

1. The … manner of the officer …… all his fears.
(a) haughty …… aggravated (b) officious …… levelled (c) amiable …… concentrated
(d) fickle …… reduced (e) genial …… dispelled
2. To ... his arguments, he… several references.
(a) vindicate …… refer (b) press …… announced (c) substantiate …… cited
(d) reveal …… declared (e) clarify …… averted
3. As censorship was …… people were …… the furious battle being fought.
(a) clammed …… oblivious of (b) revoked …… indifferent to
(c) imposed …… unaware of (d) dispelled …… ignorant of
(e) levelled …… unmindful of
4. He was … by letter that he had … selected.
(a) informed …… been (b) told …… not (c) stated …… finally
(d) offered …… been (e) communicated …… not
5. Giving unfair …… to one's relatives in the matter of appointments and such other benefits is …… .
(a) punishment …… parochialism (b) advantage …… nepotism (c) benefits …… pragmatism
(d) preferences …… chauvinism (e) leverage …… communalism
6. The Vidhan Sabha voted to …… the ban …… drinking.
(a) invoke …… for (b) revoke …… of (c) prohibit …… prevented
(d) repeal …… on (e) refrain …… from
7. Our army is …… …… the border of the neighbouring country.
(a) posted …… with (b) accumulated …… for (c) assembled …… at
(d) deployed …… along (e) fighting …… on
8. The teacher …… his students …… being late to school.
(a) shouted …… at (b) reprimanded … for (c) reminded …… with
(d) narrated … of (e) taught …… for

9. The dimensions of the …… are known and the solution is …… on.
   (a) problem …… agreed (b) theory …… dealt (c) measures …… decided
   (d) risks …… tempered (e) danger …… looked
10. There is so much …… between the two sisters that it is …… to know one from the other.
   (a) resemblance …… difficult (b) identity …… impossible
   (c) equality …… easy (d) disparity …… undesirable
   (e) similarity …… obvious
11. With this realization, the people suddenly found themselves left with _____ moral values and little ethical _____.
   (a) obsolete … perspective (b) established … grasp (c) protentous … insinuation
   (d) extreme … judgement
12. These avant 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)

CHAPTER 21

Word Utilization Problems

FORMAT OF THE QUESTIONS

In another type of verbal question, you will find four or five sentences in each question, followed by four choices of alternative words. You have to determine which word among the choices provided fits in the maximum number of sentences in the blank space provided in each sentence.

Format I

In each of the following sentences there is a blank space, followed by four choices of words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). You have to determine which of these words fits well in all, or the maximum number of, sentences. If none of these words fit well, mark your answer (e), that is none of these.

1. (i) The magazine is _____ to be released throughout India on November 14, 1996.
   (ii) The first batch of computerised designed pullovers are _____ to be released before Diwali.
   (iii) It is _____ to go into production by the first quarter of the current year.
   (iv) This advertisement is _____ to be released in all newspapers.
   (a) prescribed (b) slated (c) booked (d) ready (e) none of these

Answer

1. (d)

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

1. The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1989 has
   (i) _____ the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly elections.
   (ii) In the present cola-war, the consumer has gained on account of the_____ rates of aerated water.
   (iii) On account of our power-cut during the summer months this year, our average daily production of paper has _____ by almost ten per cent.
   (iv) The mill has _____ the overhead expenses.
   (a) reduced (b) induced (c) compelled (d) forced (e) none of these
2. (i) The Chief Minister is the leader of the party that commands a _____ in the House.
   (ii) Every major problem in the organisation should be decided on the _____ opinion of all the senior management staff.
   (iii) As neither party has won the _____, a coalition government is the only alternative.
   (iv) A _____ of the employees are in favour of this move.
   (a) respect (b) support (c) majority (d) consensus (e) none of these

3. (i) To _____ proclamation of emergency by the President, the phrase 'armed rebellion', in the Article 39 of the Constitution, has been replaced by 'internal disturbances'.
   (ii) This secondary roller is to _____ movement of wet paper on the dryer rollers.
   (iii) It will _____ quick settlement of the problem if our Chairman also participates in the first meeting.
   (iv) This could _____ production activities to our satisfaction.
   (a) enhance (b) increase (c) facilitate (d) good (e) none of these
4. (i) The Bill _____ reduction in electoral expenses.
   (ii) The plan _____ ten per cent growth in production.
   (iii) The budget for the current year _____ more or less double turn-over than that of last year.
   (iv) The company _____ a good production due to better prospects of sugarcane production.
   (a) envisages (b) seeks (c) rated (d) increased (e) none of these
5. (i) Computers are …… to modern infrastructure.
   (ii) This is a …… law of universe.
   (iii) The …… revolution in human values that has occurred in the recent times.
   (iv) The new Harry Potter book has underwent …… changes.
   (a) tremendous (b) important (c) major (d) fundamental
6. (i) One …… after another delayed the project.
   (ii) The company in 1998 faced a lason ……
   (iii) I went to a lot of ……
   (iv) He got several girls in ……
   (a) project (b) trouble (c) obstacle (d) hindrance
7. (i) The theatre was her first ……
   (ii) Their …… left them indifferent to their surroundings.
   (iii) It was 40 ……
   (iv) He has a very complicated …… life.
   (a) experience (b) love (c) done (d) personal
8. (i) They awaited …… of the outcome.
   (ii) We watch the 9 o'clock …… every night.
   (iii) It was …… to me.
   (iv) The …… of my accident was greatly exaggerated.
   (a) sought (b) told (c) news (d) fundamental
9. (i) We …… the room with an electric heater.
   (ii) The hostess …… lunch for all the guests.
   (iii) The will …… that each child should rfeceive 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 beliefts.
   (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 advertizements …… millions.
   (a) reach (b) over (c) arrive (d) spoil
12. (i) I cannot ..... the dogma of this church.
   (ii) Please …… my present.
   (iii) People did not …… atonal music at that time.
   (iv) I shall have to …… these unpleasant working conditions.
   (a) forget (b) accept (c) repeat (d) buy
13. (i) Can you …… me with a rental car.
   (ii) This hotel can …… 250 guests.

(iii) The scientists had to …… the new results with the existing theories.
(iv) We are ready to …… more students only for one more week.
(a) lend (b) accept (c) entertain (d) accommodate

14. (i) It differs in that ……
(ii) She lost all …… for him.
(iii) He went to the law school out of ……. for his father's wishes.
(iv) I …… his judgement.
(a) respect (b) reward (c) account (d) concern

15. (i) Himalaya is the …… of the Ganges.
(ii) The reporter had a valid …… for the story.
(iii) He spent hours looking for the …… of that question.
(iv) The strategy is to …… supplies from smaller companies.
(a) look (b) mother (c) start (d) source

16. (i) Black people were often …… by country clubs.
(ii) I …… the idea of starting a war.
(iii) The journal …… the students paper.
(iv) His body …… the liver of the donor.
(a) allowed (b) accepted (c) rejected (d) suited

17. (i) …… the elevator door.
(ii) The story will …… you.
(iii) …… the ball before it lands on the ground.
(iv) She was about to …… the child's hand and run out of the room.
(a) load (b) hold (c) take (d) bind

18. (i) He has an …… in ethnic music.
(ii) They said nothing of great ……
(iii) Primary colours can add …… to a room.
(iv) How much …… did you pay for the new loan.
(a) interface (b) influence (c) income (d) interest

19. (i) …… me the box from the other room.
(ii) …… water to the boiling point.
(iii) Can I …… my cousin to the dinner?
(iv) This will …… an end to the whole episode.
(a) achieve (b) give (c) bring (d) pick

20. (i) A fine collection of ……
(ii) …… does not need to be innovative to be good.
(iii) He said that architecture is the …… of wasting space beautifully.
(iv) It is quite an ……
(a) painting (b) choice (c) art (d) hobby

21. (i) The book still has its …… binding.
(ii) The government restored the building to its …… conditions.
(iii) The play is ……; not an adaptation.
(iv) The translation misses much of the subtlety of the …… French.
(a) actual (b) original (c) normal (d) anglo

22. (i) He reached a …… sunny room.
(ii) A poet could not but be ……, in such a jocund company
(iii) The city offers a …….. and exciting night life.
(iv) This dress is a bit too ……. for her years.
(a) classy (b) gay (c) open (d) lively

Answers

1. (a)	2. (a)	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)		

Chapter 22

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	**Usage**
A. Manage, attend to	1. Dinesh insisted on dealing the cards.
B. Stock, sell	2. This contract deals with handmade cards.
C. Give out to a number of people	3. My brother deals in cards.
D. Be concerned with	4. I decided not to deal with handmade cards.

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

2. EXCEED

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. To extend outside of, or enlarge beyond; used chiefly in strictly physical relations.	1. The mercy of God exceeds our finite minds.
B. To be greater than or superior to	2. Their accomplishments exceeded our expectations.
C. Be beyond the comprehension of	3. He exceeded his authority when he paid his brother's gambling debts
D. To go beyond a limit set by (as an authority or privilege)	4. If this rain keeps up, the water will exceed its banks by morning.

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

3. INFER

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. To derive by reasoning or implication	1. Given some utterance, a listener may infer from it, things which the utterer never implied.
B. To surmise	2. I waited all day to meet him, from this you can infer my zeal to see him.
C. To point out	3. To hint.
D. 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 nterested in the debate.

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

4. MELLOW

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. Adequately and properly ages so as to be free of harshness	1. He has mellowed with age.
B. Freed from the rashness of youth	2. The tones of the old violin were mellow.

C. Of soft and loamy consistency
D. Rich and full but free from stridency
3. Some wines are mellow.
4. Mellow soil is found in the Gangetic plains.

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

5. RELIEF

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. Removal or lightening of something distressing	1. Aceremony follows the relief of a sentry after the morning shift.
B. Aid in the form of necessities for the indigent	2. It was a relief to take off the tight shoes.
C. Diversion	3. The only relief I get is by playing cards.
D. Release from the performance of duty	4. Disaster relief was offered to the victims.

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

6. PURGE

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. Remove a stigma from the name of	1. The opposition was purged after the coup.
B. Make clean by removing whatever	2. The committee heard his attempt to purge himself of a charge of heresy.
C. Get rid of	3. Drugs that purge the bowels are often bad for the brain.
D. To cause evacuation of	4. It is recommended to purge water by distillation.

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

7. BREAK

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. Some abrupt occurance that interrupts an ongoing activity	1. The hoped to avoid a break in relations.
B. An unexpected piece of good luck	2. He finally got his full break.
C. A personal or social separation (as between opposite factions)	3. There was a break in the action when a player was hurt.
D. An abrupt change in the tone or register of voice (as at property or due to emotion)	4. Then, there was a break in her voice.

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

8. DANGER

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. A cause of pain or injury or loss	1. There was wide spread danger of disease.
B. The condition of being susceptible to harm or injury	2. He moved out of danger.
C. A dangerous place or situation	3. There was a danger that Ashish would do the wrong thing.
D. A venture undertaken without regard to provide loss or njury	4. He feared the dangers of travelling by air.

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

9. START

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. A sudden involuntary movement	1. Prices for these houses start at ₹ 60 lakhs.
B. The beginning of anything	2. It was off to a good start.
C. Have a beginning in a temporal spatial, or evaluative sense	3. He awoke with a start.
D. Get off the ground	4. The bloodshed started when the partisons launched a surprise attack.

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

10. GREAT

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. Of major significance or importance	1. A great multitude.
B. A person who has achieved distinction or honour in a field	2. We all had a great time at the party.
C. Relatively large in number or extent larger than other of its kind	3. Kishore Kumar is one of the great singers of India.
D. Very good	4. He brought laurels to his school.

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

11. OUTSTANDING

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Distinguished from the others in excellence	1. An outstanding fact of our time is that nations poisioned by anti-semitism proved less fortunate in regard to there own freedom.
B. Having a quality that thursts itself into attention	2. There are outstanding bills in the name of your company.
C. Owed as a debt	3. Einstein was one of the outstanding figures of the 20th century.
D. Of major significance or importance	4. Ramesh Sippy did outstanding work in world of Indian cinema.

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

12. HEAVY

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Of comparatively great physical weight or density	1. Lead is a heavy metal.
B. Compact and fine grained	2. Lago is the heavy role in Othello.
C. Darkened by clouds	3. A heavy sky means that rain is around the corner.
D. (Of an actor or role) being or playing the villian	4. The clayey soil was heavy and easily saturated.

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

13. HARD

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Dispassionate	1. A hard left to the chin was all it took to win the medal.
B. Very strong and vigorous	2. Indians played hard to earn a draw.
C. With effort or force or vigour	3. They were hard on his heels.
D. Very near or close in space or time	4. Vandana is a hard bargainer.

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

14. REMOVE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Degree or figurative distance or separation	1. Remove the dirty dishes from the kitchen table.
B. Remove something concrete as by lifting or taking off or remove something abstract	2. He removed his children to the countryside.
C. Shift the position or location of, as for business, legal, educational or military purpose	3. It imitates at many removes a Shakespearean tragedy.
D. Get rid of something abstract	4. The death of her mother removed the last obstacle to their marriage.

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

15. MACHINE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. An intricate organization that accomplises its goals efficiently	1. He was endorsed by the democratic machine.
B. An efficient person	2. The war machine.
C. Make by machinery	3. Paul Anderson was a magnificient fighting machine.
D. A group that controls the activities of political parties clothes and	4. Satyagrah involved the giving up of the machine made adopting handicrafts.

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

16. POSITION

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. The appropriate or customary location	1. What position does Ronaldo play?
B. The role assigned to an individual player	2. India was moved from third to eight position due to its poor performance in the world cup.
C. A condition or situation in which you find yourself	3. The cars were in position.
D. An item on a list or in a sequence	4. The unpleasant position of having to choose between two evils.

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

17. COMPANY

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. An institution created to conduct business	1. He only invites in well-established comapanies.
B. The state of being with someone	2. The room was a mess because he hardly expected company.
C. A social or business visitor	3. He missed the company of his childhood friends.
D. Organisation of performers and associated personnel	4. The travelling company stayed at the same hotel.

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

18. TRANSFER

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. The act of transferring something from one form to another	1. He transfered the packet from his trouser pocket to a pocket in his jacket.
B. Someone who is transfers or is transferred	2. The transfer of the music from records to CDs suppressed much of the background noise.
C. More around	3. The best scientist was a transfer from the remote facility of the company.
D. Cause to change ownership	4. I transferred my stock holdings to my children.

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

19. LIGHT

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Any device serving as source of illumination	1. He is the light of my life.
B. The visual effect of illumination on objects or scenes as created in pictures	2. Although he saw it in different light, he still did not understand.
C. A person regarded very fondly	3. He stopped the car and turned off the light.
D. A particular perspective or aspect of a situation	4. He could paint the lightest light and the darkest dark.

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

20. FREE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Remove and force out from a position	1. Please feel free to stay as long as you wish.
B. People who are free	2. After the Civil war he was a free man.
C. Able to act at will, not hampered, not under compulsion or restraint	3. India is the home of the free and the brave.
D. Not held in servitude	4. He finally could free the legs of the earthquake victim who was burried in the rubble.

(a) A 1, B 2, C 3, D 4 (b) A 4, B 3, C 1, D 2 (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	Usage
A. An enclosed space	1. The trapped miners found a pocket of air.
B. A small isloated group of people	2. He pocketed the change.
C. A supply of money	3. They dipped into the tax-payers' pockets.
D. Put in one's pocket	4. They were concentrated in pockets inside the city.

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

22. CHANGE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. The balance of money received when the amount you tender is greater than the amount due	1. She brought a change in her overnight bag.
B. Coins of small denomination regarded collectively	2. I paid with a twenty and pocketed the change.
C. A different or a fresh set of clothes	3. He had a pocketful of change.

D. A difference that is usually pleasant
4. It is refreshing change to meet a woman mechanic.

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

23. SHIFT

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Move very slightly	1. She could not shift so all her letters are written in lower case.
B. Change phonetically as part of a systematic historical change	2. He shifted in his seat.
C. Change in quality	3. Grimm showed how the constants shifted.
D. Use a shift key on a keyboard	4. His tone shifted.

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

24. ORDER

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. A command given by the superior	1. The order ruled in the state.
B. Logical or comprehensive arrangement of separate elements	2. An explosion of a low order of magnitude.
C. A degree in a continuum of size or quantity	3. We shall consider these questions in the inverse order of their presentations.
D. Established customary state (especially of society)	4. The US ship dropped the anchor and waited for orders from Washington.

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

25. AIM

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Propose or intend	1. It was created with the concious aim of answering immediate needs.
B. Intend to move towards a certain goal	2. He took aim and fired.
C. The action of directing something at an object	3. He aimed his fists towards his opponents face.
D. An anticipated outcome	4. I aim to arrive at noon.

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

26. SIGN

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. A perceptible indication of something not immediately apparent	1. It was a sign from God.
B. An event that is experienced as indicating important things to come	2. They welcomed the signs of spring.
C. Mark with one's signatures	3. Do not forget the minus sign.
D. A character indicating a relation between quantities	4. She signed the letter and sent it off.

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

27. MOBILE

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. Moving or capable of moving readily (especially from place to place)	1. The IT-graduates are an upwardly mobile fraternity.
B. Affording change (especially in social status)	2. Circus crew is a restless mobile society.
C. Tending to travel and change settlements frequently	3. The tounge is the most mobile articulator.
D. Capable of changing quickly from one state or emotion or condition to another	4. Comedians generally have a very mobile face.

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

28. ORDER

Dictionary Definition	Usage
A. A legally binding command or decision entered on the court record (as if issued by judge)	1. Tata Motors received an order of 1000 commercial trucks from the Nigerian Government.
B. A commercial document used to request someone to supply something in return for payment and providing specifications and quantities	2. I gave the waiter my order.

C. Give instructions to or direct somebody to do somethng with authority
D. A request for food or refreshment

3. A friend in Panipat said that the order caused no trouble out there.
4. Vandana ordered him to do the shopping today.

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

29. CHANGE

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. A relational difference between states; especially between states before and after some event	1. There were marked changes in the functioning of the lungs.
B. The result of alteration or modification	2. The change of government had no impact on the economy.
C. The action of changing something	3. He attributed the change to their marriage.
D. Undergo a change; become different in essence; losing one's or its original nature	4. She changed completely as she grew older.

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

30. SHIFT

Dictionary Definition	**Usage**
A. Move and exchange for another	1 Would you please shift to the next chair?
B. Change gears	2 As Sonal entered the room, the gossip shifted from cricket to her new hair style.
C. Move from one setting or context to another	3 You have to shift when you go down a steep hill.
D. Change one's position	4 Please shift the dates for our physics classes.

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

Answers

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)						

SECTION 6

Comprehension Ability Tests

- Reading Comprehension Tests
- Cloze Tests

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CHAPTER 23

Reading Comprehension Tests

INTRODUCTION TO 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 of about 300–500 words is taken from published material and a series of questions are asked about the content of the passage. Some of the questions test the ability to understand directly stated information, some test the ability to

recognize implications and draw inferences, and some test the ability to comprehend the text and recognize the main idea presented by the author.

Note that 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 following pages list every proven technique for succeeding in the RC section, which, is a common pitfall for many test-takers. 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 subtile, natural philosophy deep, moral, grage, logic and rhetoric able to contend.'

(From *Of Studies*—Francis Bacon)

Questions

1. What does the art of writing do to man's character?
   (a) It makes him a full man
   (b) It makes him a ready man
   (c) It makes him an exact man
   (d) It make him a good author
2. How should you read those books that are to be 'read wholly'?
   (a) By making extracts from them
   (b) They should be chewed and digested
   (c) They should be read in parts
   (d) They should be read with diligence and attention
3. If a man does not write much, what must he do?
   (a) Should have extracts made of them by others
   (b) A good memory
   (c) Must chew and digest the contents
   (d) A good reading and comprehension speed
4. What does 'some books are to be tasted' mean?
   (a) To be read only in parts
   (b) To be read with diligence and attention
   (c) To be read, but not curiously
   (d) To be read just for fun
5. What should be the real object of reading?
   (a) To distil the contents
   (b) To understand author's views and their application in day-to-day life
   (c) To weigh and consider
   (d) Not to contradict and confute
6. What can be done with regard to the 'meaner' sort of books?
   (a) To be read but not to contradict and conute
   (b) To be read only in parts
   (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 1

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

It was in Germany and France that the first successful attempts were made to produce an internal-combustion engine driven by petrol. In England, people were strangely timid about horseless vehicles. English inventors were handicapped by a quaint old law that forbade any such vehicle to attain a greater speed than four miles an hour, and compelled each one to be preceded by a man carrying a red flag. This law was not repealed until 1896.

The earliest motor cars were looked upon as mere jokes, or as rather dangerous playthings, by everyone except their inventors. Some of them were single-seaters, others would carry two or even three people; but all were noisy, clumsy, queer-looking things. When in 1888, Carl Benz, a German, produced a three-wheeled, internal-combustion car, a great forward stride had been made. Another German, whose name, Daimler, is often seen on motor cars to this day, was experimenting about the same time, and testing a petrol-driven engine.

It is easy to understand how the introduction of the petrol-driven engine revolutionised road transport throughout the world. Until then the necessary power to push a vehicle along could not be obtained without the cumbersome tanks, boilers and furnaces of the steam engine. The internal-combustion engine is light in weight and small in size by comparison; the fuel is burned in it, so that there is no waste, like the dusty cinders of a coal fire.

Questions

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

Passage 2

Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

At one time, in the history of India, most women knew very well how to bring up their infants and they lived a perfectly healthy life, free from diseases. The overall standard of women and children in the country was much better than those of other civilisations of that period. But ever since India was exposed to frequent invasions by foreign nations, life became unsafe and property was unprotected, and people were forced to congregate in towns in such a compact way, that it led to awful insanitation and diseases. The traditional knowledge of domestic and personal health and hygiene was ignored. Women were confined indoors for fear of insults and a train of social and unhealthy dangers followed. It is a problem now, how we can restore the original conditions of healthy and happy life in India. This is a socio-economic problem which needs to be given priority to bring back the original culture and restore welfare of women and children in India.

Questions

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 healthly 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.

Questions

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 *coexistance* 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.

Questions

1. What made Pt Jawaharlal Nehru the architect of modern India?
   (a) He secured independence for India
   (b) His vision of the unity of the nation
   (c) Because he was the first Prime Minister of India
   (d) He wanted India to make an impact on the world
2. Which of the following concepts have been introduced by India into the international vocabulary?
   (a) Mutual interdependence and democracy
   (b) Non-alignment and tolerance
   (c) Non-violence and peaceful co-existence
   (a) A and C only (b) A and B only (c) B and C only (d) All the above
3. Which word in this passage is used to describe the phrase "to live together with mutual tolerance"?
   (a) non-alignment (b) coexistence (c) secularism (d) anchorage

4. Which among the following words best describes the meaning of the word 'trigger' used in the passage?
   (a) to set in action (b) to become uncontrollable (c) to become inactive (d) aggravate
5. Select from the answer choices, the word that is synonymous to 'Dimensions'.
   (a) support (b) size (c) importance (d) height
6. Which of the following words can be used to replace the word 'repercussion', used in the passage, without altering the meaning of the writer?
   (a) impression (b) reaction (c) suppression (d) alteration
7. Why does the role of the Indian Prime Minister go beyond the duties related to internal affairs of the country?
   (a) To create an impact on foreign countries
   (b) Because happenings in India influence politics and democracies of South and South-east Asia
   (c) To avoid interference of America and other big powers
   (d) None of these
8. Select the word that is as nearly opposite in meaning to 'dominance' used in this passage.
   (a) government (b) rule (c) subordination (d) importance

Answers

Passage 1

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

Passage 2

1. (c) Frequent foreign invasions
2. (d) How to restore the original conditions of healthy and happy life in India?
3. (c) Exposure to frequent foreign invasions
4. (c) Because of foreign invasions
5. (b) Before foreign invasions
6. (b) Assemble or gather
7. (b) People were forced to congregate in towns in a compact way leading to awful sanitation
8. (c) Confine means to keep shut up or imprison, its opposite is to keep out

Passage 3

1. (b) As long as people obey the laws of health and their habits are free from insanitary effects
2. (c) Because habits of people have greatly changed and they do not obey the laws of health
3. (c) Local trade and industry
4. (b) Social convenience, comforts and safety
5. (b) Prevention of unhealthy conditions in factories and workshops
6. (c) Modern sanitary laws and requirements
7. (c) Growing or prosper, flourish
8. (b) Heap together, or to put together in disorderly manner
9. (c) Harbour means a place where ships take shelter or any place of safety or shelter. Its opposite (antonym) is banish or eject.
10. (d) The density of population tends to increase death rate and harbour diseases.

Passage 4

1. (b) His vision of the unity of the nation.
2. (c) Non-alignment, tolerance, non-violence and peaceful coexistence.
3. (c) Secularism
4. (a) To set in action

5. (c) Importance
6. (b) Reaction
7. (b) Because happenings in India influence politics and democracies of South and South-east Asia.
8. (c) Subordination

Passage 5

Among the chief sources of education available to Tagore was a quiet garden adjoining his family house. Here he used to spend much of his time, absorbing the peace and beauty of nature. It was through this early contact with nature that he acquired the serenity of mood that distinguished him all his life. It was in this garden that he came to understand the principle of harmony that was at work throughout the Universe. At the same time, he formed the habit of observing and reflecting on things.

1. How did Tagore spend much of his time in the garden adjoining his family house?
   (a) Reading literary books (b) Plucking flowers and enjoying their fragrance
   (c) Enjoying natural peace and beauty (d) Sleeping in natural air and thinking in poetry
2. How did the garden near Tagore's house serve him?
   (a) As a means of peace (b) As a means of education
   (c) As a source of entertainment (d) A good passing time to relax in natural beauty
3. By spending his time in the garden, Tagore developed the habit of
   (a) meditation (b) observing things carefully
   (c) taking life easy (d) writing and relaxing

Passage 6

Until very recently, it was universally believed that men are congenitally more intelligent than women; even so enlightened a man as Spinoza decided against voting for women on this ground. Among white men, it is held that white men are by nature superior to black men; in Japan, on the contrary, it is thought that yellow is the best colour. In Haiti, when they make statues of Christ and Satan, they make Christ black and Satan white. Aristotle and Plato considered Greeks so innately superior to barbarians that slavery was justified as long as the master was Greek and the slave a barbarian.

1. In Haiti, people believe that
   (a) Christ was black (b) black was good (c) all black men were evil (d) all white men were evil
2. Aristotle and Plato supported slavery because they thought
   (a) Greeks to be superior to barbarians (b) the barbarians were hardworking
   (c) the barbarians to be superior to Greeks (d) the barbarians had no other means to earn
3. Spinoza decided against voting for women because according to him
   (a) they did not deserve to have votes (b) they were generally unintelligent
   (c) they were naturally less gifted with intelligence (d) they were not trustworthy

Passage 7

Mikhail Gorbachev's ouster, though dramatic in every respect, is on no account a surprise. Both his foes and his closest friends have been warning of it with a heightened sense of urgency for the past several months. Its consequences, however, are wholly unpredictable. The USSR could well witness protracted violence should the reformists and those republics which have sought varying degrees of sovereignty for themselves choose to defy central authority. It is possible that the country after an initial period of uncertainty, and perhaps even violence, could revert to the pre-perestroika system. Equally uncertain is the course of East-West relations. These are bound to deteriorate though the extent of deterioration must remain a matter of conjecture. Hailed abroad as a leader who had dared to free Soviet citizens from fear, enabled the countries of Eastern Europe to become democracies even as they regained their full sovereign status, paved the way for the reunification of Germany and exposed the moribund and totalitarian character of communism, he, at home appeared to come under fire from all sides.

1. The removal of Mikhail Gorbachev from power is
   (a) dramatic but expected (b) uncalled for and unexpected
   (c) strange and cruel (d) good for the country

2. During Gorbachev's reign, the Soviet people were
   (a) not free to express (b) afraid to speak against the government
   (c) committed to communism (d) not secure
3. The relations between the Soviet Union and the Western countries
   (a) are likely to remain unaffected (b) will definitely get worse
   (c) may improve considerably` (d) will improve but slowly
4. The post-Gorbachev era may witness
   (a) a more open economy (b) reversal of perestroika
   (c) greater role for economic reform (d) weak and fragile economy
5. As a result of Gorbachev's policies, the countries of Eastern Europe became
   (a) democratic and truly independent (b) authoritarian and inhuman
   (c) united and totalitarian (d) democratic but with a monarchy

Passage 8

Sunita was extremely happy when she got a nice little house in an area near her place of work. But her happiness was shortlived. Her maid servant began to bring home rumours of thefts and other sordid happenings in the area. Since Sunita was alone in that house and a stranger to the place, she decided to call her younger brother to come and stay with her for a few days. But he was too tied down with office work to be able to spare a few days of leave. So Sunita became very nervous. She did not know what she would do if anything happened. She took special care to hide her house keys. Every night she hid them at a different place. She also had an alarm fixed so that she could use it in case of an emergency.

1. Why did Sunita's happiness not last long?
   (a) Because she was lonely (b) Because she did not find herself safe in the house
   (c) Because of rumours (d) Because her brother did not come to stay with her
2. Why did Sunita want her brother to come?
   (a) Because she loved him very much (b) Because she was lonely and her servant had frightened her
   (c) Because she wanted to help in studies (d) She was advised to call her brother by the maid servant
3. Sunita hid her keys in a different place every night because
   (a) she did not want to lose them
   (b) she was advised by her maid servant to do so
   (c) she did not want thieves to know where her keys were
   (d) she had no wardrobe or cupboards in the house

Passage 9

Swami Dayanand was the first to use the word 'Swaraja', even before Dadabhai Naoroji and Tilak used it. The British regarded Arya Samaj as a seditious organisation and during the martial law days (1919) students of DAV College, Lahore, were ordered to go for roll call by the police thrice a day. It is now being increasingly accepted that during the Sepoy Revolt of 1857 Dayanand played a historic role, not as a solider but by inspiring the freedom fighters.

It was (and is even now) taught in school textbooks that the Aryans migrated here from Central Asia. Dayanand was the first to debunk that view and assert that the Aryans were the original residents of Arya Varta (India); now many historians agree with him. Indians told the British rulers: "You quit because you are foreigners." Their reply was: "You too were migrants from other lands. Only you came much before us. So first you quit and then we will see." They invented this theory of Aryan migration as a part of their imperial policy of 'divide and rule'. The aim was to put 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.

1. Swami Dayanand considered it his duty to
   (a) send back the British from India (b) guide the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857
   (c) preach Vedas and the Truth (d) preach the doctrine of reasoning in religion

2. Swami Dayanand wanted to tell the British that
   (a) their policy of 'divide and rule' was not acceptable
   (b) the Aryans were the original residents of India
   (c) the Aryans migrated from Central Asia
   (d) he would soon launch Quit India Movement to remove the British rule
3. The British considered Arya Samaj as a/an
   (a) seditious organisation (b) foreign organisation
   (c) organisation to fight the Dravadians (d) anti-Hindu organisation
4. During the Sepoy Revolt of 1857, what was the role of Swami Dayanand?
   (a) to fight as a brave soldier (b) to inspire the freedom fighters
   (c) to lead the mutiny (d) to ensure that there were no merciless killings

Passage 10

Through the break between the trees, she looked into one of the lighted windows above the shop. She could see the cartons of biscuits neatly piled near the far wall. Against her conscious wishes Cissy's salivary glands started pumping fluid into her mouth. She felt her heart beating strongly, from the top of her throat into the back of her mouth. "There is nobody", she thought. "I can dash in and take a box and dash out again. I know it is a sin but the Lord will not punish us if we are so hungry."

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

Answers

Passage 5

1. (c) enjoying natural peace and beauty
2. (b) as a means of education
3. (b) observing things carefully

Passage 6

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

Passage 7

1. (a) dramatic but expected
2. (c) committed to communism
3. (b) will definitely get worse
4. (b) reversal of perestroika
5. (a) democratic and truly independent

Passage 8

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

Passage 9

1. (c) preach Vedas and the Truth
2. (b) the Aryans were the original residents of India
3. (a) a seditious organisation
4. (b) to inspire the freedom fighters

Passage 10

1. (b) her mouth started watering
2. (b) Cissy's temptation before stealing
3. (c) she was aided by a light in the room
4. (a) she was thinking of stealing the biscuits

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 (a) 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! Theat 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. They 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 11

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 country?
    (a) GATT (b) News Agencies (c) Television (d) Cultural traditions
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
(a) take in several employees to help him in his work
(b) teach his daughter, Miriam, the trade of shoemaking
(c) give up the business immediately and rest in a hospital
(d) sell his business for very little and live as a poor man

77. Sobel begged for work for a pittance
(a) because he confessed that he knew nothing of shoe-making
(b) because he admitted that he was a poor man
(c) because he clearly said that he belonged to Poland
(d) because he declared that he was a man of honesty

78. Feld trusted Sobel and
(a) he left the money to the latter's care
(b) he sent him out on business errands
(c) he found that Sobel never told a lie
(d) he felt that people of Poland were honest

79. Feld was a man of conscience
    (a) because he had love for the poor
    (b) because he wanted to sell his shoes at a low price
    (c) because he felt that Sobel could get a better salary elsewhere
    (d) because he had given employment to Sobel

Passage 15

Many of the underdeveloped countries will promote the growth of their economies in one way or another, whether they receive substantial outside aid in the process or not. The character of that development, however, is likely to be strongly influenced by the types and amounts of aid available. The outcome is much more likely to be favourable, from the standpoint of the objectives set up previously for successful development, if there is substantial international aid than if there is not.

By substantial aid I mean not only large amounts of technical assistance but also of capital. Initially, the capacity of an underdeveloped country to use capital productively may be surprisingly small—limited by lack of organisation, trained personnel, and other social obstacles. At this stage, technical assistance is its main need from outside, with comparatively small amounts of capital, much of which may have to be in the form of grants for non self-liquidating projects in education, health, access roads to rural areas, and the like. If at this stage, substantial capital is available from outside to supplement what can be formed internally (and to stimulate internal capital formation, for it does that too) the rate of economic growth can be considerably increased, and the strains, frustrations and political risks of the development process are likely to be considerably less.

It is possible for underdeveloped economies to modernise themselves with very little capital from outside. Japan's import of capital was small, though some of it came at crucial times. The contribution of foreign direct investments to the advancement of technical know-how also was greater than would be indicated merely by the size of the investment. The Soviet Union industrialised its economy with practically no aid from foreign investment capital, except for the foreign-owned installations confiscated after the revolution, though it imported machinery in the early days on short-term or intermediate-term credits and hired services of foreign experts.

Both Japan and Russia achieved their development in an authoritarian political and social framework. The outcome in both cases, from the standpoint of peace in the world and democratic ideals, was highly unfavourable.

In the absence of outside aid, the only way to accumulate capital is to increase production without taking much of the benefit in more consumption, or even while pushing consumption standards down. Where the people are already near subsistence level this may mean extreme hardship. Somehow the people must be motivated to change their accustomed ways quickly, to work hard, and to forego present consumption so that capital investment can be made.

81. The passage says
    (a) Without foreign aid no underdeveloped country can grow
    (b) Underdeveloped countries must refrain from seeking foreign aid
    (c) The economies of underdeveloped countries are more likely to grow faster with substantial foreign aid than without
    (d) Underdeveloped countries are economically backward because their governments have not got their priorities right
82. Substantial aid in this context means
    (a) technical assistance in the form of trained personnel (b) capital in the form of bank loans and overdrafts
    (c) large amounts of technical assistance and capital (d) a cheap and plentiful supply of labour
83. The availability of substantial capital from outside
    (a) can help to stimulate internal capital formation
    (b) does encourage wasteful tendencies
    (c) seldom helps to accelerate the rate of international growth
    (d) tends to discourage local capital formation
84. The passage says that
    (a) Japan imported substantial capital before it became modernised
    (b) The Soviet Union industrialised its economy with plenty of foreign investment capital
    (c) Japan rejected offers of substantial foreign capital investment at the early stages of its economic development
    (d) In the early days of its economic development, the Soviet Union imported machinery on short-term or intermediate-term credits and hired foreign experts
85. Which of the following points or statements did the writer actually make?
    (a) Japan and Russia achieved their development in a democratic framework

(b) Japan and Russia achieved their development in an authoritarian political and social framework
(c) Japan and the Soviet Union would have developed faster had they relied on democratic methods
(d) Japan and the Soviet Union are still among the underdeveloped countries of the world

86. In the absence of outside aid, the only way to accumulate capital is to
(a) Increase tax and import duties
(b) Launch an internal campaign for the conservation of goods and property
(c) Increase production without taking much of the benefit in more consumption
(d) Make conditions attractive to foreign investors

Passage 16

At that time everyone believed that the Earth was at the centre of the universe. But Copernicus realised that this picture did not agree with astronomical observations. He worked out that the Sun was at the centre with all the planets moving around it. He said that: our Earth takes an year to travel around the Sun, and also revolves once every 24 hours. Copernicus believed that the planets moved around the Sun in perfect circles. Fifty years later, Kepler used Tycho Brahe's extremely accurate measurements to show that they do not.

87. Copernicus' belief that the Sun was at the centre of the universe was based on
(a) common sense (b) his astronomical observations
(c) mathematical calculations (d) observations of other astronomers

88. The belief that the earth was at the centre of the universe was held at that time by
(a) everybody (b) Copernicus (c) the uneducated persons (d) none of these

89. Copernicus' belief that the planets moved in perfect circles
(a) was self-evidently wrong (b) was perfectly correct
(c) was based on astronomical observations (d) was proved wrong on further astronomical observations

Passage 17

The omnipotent dictator is the least likely to have any authority. Gandhiji had no power to compel, punish or reward. His power was nil, his authority was enormous. It came out of love. Living with him, one could see why he was loved; he loved. Not merely in isolated incidents, but day in and day out, morning, noon and night, for decades, in every act and word he had manifested his love of individuals and of mankind.

90. "His power was nil, his authority was enormous." Select the most likely meaning of this statement.
(a) he had no power; therefore, nobody recognised his authority
(b) he exercised extraordinary control over others because he had enormous power of control
(c) his authority over others was enormous because he could generate fear in others
(d) he did not exercise his power as a dictator does, but he could make others obey his wishes

91. Gandhiji was loved by all because
(a) he had enormous power to punish or reward (b) he was a highly respected person
(c) he himself had enormous love for others (d) he had always preached non-violence and love of mankind

92. 'The omnipotent dictator is least likely to have any authority.' Select the most likely reason for this.
(a) a powerful dictator exercises control over others only temporarily
(b) a ruler with only unrestricted authority is not likely to win the love and respect of his people
(c) a person with supreme authority generates obedience through fear in the minds of the people
(d) a ruler with absolute power is seldom trusted

Passage 18

I was lying on a ridge scanning, with field glasses, a rock cliff opposite me for thar, the most sure-footed of all Himalayan goats. On a ledge halfway up the cliff, a thar and her kid were lying asleep. Then, the thar got to her feet, stretched herself, and the kid immediately began to feed. After a minute the mother freed herself, took a few steps along the ledge, poised for a moment, then jumped down on to another but a narrower ledge some twelve to fifteen feet below her. As soon as it was left alone the kid started running backwards and forwards, stopping every now and then to peer down at its mother, but unable to summon the courage to jump down to her, for below the narrow ledge was a sheer drop of a thousand feet. I was too far away to hear whether the mother was encouraging her young, but from the way her head was turned I believe she was doing so. The kid was getting more and more agitated and, possibly fearing that it would do something foolish, the

mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face and, climbing it, rejoined her young. Immediately on doing so she lay down, presumably to prevent the kid from feeding.

After a while she got to her feet again, allowed the kid to drink for a minute, poised carefully on the brink, and jumped down while the kid again ran backwards and forwards above her. Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was repeated until finally the kid, abandoning itself to its fate, jumped, and landing safely beside its mother was rewarded by being allowed to drink its fill. The lesson for her young, that it was safe to follow where she led, was over for that day.

93. Which of the following excerpts from the passage best bears out the description of the thar as a sure-footed mountain goat?
    (a) "Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was repeated."
    (b) "The lesson for her young _____ was over for that day."
    (c) "_____ the mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face _____ rejoined her young."
    (d) "I was too far away to hear whether the mother was encouraging her young _____ I believe she was doing so."
94. The mother goat feared that the kid "would do something foolish" like
    (a) drink more than its share of milk
    (b) throw itself off the cliff
    (c) follow her down the vertical rock face
    (d) continue to pace up and down indefinitely
95. Which of the following phrases can replace "abandoning itself to its fate", used in the second paragraph?
    (a) Making the most of the situation
    (b) Taking the bull by the horns
    (c) Facing the music
    (d) Accepting consequences
96. One way in which the kid was encouraged to follow its mother was by
    (a) not being allowed to have its fill of milk until it had jumped
    (b) running backwards and forwards on the ledge before it jumped
    (c) getting very agitated before it jumped
    (d) being rejoined by its mother several times
97. The mother goat taught her kid the lesson through
    (a) agility and sure-footedness
    (b) severity and punishment
    (c) patience and perseverance
    (d) praise and reward

Passage 19

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a nearby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed onto this, and was carried to safety. Sometime after this, a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep, and took a careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply on the ankle. The hunter missed his aim, and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw the danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus, the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

98. The ant came to the stream to
    (a) fall into it
    (b) to drink from it
    (c) look at the swift current
    (d) carry back some water
99. The dove dropped a leaf into the water to
    (a) drown the ant
    (b) save the ant
    (c) help itself
    (d) perch on it
100. The dove was in danger because
    (a) there was a bush nearby
    (b) a hunter was about to shoot it
    (c) it had fallen off the branch
    (d) a hunter wanted to care for it
101. The word 'aim' in this passage means
    (a) to look at something
    (b) to have an ambition
    (c) to point a gun at something or someone
    (d) to try to reach somewhere
102. The ant repaid the dove by
    (a) biting the dove
    (b) bring the hunter
    (c) biting the hunter
    (d) none of these

Passage 20

Just as some men like to play football or cricket, similarly some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured. Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even days. You look down and see the whole country below you. You feel god-like. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead, they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

103. Some men like to climb mountains because
   (a) they do not like to play football or cricket
   (b) they want to have a wonderful feeling
   (c) they know the trick of climbing
   (d) they like to face danger

104. To climb mountains is often difficult because
   (a) mountains are big hills
   (b) it consumes more time
   (c) prisoners often escape from camps and settle there
   (d) paths are steep and uneven

105. It is a wonderful feeling _____. 'It' refers to _____
   (a) the steep path (b) the mountain (c) the prisoner (d) mountaineering

106. Two Italian prisoners escaped from the camp and climbed on the top of Mount Kenya
   (a) to get the feeling of freedom
   (b) to escape to Italy
   (c) to gain fame as mountaineers
   (d) none of the above

107. Mountaineering is not a very popular sport like football or cricket because
   (a) it may take many hours or days
   (b) there are no spectators in this sport
   (c) people do not want to enjoy a god-like feeling
   (d) none of the above

Passage 21

Akbar had quarrelled with Birbal over something important and had asked him not to come to the palace again. Akbar started missing Birbal and wanted him back, but could not find out where he was. Akbar hit upon a plan. He sent a message to all the villages that wells had been selected to wed the royal well and so they had to bring the bride to the capital immediately.

The headmen of the various villages were alarmed at the impossible task and came rushing to the capital to apologise for their inability to move their wells. One man, Khaji, however, came to discuss the details of the wedding. Khaji wanted to know whether the marriage ceremony would be conducted in the traditional manner. Akbar assured him that all the formalities would be observed. Khaji was happy and assured Akbar that he would bring the bride to the gates of the city. Khaji added that according to the tradition, the bridegroom was to meet the bride at the village gates and take her into the city. He also asked Akbar when was the commitment date from the bridegroom so that they could set out with the bridal party.

Akbar was happy to hear all this. He realised that such an intelligent idea could be thought out only by the fertile brain of Birbal and told Khaji that he did not want the well but the man who gave him the idea.

108. Why did Akbar decide to perform the marriage?
   (a) He wanted to know how marriages are performed
   (b) He wanted to increase the water in his well
   (c) He wanted to test the intelligence of the village Headmen
   (d) He wanted to find out the whereabouts of Birbal

109. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
   (a) According to Akbar, Birbal was the most intelligent man in his kingdom
   (b) Khaji thought of the idea that the marriage of wells should be conducted in a traditional manner
   (c) Akbar enjoyed Birbal's company
   (d) The King's well was to be the bridegroom

110. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
   (a) Akbar never quarrelled with others on small matters
   (b) Akbar ordered all the village headmen to find out about Birbal
   (c) Every village headmen did not reach to Akbar's marriage in the same way
   (d) Khaji was to bring the bridegroom to the village gates

111. Why did Akbar say that he did not want the well which Khaji was offering?
   (a) Akbar did not like the demands which Khaji was making
   (b) Akbar's intention behind his plan to perform the marriage was fulfilled
   (c) There was not much water in the well
   (d) None of these
112. Why did Khaji come to meet Akbar?
   (a) He wanted to know whether the marriage would be performed in a traditional manner
   (b) He wanted to know whether the bridegroom would come to his village gate to receive the bride
   (c) He wanted to know why Akbar had thought of the marriage between wells
   (d) He wanted to know when the marriage ceremony was to be held

Passage 22

Twenty-five years ago it was a slum, and it is a slum today. The lanes are muddy; the hovels tilt and sag. Outside one wretched hut, a woman crouching in the sun picks lice from a child's tangled hair. But in a rutted field nearby, where pigs snuffle and grunt, there is a small, two-room-school-house. Its walls are made of tarred bamboo matting and its gutters are shaped out of soyabean oil tins, but from within, comes the low, cheerful murmur of children at their lessons.

Into this Calcutta slum, walked a woman in a white saree. She had no income, no savings, no property, only five rupees and an inspired calling to help the poorest of India's poor. She knocked on hovel doors, she put sturdy arms around ragged, barefooted children, she washed them and, under a tree in the open field, she taught them. Today, Mother Teresa—the woman in the white saree—is among the best known women in India.

113. The place is described as a slum, because of
   (a) unhygienic conditions (b) muddy lanes
   (c) tarred walls (d) rutted field nearby
114. Which one of the following suggests hope in hopelessness?
   (a) One wretched hut (b) A woman crouching in the sun
   (c) Two-room school-house (d) A school in dirty surroundings
115. What changed the observant woman in the white saree into the best known woman in India ?
   (a) The sufferings of the poorest of the poor. (b) The hopeless children
   (c) The call of love to help (d) Her own whim
116. Mother Teresa is the most respected woman of the world because.
   (a) she served the destitute inspite of the depressing state of affairs.
   (b) she has received many National and International awards.
   (c) she wears a white saree.
   (d) she serves the needy.

Passage 23

The amazing thing about Gandhiji was that he adhered, in the fullest sense, to his ideals and to his conception of truth. Yet he succeeded in moulding and moving enormous masses of human beings. He was not inflexible. He was very much alive to the necessities of the moment and adapted himself to changing circumstances. But all these adaptions were about secondary matters. In regard to the basic things, he was inflexible and firm as a rock. For him, there was no compromise with what he considered evil. He moulded a whole generation and more and raised them above themselves for the time being atleast. That was a tremendous achievement.

117. The remarkable thing about Gandhiji in his approach to his ideas was that he
   (a) was most uncompromising
   (b) was pragmatic enough to change according to the need of the hour
   (c) changed his approach whenever someone wanted him to do so
   (d) always took such course of action as would move the masses
118. 'He moulded a whole generation and more, raised them above themselves, for the time being at least.' In this evaluation of Gandhiji the phrase, 'for the time being at least' is used by the author to imply that this is
   (a) half-hearted, grudging compliment
   (b) an indirect criticism
   (c) a genuine appreciation of Gandhiji's work
   (d) a complaint that he failed to achieve what he desired

119. According to the author, Gandiji's major achievement was that he
(a) did not compromise with evil
(b) did not give importance to secondary matters
(c) shaped the moral life of the masses
(d) did not sway from the path of truth

Answers

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. (b)	78. (b)	79. (a)	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. (c)	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)	

Chapter 24

Cloze Tests

INTRODUCTION TO CLOZE TEST

Cloze test is a type of comprehension exercise in which the reader is required to supply words that have been omitted from the text (passage). Other names of this exercise are: (i) Fill in the Blanks in passages and comprehensions, and (ii) Choosing words in a running passage to maintain the sequence of various sentences in the paragraph.

In your examination you will find a small passage with numbered blanks. Below the passage these numbers are repeated and against each number four or five choices of words are given. You are required to choose an appropriate word from the given choices to fill in the respective blanks in the passage. This test is designed to evaluate your knowledge of words 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

Format I

Fill in each of the numbered blanks in the following passage with the most suitable word from the choices provided under the passage:

Passage 1

The year was 1913. The Wright brothers had just …1… in making an aeroplane which …2… flew high. I was deeply interested in …3… and was making my own …4… with flying machines. I really …5… in that little machine I had …6… together and I decided it was time to prove its merits.

1.	(a) succeeded	(b) failed	(c) involved	(d) engaged
2.	(a) hardly	(b) really	(c) highly	(d) sincerely
3.	(a) science	(b) history	(c) flying	(d) making
4.	(a) judgements	(b) experiments	(c) trying	(d) indulging
5.	(a) 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)

Format 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, 1815. 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) spinned (c) perishable] material. From the available specimens it can

be …10… [(a) summarised (b) surmised (c) found] that the inhabitants of picturesque Himachal Pradesh practiced this …11… [(a) skill (b) style (c) craft] till the first decade of the 20th century.

Answers

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (c)

ACCURACY BUILDING ZONE (ABZ)

Workout 1

In the following passages there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passages and against each, four words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words so that the meaning of the text remains intact:

Passage 1

The idea of the documentary was …1… by Anubhav in the year 2007 while he was …2… to his undergraduate course …3… the Western International University, New Delhi, India as a possible …4… for an annual inter university competition …5… SIFE (Students in Free Enterprise) …6… his institution rejected his …7… proposal on account of non-feasibility. …8… then he is independently working on this documentary and has …9… already 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

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… made their final cases to Americans …2… on election eve on Monday, capping a grueling, negative, multi-billion dollar campaign and handing …3… their 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… crowd in Iowa, concluding his re-election bid in the state that nurtured his White House …5… dream from 2007. Romney …6… put an exclamation …7… mark on his campaign …8… with his own, rowdy late night rally, in …9… an indoor sports arena …10… in New Hampshire.

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… declined in part because some …2… consumers were holding off their iPad purchases …3… during the third quarter expecting Apple to release a new, smaller tablet – the iPad Mini, which went …4… on sale last week. Although Apple only …5… announced its plans to launch the iPad Mini last month, the media had …6… been talking about it for a while, including a Wall Street Journal article in July. For the fourth quarter …7… through December, IDC …8… expects Apple to have a "very good quarter" thanks to the …9… new iPad Mini, which has a 7.9-inch screen, as well as the latest version of the …10… standard 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… reforms. Software …7… exporters gain …8… 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… distributor 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.

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) distribution	(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 ₹25,133 crore and book value per share 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 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… playing safe as …4… they picked the side for the first two Tests …5… for the revenge series against England …6… While Yuvraj Singh amazing …7… comeback story continued, Harbhajan Singh too …8… found a place in the Test side after a year hiatus. …9… Meanwhile, opener Murali Vijay was rewarded for a consistent domestic showing, replacing S Badrinath in the team …10… from the New Zealand series.

1.	(a) behind	(b) ahead	(c) beside	(d) close
2.	(a) follow	(b) rule	(c) led	(d) take
3.	(a) push	(b) squeeze	(c) playing	(d) brush
4.	(a) they	(b) them	(c) those	(d) that
5.	(a) far	(b) for	(c) from	(d) form
6.	(a) While	(b) pending	(c) breach	(d) distance
7.	(a) compliment	(b) manners	(c) opinion	(d) comeback
8.	(a) bottom	(b) found	(c) introduce	(d) advance
9.	(a) same	(b) time	(c) continuation	(d) Meanwhile
10.	(a) from	(b) primary	(c) outside	(d) concern

Passage 11

Vodafone's Spanish division is …1… back …2… smartphones, it said on Monday after losing more …3… half a million customers in the second quarter of …4… year while …5… Orange and Yoigo gained …6… share.Vodafone and rival Telefonica …7… Spain as a testing ground for …8… rid of the costly subsidies …9… new customers and ended the policy in April and March …10….

1.	(a) bringing	(b) drop	(c) appeal	(d) captivate
2.	(a) discourage	(b) realize	(c) subsidized	(d) neglect
3.	(a) than	(b) then	(c) that	(d) these
4.	(a) that	(b) this	(c) those	(d) there
5.	(a) game	(b) trouble	(c) competitors	(d) possible
6.	(a) assemble	(b) follow	(c) obtain	(d) market
7.	(a) enlarged	(b) used	(c) new	(d) constant
8.	(a) depart	(b) leave	(c) getting	(d) surrender
9.	(a) for	(b) of	(c) far	(d) dislike
10.	(a) apart	(b) dissimilar	(c) commonly	(d) respectively

Passage 12

The most pervasive aspect …1… Rajiv Gandhi's personality was that it was infused …2… a vision for India. He dreamt …3… a strong and united India, in an India of peace, prosperity and progress which was proud to …4… its due role …5… the world arena. The most notable fact …6… his political career was that he …7… tirelessly to make his vision …8… true. The president, in his message also paid tributes to Rajiv Gandhi's "effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy and abiding sympathy …9… the weak and vulnerable sections of society" which earned him the love and affection …10… the entire nation.

1.	(a) of	(b) in	(c) on	(d) from
2.	(a) from	(b) by	(c) on	(d) upon
3.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) of	(d) form
4.	(a) be	(b) plays	(c) play	(d) make
5.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) at	(d) from
6.	(a) of	(b) in	(c) on	(d) upon

7. (a) works (b) working (c) work (d) worked
8. (a) came (b) come (c) comes (d) coming
9. (a) on (b) in (c) for (d) by
10. (a) from (b) of (c) for (d) by

Answers

Passage 1:	1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (d)		
Passage 2:	1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (c)		
Passage 3:	1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (b)		
Passage 4:	1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (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 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 magnificient 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 in, as early as, 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

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 aweful, their manuscripts would

4. (a) well (b) not (c) still (d) neither

have been read. Fortunately for all concerned, most writers, famous or obscure

5. (a) take (b) taken (c) takes (d) took

pains over their handwriting. For some it was an art in itself, and many of

6. (a) their (b) those (c) that (d) which

early manuscripts are a pleasure to look at and read. Amongst the current fraternity of

7. (a) people (b) persons (c) writers (d) men

I must be that very rare person—an author

8. (a) that (b) which (c) who (d) those

actually writes by hand! Word-processors are all the rage now, and I have no objection to

9. (a) it (b) them (c) these (d) those

mechanical aids any more than I have with my old Olympia typewriter made in 1956 and

10. (a) was (b) is (c) still (d) not

going strong. Although I do all my writing in longhand, I follow the convention

11. (a) of (b) by (c) on (d) in

typing a second draft. But I would not enjoy my writing if I

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.

SPEED MAXIMIZING SECTOR (SMS)

Drill 1

No of Questions: 43 **Time allotted: 25 min**

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 three words—one of which is the most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., A, B or C 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 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.

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 most pervasive aspect (1) Rajiv Gandhi's many splendoured personality was that it was infused (2) a vision for India. He dreamt (3) a strong and united India, an India of peace, prosperity and progress, which was proud to (4) its due role (5) the world arena. The most notable fact (6) his political career was that he (7) tirelessly to make his vision (8) true. The president in his message also paid tributes to Rajiv Gandhi's "effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy and abiding sympathy (9) the weak and vulnerable sections of society" which earned him the love and affection (10) the entire nation.

1.	(a) of	(b) in	(c) on	(d) from
2.	(a) from	(b) by	(c) on	(d) upon
3.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) of	(d) from
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

Passage 6

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

Drill 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. 80 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)	

SECTION 7

Full Length Test Papers

- Full Length Test Papers
- Composite Tests (Verbal and Reading Comprehension)
- RC Tests (Only Reading Comprehension)

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CHAPTER 25

Full Length Test Papers

CHAPTER OUTLINE

Now to become familiar with the 'Test of English' in various competitive examinations and the range and format of questions that appear in the actual tests, you should work through the full-length test papers given in this part.

Each test paper consists of variety of questions, which are generally of the type set in most competitive test papers. We have provided here 50 test papers to help you prepare for almost every type of English test in competitive examinations. The tests papers are categorised as follows:

1. Test Papers 1–25

Here, we have picked and placed a variety of verbal ability questions on the English language. Your scores in these tests will be a precise measure of your ability to reason with words in solving problems. Reasoning effectively in a verbal medium depends primarily upon the ability to discern, comprehend, and analyse relationships among words or groups of words and within larger units of discourse, such as sentences and passages. The difficulty range and variety of verbal questions provided in these papers help you to hone your skills in simulated conditions of original tests.

2. Test Papers 26–45

Given here are complete test papers that include both verbal ability tests as well as RC sections. Most English tests in competitive exams are similar.

3. Test Papers 46–50

A greater number of difficult questions than would be encountered in the tests have been included to provide practice in approaching more complex RC pasasges and questions.

Procedure for Practising: Before attempting these test papers, keep the following instructions in mind:

1. Each test paper has about 50 MCQ's to be completed in one-sitting only and in not more than 30 minutes. However, if the number of questions are more, say 70, you may limit your time to 40 minutes.
2. Read the directions given for each question carefully, before answering the question. You have to be sure of what is being asked in the question.
3. As all questions carry equal marks, do not waste too much time on any particular question.
4. Once you have covered all the questions and your time is over, you can attempt the difficult questions and if need be, refer to the background material or read the explanations provided at the end of each test paper.
5. Budget your time equally for each question as each question carries one mark, irrespective of the fact whether it is easy or difficult.

In short, try to cover all these test papers in actual examination conditions and make sure that you do not spend more than 30 seconds on one question during the first attempt of a particular test paper.

VERBAL ABILITY TESTS

Test Paper–1

Directions *Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below, choosing an appropriate word from the answer choices provided under each sentence.*

1. When the bus was at full speed, its brakes failed and an accident was _____.
   (a) inevitable (b) infallible (c) essential (d) undeniable
2. To explain his designs to his visitor, the architect _____.
   (a) made (b) sketched (c) built (d) constructed
3. Though bonsai, a well-known art form, originated in China, it was _____ by the Japanese.
   (a) borrowed (b) finished (c) perfected (d) cultivated
4. He is greatly admired for his _____ behaviour.
   (a) decorous (b) decadent (c) decorative (d) decrepit
5. -Hindus believe that ____ from the cycle of birth and rebirth can be attained only by good deeds.
   (a) delivery (b) bondage (c) retirement (d) deliverance
6. He is working under such conditions that it is _____ for him to maintain his self-respect.
   (a) low (b) inimical (c) difficult (d) humiliating
7. The sound of the running water in the stream had a pleasantly _____ effect on me.
   (a) somnolent (b) loud (c) amusing (d) sonorous
8. Chitra had a cold and could not go to the party, so I bought her a cake to make up for her _____.
   (a) depression (b) disillusion (c) disgust (d) disappointment
9. Would you mind _____ to the Principal how the trouble started?
   (a) remarking (b) telling (c) talking (d) explaining
10. The world is so constructed that if you wish to enjoy its pleasures, you must also ___ its pains.
    (a) deny (b) neglect (c) ignore (d) endure

Directions *In each of the following sentences, a word is italicised and is followed by four choices of words. Select the one that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the italicised word.*

11. His *servility* makes him detestable.
    (a) slavery (b) insolence (c) prudence (d) bravery
12. The drug will have *pernicious* effect on your health.
    (a) pornographic (b) ruinous (c) prolonged (d) beneficial
13. She handled the machine with *deft* fingers.
    (a) delicate (b) quick (c) sturdy (d) clumsy
14. Her *debonair* manners were noticed by everyone.
    (a) pleasant (b) courteous (c) cheerless (d) stiff
15. We have no doubt about the *veracity* of his statement.
    (a) truthfullness (b) propriety (c) falsity (d) morality
16. His *frivolous* remarks evoked no comments.
    (a) fanciful (b) frantic (c) momentous (d) serious
17. She was surprised by his *amiability.*
    (a) petulance (b) sincerity (c) prudence (d) pessimism
18. Everybody was astonished when he used such a *profane* language.
    (a) high (b) pure (c) profound (d) sacred
19. His *timidity* proved to be costly.
    (a) self-confidence (b) self-assertion (c) arrogance (d) boldness
20. The treaty was *ratified* by the heads of states.
    (a) annulled (b) destroyed (c) unsettled (d) set aside

Directions *In the following sentences a word or phrase is italicised, and is followed by four alternative choice of words. Select from the choices, the one that is* ***nearest*** *in meaning to the italicised word in the sentence.*

21. He is being treated for his *somnolence*.
    (a) sleepiness (b) weakness (c) intoxication (d) hardness
22. Before finalising this transaction, I had to sign *an indemnity bond.*
    (a) a partnership bond (b) a compensation bond (c) a security bond (d) a reparation bond
23. Many of his acquaintances avoid him because he is so *garrulous***.**
    (a) unreasonable (b) quarrelsome (c) talkative (d) proud
24. The import of technology as an alternative to *indigenous* technology has not been discussed fully.
    (a) aboriginal (b) indigent (c) terrestrial (d) native
25. I *stood up for him* when everyone else was against him.
    (a) tolerated him (b) supported energetically (c) faced him boldly (d) opposed insistently
26. The number of *aboriginal* inhabitants in Africa is very large.
    (a) unoriginal (b) irrational (c) primitive (d) ancient
27. Everybody laughed at the *puerility* of his statement.
    (a) insincerity (b) falsehood (c) childishness (d) inaccuracy
28. We should abstain from *casting aspersions* on the character of our colleagues.
    (a) passing critical remarks (b) paying left-handed compliments
    (c) cracking silly jokes (d) passing slanderous remarks
29. Some people are extremely *fastidious* in their choice of dress.
    (a) careless (b) pompous (c) fussy (d) discriminating
30. The obstacles seem to be *insurmountable,* but no one should doubt what this fearless woman can accomplish.
    (a) too tall and too high (b) too trival to attract attention
    (c) too easy to achieve (d) too difficult to overcome

Directions *In each of the following questions, sentences are divided into three parts and each one is marked (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any of the parts. Detect the part containing an error. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark your answer (d), i.e. 'No error'. You are not required to correct the error. Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idioms. You indicate only one response for each part.*

31. The widely published manifesto(a)/of the new party (b)/is not much different than ours.(c)/No error(d)
32. More widely popular(a)/than the hunting of deer or fox(b)/were the pursuit of the hare.(c)/No error(d)
33. Even now when I see the spot(a)/I am reminded of an unique incident(b)/that took place several years ago.(c)/No error(d)
34. Last summer he went(a)/to his uncle's village, (b)/and he enjoyed very much.(c)/No error(d)
35. In the course of time(a)/the winged reptiles grow bigger and bigger(b)/and better and better at flying.(c)/ No error(d)
36. The superintendent of police has announced that those who are found guilty of breach of peace(a)/or of taking the law into their own hands(b)/they will be taken to task.(c)/No error(d)
37. If in case if we run out of petrol (a)/we won't be able to find a (b)/petrol station on the way (c). /No error(d)
38. This kind of behaviour(a)/has not been seen here(b)/since the last four years.(c)/No error(d)
39. It cannot be forecasted(a)/how society will emerge(b)/a generation hence.(c)/No error(d)
40. The reason for(a)/his failure is because(b)/he did not work hard.(c)/No error(d)

Directions *Some words in each of the following sentences are italicised. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutes for the italicised word or phrases, marked a–c. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the italicised part/ parts, indicate any response against corresponding letters (a), (b) or (c). If none of the alternatives improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your answer. Thus, a 'no improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d) in your answer booklet.*

41. Do not take another step, else your life *will face* great peril.
    (a) might be thrown into (b) will be (c) would be placed in great (d) no improvement
42. I *would gladly accompany* your sister if you had asked me.
    (a) would have gladly accompanied (b) was to have gladly accompanied
    (c) will gladly accompany (d) no improvement
43. He was likely to win the elections *by the sweeping* majority.
    (a) with the sweeping majority (b) by a sweeping majority
    (c) with sweeping a majority (d) no improvement
44. It is sheer folly to believe that you can improve the situation by *doing away* people.
    (a) doing with (b) doing away with (c) doing it to (d) no improvement
45. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was *carried along* by his enthusiasm.
    (a) was carried aloft (b) was carried down (c) was carried away (d) no improvement
46. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake *raised another two feet.*
    (a) rose another two feet (b) rised another two feet (c) raise another two feet (d) no improvement
47. When we saw him last, he *ran* to catch a bus.
    (a) has run (b) had run (c) was running (d) no improvement
48. Governments in developing countries are under increasing pressure for the *recruiting and training* teachers to their requirement.
    (a) in the recruiting and training of (b) to recruit and train
    (c) so as to recruit and train (d) no improvement
49. Last evening I went to the optician and bought *spectacles*.
    (a) a spectacle (b) two spectacles (c) a pair of spectacles (d) no improvement
50. As John dived off the springboard, he was horrified to see that the water *was drained from* the pool the night before.
    (a) was drained (b) had drained away (c) had been drained off (d) no improvement

Answers

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

31. (c) It should read "is not much different from ours".
32. (c) It should read "was the pursuit of the hare".
33. (b) It should read, "I am reminded of a unique incident". The vowel sound of 'u' in *unique* has the sound 'yoo' and, therefore article 'an' does not sound well here.
34. (c) It should read "and he enjoyed himself very much". The verb *enjoy* is followed by a reflexive pronoun unless it has an object.
35. (b) It should read, "the winged reptiles have been growing bigger and bigger" or "have grown bigger and bigger".
36. (c) It should read, "will be taken to task". The subject in this sentence is "those" and hence, "they" is grammatically incorrect.
37. (a) It should be "If we run out of petrol" because "*if* and *in case* have same meanings.
38. (c) It should read "for the last four years".
39. (a) 40. (b) 41. (c) 42. (a) 43. (b) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (b) 49. (c) 50. (c)

Test Paper–2

Directions *In the following passage there are certain blanks that have been serially numbered from 1 to 10. Under the passage, these numbers have been repeated and against each, four alternative words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks:*

Passage

After …1… failed launch …2... July last year, the intermediate range ballistic missile Agni-III …3... been successfully test fired …4... the test range …5... the Orissa coast in the Bay of Bengal. The missile …6... a strike range of more …7... 3,500 km …8... a capacity of carrying a payload of 1.5 tonnes, the missile has the capability of reaching …9... beyond South Asia.

1.	(a) an	(b) a	(c) of	(d) the
2.	(a) on	(b) at	(c) the	(d) in
3.	(a) has	(b) had	(c) have	(d) should
4.	(a) for	(b) of	(c) from	(d) in
5.	(a) from	(b) off	(c) away	(d) of
6.	(a) is	(b) have	(c) has	(d) had
7.	(a) than	(b) at	(c) in	(d) then
8.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) with	(d) within
9.	(a) to	(b) at	(c) for	(d) far

Directions *In each of the following questions (10 to 14) a sentence has been divided into six parts. The first and the last parts have been numbered 1 and 6 and the remaining parts named P, Q, R and S. While parts 1 and 6 are in proper sequence/ order, parts P, Q, R and S are jumbled. Rearrange the jumbled parts to make a meaningful sentence:*

10. 1. It is necessary not only
P. also to be very vigilant
Q. time of new recruitment to
R. against further penetration at the
S. to weed out moles but
6. the police force in the state.
(a) PSRQ (b) SPRQ (c) SRQP (d) PRQS

11. 1. There are elements in the police
P. terrorists but who are incorrigibly
Q. force who may be fighting the
R. money, harass and even torture
S. corrupt and who, to make
6. persons they know to be innocent.
(a) QPSR (b) RSPQ (c) QSPR (d) SQPR

12. 1. The only best and correct
P. of the police force was to take
Q. way in the interest of credibility
R. erring and guilty officers and their
S. prompt and stern action against the
6. juniors and publicise the same.
(a) SPRQ (b) QPSR (c) QSPR (d) RSPQ

13. 1. When the writer of this article made
P. registered and action was
Q. special efforts to find out whether
R. informed that a case had been
S. any action had been taken, he was
6. being taken by the police.
(a) RSPQ (b) PQRS (c) QSRP (d) QPRS

14. 1. In fact, wide publicity in
P. credibility of the police force
Q. media for action taken against
R. erring police officers and their
S. subordinates is necessary if the
6. is to be enhanced in public.
(a) RSPQ (b) QRSP (c) PSQR (d) RPSQ

Directions *In each of the following questions, two sentences are given, both having a blank, followed by four alternative words marked a to d. Choose one that will best fill in both the blanks:*

15. (i) For success, you should develop _____ in yourself.
(ii) Our _____ in your abilities has always been justified by your accomplishments.
(a) courage (b) confidence (c) belief (d) strength

16. (i) The Rajdhani Express _____ speed as it travelled towards south.
(ii) The profits from the investments _____ value over the years.
(a) increased (b) gained (c) achieved (d) added

17. (i) She presented to her mother a diamond ring on the _____ of her birthday.
(ii) Should the _____ arise, we would love to visit Taj Mahal once again.
(a) occasion (b) opportunity (c) time (d) eve

18. (i) Sunil Gavaskar badly missed the _____ this time.
(ii) Doctor has just left and if you drive right now, you will _____ him up.
(a) meet (b) catch (c) find (d) bat

19. (i) _____ oil is good for heart patients.
(ii) _____ gold is almost 100 per cent pure.
(a) cooked (b) refined (c) cleared (d) improved

Directions *In each of the following questions four words, marked a-d, are given. One of them may be wrongly spelt. Choose the wrongly spelt word. If there is no error in any of the words, mark your answer (e).*

20. (a) accident (b) attendance (c) detriment (d) revolution
(e) no error

21. (a) pertinent (b) evident (c) divident (d) document
(e) no error

22. (a) continuous (b) gratutous (c) voluminous (d) fictitious
(e) no error

23. (a) grammar (b) synchronise (c) sympathetically (d) accidently
(e) no error

24. (a) independently (b) hotchpotch (c) delicately (d) ambassador
(e) no error

25. (a) contemplate (b) contingent (c) debenture (d) husbandary
(e) no error

Directions *In each of the following questions, a sentence or phrase is followed by four alternatives marked a–d, one of which describes, in brief, the meaning/expression of the sentence/phrase. Select the one that best conveys the meaning of the sentence/phrase:*

26. To move out of one's own country
(a) emigrate (b) immigrate (c) asylum (d) voyage

27. Trees that lose their leaves annually
(a) deciduous (b) perenial (c) foliage (d) venal

28. Absolute rule by one person
(a) hierarchy (b) autocracy (c) hippocracy (d) monopoly

29. To compensate for loss or damage
(a) insure (b) indemnify (c) bonus (d) defalcate

30. The power of reading the thoughts or minds of others
(a) forecasting (b) envisaging (c) telepathy (d) preordained

Directions *In the following questions, a word is given followed by four alternatives marked a–d. One of the alternatives conveys the same meaning or expression as the word given in capital letters; Choose the synonym as your answer:*

31. EFFIGY
(a) exit (b) dummy (c) proxy (d) boldness

32. DISPARITY
(a) harmony (b) difference (c) discord (d) difficulty

33. VINDICTIVE
(a) bigoted (b) revengeful (c) strategic (d) harmful

34. INDIGENOUS
(a) scholarly (b) native (c) wealthy (d) painful

35. ADIPOSE
(a) liquid (b) fatty (c) sharp (d) major

Directions *Select from answer choices the word that is nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.*

36. AMALGAMATE
(a) equipped (b) generate (c) depress (d) separate

37. AMPLIFY
(a) infer (b) differ (c) distant (d) decrease

38. APPOSITE
(a) inappropriate (b) right (c) direct (d) indirect
39. ANONYMOUS
(a) signed (b) defined (c) written (d) balanced
40. AMICABLE
(a) unfriendly (b) ugly (c) weak (d) compromising
41. HARMONY
(a) discrepancy (b) accordance (c) discord (d) inflight
42. SUMMIT
(a) climb (b) base (c) ride (d) swim
43. APEX
(a) top (b) bottom (c) near (d) far away
44. AFFIRMATIVE
(a) approved (b) negative (c) unfavourable (d) conformed
45. AMATEUR
(a) mature (b) part-time player (c) professional (d) cultured
46. SURVIVE
(a) succumb (b) fatal (c) non-living (d) balance
47. ANALYSIS
(a) uniting (b) synthesis (c) separated (d) examine
48. NUMEROUS
(a) least (b) several (c) sparse (d) countless
49. PUGNACIOUS
(a) peaceful (b) resting (c) calm (d) bad smelling
50. PERTINENT
(a) jumbled (b) relevant (c) irrelevant (d) puzzling

Answers

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

Test Paper–3

Directions *In each of the following sentences certain parts are underlined and marked a, b, c and d. One of the parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. Select the part containing an error. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark 'e' as your answer:*

1. The student corrected(a)/all the errors(b)/that the instructor marked(c)/on the answer book.(d)/No error(e)
2. The Chairman, together(a)/with his assistant(b)/has prepared(c)/the survey report.(d)/No error (e)
3. The proposal(a)/to offer uniform allowance(b)/to all the officers were(c)/opposed by the workers.(d)/No error(e)
4. Mr. Saxena, together(a)/with his wife(b)/and children were invited(c)/to join the Lakeview(d)/club. No error(e)
5. Yesterday, when(a)/the rain stopped(b),/I went home in a(c)/taxi along with my assistant.(d)/No error(e)
6. Included in(a)/the parcel was a coat(b),/a shirt, a tie(c)/and a toy for your(d)/son. No error(e)
7. Our workers at(a)/site are not only efficient(b)/in their respective(c)/trades but are also(d)/loyal. No error(e)
8. The professor's plans(a)/both worked out(b)/in theory(c)/and in practice.(d)/No error(e)
9. Do you think(a)/we can affect(b)/some changes(c)/in the rules and regulations next year.(d)/No error(e)
10. The appearance of(a)/your letter(b)/effects the(c)/reader and ultimately your business.(d)/No error(e)
11. Mr Anil will(a)/either arrive(b)/by the morning plane(c)/tomorrow or in the afternoon(d)/by train. No error(e)
12. The rulings of the(a)/traffic department both affects(b)/the drivers and(c)/those who enforce the laws.(d)/No error(e)

Directions *Select from the answer choices given under each key word, an appropriate word that is most nearly same in meaning.*

13. DESERT
    (a) hot (b) abandon (c) retire (d) dismiss
14. CURTAIL
    (a) ample (b) compress (c) recall (d) depart
15. ALLY
    (a) friend (b) accomplice (c) counterpart (d) unknown
16. BESEECH
    (a) thrash (b) agree (c) disagree (d) solicit
17. LUSTROUS
    (a) bright (b) derogatory (c) sinner (d) anxious
18. DREARY
    (a) cheerful (b) cheerless (c) hard (d) difficult

Directions *Select from answer choices the word that is most nearly* ***opposite*** *in meaning to the word given in each question:*

19. MONOTONY
    (a) variety (b) tiresome (c) vulgarity (d) lonesome
20. PRECEPT
    (a) example (b) understanding (c) concept (d) agitate
21. SUCCUMB
    (a) escape (b) survive (c) submit (d) admit
22. INCESSANTLY
    (a) frequently (b) rarely (c) regularly (d) submissive
23. PRUDENCE
    (a) conscience (b) indiscretion (c) persuance (d) clarity
24. RECKLESSNESS
    (a) carelessness (b) caution (c) thanklessness (d) kindness

Directions *In each of the following questions a phrase (figurative expression) is given and under it are four meanings. Select, from the answer choices, the correct meaning of the phrase:*

25. A bolt from the blue
    (a) some thing unavoidable (b) a sudden and unexpected occurrence
    (c) timely help from someone (d) to get good assistance
26. Bone of contention
    (a) a difficult task (b) a cause of dispute
    (c) a cause of happiness (d) reason for failure
27. To give a person a wide berth
    (a) to give freedom to someone (b) to keep as far away from someone as possible
    (c) to give false hopes to someone (d) to teach a lesson to someone
28. The apple of discord
    (a) result of a fight (b) remedy for disagreement
    (c) a cause of strife (d) ways and means to improve relations
29. To live in clover
    (a) to live in luxury (b) to live in poverty (c) to live in danger (d) to lead a bad life
30. To be in the doldrums
    (a) to be out of danger (b) to be in low spirits (c) to be in debt (d) to be in anger
31. A white elephant
    (a) a useless possession (b) a lazy person (c) something very old (d) something rare
32. To see eye to eye
    (a) to be annoyed (b) to be unhappy
    (c) to be in complete agreement with someone (d) not to be friendly to someone

Directions *In the following passage there are some blanks which are numbered from 33 to 42. Under the passage these numbers are repeated and against each four words marked a–d are given. Select an appropriate word to fill in the blanks:*

Passage

In the last few years, secularism as developed and practiced in India ...33... come under attack in ...34... indirect manner. Time was when communalism was openly preached and secularism frontly opposed. The heritage of India's freedom struggle, the political developments ...35... the years since independence and the Indian intellectuals' distaste ...36... communalism ...37... made that difficult. Secularism and secular forces are, therefore, now under ...38..., sometimes directly but more often on the basis of new concept of 'minoritism'. Politically electoral considerations have ...39... secular parties ...40... treat the minorities as vote-banks and, therefore, ...41... encourage, or at least not oppose, the political consolidation of minorities ...42... non-pragmatic, non-ideological or even plainly communal grounds.

33.	(a) have	(b) has	(c) had	(d) many
34.	(a) the	(b) a	(c) an	(d) very
35.	(a) by	(b) on	(c) of	(d) in
36.	(a) of	(b) for	(c) on	(d) in
37.	(a) have	(b) has	(c) had	(d) has not
38.	(a) attacking	(b) attack	(c) attacks	(d) attacked
39.	(a) led	(b) lead	(c) force	(d) compelled
40.	(a) for	(b) by	(c) to	(d) of
41.	(a) will	(b) can	(c) to	(d) should
42.	(a) in	(b) for	(c) upon	(d) on

Directions *Now that you have filled in the blanks in the above passage, read it once again and answer the following questions:*

43. What do you understand by the phrase "consolidation of minorities"?
    (a) awakening of the minority communities (b) uplifting of the minority communities
    (c) strengthening of the minority communities (d) weakening of the minority communities
44. Why do the secular parties encourage political consolidation of minorities?
    (a) because they are economically weak (b) because they are small in number
    (c) because they are considered as vote-banks (d) in order to uplift them
45. What does the word "distaste" mean in the context of the above passage?
    (a) objection (b) support (c) favour (d) dislike
46. Which word in the passage means "the belief that the state, morals, education, etc. should be independent of religion"?
    (a) communalism (b) secularism (c) non-ideological (d) communism
47. What do you understand by the words "frontly opposed" as used in the context of the above passage?
    (a) openly opposed (b) wrongly opposed (c) rightly opposed (d) secretly opposed
48. The word "preached" as used in the passage means?
    (a) criticised (b) discouraged (c) encouraged (d) publically taught
49. From choices below select an antonym of "pragmatic"
    (a) practicable (b) useless approach (c) unpractical (d) literary

Answers

1. (c) The instructor must have marked the error before the student corrected them. Therefore, to show the sequence, use past perfect tense 'instructor had marked'.
2. (e) No error.
3. (c) Replace 'were' with 'was' as the subject 'proposal' is singular.
4. (c) Replace 'were' with 'was' because the subject "Mr Saxena" is followed by "together with" before other subject and as such is treated as singular.
5. (d) Insert 'had' before 'rain' as in Question No. 1 above.

6. (b) Replace 'was' with 'were' as there are several subjects.
7. (d) Delete 'are'.
8. (b) Should read 'worked out both'.
9. (b) Replace 'affect' with 'effect'.
10. (c) Replace 'effects' with 'affects', meaning 'influences'.
11. (b) Should read 'Mr Anil will arrive either on ...'
12. (b) Should read 'affects both the drivers ...'

13. (b) 14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (a) 20. (a) 21. (b) 22. (b) 23. (b) 24. (b)
25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (b) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (b) 31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (b)
37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (c) 41. (c) 42. (d) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (a) 48. (d)
49. (c)

Test Paper–4

Directions *In the following passage are some blanks, serially numbered from 1 to 12. These numbers are repeated below the passage and against each, four words, marked a–d, are suggested. One of these fits the respective blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word to fill in the blanks.*

Passage

Even the bitterest critic of Mr Narasimha Rao ...1... not like to see his government ...2... at the present juncture. There are many ...3... why there should not be a change of government, but the ...4... of them all is that Mr Narasimha Rao's ...5... as Prime Minister in the past year does not warrant his ...6.... If anything, the Prime Minister has done more ...7... creditably in bringing a semblance of peace and stability to the polity ...8... conditions of near-anarchy and chaos. It is for this reason that the no-confidence motions should be discussing the basic issues ...9... the people as a whole. The Parliament session starting today will ...10... produce a lot of noise. But it is ...11... whether the government will be pressurised to turn its attention to the major problems that ...12... the people, such as poverty, illiteracy, price rise and public health.

1.	(a) should	(b) shall	(c) would	(d) could
2.	(a) falls	(b) fall	(c) fallen	(d) fell
3.	(a) people	(b) reason	(c) reasons	(d) cause
4.	(a) strong	(b) stronger	(c) strongest	(d) mainly
5.	(a) performance	(b) performances	(c) standing	(d) working
6.	(a) exit	(b) transfer	(c) step down	(d) arrest
7.	(a) than	(b) then	(c) when	(d) over
8.	(a) for	(b) by	(c) from	(d) of the
9.	(a) effecting	(b) effects	(c) affects	(d) affecting
10.	(a) certain	(b) certainly	(c) openly	(d) slowly
11.	(a) doubtful	(b) certain	(c) surely	(d) doubtless
12.	(a) effect	(b) affects	(c) affecting	(d) affect

Directions *Now that you have filled in all the blanks in the above passage, read it carefully once again and answer the questions given below:*

13. Which of the following words is same in meaning as "juncture" as used in the above passage?
(a) period (b) point of time (c) difficulties (d) developments
14. Which of the following is same in meaning as the word "warrant" as used in the above passage?
(a) arrest (b) forbid (c) challan (d) justify
15. What do you understand by the word "chaos" as used in the context of the above passage?
(a) great danger (b) risky and dangerous (c) supportive (d) state of confusion
16. Which of the following words can be used in place of "pressurised" without changing the expression?
(a) obliged (b) defeated (c) constrained (d) burst

Directions *In Questions 17–24, the first and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and marked P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper sequence. Read the*

sentence carefully and find out which of the four combinations a, b, c and d is correct. Mark the correct combination as your answer.

17. 1. Mr Rao consciously tried to
P. political debate and bring a
R. sense of order in the
6. both the government and the Parliament.
Q. conduct of politics in
S. lower the temperature of
(a) RPSQ (b) SQPR (c) SPRQ (d) RSPQ

18. 1. The country was set on
P. path, which the more
R. predecessors of Mr Rao
6. dared not to undertake.
Q. an entirely new economic
S. powerful and illustrious
(a) PSRQ (b) RSPQ (c) QSPR (d) QPSR

19. 1. He has convinced the
P. the ability and resilience
R. nation that this vast
6. to live with poverty.
Q. country of many languages,
S. religions and cultures has
(a) SPQR (b) RQSP (c) PSQR (d) PQSR

20. 1. There has been no initiative
P. mock election which helped
R. for Punjab except for a
6. majority on his own.
Q. close to a Lok Sabha
S. the Prime Minister to edge
(a) SQRP (b) PSRQ (c) QRSP (d) RPSQ

21. 1. If his government is
P. blessing, there is
R. not a wholesome
6. been a great consolation.
Q. fact that it has
S. no denying that
(a) RSQP (b) QRSP (c) PRSQ (d) RPSQ

22. 1. To a great extent
P. go to the lady
R. who has conducted
6. majesty and wisdom.
Q. herself with impeccable
S. the credit must
(a) SPRQ (b) SQPR (c) SPQR (d) RSPQ

23. 1. When the Congress party
P. a whole optionlessly
R. it was not the
6. best of times.
Q. and the nation as
S. turned to Mr. Rao
(a) SRPQ (b) QPSR (c) RPQS (d) PQRS

24. 1. In the past one
P. emerged out of its
R. year the Congress has
6. for its electoral fortunes.
Q. the Nehru-Gandhi family
S. pathetic reliance on
(a) SQRP (b) RPSQ (c) PQRS (d) QSPR

Directions *In each of the following questions one word is given in capital letters, which is followed by four alternative words marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select from the alternatives the word that is as nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capital letters:*

25. TURBID
(a) viscosity (b) solution (c) thick (d) fluid

26. BESEECH
(a) represent (b) look forward (c) pray (d) search

27. HEINOUS
(a) lofty (b) serious (c) odious (d) lower

28. LIGATURE
(a) legal aid (b) bandage (c) bad remark (d) puncture

29. SERENE
(a) sweet (b) melodious (c) beautiful (d) mild
30. COSTUME
(a) regalia (b) dressing (c) make-up (d) tune
31. RESOLUTE
(a) solution (b) steady (c) dangerous (d) stout
32. CRUSH
(a) cut (b) grind (c) rub (d) break

Directions *In each of the following questions one word is given in capital letters, which is followed by four alternative words named (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select from the alternatives, the word that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters:*

33. VIVID
(a) dull (b) fancy (c) memory (d) risky
34. APPEND
(a) write (b) reproduce (c) copy (d) remove
35. RESENT
(a) object (b) present (c) condone (d) anger
36. FRACTURE
(a) accident (b) union (c) pain (d) bandage
37. MELODIOUS
(a) cheerful (b) monotonous (c) unsound (d) serene
38. PREFATORY
(a) final (b) preparatory (c) difficult (d) poisonous
39. SOLICITOUS
(a) anxious (b) careless (c) humbleness (d) gorgeous
40. VEXACIOUS
(a) annoying (b) satisfying (c) dissatisfaction (d) oily

Directions *Each of the following sentences are divided into parts, which are marked a, b, c, d and e. One of these parts may be wrongly spelt—inappropriately or grammatically unacceptable. Select that part as your answer. If there is no error in any of the four parts, mark your answer (e), i.e. no error.*

41. Mr Harshad Mehta, along(a)/with his brother and(b)/six senior(c)/bank officials were(d)/arrested. No error(e)
42. A number(a)/of senior officials of banking institutions, including(b)/the Chairman of the SBI, was(c)/ asked to go on(d)/leave. No error(e)
43. They do(a)/not want(b)/the parliamentary(c)/government to be scraped.(d)/No error(e)
44. It(a)/is time(b)/to isolate(c)/the saparatists.(d)/No error(e)
45. It is survival(a)/that Narasimha Rao seems(b)/to be after,(c)/not credability.(d)/No error(e)
46. The 'big bull' of(a)/the stock market begun(b)/his career(c)/as an investment(d)/assistant. No error(e)
47. He had (a)/made banks and financial institutions to party(b)/with about(c)/Rs 2,000 crore for him to invest(d)/in the stock market. No error(e)
48. Mr Rao had handled(a)/the Sonia factor(b)/in dignity(c)/as well as skill.(d)/No error(e)
49. In a true senses,(a)/the Congress(I) of old(b)/is on its(c)/way to becoming,(d)/the Indian National Congress. No error(e)
50. Ashi had(a)/finished(b)/dressing before(c)/I woke(d)/up. No error(e)

Answers

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

41. (d) 'was' arrested. Words like 'with', 'together with', 'along with', 'as well as' etc. do not affect the number of verb. Mr Harshad Mehta is singular. Therefore the verb 'was' should be used.
42. (c) 'were' asked: 'A number of senior officers' is plural and takes a plural verb 'were'.
43. (d) Spelling error. It should be 'scrapped'.
44. (d) Spelling error. It should be 'separatists'. 45. (d) 'credibility' 46. (b) 'began'
47. (b) 'part' 48. (c) 'with dignity' 49. (a) 'sense' 50. (e) No error

Test Paper–5

Directions *In the following passage there are some blanks, each of which has been numbered. The numbers are repeated as questions. Against each question four words marked a–d are suggested and one of these fits the blank appropriately. Choose the appropriate word to fill in the blank.*

Passage

The most notable ...1... of the Punjab Jail Administration during the ...2... year is the ...3... in the daily average of prisoners from 12,193 to 13,613. It is further ...4... out that in the various jails, the aggregate ...5... was only just sufficient to ...6... the average daily ...7.... In the four jails ...8... Punjab, the average population was 1,606 ...9... excess ...10... the number for which ...11... was accommodation. Naturally, therefore, difficulty is ...12... in finding accommodation ...13... all and it is apparent that if the jail population continues to ...14... at the present rate, the Government will have to enlarge the jail buildings.

Questions

1.	(a) thing	(b) size	(c) feature	(d) point
2.	(a) next	(b) coming	(c) previous	(d) financial
3.	(a) decrease	(b) reduction	(c) increase	(d) fall
4.	(a) made	(b) pointed	(c) said	(d) through
5.	(a) rooms	(b) size	(c) shape	(d) accommodation
6.	(a) meet	(b) book	(c) reserve	(d) take
7.	(a) consumption	(b) requirement	(c) reduction	(d) output
8.	(a) in	(b) from	(c) for	(d) of
9.	(a) in	(b) to	(c) with	(d) for
10.	(a) in	(b) for	(c) from	(d) of
11.	(a) it	(b) this	(c) there	(d) whose
12.	(a) removed	(b) experienced	(c) solved	(d) resolve
13.	(a) from	(b) in	(c) for	(d) with
14.	(a) fall	(b) short	(c) increase	(d) decline

Directions *Carefully read the following passage and then answer the questions that follow***.**

Passage

Though the National Convention of Muslim Indians organised by Syed Shahbuddin in New Delhi called for the formation of a national party based on "the concept of solidarity of all deprived social groups", it made no secret of its communal approach to politics. First of all, the convention was that of a particular community and not of the backward sections cutting across communal lines. Secondly, the focus was on the problems of the Muslims and not on the hardships of the poor and the downtrodden in general. Thirdly, the main purpose of the convention was to evolve a political strategy by which the Muslims could derive the maximum mileage at the hustings. In other words, the convention appeared to be a move to pledge the Muslim vote to the highest bidder. In short, the aim is to make sure that Muslim votes do not get split and Muslims emerge as a major political force.

By calling upon Muslims to form consultative committees at the district level to decide on the support of the community to candidates in the coming election, he has adopted a highly communal approach to elections. Secularism will cease to have any meaning if people are induced to vote along communal lines.

Questions

15. Select the most appropriate heading for the passage from the choices given below:
    (a) National convention of Muslims
    (b) Political strategy for the next elections
    (c) Mixing religion with politics
    (d) Politics and religion
16. The word 'solidarity' used here in the passage means _____.
    (a) diversity of interest (b) oneness of interest (c) strength of people (d) strong base
17. The word 'downtrodden' used here in the passage conveys the meaning _____.
    (a) scheduled caste (b) deprived class (c) illiterate class (d) handicapped population
18. What was Syed Shahabuddin's aim in organising the National Convention?
    (a) To form consultative committees at district level
    (b) To make Muslims a major political force
    (c) To support Muslim candidates in the coming election
    (d) To change the next government
19. Give most appropriate word that is opposite in meaning to "secularism".
    (a) Socialism (b) Communalism (c) Marxism (d) Spiritualism
20. How is secularism in danger as per the writer of the passage?
    (a) Formation of Muslim party
    (b) By inducing people to vote along communal lines
    (c) If consultative committees are formed
    (d) If downtrodden and deprived classes are ignored

Directions *In the following questions, there are four words marked a–d. One of them is wrongly spelt. Select the wrongly spelt word:*

21. (a) blessing (b) dressing (c) accomodate (d) crossing
22. (a) superior (b) supper (c) seperate (d) separate
23. (a) continuous (b) continous (c) division (d) provision
24. (a) terminal (b) incurred (c) milage (d) confusion
25. (a) questionare (b) questionnaire (c) invitation (d) documentation

Directions *In each of the questions below, sentences are divided into five parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 5. The second, third and fourth parts are named P, Q, and R. These are jumbled and not in the proper sequence. Select the correct sequence of P, Q and R to make meaningful sentences.*

26. 1. In preparing manuscripts for the
    P. requested to write or
    R. press, correspondents are
    Q. type on one side
    5. of the paper only.
    (a) RQP (b) PQR (c) RPQ (d) QPR
27. 1. All communications intended for
    P. must be addressed
    R. publication in *The Tribune*
    Q. to the Editor only
    5. and not to any member of the staff.
    (a) RPQ (b) QPR (c) RQ P (d) PQR
28. 1. The Editor cannot
    P. or articles unless a stamped and self-addressed
    R. undertake to return
    Q. rejected communications and
    5. envelope is enclosed for the purpose.
    (a) PRQ (b) RPQ (c) RQP (d) QRP
29. 1. All members of the staff must
    P. there till the lunch break without
    R. be in their seats at 10:00 a.m.
    Q. sharp and must not move from
    5. the permission of the Section Officer.
    (a) PQR (b) QRP (c) RQP (d) QPR
30. 1. In order to save time, effort and
    P. instead of issuing individual leave orders
    R. expenses, it has been decided that
    Q. these orders should be issued in a
    5. consolidated form for each category of staff separately.
    (a) RPQ (b) RQP (c) PQR (d) QPR

Directions *In the following questions there is a phrase or expression followed by four alternative words or phrases, which can be substituted for the phrase or expression given in the question. Select the answer from choices marked a to d.*

31. Who does not believe in existence of God
(a) hypocrite (b) scoundrel (c) atheist (d) non-spiritual
32. Who always looks on the darker side of the things
(a) cynic (b) pessimist (c) optimist (d) crook
33. Who always looks on the bright side of the things
(a) pessimist (b) optimist (c) dynamic (d) hypocrite
34. Who abstains from taking alcoholic drinks
(a) vegetarian (b) teetotaler (c) spiritual (d) cynic
35. One who always runs away from danger
(a) timid (b) coward (c) weak (d) escapist
36. A disease that spreads by contact
(a) infectious disease (b) contagious disease (c) virus disease (d) bacterial disease
37. The act of taking one's own life
(a) homicide (b) immolation (c) suicide (d) killer
38. A person who does not save money
(a) lavish (b) affluent (c) spendthrift (d) uneconomic

Directions *In each of the following questions one word is italicised, followed by four alternatives. Select, from the alternatives, the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the italicised word.*

39. *Encroach*
(a) approach (b) intrude (c) to destroy (d) to damage
40. *Embrace*
(a) to kiss (b) to hug (c) incorporate (d) defame
41. *Exalt*
(a) to beat about (b) lift up (c) to push around (d) pull down
42. *Exile*
(a) to remove (b) to frighten (c) banish (d) repatriate
43. *Exonerate*
(a) absolve (b) to implicate (c) to accuse (d) to punish for nothing
44. *Harbour*
(a) remove (b) shelter (c) sea (d) to keep deep enemity
45. *Gullible*
(a) large (b) callous (c) credulous (d) confrontable
46. *Hackneyed*
(a) common (b) novel (c) troublesome (d) problematic
47. *Hazardous*
(a) adventurous/dangerous (b) painful (c) skillful (d) serious
48. *Grandeur*
(a) splendour (b) fantastic (c) simple (d) splendid
49. *Ferocity*
(a) cruelty (b) enemity (c) difficulty (d) curiosity
50. *Fervent*
(a) quick (b) glowing (c) cool (d) simple

Answers

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

Test Paper–6

Directions *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been split into six parts. The first and last parts have been numbered 1 and 6, respectively, while the other parts, marked P,Q,R and S, are jumbled up. Rearrange parts P,Q,R and S to make a meaningful sentence.*

1. 1. The package of socio-economic
   P. aimed at ameliorating the — Q. measures announced by the PM
   R. in the country, has received — S. lot of the teeming millions
   6. the widespread support of people.
   (a) PRSQ (b) SQPR (c) QPSR (d) RQPS
2. 1. There is a revival of
   P. particularly Harijans, students — Q. workers, small and marginal farmers
   R. confidence among the masses — S. agricultural and industrial
   6. and urban middle classes.
   (a) SQPR (b) RPSQ (c) QSPR (d) RQPS
3. 1. The government has taken
   P. boost industrial and agricultural — Q. supplies of essential commodities
   R. production and to ensure — S. immediate and effective steps to
   6. to the people at reasonable prices.
   (a) SPRQ (b) SRPQ (c) RSPQ (d) RSQP
4. 1. The Punjab Government has
   P. in completing action in — Q. measures, through various
   R. respect of these time-bound — S. gone ahead full steam
   6. administrative and legislative measures.
   (a) PSQR (b) SPRQ (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ
5. 1. The progressive state of Punjab
   P. inhabitants have always shown its — Q. and its proverbially hardworking
   R. that are designed to bring — S. utmost enthusiasm for measures
   6. prosperity to the country.
   (a) SPQR (b) RSPQ (c) QPSR (d) QSRP
6. 1. Steps to bring down prices,
   P. and procurement, and to — Q. essential commodities to the masses
   R. to increase agricultural production — S. streamline the distribution of
   6. are proceeding vigorously.
   (a) SRPQ (b) SQPR (c) RSPQ (d) RPSQ

Directions *In the following passage there are some blanks, which have been serially numbered from 7 to 20. At the end of the passage these serial numbers are repeated and each serial number has four choices of words marked a–d. Select an appropriate word from these choices to fill in the respective blanks in the passage.*

Passage

Indeed, much progress in this ...7... has already been made as a ...8... of the combined ...9... of the government and the people of the state and the ...10... initiative provided by the Central Government under Prime Minister's ...11... leadership. The results of ...12... efforts are there for all to see. Prices of ...13... commodities and other goods have ...14... considerably. The rate of inflation ...15... fallen to the gratifying figure of ...16... minus 3 per cent, the ...17... in the world. There is complete harmony in ...18... public and private sector establishments and ...19... is bound to lead to ...20... industrial and agricultural production.

Questions

7.	(a) behalf	(b) regards	(c) way	(d) regard
8.	(a) results	(b) resulting	(c) result	(d) resulted
9.	(a) effort	(b) work	(c) efforts	(d) progress

10. (a) proper (b) welcomes (c) required (d) welcome
11. (a) chair (b) inspires (c) inspiring (d) stable
12. (a) the (b) these (c) this (d) those
13. (a) certain (b) essential (c) good (d) several
14. (a) fell (b) falls (c) fallen (d) risen
15. (a) have (b) become (c) has (d) greatly
16. (a) above (b) near (c) nearly (d) inflation
17. (a) highest (b) lowest (c) higher (d) lower
18. (a) state (b) all (c) both (d) either
19. (a) will (b) these (c) this (d) those
20. (a) great (b) high (c) greater (d) lower

Directions *In the following questions each answer choice has four pairs of words. Each pair consists of the words that are more or less* ***similar*** *in meaning (synonyms). However, one pair of words may be wrong (words having no similar meaning). Select the pair that is wrong.*

21. (a) danger/peril (b) infringe/break (c) indulge/deny (d) luxury/pleasure
22. (a) effect/result (b) stout/lean (c) specify/mention (d) temper/mood
23. (a) mental/rational (b) equable/mild (c) zeal/coolness (d) oust/eject
24. (a) portly/stout (b) guarantee/pledge (c) pungent/harmless (d) provident/foreseeing
25. (a) mount/descend (b) lament/mourn (c) notion/conception (d) obscene/foul

Directions *In the following questions, word pairs consist of words that are* ***opposite*** *in meaning to each other (antonyms). Select the pair that consists of words that are not opposite in meaning.*

26. (a) ambiguous/obvious (b) ameliorate/worsen (c) brutal/human (d) colossal/gigantic
27. (a) clemency/harshness (b) compassion/pity (c) commodious/cramped (d) decay/flourish
28. (a) obnoxious/free (b) numb/active (c) excitable/calm (d) exquisite/delicate
29. (a) persuade/induce (b) indemnify/injure (c) shuffle/clear (d) spurious/genuine
30. (a) steadfast/resolute (b) spontaneous/involuntary (c) tipsy/sober (d) thwart/help

Fill in the blanks:

31. What is the time _____ your watch.
    (a) on (b) by (c) in (d) with
32. The Police wrongly charged him _____ murder.
    (a) to (b) at (c) for (d) with
33. She may be surprised _____ the news.
    (a) by (b) with (c) at (d) upon
34. She appealed to the man _____ help.
    (a) for (b) to (c) at (d) by
35. Why did you confide your secrets _____ a stranger?
    (a) with (b) to (c) at (d) on

Directions *Each of the following phrases is followed by four alternative words marked a–d. One of the alternatives best describes, in brief, the meaning of the entire phrase. Select the correct alternative.*

36. To alter the course of something
    (a) decline (b) deviate (c) amend (d) diverge
37. One who journeys from place to place
    (a) hermit (b) passenger (c) itinerant (d) ascetic
38. To tell the truth solemnly
    (a) to take oath (b) to be sworn in (c) testify (d) concoct
39. A thing of little or no importance
    (a) useless (b) trifle (c) vague (d) twinkling
40. An underground passage way
    (a) canal (b) under-bridge (c) tunnel (d) gutter

Directions *In each of the following sentences one italicised word is followed by four alternative words. Select, from the choices, the word/expression that correctly conveys the meaning of the italicised word .*

41. The hot summer can *sear* the paddy fields.
(a) to dry (b) to scorch (c) to warm (d) give good yield

42. I will not *denigrate* that respectable lady.
(a) to annoy (b) to belittle (c) to defame (d) marry

43. Amitabh and Jaya Bachchan were *conspicuous* by their absence.
(a) to be deprived of (b) attracting attention of everyone
(c) to lose the opportunity (d) remembered

44. The world economies are always in a state of flux.
(a) continuous flow (b) danger (c) puzzled state of mind (d) confused state

45. Money lenders *dun* delinquent farmers.
(a) to charge heavy interest (b) to demand money of a debt (c) to heavily burden (d) to confuse and cheat

46. His generosity had been *misconstrued* by everyone.
(a) misunderstood (b) appreciated (c) criticized (d) to take undue advantage

47. The insult made him *livid*.
(a) to feel ashamed (b) to feel sorry (c) to get angry (d) serious

48. He *stonewalled* the prosecuting lawyer.
(a) surprised (b) to be non-cooperative (c) to neatly write (d) artistic handwriting

49. Their efforts *flagged* in the end.
(a) rewarded (b) fruitful (c) to become weak d) without result

50. He is *allergic* to penicillin.
(a) immune (b) unusually sensitive (c) to addict (d) effective

Answers

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

Test Paper–7

Directions *The following passage has certain blanks, serially numbered from 1 to 12. Under the passage these serial numbers are repeated and against each, four alternative words, marked a–d, are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks in the passage.*

Passage

Indira Gandhi ...1... the supreme political office for a long period, being the country's Prime Minister for sixteen years. But ...2... Jawaharlal Nehru, her Prime Ministership ...3... not uninterrupted. While Jawaharlal never ...4... defeat, Indira Gandhi's party was ...5... out of power and she herself ...6... the elections to the Lok Sabha in 1977.

From Jawaharlal's remarks it can be conjectured that in the early years of freedom he expected Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) to play a very important part in shaping India's destiny. Whether he looked ...7... him as a possible successor is difficult to say. But when JP displayed aversion for power and strayed into Sarvodaya, Jawaharlal ...8... to think of grooming Indira for succession. Indira was neither active in the youth movement ...9... in Congress politics. From the chief of local 'Vanar Sena' (children's brigade) she was ...10... to the Presidentship of the Congress in 1959. She ...11... not put in any ...12... as others, including her father, had to do.

1. (a) was (b) had (c) in (d) held
2. (a) unlike (b) like (c) when (d) during
3. (a) has (b) can (c) was (d) were
4. (a) accepted (b) tested (c) hoped (d) tasted
5. (a) going (b) gone (c) thrown (d) not
6. (a) fought (b) won (c) defeated (d) lost

7. (a) at (b) on (c) upon (d) in
8. (a) begun (b) began (c) begin (d) beginning
9. (a) nor (b) or (c) and (d) but
10. (a) elected (b) elect (c) succeeded (d) elevated
11. (a) has (b) can (c) did (d) does
12. (a) power (b) weight (c) service (d) apprenticeship

Directions *After filling the blanks in the above passage, read it once again and answer the following questions.*

13. What do you understand by the word "conjectured" as used in the above passage?
    (a) argued (b) guessed (c) expected (d) concluded
14. What was the difference between the Prime Ministership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi?
    (a) Jawaharlal Nehru was properly groomed for the office.
    (b) Indira Gandhi was not properly groomed for the office.
    (c) Jawaharlal's tenure was uninterrupted and he never tasted defeat.
    (d) Indira Gandhi was not a good politician.
15. What do you understand by the phrase "displayed aversion for power"?
    (a) Showed eagerness to get power (b) Turned aside the offer for power
    (c) Was doubtful to get power (d) Expressed strong desire to get power
16. What is the meaning of the word "strayed" as used in the above passage?
    (a) to become tired (b) to get lost (c) to focus (d) lived

Directions *Rearrange the following six sentences A, B, C, D, E and F, in proper sequence to make a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below:*

(A) A creative person need not wait for a job but can create his own job.
(B) Education must be both vocational and professional.
(C) A student must, therefore, be trained to become creative.
(D) It must instil in the young a sense of creativity that gives him job satisfaction.
(E) It should focus on teaching the students how to learn, understand and carry out a given task.
(F) It must aim at arousing, training and encouraging original thinking.

17. Which of the above sentences should come first in the paragraph after rearrangement?
    (a) B (b) A (c) E (d) C
18. Which of the above sentences should come second in the paragraph?
    (a) B (b) A (c) D (d) F
19. Which of the above sentences should come third in the paragraph?
    (a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E
20. Which of the above sentences should come fourth in the paragraph?
    (a) B (b) D (c) C (d) E
21. Which of the above sentences should come fifth in the paragraph?
    (a) C (b) E (c) D (d) F
22. Which of the above sentences should be the last sentence in the paragraph?
    (a) F (b) D (c) E (d) B

Directions *Fill in the blanks:*

23. Dr Rajendra Prasad's two terms _____ President were calm and peaceful as _____ later times.
    (a) of/compared from (b) as/compared to the (c) as/compared with the (d) of/compared to the
24. Dr Rajendra Prasad's term beginning on May 13, 1962 _____ turbulent.
    (a) had more (b) was far more (c) were far more (d) have been
25. The practice was slowly _____.
    (a) given in (b) given up (c) gone with (d) given to
26. India's troubles with China were just then coming into the open and tension _____.
    (a) were rising (b) was rising (c) had arisen (d) rising
27. He was now the candidate of the Janata Party _____ to power in the general elections.
    (a) who had come (b) which had come (c) who have come (d) who came
28. He came to Delhi after he _____ to be President of India.
    (a) ceased (b) has ceased (c) had ceased (d) was ceased

Directions *In each of the following questions a sentence or description is given, followed by four alternative choices marked a–d. Select from the answer choices one word substitute for the description given in the question.*

29. A disease confined to a particular place or area
(a) sporadic disease (b) epidemic disease (c) endemic disease (d) pandemic disease
30. A disease affecting many persons at the same time and place
(a) epidemic disease (b) endemic disease (c) sporadic disease (d) pandemic disease
31. An agreement to stop fighting
(a) compromise (b) accord (c) treaty (d) armistice
32. A place where house refuse is burnt
(a) pit (b) garbage (c) shed (d) incinerator
33. A substance to keep down evil smell
(a) perfume (b) fragrance (c) deodorant (d) scent
34. A substance that alleviates pain
(a) narcotic (b) anodyne (c) chloroform (d) intoxicant

Directions *In each of the following questions an idiom is followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the words that best describe the meaning of the idiom or phrase given in the question.*

35. To break the ice
(a) to accomplish a difficult task (b) to be the first to begin (c) to bring out good news (d) to get the truth
36. To catch one's eye
(a) to pay attention (b) to attract attention (c) to admire someone (d) to be found guilty
37. To sit on the fence
(a) to keep away (b) to be in danger (c) to remain neutral (d) to guard someone
38. To feather one's nest
(a) to gain popularity (b) to cheat others (c) to be selfish (d) to provide for future
39. At first blush
(a) at first sight (b) in the beginning (c) to be the first (d) immediately
40. To grind one's own axe
(a) to create trouble for self (b) to create trouble for others (c) to have selfish motive (d) to praise himself

Directions *In each of the following questions there is a sentence split into five parts, numbered 1 to 5, which have been jumbled up. You are required to rearrange these parts to produce a meaningful and correct sentence.*

41. 1. British introduced it
2. a problem area 3. Octroi has been
4. ever since the 5. seventy years ago.
(a) 3,2,1,4,5 (b) 3,2,5,1,4 (c) 5,2,13,4 (d) 3,2,4,1,5
42. 1. the truth
2. a word 3. against him
4. Despite knowing 5. I did not utter
(a) 4,1,5,3,2 (b) 4,1,3,5,2 (c) 4,1,5,2,3 (d) 3,2,1,5,4
43. 1. Raman's vehicle
2. pays this tax 3. Each time
4. at the check-post 5. enters this place, he
(a) 3,4,1,5,2 (b) 3,4,5,1,2 (c) 3,4,2,5,1 (d) 3,1,5,2,4
44. 1. for general trade
2. on some commodities till the last few years 3. Octroi was still being charged
4. in the late 1990s but 5. Although it was abolished
(a) 3,1,4,5,2 (b) 5,1,4,3,2 (c) 3,1,4,2,5 (d) 3,4,5,1,2

Directions *In the following questions a sentence has been given, a part of which has been italicised. From among the alternatives, find out which corrects/improves the sentence.*

45. I asked him *that why* he is so lazy.
(a) that why is he (b) why he was (c) because he is (d) why is he

46. I must study my books today *as I have to give* an examination tomorrow.
(a) since I have to give (b) for I have to give (c) as I have to take (d) since I must give

47. He was so rude that they were compelled *for asking him to leave.*
(a) ask him to leave (b) to ask him to leave (c) him to ask to leave (d) no improvement needed

48. *Besides* one enemy he has a hundred friends.
(a) with (b) for (c) in (d) after

49. Do you *remember to meet* her at my house last year?
(a) remember of meeting her (b) remember about meeting her
(c) remember having met her (d) no improvement needed

50. The superior would have to change his attitude *before* people first.
(a) after (b) towards (c) for (d) for the

Answers

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

Test Paper–8

Directions *The following passage has some blanks that are serially numbered from 1 to 14. Under the passage these serial numbers are repeated and against each serial number four words, marked a–d, are given. Select an appropriate word to fill in the blanks in the passage.*

Passage

The fear of the disease and the deep-seated prejudices about its etiology and ...1... of transmission have ...2... to its concealment by the afflicted and a shunning attitude ...3... the part of those who can really help. Gandhiji's crusade against this disease ...4... unmatched. Those who should have ...5... his fight further into the territory of suffering and ignorance, treating the opportunity ...6... do so as a privilege, did not do so ...7.... Neither the State institutions ...8... the dozens of voluntary organisations that ...9... credit for leprosy 'control' are putting enough thought, energy and resources into ...10... 'action plans'. The disease ...11... to defy effective management. We have to bring the disease ...12... the open and have it ...13... like any other ailment. That we are ...14... to do so on the national scale is a matter of national shame.

1.	(a) way	(b) mode	(c) system	(d) treatment
2.	(a) lead	(b) led	(c) brought	(d) done
3.	(a) from	(b) by	(c) on	(d) for
4.	(a) remain	(b) remaining	(c) remains	(d) was
5.	(a) take	(b) took	(c) taken	(d) done
6.	(a) of	(b) to	(c) by	(d) for
7.	(a) earnest	(b) earnestly	(c) honest	(d) honestly
8.	(a) or	(b) nor	(c) for	(d) from
9.	(a) claim	(b) claims	(c) claimed	(d) claiming
10.	(a) the	(b) those	(c) their	(d) there
11.	(a) continue	(b) continued	(c) contnuing	(d) continues
12.	(a) from	(b) into	(c) for	(d) by
13.	(a) tackle	(b) tackles	(c) tackled	(d) fight
14.	(a) unable	(b) able	(c) unabled	(d) enables

Directions *Now that you have filled in the blanks in the above passage, read it once again and answer the questions that follow***:**

15. What remedy has been suggested in the passage to control leprosy?
(a) To put enough thought, energy and resources into the 'action plans'.
(b) To bring the disease into open and have it treated like any other ailment.

(c) To fight the disease on the national scale.
(d) The voluntary organisations and state institutions should take remedial measures.

16. Why did the state institutions and voluntary organisations fail to control the disease?
(a) Because of fear of the disease and deep-seated prejudices.
(b) Because they are not putting enough thought, energy and resources into their 'action plans'.
(c) Because of concealment of the disease by the afflicted.
(d) Because these organisations and institutions do not have enough resources.

17. The word "etiology" used in the passage means
(a) treatment of leprosy (b) study of causes
(c) science of eradication of diseases (d) study of body functions

18. What do you understand by the phrase "shunning attitude"?
(a) to avoid deliberately (b) to show no interest
(c) not to be helpful (d) to take no interest in one's duty

19. What other word can be used for the word "defy" used in the above passage?
(a) defame (b) challenge (c) slow down (d) difficult

20. What is the meaning of "concealment" used in this passage?
(a) to overcome (b) to hide or keep secret (c) to be careless (d) degradation

21. What to you understand by the word "crusade" used in the above passage?
(a) a challenge (b) a daring undertaking (c) to preach something (d) endeavour

22. For which word in the passage synonym "evade" can be used in the context of the passage?
(a) crusade (b) defy (c) shunning (d) concealment

Directions *In each of the following questions four pairs of synonyms (words having more or less similar meaning) are given marked a–d. One of the pairs may be wrong. Select the wrong pair.*

23. (a) relinquish/ abandon (b) humiliate/ disgrace (c) degraded/mean (d) exalt/abase
24. (a) assist/abet (b) native/immigrant (c) hate/abhor (d) repudiate/disclaim
25. (a) fruitless/futile (b) futile/abortive (c) abstain /continue (d) desist/refrain
26. (a) curtail /enlarge (b) abridge/ condense (c) abscure/abstruse (d) ample/abundant
27. (a) refuse/resign (b) consent/accede (c) expedite/accelerate (d) retard/hasten
28. (a) discord/harmony (b) sharp/acute (c) blunt/dull (d) expert/adept

Directions *In each of the following questions four pairs of words are given, marked a–d. These are more or less opposite in meaning (antonym pairs). Select the wrong pair.*

29. (a) remote/adjacent (b) diminish/raise (c) decamp/remain (d) detest/abhor
30. (a) meagre/ample (b) inadequate/plentiful (c) condemn/absolve (d) hinder/discourage
31. (a) native/ indigenous (b) retard/accelerate (c) approve/detest (d) forsake/retain
32. (a) postpone/defer (b) alliance/dislike (c) annual/ratify (d) quash/restore
33. (a) worsen/meliorate (b) ambiguous/clear (c) defer/adjourn (d) restore/ratify

Directions *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been subdivided into six parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 6 respectively, and the remaining four parts are marked P, Q, R and S, which have been jumbled up. Rearrange these parts to make a meaningful sentence without changing the first and last part.*

34. 1. He went to the farthest limit
P. in spreading factual knowledge
Q. through his dedicated involvement
R. organising relief and rehabilitation
S. about the disease and by
6. measures for the victims.
(a) PSRQ (b) QPSR (c) RSPQ (d) QSRP

35. 1. Sometimes I think that the
P. remembrance of suffering are
Q. to put ourselves in touch
R. the only means we have
S. search for suffering and the
6. with the whole human condition.
(a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) SRPQ (d) PSRQ

36. 1. It is quite conveniently forgotten
P. discrepancy in this country Q. that there is a great
R. and the political will which is S. between the stated policies
6. necessary for their implementation.
(a) QPSR (b) RSPQ (c) PSRQ (d) QSPR

37. 1. President Venkataraman quite
P. scientific application of remedial Q. appropriately spoke of creative
R. methods as the resource with which S. compassion combined with a
6. we can arrest leprosy.
(a) SPQR (b) RSPQ (c) QPRS (d) QSPR

38. 1. As a result of the
P. Programme, 196 leprosy Q. National Leprosy Eradication
R. endemic districts of our S. implementation of the
6. country had greatly benefitted.
(a) SPQR (b) PSRQ (c) SQPR (d) RSPQ

39. 1. The only hopeful sign,
P. tendency among ordinary Q. that there is an increasing
R. people to see health as a S. in such a situation is
6. right and a responsibility
(a) PSRQ (b) SQRP (c) RQSP (d) SQPR

40. 1. If the government takes
P. effort to maintain its Q. from this fact, its
R. the appropriate lessons S. image as the custodian of a
6. Welfare State would succeed.
(a) SRPQ (b) QSRP (c) RQPS (d) RSPQ

Directions *In the following questions four words, marked a–d, are given, one of which may be wrongly spelt. Select the misspelt word.*

41.	(a) diarrhoea	(b) chauffeur	(c) typhoide	(d) dysentery
42.	(a) mortgage	(b) bouquet	(c) pursue	(d) privelege
43.	(a) cementary	(b) pursuit	(c) dyeing	(d) dying
44.	(a) neighbour	(b) mischief	(c) mischievous	(d)deciple
45.	(a) benefitting	(b) beginning	(c) grammar	(d) liquor
46.	(a) martyr	(b) restaurant	(c) committee	(d) erruption
47.	(a) parralel	(b) chasis	(c) ballet	(d) gauge
48.	(a) camouflage	(b) chaos	(c) recommend	(d) reballion
49.	(a) punctual	(b) sculptor	(c) extinct	(d) envelop
50.	(a) deceive	(b) caliberate	(c) woollen	(d) accommodation

Answers

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

Test Paper–9

Directions *The following passage has blanks which are serially numbered from 1–12. Under the passage these serial numbers are repeated and against each number four alternative words, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given. Select, from the alternatives, an appropriate word to fill the respective blanks in the passage.*

Passage

After Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, the Congress verily ...1... like an orphan and several non-Congress leaders ...2... making

complacent calculations ...3... the size of the Congress cake that they ...4... inherit after the Lok Sabha polls. The minority status ...5... the Congress after the election ...6... their hopes alive. But the Prime Minister was ...7... a different tack ...8... the start. The allocation of portfolios to his ministers clearly ...9... him to be the master. While some were allotted 'heavy' but not-quite-powerful ministries, the important portfolios ...10... Home and External Affairs ...11... to unglamorous and non-descript politicians. The masterstroke of ...12... was the appointment of the Finance Minister.

1. (a) prove (b) proved (c) looks (d) looked
2. (a) are (b) were (c) for (d) go on
3. (a) on (b) to (c) about (d) from
4. (a) will (b) shall (c) could (d) would
5. (a) of (b) for (c) in (d) from
6. (a) made (b) showed (c) kept (d) lay
7. (a) in (b) through (c) on (d) by
8. (a) on (b) by (c) from (d) in
9. (a) shows (b) show (c) shown (d) showed
10. (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) for
11. (a) taken (b) went (c) given (d) shown
12. (a) this (b) that (c) all (d) these

Directions *Now that you have filled in all the blanks in the above passage, read it carefully once again and answer the following questions.*

13. What is the meaning of the word "verily" in the context of the above passage?
    (a) clearly (b) frankly (c) truly (d) deeply
14. What do you understand by the phrase "complacent calculations" used in the above passage?
    (a) complex calculations (b) careful predictions (c) self-satisfying guess (d) thoughtful estimates
15. What does the word "tack" imply in the above passage?
    (a) firm footing (b) weak footing (c) complex and complicated move
    (d) strategic move

Directions *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been split into six parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 6 and the remaining four parts are given against P, Q, R and S. While the first and the last parts are in proper sequence, the parts under P, Q, R and S are jumbled up. Rearrange the parts under P, Q, R and S in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful sentence along with the first and the last parts.*

16. 1. It will be better
    P. to a few than enrol
    Q. to provide quality education
    R. them out as graduates
    S. en masse and churn
    6. after perfunctory teaching.
    (a) RPSQ (b) SRPQ (c) QPSR (d) PRSQ
17. 1. The only choice
    P. universities will be to
    Q. tuition fees to meet
    R. left before the Indian
    S. substantially raise the
    6. the rasing expenditure.
    (a) RSPQ (b) SPQR (c) SQPR (d) RPSQ
18. 1. That will also check
    P. colleges and universities
    Q. become degree and
    R. proliferation of quasi-fake
    S. that have virtually
    6. diploma distributing shops.
    (a) RPSQ (b) QPSR (c) SQPR (d) RPQS
19. 1. Paucity of funds
    P. universities cannot make
    Q. essentials like books,
    R. sufficient expenditure on
    S. ordains that the
    6. journals and equipments.
    (a) RSPQ (b) SPRQ (c) SQPR (d) PSRQ

20. 1. One can understand the
P. the Finance Minister to
R. should determine the
6. prices of various services.
Q. stringency that forced
S. say that market forces
(a) PSQR (b) RSPQ (c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

21. 1. That may help raise the
P. those who show the
R. highest degree of merit
6. get to join senior classes.
Q. standard of education by
S. making sure that only
(a) QSPR (b) RSPQ (c) PQRS (d) SPQR

Directions *In each of the following questions one word is given in capital letters, which is followed by four alternative words under (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select, from the alternatives the word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the word given in capital letters:*

22. FICTITIOUS
(a) dangerous (b) poisonous (c) false (d) risky

23. FERVENT
(a) sincere (b) glowing (c) zig zag (d) hopeful

24. FLUCTUATE
(a) moving (b) circulating (c) vacillate (d) motion

25. IMPEDIMENT
(a) importance (b) hindrance (c) essential (d) difficult

26. IMPRUDENCE
(a) thoughtlessness (b) thoughtfulness (c) weakening (d) criminal

27. JAUNDICED
(a) diseased (b) weak (c) biased (d) killing

28. JUVENILE
(a) criminal (b) rude (c) youthful (d) shameful

29. MYSTIFY
(a) cloudy (b) testify (c) moist (d) puzzle

30. LAXITY
(a) beauty (b) sharpness (c) looseness (d) shyness

Directions *In each of the following questions one word is given in capital letters, followed by four alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select, from the alternatives, the word that is more or less opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

31. CARNIVOROUS
(a) poisonous (b) vegetarian (c) non-vegetarian (d) dangerous

32. REPROACH
(a) disapprove (b) approve (c) disallow (d) settle

33. KINDLE
(a) extinguish (b) keeping in heart (c) arouse (d) illuminating

34. COLLABORATE
(a) pamper (b) hinder (c) implicate (d) illustrate

35. IMPEACH
(a) punish (b) praise (c) acquit (d) disgrace

36. ABSTRUSE
(a) closed (b) open (c) sharp (d) dull

37. FUTILITY
(a) dignity (b) paucity (c) utility (d) importance

38. BARREN
(a) solid (b) moist (c) fertile (d) complex

39. PAUCITY
(a) abundance (b) scarcity (c) fragile (d) uselessness
40. SPARKLING
(a) shining (b) dark (c) dull (d) wavering

Directions *In the following sentences four words/phrases, which have been marked a, b, c and d. There may be a grammatical error in one of the parts. Identify the part containing an error. If there is no errors, mark the answer 'e' (no error).*

41. Sonu bought(a)/the suit(b)/before(c)/he met(d)/Neetu. No error(e)
42. I recollected(a)/the incident(b)/after I handed(c)/over my statement.(d)/No error(e)
43. A few(a)/of the windows(b)/in the main hall was broken(c)/by the demonstrators.(d)/No error(e)
44. I saw(a)/on his(b)/desk was(c)/a book and a box-file.(d)/No error(e)
45. His daughter,(a)/as well as(b)/mine, are(c)/playing for the(d)/college. No error(e)
46. The Chief Minister, Mr Beant Singh, with his(a)/cabinet colleagues, were(b)/warmly received(c)/at the (d)/airport. No error(e)
47. Every(a)/book and every(b)/magazine have(c)/been entered(d)/in the record register. No error(e)
48. Satyajit Ray was(a)/one of the(b)/greatest film directors(c)/that has ever lived.(d)/No error(e)
49. Neither(a)/the carpenters nor the(b)/plumber have(c)/finished the work.(d)/No error(e)
50. Either(a)/the Head Office or(b)/the branch offices close(c)/at(d)/5.00 p.m. No error(e)

Answers

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

41. (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.
42. (c) "I had handed": The incident was recollected after handing over the statement.
43. (c) "were" broken: Some infinite pronouns like 'a few', 'many', 'several' etc. are always plural and take a plural verb.
44. (c) "were": When a verb has two singular subjects connected by 'and' the verb is plural.
45. (c) "is" playing: When a singular subject has a phrase attached to it and introduced by 'with' or 'as well as' the verb is always singular.
46. (b) "was" warmly received: Same explanation as in 45 above.
47. (c) "has" been entered: If the subject consists of two or more singular nouns connected by 'and' and preceded by 'each' or 'every', the verb is in the singular.
48. (d) "have" ever lived: In this sentence the subject of 'have ever lived' is 'that'. It is plural because its antecedent 'directors' are plural. A relative pronoun agrees in number with its antecedent.
49. (c) "has" finished: When one singular and one plural subjects are joined by 'or' or 'nor', the subject closer to the verb determines the number of the verb.
50. (e) No error: Explanation as in 49 above. The subject 'branch offices' is plural and the verb 'close' is also plural here.

Test Paper–10

Directions *In the following passage, there are some blanks, each of which has been serially numbered. These numbers are reproduced below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits in the blank appropriately. Choose the correct word.*

Passage

The ...1... your editor is ...2... has been written by the most ...3... 4 of our times. The ...5... has very carefully selected the subject keeping in view our ...6... problems. As an editor, I congratulate the author for his boldness and freedom of ...7... .

However, from a general point of view, I must ...8... that the author has not done justice to ...9... weakness, especially those arising from the election ...10... the new government.

1.	(a) journal	(b) mode	(c) book	(d) treatment
2.	(a) write	(b) led	(c) brought	(d) reading
3.	(a) prolific	(b) slow	(c) fast	(d) excess
4.	(a) reader	(b) teacher	(c) writer	(d) student
5.	(a) editor	(b) journalist	(c) author	(d) public
6.	(a) past	(b) future	(c) current	(d) now
7.	(a) earnest	(b) thought	(c) expression	(d) ideas
8.	(a) admit	(b) confess	(c) accept	(d) reject
9.	(a) claim	(b) uncertain	(c) certain	(d) sure
10.	(a) on	(b) the	(c) of	(d) for

Directions *Select from answer choices the word/expression that is most closely opposite in meaning to the word given in the question:*

11.	Loop-hole			
	(a) weakness	(b) fool-proof	(c) strength	(d) stout
12.	Frugal			
	(a) dishonest	(b) extravagant	(c) miser	(d) liberal
13.	Blame			
	(a) acclaim	(b) honour	(c) flatter	(d) sympathy
14.	Haughty			
	(a) humbler	(b) hospitable	(c) cowardly	(d) weak
15.	Intrude			
	(a) withdraw	(b) surrender	(c) withhold	(d) intervene
16.	Explode			
	(a) burst	(b) erupt	(c) suck in	(d) bust
17.	Gregarious			
	(a) affable	(b) hostile	(c) social	(d) amiable
18.	Immutable			
	(a) unfading	(b) changing	(c) unyielding	(d) unvarying

Directions *In each of the following questions a sentence has been split in six parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining parts of the sentence are jumbled up and marked P, Q, R, S, which are not in their proper order. You have to find the proper order of P, Q, R and S to form a meaningful sentence.*

19. 1. His famous speech
P. World War of blood, Q. had an electrifying
R. sweat and tears S. during the second
6. effect among people.
(a) PRSQ (b) QPSR (c) SPQR (d) SPRQ

20. 1. There was poetic
P. speech on Independence Q. beauty in his midnight
R. spoke about our S. Day when he
6. Tryst with Destiny.
(a) QPRS (b) RSPQ (c) QPSR (d) SRPQ

21. 1. His spontaneous
P. the assassination of Q. light having gone away
R. Mahatma Gandhi about the S. emotional oration on
6. had tremendous impact.
(a) QPSR (b) SPRQ (c) PSRQ (d) SRPQ

22. 1. Churchill ardently believed
P. of the British Empire Q. in the supremacy

R. upholding the old discriminatory
S. and was devoted to
6. order at all costs.
(a) QPSR (b) RSPQ (c) QPRS (d) SQPR

23. 1. Nehru fervently believed in
P. India but he was
Q. who always unrelentingly
R. the glory and greatness of
S. a great humanist
6. struggled against colonialism
(a) QPSR (b) RSQP (c) PQSR (d) RPSQ

24. 1. Nehru, on the other
P. lay the foundation
Q. polity and establish
R. hand, had to
S. of a new democratic
6. altogether new traditions.
(a) SPQR (b) RSPQ (c) RPSQ (d) SRQP

25. 1. Churchill's task was
P. functioning in
Q. democratic polity with
R. a well established
S. easier because he was
6. a long tradition.
(a) SPRQ (b) PSRQ (c) PQSR (d) RSPQ

26. 1. He installed his daughter
P. party when she did
Q. as the President of his
R. credentials for that onerous
S. not have convincing
6. appointment at that time.
(a) QSPR (b) SRQP (c) RSPQ (d) QPSR

27. 1. The British people fully
P. of Churchill and he
Q. described as the greatest
R. was even being
S. appreciated the greatness
6. Englishman of all times.
(a) SPRQ (b) SQRP (c) RSQP (d) PRSQ

28. 1. Yet they were also
P. weakness and realised
Q. was concerned he
R. cognisant of his
S. that so far as India
6. had a blind spot.
(a) SRQP (b) RPQS (c) QPRS (d) RPSQ

Directions *Each of the following questions the sentence have been marked (a) to (d). There may be an error in one of the four parts, which you have to select as your answer. If there is no error, mark your answer (e).*

29. The western countries had(a)/rallied in support of(b)/India and had begun(c)/providing military(d)/software. No error(e)
30. Harshad Mehta along(a)/with his brother(b)/Ashwini Mehta have been(c)/chargesheeted by the(d)/C.B.I. No error(e)
31. Yesterday, we were(a)/visited by the team(b)/of Pollution Control Board comprising(c)/of the(d)/Chairman and Members. No error(e)
32. A team of(a)/flying squad of electricity board consisting(b)/the Chief Inspector and S.D.O. had visited(c)/our mills to make a(d)/surprise check. No error(e)
33. With such(a)/a dogged and defiant stand,(b)/he persevered against all(c)/odds and lead his(d)/nation to victory. No error(e)
34. We are enclosing(a)/a letter received(b)/from one of(c)/our shareholder(d)/complaining about non-receipt of the dividend. No error(e)

Directions *In each question below, a word or a phrase is italicised. It is followed by four words that are marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Select from the choices the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the italicized word or phrase.*

35. Most of his companies were to be *liquidated.*
(a) upgraded (b) raided (c) modernised (d) closed down
36. These tribes have normally a *nomadic* way of life.
(a) wandering (b) military (c) warlike (d) simple
37. Discussion on sex has always been a *taboo* in our society.
(a) punishable (b) prohibited by social customs (c) a dirty thing (d) a difficult subject
38. The excessive use of computers can *stultify* child's capacity to do mental calculations.
(a) strengthen (b) improve (c) destroy (d) help

Directions *Select, from the answer choices, a word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the word given in the question.*

39. RENOVATION
(a) provation (b) renewal (c) implementation (d) decoration
40. EVEN
(a) except (b) regular (c) exact (d) shining
41. RANDOM
(a) objective (b) chance (c) subjective (d) distance
42. CAPTION
(a) summary (b) title (c) caution (d) notion
43. BEHOOF
(a) benefit (b) fool-proof (c) behaviour (d) loop-hole
44. ORDEAL
(a) experience (b) casuality (c) profane (d) filthy
45. RENDER
(a) promise (b) give in return (c) sermon (d) speech
46. SCALPEL
(a) knife (b) dispel (c) condition (d) appearance
47. NUPTIAL
(a) wedding (b) difficult (c) adventurous (d) beginning
48. SENILE
(a) peculiar (b) pious (c) sensitive (d) sentiment
49. STYLOID
(a) beautiful (b) slender (c) stupid (d) stylish
50. SALVAGE
(a) sink (b) diminish (c) save from wreck (d) sorting

Answers

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (c) 11. (b) 12. (b)
13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (b) 18. (b) 19. (d) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (c)
25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (a) 28. (d)
29. (c) Replace 'begun' by 'began'
30. (c) Replace 'have been' by 'has been'
31. (d) Delete 'of' after 'comprising'
32. (b) Add 'of' after 'consisting'
33. (d) Replace 'lead' by 'led'
34. (d) shareholders (plural form should be used)
35. (d) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (b) 41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (b) 46. (a)
47. (a) 48. (a) 49. (b) 50. (c)

Test Paper–11

Directions *Read each sentence given below to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one of the parts of the sentence marked a, b, c and d. Mark that part as your answer. If there is no error, the answer will be 'e', that is no error.*

1. The retention of(a)/a major portion(b)/of our earnings have(c)/helped build our new(d)/house. No error(e)
2. The engineer, as well as(a)/the superintendent(b)/were present(c)/at the meeting.(d)/No error(e)
3. One of our(a)/senior accountants(b)/employed at the(c)/company head-office have prepared(d)/these reports. No error(e)
4. Mr Sodhi, our Chairman, accompanied(a)/by his secretary have(c)/arrived at the office.(d)/No error(e)
5. The report and the statements(a)/of the people(b)/involved in the accident(c)/has been sent.(d)/No error(e)
6. The proposal to offer(a)/conveyance to all(b)/officers of the(c)/Company were opposed(d)/by the workers. No error(e)
7. Neither the employees(a)/nor the supervisor(b)/were able(c)/to attend(d)/the meeting of the Union. No error(e)
8. Our main problem(a)/is writing complete(b)/reports and getting it(c)/into the mail on time.(d)/No error(e)
9. Everyone misses(a)/a class from time to time(b)/but no one skip(c)/an examination.(d)/No error(e)
10. Neither the(a)/headmaster nor the(b)/teachers was able(c)/to attend the(d)/Conference. No error(e)
11. Each student(a)/and each teacher(b)/keep his(c)/or her records(d)/in proper order. No error(e)
12. All of(a)/the men wish(b)/to order his own(c)/office stationery.(d)/No error(e)

Directions *Select from answer choices, marked a–d, the word or phrase you think is nearest in meaning to the key word given in capital letters.*

13. DEFRAY
    (a) cheat (b) provide money (c) predict (d) surrender
14. ANNEX
    (a) to destroy (b) to improve (c) add to (d) to harass
15. PROFITEER
    (a) complete (b) to make excess profit (c) cheater (d) defender
16. AGENDA
    (a) assignment (b) schedule (c) correction (d) annexure
17. UNWARRANTED
    (a) desired (b) not justifiable (c) necessary (d) essential
18. COALITION
    (a) purification (b) solidification (c) formation (d) temporary alliance
19. RESCIND
    (a) to return (b) to revert (c) to cancel (d) to remind
20. TRANSITORY
    (a) temporary (b) permanent (c) unexpected (d) punishable

Directions *In the following sentences there are certain blanks wherein you have to fill in appropriate prepositions. Select one from the alternatives provided under each sentence.*

21. When she made a proposal, I felt like agreeing ..... her.
    (a) for (b) to (c) with (d) by
22. She was travelling alone ..... a bus.
    (a) of (b) in (c) on (d) by
23. She was afraid ..... snakes.
    (a) of (b) by (c) from (d) with
24. He was very polite ..... me.
    (a) to (b) with (c) on (d) for
25. She is clever ..... cooking.
    (a) in (b) at (c) with (d) on
26. We do not know the reason ..... his failure.
    (a) in (b) of (c) to (d) for
27. She was always nice ..... me.
    (a) to (b) for (c) on (d) with

Directions *The following passage has certain blanks, which have been serially numbered from 28 to 37. Under the passage these serial numbers are repeated and against each number four alternative words, marked a to d, are given. Select an appropriate word from these alternatives to fill in the respective blanks in the passage.*

Passage

The nationalists ...28... that India's non-violent struggle ...29... political independence would not be ...30... unless it is backed by the empathy and active ...31... of women. They consciously and deliberately ...32... women ...33... the National Movement and this effort ...34... a new momentum to India's struggle for independence and ...35... the same time contributed to ...36... emancipation from various bondages. That is why the enlightened personalities of the freedom struggle ...37... for the emancipation of women from bondage.

28.	(a) recognise	(b) recognising	(c) recognises	(d) recognised
29.	(a) by	(b) through	(c) for	(d) from
30.	(a) successful	(b) succeed	(c) successfully	(d) win
31.	(a) involvement	(b) involve	(c) involving	(d) involves
32.	(a) involves	(b) involved	(c) involve	(d) involving
33.	(a) from	(b) in	(c) by	(d) for
34.	(a) became	(b) becomes	(c) gave	(d) given
35.	(a) in	(b) at	(c) from	(d) by
36.	(a) our	(b) her	(c) their	(d) women
37.	(a) fight	(b) fighting	(c) fought	(d) surrender

Directions Now that you have filled in the blanks in the above passage, read it carefully once again and answer the questions that follow.

38. The nationalists recognised that their struggle would not succeed unless _____.
    (a) it is made non-violent (b) women are not involved in it
    (c) women are involved in it (d) new momentum is given to it
39. What did the nationalists fight for?
    (a) For independence of the country (b) For non-participation of women
    (c) For liberation of women from bondages (d) For getting momentum
40. Select from the following a suitable caption for the above passage.
    (a) India's Struggle for Freedom (b) Bondage of Indian Women
    (c) Non-violent Freedom Struggle (d) Women Participation in Freedom Struggle
41. What is the meaning of the word "emancipation" in the context of this passage?
    (a) participation (b) recognition (c) setting free (d) indulgence
42. In what sense has the word "empathy" been used in the above passage?
    (a) sympathy for women (b) capacity for participation
    (c) encouragement of women (d) freedom of women from bondage
43. Select from the following a synonym for the word "momentum" used in this passage.
    (a) timely (b) surprise (c) set back (d) impetus
44. Name the word from the passage which means 'careful consideration'.
    (a) apathy (b) deliberately (c) consciously (d) momentum

Directions *In each of the following questions four sets of words are given. One of these may be wrongly spelled. You have to select the wrongly spelt word as your answer. If you find all the four words correctly spelled mark your answer as 'e' (no error).*

45.	(a) independently	(b) permanently	(c) incidently	(d) bluntly	(e) no error
46.	(a) awkward	(b) annually	(c) continuous	(d) fulfil	(e) no error
47.	(a) appropriate	(b) machinery	(c) imaginery	(d) parallel	(e) no error
48.	(a) constable	(b) dispensable	(c) irrisistable	(d) countable	(e) no error
49.	(a) satellite	(b) accidently	(c) confidently	(d) prudently	(e) no error
50.	(a) dinner	(b) dinning table	(c) cassette	(d) rehearsal	(e) no error

Answers

1. (c) Replace 'have' with 'has', because singular subject takes singular verb. Here the verb should agree in number with 'portion' and not 'earnings'.
2. (c) Replace 'were' with 'was'. Two singular nouns connected by 'as well as' are treated as singular.
3. (d) Replace 'have' with 'has'. The report was prepared by one accountant only.
4. (c) Replace 'have' with 'has'. Here two nouns, Mr Sodhi and 'his secretary' are connected by 'accompanied by' and not by 'and'.
5. (d) Replace 'has been' with 'have been'. Here two nouns 'report' and 'statements' are connected by 'and' and will take plural verb.
6. (d) Replace 'were' with 'was'. The verb is referring to 'proposal', which is singular, and not 'employees'.
7. (c) Replace 'were' with 'was'.
8. (c) Replace 'it' with 'them'.
9. (c) Replace 'skip' with 'skips'.
10. (c) Replace 'was' with 'were'. The nearest subject 'teacher is plural'.
11. (c) Replace 'keep' with 'keeps'.
12. (b) Replace 'wish' with 'wishes'.

13. (b) provide money	14. (b) add to	15. (b) to make excess profit
16. (b) schedule	17. (b) not justifiable	18. (d) temporary alliance
19. (c) to cancel	20. (a) temporary	21. (c) with
22. (c) on	23. (a) of	24. (a) to
25. (b) at	26. (d) for	27. (a) to
28. (d) recognised	29. (c) for	30. (a) successful
31. (a) involvement	32. (b) involved	33. (b) into
34. (c) gave	35. (b) at	36. (d) women
37. (c) fought	38. (c)	39. (c)
40. (d)	41. (c)	42. (b)
43. (d) impetus	44. (b) deliberately	45. (c) incidentally
46. (e) No error	47. (c) imaginary	48. (c) irresistible
49. (b) accidentally	50. (b) dining table	

Test Paper–12

Directions *Rearrange the following five sentences A, B, C, D and E in proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

A. But the people of India seemed disposed to judge him by what he wanted to do rather than by what he did.
B. It is hard to believe that Rajiv Gandhi is dead.
C. True, his failures were many, successes very few.
D. It was impossible in his life time to believe such a phenomenon existed.
E. The manner of his death made him a martyr to the cause of sanity in a murderous age.

1. Which of the following should be the last (fifth) sentence after the rearrangement?
   (a) A (b) C (c) D (d) B
2. Which of the following should be the first sentence of the rearranged paragraph?
   (a) D (b) B (c) A (d) E
3. Which of the following should be the second sentence of the rearranged paragraph?
   (a) B (b) C (c) D (d) A
4. Which of the following should be the third sentence?
   (a) B (b) C (c) A (d) E
5. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence?
   (a) A (b) E (c) B (d) C

Directions *In each sentence below, four words are underlined, which have been numbered a, b, c and d. One of them may be either wrongly spelt or may be inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find this word. If all the four words are spelt correctly mark e as the answer.*

6. In politics, as in matrimony, most(a)/people did(b)/not make(c)/the same mistake twice(d)./No error(e)
7. The same explanation, more(a)/or less, held(b)/good for the decision to send(c)/the Peace Keeping Force to(d)/Sri Lanka./No error(e)
8. Rajiv Gandhi never paused(a)/to correct his(b)/mistakes, at least(c)/until it was(d)/too late./No error(e)
9. The need(a)/for such(b)/transperancy(c)/cannot be(d)/overstressed./No error(e)
10. The real(a)/cause, however, go(b)/far beyond(c)/the two retired army officers.(d)/No error(e)
11. Little could have(a)/been suspected than(b)/that he(c)/was signing his(d)/death warrant./No error(e)
12. Some uninformed(a)/people alledge(b)/that the bank top(c)/brass was involved(d)/in the racket./No error(e)

Directions *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been split into six parts. The first and the last parts have been numbered 1 and 6. The remaining four parts have been named P, Q, R and S. While parts 1 and 6 are in proper sequence, parts P, Q, R and S have been jumbled up. Rearrange the jumbled parts to make a meaningful sentence.*

13. 1. Pakistan cannot claim to
    P. not done too badly
    Q. battlefield but it has
    R. over India in the
    S. have any decisive victory
    6. in the publicity war.
    (a) SQPR (b) SRQP (c) PRSQ (d) QPSR

14. 1. The difference between a
    P. is, a politician thinks
    Q. and a statesman thinks
    R. politician and a statesman
    S. of the next election
    6. of the next generation.
    (a) QPSR (b) RPSQ (c) RSPQ (d) PSQR

15. 1. Laughter is a
    P. must first accept and
    Q. gift—one that you
    R. yourself before you can
    S. cultivate within
    6. share it with others
    (a) PRSQ (b) RPQS (c) SQPR (d) QPSR

16. 1. Even one year after the
    P. some politicians and
    Q. death of Rajiv Gandhi
    R. open their mouths without
    S. journalists are unable to
    6. mentioning the Bofors deal.
    (a) QPSR (b) QPRS (c) QRSP (d) RQPS

17. 1. To this day, they
    P. to view his mistakes
    Q. the socio-economic milieu
    R. look charitable enough
    S. in the context of
    6. in which he operated.
    (a) PQRS (b) RSPQ (c) RPSQ (d) SPQR

Directions *In each of the following sentences one word is italicised, followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word/expression that correctly conveys the meaning of the italicised word.*

18. Iraq attempted to *annex* Kuwait.
    (a) burn (b) destroy (c) add to (d) defeat
19. We have to *implement* the project.
    (a) complete (b) submit (c) cancel (d) put into effect
20. The government *rescinded* its treaty with Sri Lanka.
    (a) to revoke/cancel (b) to come into action (c) explained in detail (d) ultimately finalised
21. Their efforts *flagged* in the end.
    (a) rewarded (b) fruitful (c) to become weak (d) without result
22. He is *allergic* to penicillin.
    (a) immune (b) unusually sensitive (c) fond of (d) addicted

Directions *In the following passage has blanks, which have been serially numbered from 23 to 31. Under the passage these serial numbers have been repeated and against each number four alternative word choices are given. Select from the alternatives an appropriate word to fill in the respective blank.*

Passage

The most pervasive aspect ...23... Rajiv Gandhi's personality was that it was imbued ...24... a vision for India. He dreamt ...25... a strong and united India, an India of peace, prosperity and progress and a country that is proud to ...26... its due role in the world arena. The most notable facet ...27... his political career was that he ...28... tirelessly to make this vision ...29... true. The President, in his message, also paid tributes to Rajiv Gandhi's "effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy and abiding sympathy ...30... the weak and vulnerable sections of society", which earned him the love and affection ...31... the entire nation.

23.	(a) of	(b) in	(c) on	(d) from
24.	(a) from	(b) by	(c) on	(d) upon
25.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) of	(d) from
26.	(a) be	(b) plays	(c) play	(d) make
27.	(a) of	(b) in	(c) on	(d) upon
28.	(a) works	(b) working	(c) work	(d) worked
29.	(a) came	(b) come	(c) comes	(d) coming
30.	(a) on	(b) in	(c) for	(d) by
31.	(a) from	(b) of	(c) for	(d) by

Directions *Now that you have filled in all the blanks in the above passage, carefully read it once again and answer the following questions.*

32. What do you understand by the word "splendoured" used in the above passage?
    (a) surprising (b) astonishing (c) excellent (d) surfacing
33. What do you understand by the phrase "vulnerable" sections?
    (a) important class of society (b) fast changing sections of society
    (c) depressed class of people (d) none of these
34. What is the meaning of the word "imbued" in the context of the above passage?
    (a) unconcerned (b) filled with (c) tired (d) attacked
35. Select from the answer choices an appropriate synonym of the word "pervasive".
    (a) difficult (b) permeable (c) satisfying (d) lucid
36. What do you mean by the word "abiding" in the context of the above passage?
    (a) sincerity (b) enduring (c) densed (d) forceful
37. What is the most notable facet of Rajiv Gandhi's political career as described in the above passage?
    (a) he believed in unity of the nation (b) he worked tirelessly to make his vision come true
    (c) he wanted to uplift the poor (d) his effortless etiquette, unfailing courtesy

Directions *Pick out the word/group of words that is most nearly same in meaning as the word/group of words printed in capital letters.*

38. FRAIL
    (a) beautiful (b) fragile (c) weak (d) border
39. OFFENDED
    (a) hated (b) hurt (c) suspended (d) quarrel
40. APPRENTICED
    (a) satisfied (b) worked (c) gifted (d) distinguished
41. REPROACHED
    (a) ambused (b) reached (c) scolded (d) compromised
42. EMBARGO
    (a) imposition of duty (b) suspension of trade (c) clear out (d) promoted
43. ALTERCATION
    (a) exchange of views (b) dispute or fight (c) difference of opinions (d) discussion

44. MISCONSTRUED
(a) miscalculated (b) misunderstood (c) caused (d) misfired
45. ASTUTE
(a) strong (b) stout (c) shrewd (d) gifted

Directions *Out of the four alternatives, choose the one that can be substituted for the given phrase/words in the following sentences.*

46. That which lasts for ever or never ending.
(a) permanent (b) stable (c) confirmed (d) eternal
47. A person who can speak several languages.
(a) linguist (b) literary (c) polyglot (d) bilingual
48. Deserving blame of an offence or crime.
(a) criminal (b) culpable (c) punishable (d) none of these
49. That which can be easily digested.
(a) tasty (b) palatable (c) assimilated (d) consumed
50. A large scale departure of people.
(a) exodus (b) migration (c) immigration (d) none of these

Answers

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (b) do
7. (b) hold	8. (e) no error	9. (c) transparency	10. (b) goes	11. (b) then	12. (b) allege
13. (b)	14. (b)	15. (d)	16. (a)	17. (c)	18. (c)
19. (d)	20. (a)	21. (c)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (b)
25. (c)	26. (c)	27. (a)	28. (d)	29. (b)	30. (c)
31. (b)	32. (c)	33. (c)	34. (b)	35. (b)	36. (b)
37. (b)	38. (c)	39. (b)	40. (b)	41. (c)	42. (b)
43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (c)	46. (d)	47. (c)	48. (b)
49. (b)	50. (a)				

Test Paper–13

Directions *Rearrange the following six sentences, A, B, C, D, E and F in proper sequence so as to make a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.*

A. For centuries it was the only calculating device in many countries.
B. Even today you can buy an abacus in a toy shop.
C. Today we use an abacus to teach counting to small children.
D. The earliest calculating device was the abacus.
E. The rods carry beads are moved along the rods to show different numbers.
F. It is a rectangular frame with rods or wires running from top to bottom.

1. Which of the above sentences should come first in the paragraph?
(a) D (b) C (c) B (d) F
2. Which of the above sentences should come second in the paragraph?
(a) B (b) C (c) D (d) A
3. Which of the above sentences should come last in the paragraph?
(a) E (b) A (c) D (d) B
4. Which of the above sentences should come third in the paragraph?
(a) E (b) F (c) D (d) C
5. Which of the above sentences should come fourth in the paragraph?
(a) E (b) F (c) B (d) A
6. Which of the above sentences should come fifth in the paragraph?
(a) B (b) D (c) A (d) C

Directions *The following paragraph has certain blanks, which have been serially numbered from 7 to 20. Under paragraph these serial numbers have been reproduced and against each serial number four words, marked a–d, are given. Select a suitable word to fill in the respective blank in the passage.*

Passage

"Dr Rajendra Prasad's two terms as President ...7... calm and peaceful, compared ...8... later times. He had, of course, ...9... with Jawaharlal Nehru on issues like the Hindu Code Bill but ...10... did not ...11... public in the manner of what happened in more ...12... times. The two treated each other with deep respect. I remember the popular farewell ...13... was given to Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Ramlila Grounds on the ...14... of his departure. "This will be called your age", Nehru told him ...15... affection and respect. The evening when he ...16... Rashtrapati Bhavan to live out his last days in Patna, he ...17... in procession through New Delhi accompanied ...18... Nehru. He came to Delhi after he ...19... ceased to be President ...20... only once."

7.	(a) went	(b) was	(c) quite	(d) were
8.	(a) by	(b) to	(c) with	(d) in
9.	(a) difference	(b) differences	(c) agreement	(d) approvals
10.	(a) these	(b) those	(c) this	(d) it
11.	(a) become	(b) became	(c) becomes	(d) fooled
12.	(a) or less	(b) recent	(c) over	(d) other
13.	(a) as	(b) it	(c) that	(d) those
14.	(a) time	(b) basis	(c) eve	(d) moment
15.	(a) by	(b) for	(c) on	(d) with
16.	(a) left	(b) went	(c) reached	(d) arrived
17.	(a) drove	(b) drived	(c) went	(d) driven
18.	(a) by	(b) with	(c) in	(d) overbeen
19.	(a) had	(b) was	(c) has	(d) had been
20.	(a) perhaps	(b) because	(c) out	(d) in

Directions *In the following questions a word is given in capital letters and under each word are four alternatives marked a–d. Select, from the alternatives, the word that is more or less* ***similar*** *in meaning of the word given in capital letters.*

21.	SUPINE			
	(a) straight	(b) curved	(c) inactive	(d) fine
22.	SUPERSEDE			
	(a) rise	(b) displace	(c) failure	(d) defeat
23.	QUAINT			
	(a) separate	(b) unusual	(c) stout	(d) weak
24.	SUPPLICATE			
	(a) sieve	(b) separate	(c) implore	(d) duplicate
25.	APPRISE			
	(a) write	(b) inform	(c) reward	(d) demote
26.	SANGUINE			
	(a) smile	(b) tempting	(c) confident	(d) juicy
27.	SUPERFICIAL			
	(a) artificial	(b) cursory	(c) upward	(d) sluggish
28.	MALIGN			
	(a) irritate	(b) slander	(c) pity	(d) swing

Directions *Select from amongst the four alternatives marked a–d, the word which is most closely opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.*

29.	INDIGENOUS			
	(a) deeprooted	(b) imitation	(c) foreign	(d) sincere
30.	LIBERAL			
	(a) great	(b) dangerous	(c) mean	(d) stout
31.	CAPTURE			
	(a) import	(b) elude	(c) sizeable	(d) profound

32. DIVERSE
(a) invest (b) secure (c) uniform (d) straight
33. VOLATILE
(a) heavy (b) vacant (c) sluggish (d) moisture
34. AFFLUENCE
(a) waste (b) pure (c) clean (d) poverty
35. PROFANE
(a) perfumed (b) foul smell (c) sacred (d) useful
36. INSUBORDINATE
(a) seniority (b) disobedient (c) obedient (d) dirty
37. PERSIST
(a) insist (b) collapse (c) lengthy (d) involved
38. TURBULENT
(a) revitalised (b) tranquil (c) dirty (d) muddy

Directions *In each of the following sentences, certain parts have been underlined. One of the underlined parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in standard written communication. Select the part that is erroneous. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark your answer 'e'.*

39. Rakesh is one of(a)/our employees(b)/who is never(c)/late for(d)/work./No error(e)
40. Lucknow is(a)/more populated(b)/than any(c)/city in Uttar Pradesh.(d)/No error(e)
41. Not less(a)/than fifty(b)/passengers(c)/were killed in the(d)/bus accident./No error(e)
42. Unless(a)/she was informed(b)/officially, she had(c)/no idea about the(d)/plans./No error(e)
43. I cannot(a)/solve this question(b)/until(c)/you tell me(d)/the method./No error(e)
44. No sooner(a)/she had(b)/heard the news(c)/when she(d)/wept./No error(e)
45. You have(a)/to collect(b)/as much(c)/stamps as possible for the(d)/exhibition./No error(e)
46. Of the(a)/twenty students,(b)/as much as(c)/ten have(d)/failed./No error(e)

Directions *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one that can substitute the given word/ sentences.*

47. Simplest and smallest form of plant life, present in air, water and soil, essential to life but may cause disease.
(a) toxin (b) virus (c) bacterium (d) amoeba
48. Pledge given by a prisoner to return after a temporary release.
(a) guarantee (b) surety (c) parole (d) bail
49. That which cannot be corrected.
(a) irredeemable (b) irreducible (c) incorrigible (d) irrefutable
50. A fictitious name assumed by a writer for writing purposes.
(a) pseudonym (b) title (c) hack (d) nickname

Answers

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

39. (c) replace 'is' with 'are'
40. (c) add 'other' before any
41. (a) replace 'not less' with 'not fewer'
42. (a) replace 'unless' with 'until'
43. (c) replace 'until' with 'unless'
44. (d) replace 'when' with 'than'
45. (c) replace 'much' with 'many
46. (c) replace 'much' with 'many'
47. (c) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (a)

Test Paper–14

Directions *Rearrange the following six sentences, A, B, C, D, E and F in the proper sequence so as to make a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions that follow.*

A. Today fewer still would like to see him go.
B. In itself this is a stupendous achievement.
C. Independent India's most unlikely Prime Minister completes a year today.
D. Survival in office was only the least part of his achievement in the past year.
E. One year ago, few gave the government of our new Prime Minister this long a lease of life.
F. At the best of times India is an ungovernable country of diversities, conflicts and problems.

1. Which of the following should be the first sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?
   (a) A (b) C (c) B (d) E
2. Which of the following should be the third sentence of the paragraph after the rearrangement?
   (a) B (b) C (c) A (d) E
3. Which should be the fourth sentence after the rearrangement?
   (a) E (b) D (c) B (d) A
4. Which should be the second sentence after the rearrangement?
   (a) F (b) E (c) B (d) C
5. Which should be the fifth sentence after the rearrangement?
   (a) A (b) C (c) D (d) B
6. Which should be the sixth (last) sentence after the rearrangement?
   (a) B (b) E (c) F (d) C

Directions *In each of the following questions three words are given which are more or less similar in meaning. Under each four alternative words, marked a–d, are given. Select from the alternatives, the word that also conveys nearly the same meaning as the three words given in the question.*

7. absorb, assimilate, digest
   (a) eject (b) chew (c) mince (d) grind
8. forsake, relinquish, abandon
   (a) retain (b) sustain (c) leave (d) disgrace
9. eclipse, dim, overshadow
   (a) illumine (b) obscure (c) dark (d) deep
10. approve, sanction, back
    (a) give (b) endorse (c) authority (d) challenge
11. piercing, acute, sharp
    (a) sieve (b) quick (c) penetrating (d) harmful
12. abase, humiliate, disgrace
    (a) exalt (b) abuse (c) bring down (d) acquit

Directions *In each of the following questions are three words, which convey more or less same meaning, followed by four alternative words, marked a–d. Select from the alternatives the word that is opposite in meaning to the three words given in the question.*

13. wandering, roaming, rambling
    (a) idle (b) steady (c) weak (d) lethargic
14. whimsical, fanciful, freakish
    (a) serious (b) baseless (c) harmful (d) bleak
15. stinking, sharp, pungent
    (a) odour (b) odourless (c) mild (d) appealing
16. lustre, brilliancy, radiance
    (a) dark (b) sober (c) reflection (d) dullness
17. confuse, embarrass, entangle
    (a) help (b) defuse (c) acceptable (d) soothing
18. outrageous, bold, monstrous
    (a) weak (b) sick (c) timid (d) sophisticated

Directions *In each of the following sentences four words/parts are underlined and marked a, b, c and d. One of the words/ parts may be grammatically wrong or unacceptable in standard written communication. Identify the part/word that is wrong. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark your answer 'e' (no error).*

19. We should(a)/be thankful if(b)/you will remit(c)/the money immediately.(d)/No error(e)
20. I shall be(a)/very glad if(b)/you would(c)/come and stay with(d)/us for a day./No error(e)
21. Either your(a)/Finance Manager or his(b)/assistant have(c)/made an error.(d)/No error(e)
22. Neither(a)/Sanjay nor his(b)/children were(c)/present that day.(d)/No error(e)
23. I suggest(a)/that you must(b)/choose between(c)/her or me.(d)/No error(e)
24. Your letter seems(a)/to infer(b)/that I have(c)/accepted his offer.(d)/No error(e)
25. I imply(a)/from your letter that you think(b)/I refused(c)/to meet(d)/him./No error(e)
26. The Committee(a)/is comprised of(b)/a chairman and(c)/five members.(d)/No error(e)
27. Neither(a)/man are(b)/efficient and neither(c)/of them is(d)/hardworking./No error(e)
28. She had scarcely(a)/finished the conversation(b)/than(c)/he entered(d)/the office./No error(e)
29. No sooner(a)/had she finished(b)/the typing, when he(c)/entered the office.(d)/No error(e)
30. Once again(a)/he showed(b)/that he was(c)/superior than all(d)/his colleagues./No error(e)

Directions *In each of the following sentences one word is italicised. Select from the answer choices given under each sentence the word/expression which gives the meaning of the word.*

31. Balanced diet and regular exercise helps keep the *vascular* system healthy.
    (a) circulation (b) muscles (c) bodily vessels (d) heart and lungs
32. He *couched* his representation in an amusing way.
    (a) presented (b) to put into words (c) neatly typed (d) submitted
33. In the end the priest pronounced *benediction* on the bride's head.
    (a) to curse (b) to bless (c) whispered (d) doubt
34. She quickly *donned* the coat and left.
    (a) to change (b) to throw (c) to put on (d) to remove
35. He *scored* his initials on the desk.
    (a) to paint (b) to write (c) to scratch (d) to remove
36. Do you have the *agenda* for today's meeting?
    (a) invitation (b) list of things to be done (c) major points (d) list of members

Directions *In each of the following questions there are four words marked a–d. One of the words may be wrongly spelt. Select the word which is wrongly spelt. If all the four words are correctly spelt, mark your answer 'e' (no error).*

37.	(a) attendant	(b) demurrage	(c) beginning	(d) controversial	(e) no error
38.	(a) criticized	(b) curiosity	(c) attendence	(d) condemned	(e) no error
39.	(a) manoeuvre	(b) exaggarate	(c) humour	(d) eligible	(e) no error
40.	(a) supercede	(b) exceed	(c) proceed	(d) concede	(e) no error
41.	(a) conceive	(b) believe	(c) deceive	(d) percieve	(e) no error
42.	(a) leisurely	(b) increased	(c) increament	(d) decreased	(e) no error
43.	(a) traffic	(b) tariff	(c) plaintiff	(d) tution	(e) no error
44.	(a) rehearsal	(b) omitted	(c) separated	(d) unprecedanted	(e) no error

Directions *Fill in the blanks:*

45. Please place the book ..... the desk.
    (a) upon (b) on (c) in (d) over
46. He is senior ..... me in service.
    (a) to (b) from (c) than (d) of
47. This cloth is inferior ..... that cloth.
    (a) than (b) of (c) to (d) among
48. He is accompanied ..... his younger brother.
    (a) by (b) with (c) along with (d) to

49. I have not seen him ..... a long time.
(a) since (b) from (c) for (d) by
50. Keep the umbrella ..... your head.
(a) on (b) upon (c) over (d) above

Answers

1. (b) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (b) 11. (c) 12. (c)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (c)

19. (c) you 'would': If 'should' or 'would' is used in the main clause, 'shall' or 'will' must not be used in the dependent clause or vice versa.
20. (c) You 'will': If 'shall' or 'will' is used in the main clause, 'should' or 'would' must not be used in the dependent clause or vice versa.
21. (c) 'has': Two singular subjects separated by 'either ... or' or 'neither ... nor', take a singular verb.
22. (e) No error
23. (d) 'and': 'Between' should be followed by 'and'.
24. (b) 'imply': Replace 'infer' with 'imply'. 'Infer' means to 'draw conclusion' and 'imply' means 'to suggest'.
25. (a) 'Infer': As explained above.
26. (d) The Committee 'comprises': 'comprise' is never followed by the preposition 'of'.
27. (b) 'is': 'neither' is always singular and takes a singular verb.
28. (c) Replace 'than' with 'when'. 'Scarcely' cannot be regarded as a comparative like 'No sooner', so it cannot be followed by 'than'.
29. (c) Replace 'when' with 'than'.
30. (d) Replace 'than' by 'to'. Superior 'than' is wrong because something can only be superior 'to' something else.

31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (e) 38. (c) 39. (b) 40. (a) 41. (d) 42. (c)
43. (d) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (a) 47. (c) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (c)

Test Paper–15

Directions *The following passage has blanks, which are serially numbered from 1 to 14. Below the passage, these serial numbers have been reproduced and against each four alternative words, marked a–d, are given. Select, from the alternatives, an appropriate word to fill in the respective blanks in the passage.*

Passage

IAS officers are multi-faceted, all-in-one personalities who have to ...1... a crazily diverse variety of duties. The most crucial of ...2... is to tie up every department they handle in red-tape, bleed the organisation white and ...3... present an absolutely plausible analysis of what was fatally wrong with it when they ...4... over. Now the National Academy which ...5... them what they are has ...6... a novel course to train them to scientifically wind up a department. This is a revolutionary scheme because there can be nobody better qualified for sifting ...7... the debris ...8... the persons who originally cause them. It is not clear ...9... these exalted officers will be incharge of dismembering their own domain or ...10... of their comrades-in-arms. If it is the...11..., it is going to be harakiri; and if the ...12..., that of fratricide. But in both situations, it will be the first instance of the ship going down with the captain. Nobody will argue with the professor of the academy who says that there are hundreds of departments that have outlived ...13... utility and are being ...14... only to accommodate civil servants with heavy perks and a staff that is working mostly on a part-time basis. The future IAS luminaries will come, will see and will dissolve.

1. (a) confirm (b) performed (c) performs (d) perform
2. (a) these (b) this (c) those (d) that
3. (a) that (b) those (c) than (d) then
4. (a) taken (b) take (c) took (d) takes
5. (a) made (b) makes (c) make (d) take
6. (a) set (b) through (c) started (d) starting
7. (a) from (b) through (c) by (d) of

8. (a) then (b) than (c) by (d) from
9. (a) whether (b) weather (c) from (d) by
10. (a) those (b) these (c) that (d) then
11. (a) danger (b) formerly (c) former (d) through
12. (a) latest (b) later (c) latter (d) them
13. (a) it (b) its (c) their (d) all
14. (a) maintain (b) maintained (c) aintains (d) maintaining

Directions *Now that you have filled in all the blanks in the above passage, read it carefully once again and answer the following questions.*

15. What do you understand by the word 'possible' used in the above passage?
    (a) most difficult (b) true and fair (c) impossible (d) misleading
16. What novel course to train IAS officers has been started by the National Academy?
    (a) train them to avoid delays in government offices (b) train them to scientifically wind up a department
    (c) train them to improve office efficiency (d) none of these
17. What do you understand by the word 'red-tape' used in the passage?
    (a) a dangerous sign (b) dangerous and difficult duties
    (c) rigid official formalities that cause delays in offices (d) none of these
18. What is the meaning of the word 'fratricide' used in the above passage?
    (a) to cheat someone (b) strict bureaucracy (c) murder of a brother (d) official formalities
19. What do you mean by the phrase 'the ship going down with the captain' as used in the context of the above passage?
    (a) sinking of the ship along with the captain (b) harmful to the person initiating the action
    (c) to work with confidence of security (d) none of these
20. Select from the alternatives given below a suitable synonym of the word 'exalted'.
    (a) exhausted (b) over smart (c) elevated (d) extremely tired

Directions *Rearrange the following five sentences, A, B, C, D and E. in proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions that follow.*

A. The first man was Adam and the first woman was Eve.
B. According to the Bible, the world was created within six days by God.
C Almighty created everything, including the universe, the earth, rocks, rivers, oceans, animals, plants and human beings.
D. The first man was Manu and the first woman was Shradha.
E. Similarly, according to Hindu mythology, the world was created by Lord Brahma.

21. Which of the following should be the first sentence after rearrangement?
    (a) B (b) D (c) A (d) C
22. Which of the following should be the last sentence after rearrangement?
    (a) E (b) D (c) B (d) A
23. Which of the following should be the second sentence after rearrangement?
    (a) C (b) A (c) B (d) D
24. Which of the following should be the third sentence after rearrangement?
    (a) B (b) A (c) C (d) E
25. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?
    (a) B (b) D (c) C (d) E

Directions *In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a-d. Select, from the alternatives, a word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the word in capital letters.*

26. ANNUL
    (a) renew (b) expire (c) cancel (d) transfer
27. APPLAUD
    (a) cheer (b) defeat (c) exclaim (d) disclaim
28. DESIST
    (a) resist (b) stop (c) reluctant (d) persist

29. DILAPIDATED
(a) broken (b) ruined (c) weak (d) lowered down
30. INSIPID
(a) quick (b) tasteless (c) dirty (d) diluted
31. DWELL
(a) to rest (b) to sleep (c) to reside (d) think
32. INFIRM
(a) dull (b) sickly (c) slim (d) unyielding
33. AVENGE
(a) guess (b) retaliate (c) retard (d) hamper

Directions *Select, from the answer choices, a word that is nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.*

34. DILATE
(a) allow (b) disallow (c) contract (d) expand
35. DISSEMINATE
(a) exchange (b) withhold (c) transfer (d) contemplate
36. CONSPICUOUS
(a) important (b) insignificant (c) bravery (d) dangerous
37. ARDUOUS
(a) strong (b) shady (c) easy (d) difficult
38. FALLACY
(a) mistake (b) cheating (c) truth (d) weakness
39. HARBOUR
(a) inject (b) digest (c) eject (d) assimilate
40. FRAIL
(a) weak (b) beauty (c) tempting (d) strong

Directions *In each sentence below, four underlined words have been numbered a to d. One of them may be either wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. The number of that word is your answer. If all the four words are correct, mark e as the answer.*

41. He underwent extended(a)/treatment and exercise(b)/for the heart ailment(c)/and it disappeared.(d)/No error(e)
42. He awaited(a)/for a long time and finally(b)/made the flight(c)/of international importance.(d)/No error(e)
43. His father has recount(a)/some of the bitter(b)/times the family underwent(c)/during depression.(d)/No error(e)
44. He was recalled(a)/by the airforce and become(b)/one of the first seven astronauts(c)/selected for the space programme. (d)/No error(e)
45. After his seperation(a)/from service(b)/he first became(c)/an instructor and then(d)/graduated in engineering. No error(e)

Directions *In each of the following questions there are certain idioms/phrases that are italicized. Choose, from the answer choices, the word or words that conveys the meaning of the italicised idiom/phrase.*

46. Political leaders often make a *scapegoat* of innocent people for their own political benefits.
(a) to make use (b) to make fool (c) to bear the blame of others (d) witness
47. If you *miss the boat* now, you will have to repent throughout your life.
(a) to be late (b) to be too slow (c) to miss the chance (d) take a risk
48. An honest accountant does not *make free* with the company's funds.
(a) give easily (b) to take liberty with (c) to spend with authority (d) leave unaccounted
49. Politics based on religion is *losing ground* day by day in India.
(a) being hated (b) in fashion (c) decreasing (d) being sacrificed
50. Nobody knows what is *in store* for him or her.
(a) future prospects (b) in one's fate (c) next thing (d) cash savings

Answers

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

Test Paper–16

Directions *Each of the following questions has three words with similar meanings. Select a synonym to these words from the answer choices, marked a–c.*

1. absorb, assimilate, digest
   (a) dissolve (b) hunger (c) imbibe
2. abstain, forbear, withhold
   (a) blockade (b) break (c) refrain
3. accompany, attend, conduct
   (a) company (b) absent (c) escort
4. accomplice, abetter, accessory
   (a) auxiliary (b) company (c) plotter
5. accumulate, amass, collect
   (a) disperse (b) count (c) hoard
6. accurate, correct, exact
   (a) clear (b) clean (c) right
7. accuse, charge, impeach
   (a) guilty (b) forgive (c) indict
8. acknowledge, admit, concede
   (a) subsist (b) enter (c) confess

Directions *In each of the following questions, there is a sentence in direct form of speech. Three alternative ways, marked a–c, of converting the direct into indirect speech are given. Select the correct indirect form.*

9. Radha said, "I am well".
   (a) Radha said that I am well. (b) Radha said that she is well. (c) Radha said that she was well.
10. I said, "I will read".
    (a) I said that I shall read. (b) I said that I will read. (c) I said that I would read.
11. He said to me, "You are dishonest".
    (a) He said to me that I am dishonest. (b) He told to me that I am dishonest.
    (c) He told me that I was dishonest.
12. She said, "The earth goes round the Sun".
    (a) She said that the earth went round the Sun. (b) She said the earth goes round the Sun.
    (c) She said that the earth goes round the Sun.
13. He said, "True friends are but few".
    (a) He said that true friends were but few. (b) He said that true friends are but few.
    (c) He said true friends are but few.
14. "Have patience", I said to her.
    (a) I said that she should have patience. (b) I told her to have patience.
    (c) It said that she had patience.
15. He replied, "I have promised to help them".
    (a) He replied that he has promised to help them. (b) He replied that he had promised to help them.
    (c) He replied that he promised to help them.
16. She said to me, "Will you accompany me"?
    (a) She said whether I can accompany her. (b) She asked me if I would accompany her.
    (c) She said that I would accompany her.

Directions *In each of the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by three alternatives, marked a–c. Select, from the alternatives, the word having nearly the same meaning as the word in capital letters.*

17. AGGRESSION
(a) argument (b) war (c) assault
18. AFRAID
(a) weak (b) frightened (c) sorry
19. ADVICE
(a) suggestion (b) counsel (c) prescription
20. ABSTAIN
(a) forbear (b) stop (c) refuse
21. ABSORB
(a) dissolve (b) assimilate (c) pilferage
22. ABSURD
(a) bad (b) poor (c) foolish
23. ACCOMPLICE
(a) accompany (b) abetter (c) friend
24. IMPEACH
(a) accuse (b) involve (c) direct

Directions *In the following questions a word is given in capital letters followed by three alternatives marked a–c. Select from the alternatives the word which is as nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters***.**

25. ATTACK
(a) aid (b) love (c) forgive
26. BENEVOLENCE
(a) beg (b) merciless (c) depriving
27. AWARE
(a) unknown (b) blind (c) deny
28. DISPERSE
(a) collect (b) absorb (c) hoard
29. ABSURD
(a) illogical (b) logical (c) incorrect
30. OPPONENT
(a) ruling (b) associate (c) friendly
31. ABSTAIN
(a) refuse (b) accept (c) permit
32. ACCUSE
(a) guilty (b) pardon (c) free

Directions *In the following paragraph, there are some blanks which have been serially numbered from 33 to 45. Under the paragraph these serial numbers are reproduced as questions. Select an appropriate word to fill in the respective blanks.*

Passage

As the House is aware, the Mandal Commission ...33... its report on December 31, 1980, to the President. Thereafter, this ...34... been discussed a number of ...35... in both the Houses and there ...36... substantial ...37... and forceful demands for the ...38... of the Mandal Commission's report. The National Front had ...39... in ...40... manifesto that ...41... will implement the Mandal Commission's report at the earliest and during the elections it ...42... made a solemn commitment to the people to ...43... it within a year ...44... its coming ...45... office.

33. (a) sent (b) submit (c) submitted (d) submits
34. (a) was (b) have (c) has (d) were
35. (a) place (b) places (c) time (d) times
36. (a) was (b) were (c) has been (d) had been
37. (a) force (b) supports (c) supported (d) support
38. (a) benefit (b) cause (c) implementation (d) source
39. (a) declared (b) focused (c) mentioned (d) deletion
40. (a) their (b) it (c) its (d) our
41. (a) they (b) it (c) this (d) these

42. (a) was (b) has (c) had (d) were
43. (a) accept (b) implement (c) accepted (d) refused
44. (a) on (b) of (c) to (d) in
45. (a) by (b) to (c) of (d) for

Directions *In the following sentences certain idiom/phrases are italicized. Under each sentence four alternative words are given. Select, the word that gives the meaning of the italicized idiom/phrases in each sentence.*

46. He *fell into the hands* of his enemies accidentally this morning.
    (a) came in company of (b) to be caught (c) became friends (d) killed
47. Do not *cut in* while somebody is speaking.
    (a) disturb (b) interfere (c) argue (d) avoid
48. During the last labour unrest in our factory, it remained *out of gear* for a long time.
    (a) without making any production (b) to remain out of order
    (c) to make huge losses (d) none of these
49. A cultured person does not *nurse a grudge* against anyone.
    (a) to bear ill will (b) to take revenge (c) to be afraid of consequences
    (d) to take undue advantage and then harm someone
50. Everybody is proud of him, because he is a *man of means.*
    (a) an influential politician (b) a selfish political worker
    (c) a rich man of importance (d) a businessman with high resources

Answers

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

Test Paper–17

Directions *In Questions 1 to 5, sentences have been split into six parts. The first and last parts have been numbered 1 and 6 and remaining parts named P, Q, R and S. While parts 1 and 6 are in proper sequence, parts P, Q, R and S are jumbled and not in proper sequence. Rearrange the jumbled parts to make meaningful sentences.*

1. 1. Thirty-seven years later,
   P. to reiterate that the highest
   R. the time has come for us
   6. as the corner-stone of our economy.
   Q. to farming, to food and agriculture
   S. national priority must be given
   (a) RSPQ (b) SQPR (c) RPSQ (d) QPSR
2. 1. It is on the basis of
   P. that we have been able to
   R. build a self-reliant economy,
   6. and an independent foreign policy.
   Q. a deeply democratic domestic-policy,
   S. self-reliance in agriculture
   (a) SPRQ (b) RPSQ (c) SRPQ (d) PQSR
3. 1. In order to enable
   P. their cropping pattern
   R. notified by the Government
   6. in advance to the sowing.
   Q. kisans to rationally determine
   S. support prices are being
   (a) QPSR (b) SPQR (c) RSPQ (d) PQSR
4. 1. First, we shall determine the wage costs
   P. minimum wage for agricultural
   R. labour, notified by the
   6. whichever is higher.
   Q. on the basis of the statutory
   S. state or the actual wages paid,
   (a) PRSQ (b) QPRS (c) PSQR (d) SRPQ

5. 1. Second, we shall include in the
P. labour input of the kisans
Q. the managerial and
R. at a higher wage, reflecting
S. cost of production the
6. entrepreneurial role of the kisan.

(a) QRPS (b) RQPS (c) SPRQ (d) QPRS

Directions *The following passage has blanks that have been serially numbered. These numbers are repeated under the passage as questions and against each question four words, marked a–d, are given. One of these correctly fills the blank. Select appropriate word to fill in the blank:*

Passage

We certainly attach ...6... to industry, but in the present context we attach far ...7... importance to agriculture and food and matters ...8... to agriculture. If our agricultural foundation is not strong, ...9... the industry we seek to ...10... will not have a strong basis either. Apart from that, the situation in the country today is ...11... that if our food front ...12... up, everything else ...13... up too.

Therefore, we cannot ...14... our food front. If our agriculture ...15... strongly entrenched, as we hope it will, then it will be relatively ...16... for us to progress more rapidly on the industrial front, whereas if we concentrate only on industrial development and ...17... agriculture in a ...18... condition, we shall ultimately be ...19... industry. That is why, primary attention ...20... has been given to agriculture and food and that, I think, is essential in a country like India at the present moment.

6.	(a) regard	(b) concern	(c) important	(d) importance
7.	(a) great	(b) greater	(c) greatest	(d) greatly
8.	(a) pertain	(b) pertains	(c) pertaining	(d) pertained
9.	(a) enough	(b) than	(c) then	(d) from
10.	(a) built	(b) building	(c) builds	(d) build
11.	(a) poor	(b) weak	(c) that	(d) such
12.	(a) cracked	(b) cracks	(c) cracking	(d) crack
13.	(a) cracked	(b) crack	(c) cracks	(d) blown
14.	(a) weak	(b) weaker	(c) weaken	(d) weakening
15.	(a) become	(b) becomes	(c) became	(d) becoming
16.	(a) easy	(b) easier	(c) easiest	(d) good
17.	(a) give	(b) given	(c) gave	(d) leave
18.	(a) weaker	(b) weakest	(c) weak	(d) weaken
19.	(a) weak	(b) weakening	(c) weaken	(d) weakest
20.	(a) has	(b) have	(c) had	(d) has not

Directions *Now that you have filled in the blanks in the passage above, read through the passage again carefully and answer the following questions.*

21. According to the passage, why can't we dare to weaken our food front?
    (a) because of country's huge population
    (b) because the entire economy, including industry depends on agriculture
    (c) because of food shortage in the country
22. What is the central idea of the passage?
    (a) For a country like India, with a huge population agriculture and food are of primary importance
    (b) For rapid industrial progress, it is essential to have a strong agricultural foundation
    (c) none of the above
23. The word "entrenched" used in the above passage means
    (a) expands (b) extends (c) difficult (d) established

Directions *In questions 24 to 30, three pairs of synonyms and antonyms, marked a–c are given. One of these pairs may be wrong. Find out the one that is not correct. If all the three pairs are correct, mark your answer 'd', i.e. all correct.*

24.	(a) abandon : stay with	(b) abase : exalt	(c) abash : encourage	(d) all correct
25.	(a) abate : raise	(b) abatement : decrease	(c) abbreviate : lengthen	(d) all correct
26.	(a) abet : help	(b) abhor : like	(c) abiding : passing	(d) all correct
27.	(a) ability : cleverness	(b) abject : mean	(c) abjure : accept	(d) all correct

28. (a) abnormal : irregular (b) aboriginal : immigrant (c) abortive : effective (d) all correct
29. (a) abridge : shorten (b) abrupt : gentle (c) abscond : decamp (d) all correct
30. (a) abstruse : open (b) abuse : praise (c) accede : consent (d) all correct

Directions *In questions 31 to 35, three pairs of synonyms are given. One of them may be wrong. Select the wrong pair If all the three pairs are correct, mark your answer as (d), that is all correct.*

31. (a) abandon : leave (b) abase : humiliate (c) abash : confuse (d) all correct
32. (a) abate : diminish (b) abet : hinder (c) abject : mean (d) all correct
33. (a) abjure : accept (b) abject : mean (c) abode : dwelling (d) all correct
34. (a) native : aboriginal (b) futile : abortive (c) abridge : lengthen (d) all correct
35. (a) abrupt : sudden (b) hasty : sudden (c) present :absent (d) all correct

Directions *In each of the questions 36 to 40, one word is given in capital letters. Below it four meanings, marked a–d, are given. Select the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capital letters.*

36. ABUSE
    (a) bad use (b) ill (c) ill-usage (d) not good
37. ACCEDE
    (a) passage (b) easy (c) consent (d) refuse
38. ACCELERATE
    (a) reduce (b) increase (c) hasten (d) showed
39. ACCORD
    (a) agreement (b) disagreement (c) harmony (d) loose
40. ACCREDITED
    (a) authorised (b) disallowed (c) unauthorised (d) not debited

Directions *In questions 41 to 45, sentences have been divided into four parts marked a–d. One of the parts may be grammatically wrong or not acceptable in standard English. Select the part that is wrong. If all the parts are correct, mark your answer as 'e'.*

41. All people(a)/between the ages of(b)/18 and 21 years(c)/old must cast their votes.(d)/No error(e)
42. He will neither(a)/do the job himself(b)/or give anyone(c)/else a chance.(d)/No error(e)
43. Neither the boys(a)/nor the girl(b)/have come to the(c)/college today.(d)/No error(e)
44. Neither the women(a)/nor the men(b)/was present(c)/at that time.(d)/No error(e)
45. The mutual co-operation of(a)/employees is essential(b)/to the success of the(c)/business.(d)/No error(e)

Directions *In each of the questions, a phrase or idiom is given followed by four alternatives. Select, from the alternatives, the meaning of the idiom/phrase.*

46. To look for a needle in a hay stack
    (a) to search carefully (b) to seek what is impossible to find
    (c) to search for something hidden (d) to look for something lost
47. Between the devil and the deep sea
    (a) to be in great difficulty (b) to be in a dilemma (c) to be sailing in an ailing boat (d) none of these
48. To draw the long bow
    (a) to make tall promises (b) exaggerate (c) to make a false claim (d) to make a high bid
    (e) none of these
49. To get in someone's hair
    (a) to go into minute detail (b) to upset or annoy someone
    (c) to interfere in someone's personal life (d) to unnecessarily indulge in a problem
50. To have a jaundiced eye
    (a) ailing eye (b) soaring eye (c) to be prejudiced (d) ill feeling for someone

Answers

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (d)	11. (d)	12. (b)
13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (c)	19. (b)	20. (a)	21. (b)	22. (b)	23. (d)	24. (d)

25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (c) 35. (c) 36. (c)
37. (d) 38. (c) 39. (a) 40. (a)
41. (d) Delete 'old' or omit 'ages' and retain old.
42. (c) Replace 'or' with 'nor' because with 'neither' always follows 'nor'.
43. (c) Replace 'have' with 'has'. When substantives differ in number, use the verb that agrees with the nearer one.
44. (c) Replace 'was' with 'were'. Verb should agree with the substantives.
45. (a) Remove 'mutual' as 'co-operation' implies joint endeavour or action.
46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (c)

Test Paper–18

Directions *Certain parts in the following sentences are marked a, b, c and d. One of the parts may contain an error or may not be acceptable in written communication, which you have to mark as your answer. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark your answer as 'e'.*

1. Every one of(a)/the employees in our(b)/unit wishes(c)/to have their own(d)/conveyance. No error(e)
2. The(a)/audience have given their(b)/approval to the(c)/performance of our(d)/dancers. No error (e)
3. The(a)/Constitution requires(b)/that the(c)/President take advise(d)/from the Prime Minister. No error(e)
4. To all(a)/the staff and workers(b)/who worked(c)/on the project go our(d)/appreciation. No error(e)
5. Our entire(a)/factory employees are not(b)/only proficient(c)/but also they are(d)/loyal. No error(e)
6. Our new(a)/Manager's(b)/plans both worked out(c)/in theory and in practice.(d)/No error(e)
7. One of the(a)/winners who is(b)/eligible to receive(c)/the award is here.(d)/No error(e)
8. Asha is the(a)/only one(b)/of the(c)/nurses who are(d)/receiving this award. No error(e)
9. Our school is(a)/the only one(b)/of those schools(c)/that have(d)/three playgrounds. No error(e)
10. Accountants(a)/who keep(b)/accurate record are(c)/valuable in any office.(d)/No error(e)

Directions *Select a word, from the answer choices a–d, that has more or less the same meaning as the word given in capital letters.*

11. ELUCIDATE
(a) tell (b) explain (c) require (d) speak
12. HUMANITARIAN
(a) patriotic (b) merciful (c) difficult (d) cruel
13. COMPROMISE
(a) friendship (b) agreement (c) assurance (d) compliance
14. COALITION
(a) government (b) assemble (c) gathering (d) alliance
15. MEDIATOR
(a) thoughtful (b) settler of dispute (c) intruder (d) religious
16. RESOLUTE
(a) stout (b) determined (c) strong (d) feeble
17. CONDONE
(a) regret (b) to forgive (c) punish (d) reward
18. VENUE
(a) visa (b) meeting place (c) value (d) worth
19. CONSOLIDATE
(a) offer (b) to complete (c) combine (d) finalise
20. REDUNDANT
(a) stagnant (b) scarce (c) outdate (d) superfluous
21. LIEN
(a) stock (b) legal claim (c) interest paid (d) feeble
22. CONVERTIBLE
(a) collectible (b) exchangeable (c) permissible (d) shoddy

Directions *Select, from answer choices, a word that is more or less opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letter.*

23. COARSE
(a) dead (b) fine (c) dirty (d) cloudy
24. HARMONY
(a) discord (b) sorrow (c) satisfactory (d) in tune
25. COWARDICE
(a) shameful (b) valour (c) humble (d) dirty
26. GENEROUS
(a) mean (b) miser (c) gentle (d) thrifty
27. SLENDER
(a) stout (b) ugly (c) smart (d) filthy
28. SOBER
(a) beautiful (b) intoxicated (c) simple (d) pleasant
29. ROBUST
(a) feeble (b) smart (c) stout (d) dishonest
30. CONCEAL
(a) cheat (b) hide (c) reveal (d) manifest

Directions *In the following questions some phrases are given. Under each phrase four answer choices are given. Select, from the answer choices, the expression that conveys the same meaning as the phrase given above.*

31. The apple of discord
(a) to disturb peace (b) cause of happiness (c) cause of quarrel (d) something useless
32. To build castles in the air
(a) to work without any gain (b) to collect fortune (c) to conceive fanciful ideas (d) to work selflessly
33. To keep at arm's length
(a) to keep very near (b) to keep at a safe place (c) to avoid coming in contact (d) to keep someone happy
34. To bite the dust
(a) to work very hard (b) to learn a lesson (c) to be defeated in battle (d) to be ashamed of
35. To cause bad blood
(a) to cause strife and enmity (b) to get annoyed (c) to cause unpleasantness (d) to hit someone
36. To bell the cat
(a) to tame someone (b) to do something very difficult
(c) to overcome a problem (d) to make things straight
37. To lose one's bearings
(a) to be uncertain of one's position (b) to become mad
(c) to become sick and tired (d) to lose one's temper
38. To break the ice
(a) to make fuss for nothing (b) to do a difficult work (c) to be first to begin (d) to work very hard

Directions *The following passage has blanks that are serially numbered. Under the passage, against each serial number four prepositions are given. Select an appropriate one to fill in the blanks.*

Passage

As soon as possible after receiving the injury, generally caused ...39... a blow, knock, or fall, apply cold water, ice, or even cold metal, ...40... the parts affected, as cold prevents the formation ...41... a bruise by stopping the bleeding taking place under the skin. Fresh butter is also an excellent remedy for bruises. Apply it immediately after the accident and continue for some time. Fresh butter will often prevent an ugly bruise... 42... a 'black eye' if applied at once. Salad oil, too is recommended for bruises. Tincture of arnica is another remedy—use one teaspoonful ...43... a tumbler of water, and apply ...44... a soft rag.

39. (a) of (b) by (c) on (d) in
40. (a) to (b) on (c) upon (d) by
41. (a) in (b) on (c) of (d) to
42. (a) of (b) in (c) by (d) to
43. (a) of (b) with (c) by (d) to
44. (a) by (b) with (c) from (d) into

Directions *Now that you have filled in the blanks in the above passage, read it carefully once again and answer the questions that follow.*

45. How many remedies have been suggested in the above passage?
(a) two (b) three (c) four (d) six

46. How are bruises usually caused?
(a) by a blow, knock or fall (b) by excessive bleeding
(c) by application of cold meta (d) by formation of a 'black eye'

47. How is butter helpful in such injuries?
(a) it closes the blood vessels (b) prevents appearance of 'black eye'
(c) stops the bleeding taking place (d) to prevent the formation of a bruise

48. How can the bleeding be stopped?
(a) by application of cold water (b) by application of cold metal (c) by application of ice (d) by all the above

49. "Vanishing" may be a suitable antonym to which word used in the passage?
(a) bleeding (b) appearance (c) remedy (d) prevent

50. Select a suitable caption for the passage.
(a) How to treat bruises (b) Remedies for injury (c) How to stop bleeding
(d) What to do after an accident

Answers

1. (d) his 2. (b) has given its 3. (d) advice 4. (d) goes our 5. (d) delete 'they are'
6. (c) add 'both' after out, i.e. 'worked out both' 7. (b) are 8. (d) who is
9. (d) has 10. (e) no error

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

Test Paper–19

Directions *In the following passage at certain points (items 1 to 10) there is a blank space followed by four choices of words marked a–d. Choose, from these options, an appropriate word to fill in the blank. You may take help from the top as well as bottom sentences.*

Passage 1

Pandit 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) convince (d) against
that he would not be able to keep his son, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru _____
3. (a) happy (b) ready (c) away (d) remained
from the Non-Cooperation Movement. He, therefore, considered it _____
4. (a) necessary (b) essential (c) advisable (d) difficult
to include Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Congress activities. Motilal was a unique person, who _____
5. (a) become (b) was (c) became (d) happen
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, those days. It was _____
8. (a) not (b) extreme (c) quite (d) extremely

difficult for Gokhale to awaken Indians to fight courageously _____

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 Indian National Congress. He made a powerful _____

10. (a) impressed (b) impression (c) discourse (d) liaison

there and people felt Gokhale would be India's foremost leader in the days to come.

Directions *The following passage has blanks that are serially numbered from 11 to 26. Under the passage these serial numbers are repeated and against each serial number four words, marked a–d, are given. Select, from these choices, a word that can correctly fill in the blank space.*

Passage 2

As a member of the Viceroy's Council, Gokhale succeeded ...11... On March 26, 1902, he spoke on the budget and his ...12... was applauded all over the country. Never before ...13... the political history of India was such an able and powerful ...14... made. Even Lord Curzon, who ...15... stoutly opposed him, once said: "God has ...16... him with extraordinary ...17... and he was freely placed ...18... at the disposal of ...19... country."

On February 19, 1956, Acharya Narendra Dev left us. He was one of our ablest ...20..., greatly admired for absolute ...21... and strict adherence ...22... principles. He has no love ...23... office. He was a learned man and ...24... of intellect craved for his company. He was a wonderful orator and could deliver most ...25... speeches in any language. He was a pioneer of the Socialist Movement in India. Nehru had a deep respect ...26... him.

11.	(a) immediately	(b) rightfully	(c) immensely	(d) at once
12.	(a) work	(b) performing	(c) performer	(d) performance
13.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) by	(d) such
14.	(a) was	(b) had been	(c) speech	(d) sermon
15.	(a) frequently	(b) rarely	(c) scarcely	(d) often
16.	(a) empowered	(b) empowering	(c) endowed	(d) made
17.	(a) ability	(b) abilities	(c) gifted	(d) blessed
18.	(a) him	(b) their	(c) them	(d) there
19.	(a) their	(b) our	(c) his	(d) this
20.	(a) leader	(b) man	(c) leaders	(d) performer
21.	(a) frankness	(b) boldness	(c) power	(d) integrity
22.	(a) on	(b) by	(c) in	(d) to
23.	(a) for	(b) of	(c) in	(d) to
24.	(a) person	(b) man	(c) idea	(d) men
25.	(a) lengthy	(b) impression	(c) impressed	(d) effective
26.	(a) to	(b) through	(c) from	(d) for

Directions *The following questions (27 to 32) are based on the above passage. After you have filled in the blanks, read the passage once again and answer the following questions.*

27. The word "applauded" used in the above passage means
(a) criticised (b) widely circulated (c) strongly objected (d) greatly praised

28. What do you understand by the word "adherence" used in the above passage?
(a) honestly (b) to stick (c) to adopt (d) to avoid

29. Which among the following phrases does "not correctly" convey the meaning of the word "craved", used in the above passage?
(a) to beseech (b) to earnestly beg (c) to long for (d) to avoid

30. Select from the following choices an appropriate word that conveys the same meaning as the word "orator" used in this passage.
(a) admirer (b) spokesman (c) critic (d) leader

31. Select the phrase that correctly conveys the same meaning as the word "pioneer" used in this passage.
(a) someone who supports a cause (b) to be the first in new fields
(c) someone who admires the other person (d) to strongly fight for a cause

32. Who, inspite of always being an opponent, yet praised Gokhale?
(a) Acharya Narendra Dev (b) British Rulers (c) Lord Curzon (d) Pandit Nehru

Directions *In the following questions, each key word given in capital letters is followed by four choices. Choose the word phrase opposite in meaning to the key word.*

33. CONCEAL
(a) yield (b) accept (c) reveal (d) deny
34. CONFESS
(a) accept (b) refuse (c) deny (d) conceal
35. COMPRESS
(a) pierce (b) supress (c) expand (d) deflate
36. CLUMSY
(a) cloudy (b) adroit (c) shaby (d) purity
37. CANDID
(a) weak (b) cryptic (c) sugary (d) sweet
38. COMMUNICATE
(a) express (b) withhold (c) quit (d) frequent

Directions *Choose, from the answer choices, an appropriate word that is more or less similar in meaning as the key word given in capital letters.*

39. TRANQUIL
(a) holy (b) calm (c) on top (d) sinking
40. ABSTAIN
(a) refrain (b) prefer (c) refuse (d) accept
41. SOLACE
(a) sleep (b) relaxation (c) consolation (d) holiday
42. LOATH
(a) tired (b) unwilling (c) sickly (d) spirited
43. HUG
(a) greeted (b) embraced (c) kissed (d) rejoiced
44. PROPENSITY
(a) quality (b) aptitude (c) liking (d) natural tendency

Directions *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 italicised idioms/phrase.*

45. In spite of the efforts of all peace loving people, world is still a *far cry.*
(a) an impractical idea (b) an abstract ideal (c) out of reach (d) a long way off
46. I hope I will not *put you out* if I am late.
(a) harm you (b) irritate you (c) please you (d) worry out
47. Some people now wonder whether we just *pay lip-service* or genuinely subscribe to democracy.
(a) pay oral tribute (b) attach no value (c) remain indifferent
(d) show only outward respect
48. The new economic policy is likely to *run into rough weather.*
(a) create problems (b) encounter difficulties (c) confuse matters (d) make things difficult
49. It is *high time* that India did something about the population problem.
(a) already late (b) appropriate time (c) desired occasion (d) auspicious moment
50. *Time and tide* wait for nobody.
(a) death (b) failure (c) opportunities (d) casuality

Answers

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

Test Paper–20

Directions *In each of the following questions a sentence has been sub-divided into six parts. The first and the last parts have been numbered 1 and 6, respectively, and the remaining parts are marked P, Q, R and S, which are not in proper order. Rearrange the jumbled parts P, Q, R and S to form a meaningful sentence along with the first and last parts.*

1. 1. The sound of your voice
   P. words can create a — Q. and the choice of your
   R. and get them attracted to — S. tremendous impact on people
   6. you like a powerful magnet.
   (a) RSPQ (b) QSPR (c) PSQR (d) QPSR
2. 1. Knowledge cannot be
   P. and ideas cannot be — Q. unless they can be
   R. transformed into power — S. made to rule the world
   6. expressed with force and conviction.
   (a) SRQP (b) PSQR (c) RPSQ (d) PSRQ
3. 1. The lives of all great men
   P. what field they obtained — Q. they had mastered the art of
   R. distinction, clearly show that — S. and famous leaders, no matter
   6. expressing themselves eloquently.
   (a) RSQP (b) SPRQ (c) SRPQ (d) RQPS
4. 1. The individual who is unable
   P. and adequately will find — Q. to express himself eloquently
   R. climb up the ladder of — S. it extremely difficult to
   6. leadership and reach the top.
   (a) RSPQ (b) SPQR (c) SQPR (d) QPSR
5. 1. If one speaks with confidence,
   P. reflected both through his — Q. certainly create and hold
   R. coherence and enthusiasm — S. voice and words, he will
   6. the interest of his listeners.
   (a) RPQS (b) RPSQ (c) QRPS (d) SRPQ

Directions *In the following passage there are some blanks which have been serially numbered from 6 to 15. Under the passage these numbers are repeated and against each four alternative words marked a–d. Select from the alternatives an appropriate word to fill in the respective blank in the passage.*

Passage

Words can work wonders and ...6... magic. ...7... words you can ...8... people like you and ...9... things for you happily, cheerfully and willingly. You ...10... your brother, friends or even strangers to ...11... and oblige you. Just use the word 'please' and see the magic it ...12.... 'Please help me, please do it ...13... me, please ...14... me handle it', and you will ...15... 'please' taking you to places.

6.	(a) can	(b) work	(c) works	(d) worked
7.	(a) with	(b) by	(c) from	(d) the
8.	(a) tell	(b) make	(c) see	(d) do
9.	(a) in	(b) does	(c) do	(d) did
10.	(a) want	(b) wants	(c) wanted	(d) take
11.	(a) take	(b) helps	(c) help	(d) helped
12.	(a) perform	(b) performed	(c) performs	(d) hope
13.	(a) by	(b) with	(c) for	(d) from
14.	(a) do	(b) does	(c) let	(d) help
15.	(a) take	(b) be	(c) notice	(d) noticed

Directions *Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capital letters.*

16. THERMAL
    (a) related (b) high pressure (c) heat (d) strong
17. REFRACT
    (a) scatter (b) sprinkle (c) spread (d) to bend
18. COMPOSITE
    (a) compound (b) calm (c) solid (d) mock-up
19. CORRUGATED
    (a) confirmed (b) wrinkled (c) rough (d) sifted
20. EXPOSITION
    (a) elaborate apology (b) detailed explanation (c) exhibition (d) expulsion
21. SUFFIX
    (a) summation (b) word-ending (c) appendix (d) breathlessness
22. COLLOQUIAL
    (a) erroneous (b) traditional (c) conversational (d) ancient
23. ETYMOLOGY
    (a) ancient script (b) foreign language (c) word derivations (d) words
24. ILLICIT
    (a) abnormal (b) secret (c) unlawful (d) adulterated
25. SCEPTICAL
    (a) bigoted (b) unconvinced (c) convinced (d) dissenting

Directions *In the following questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked a to d. One of the parts may contain an error. Select the part that contains an error. If there is no error in any of the parts, mark your answer as 'e'.*

26. Neither she(a)/nor her(b)/room mates(c)/could clean her(d)/room. No error(e)
27. He could not(a)/do otherwise(b)/but to obey(c)/the instructions of the Manager.(d)/No error(e)
28. Do not prevent(a)/them to go(b)/to the cinema(c)/on Sundays.(d)/No error(e)
29. We hoped(a) that such(b)/action will be(c)/extended on an all India(d)/basis. No error(e)
30. Due to his(a)/poor health he was(b)/unable to(c)/go on tour.(d)/No error(e)
31. When he was(a)/walking towards(b)/the playing grounds,(c)/he was(d)/arrested. No error(e)
32. Tagore is one(a)/of the greatest(b)/poets that(c)/our country has(d)/produced. No error(e)
33. Here is(a)/the shirt(b)/that you(c)/were looking.(d)/No error(e)
34. He asked(a)/me as to(b)/whether I(c)/had finished the work.(d)/No error(e)
35. The police is(a)/investigating into(b)/the matter(c)/very seriously.(d)/No error(e)
36. Himalayas are the highest(a)/mountains(b)/in the(c)/world.(d)/No error(e)
37. I passed(a)/in science whereas(b)/Ramesh and Sunita(c)/are fail in it.(d)/No error(e)
38. He was so(a)/thirsty that(b)/he had drank(c)/all the water in our refrigerators.(d)/No error(e)

Directions *Select, from answer choices, the word that is as nearly opposite in meaning to the word given in the question.*

39. FELICITY
    (a) misfortune (b) joy (c) happiness (d) good luck
40. FATUOUS
    (a) silly (b) weak (c) sensible (d) idiomatic
41. GUSH
    (a) calm (b) flow (c) stream (d) uneasy
42. HAGGLE
    (a) outright (b) bargain (c) chaffer (d) dispose of
43. HACKNEYED
    (a) novel (b) common (c) unusual (d) threadbare
44. HETEROGENEOUS
    (a) homogeneous (b) unlike (c) dissimilar (d) miscellaneous

45. HUMOROUS
(a) dull (b) whimsical (c) jocose (d) gravitational
46. MISCARRIAGE
(a) success (b) abortion (c) fake (d) failure
47. MIRACULOUS
(a) normal (b) marvelous (c) wonderful (d) abnormal
48. MINGLE
(a) dissolve (b) disperse (c) blend (d) join
49. METTLE
(a) spirit (b) ardour (c) timidity (d) courage
50. PROVIDENT
(a) foreseeing (b) careful (c) reckless (d) thrifty

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b) 6. (b) 7. (a) 8. (b) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (c) 12. (c)
13. (c) 14. (c) 15. (c) 16. (c) 17. (d) 18. (a) 19. (b) 20. (b) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c)
25. (b)
26. (d) 'Clean their room': In a sentence connected by 'neither ... nor', 'either ... or', the verb and the pronoun should agree with the subject nearer to them.
27. (c) Replace 'but' by 'than'.
28. (b) "From going": Prevent is always followed by 'from' with a gerund(ing).
29. (c) Would be
30. (a) "Owing to": In the beginning of a sentence 'due to' is not generally used.
31. (a) Replace 'when' with 'while'.
32. (e) No error
33. (d) Add 'for' after looking; 'looking for' means 'search for'
34. (b) delete 'as to'
35. (b) delete 'into'
36. (a) The Himalayas
37. (a) The sentence should read "I passed in science whereas Ramesh and Sunita failed in it".
38. (c) In place of 'had drank', it should be only 'drank'
39. (a) 40. (c) 41.(a) 42. (a) 43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (c)

Test Paper–21

Directions *Choose an appropriate word, from the answer choices given under each keyword (capital letters), that conveys more or less the same meaning as the keyword.*

1. ACCESSORY
(a) a part (b) secret aid (c) important (d) auxiliary
2. ACCEDE
(a) refuse (b) agreed to (c) follow (d) difficult
3. ANTIQUE
(a) difficult (b) stupid (c) old (d) permanent
4. APPOSITE
(a) next door (b) in front (c) proper (d) outside
5. AUSPICIOUS
(a) happy (b) festive (c) prosperous (d) favourable
6. BARBARITY
(a) cruelty (b) celebrity (c) kingly (d) princely
7. BORNE
(a) to take birth (b) to produce (c) carried (d) journey

8. BARREN
   (a) dry (b) unfertile (c) sandy (d) desert
9. CANON
   (a) a gun (b) a rule (c) cunning (d) forceful
10. CENSURE
   (a) ensure (b) examine (c) criticise (d) to pass
11. COMPLACENT
   (a) polite (b) self-satisfied (c) unsatisfied (d) undependable
12. ATROCITY
   (a) being nice (b) cruelty (c) courage (d) bad

Directions *In each of the following questions you will find some blanks. Fill in the blanks by chossing a word from the alternatives given under each sentence:*

13. Mrs Indira Gandhi could _____ all opposition.
   (a) bear up (b) bear down (c) bear out (d) bear on
14. It is not easy to _____ a powerful enemy.
   (a) beat against (b) beat off (c) beat in (d) beat about
15. Please _____ the candle before you go to sleep.
   (a) blow out (b) blow up (c) blow down (d) blow in
16. It is easy to _____ a bag of explosives.
   (a) blow out (b) blow up (c) blow down (d) blow in
17. The thief _____ his house last night.
   (a) broke away (b) broke into (c) broke forth (d) broke off
18. She is trying to _____ a change in his habits.
   (a) bring down (b) bring up (b) bring about (d) bring in
19. His investments in business _____ Rs 2000 per month.
   (a) brings in (b) brings on (b) brings out (d) brings away
20. A good tree _____ good fruit.
   (a) brings forth (b) brings in (c) brings out (d) brings away
21. Rising prices _____ immediate measures.
   (a) call for (b) call over (c) call in (d) call forth
22. I will _____ you on next Sunday.
   (a) call on (b) call in (c) call at (d) call for

Directions *In each of the following questions a phrase is given under which four alternative meanings, marked a–d, are given. Choose the answer that conveys the same meaning as the phrase***.**

23. A man of letters
   (a) a common man (b) an intelligent person (c) a man of ability (d) a well-read man
24. A herculean task
   (a) a great task (b) an important task (c) a very difficult task (d) a routine task
25. To be in the air
   (a) flying high (b) to be rumoured (c) to be happy (d) to be tired
26. To cast pearls before a swine
   (a) to give to a person a lesson
   (b) to offer something to a person which he cannot appreciate
   (c) to offer timely advice to a person to save his life
   (d) none of the above
27. The fourth estate
   (a) dense forest (b) the press (c) a graveyard (d) none of these
28. A man of straw
   (a) a mere puppet (b) a common man (c) literate man (d) illiterate man

Directions *Certain parts in the following sentences, each part is marked as a, b, c and d. One of the parts may have an error. If there is no error, mark your answer as 'e'.*

29. He is(a)/the(b)/cleverest(c)/student in the(d)/class./No error(e)
30. He spent all(a)/his money in gambling,(b)/which(c)/has made him(d)/a beggar./No error(e)
31. They(a)/who are(b)/wise do not(c)/waste their time.(d)/No error(e)
32. When you have(a)/read this magazine, please return(b)/the same(c)/to me (d)./No error(e)
33. He is(a)/the wisest(b)/man that(c)/ever lived.(d)/No error(e)
34. He is(a)/the same(b)/boy which(c)/came to us(d)/yesterday./No error(e)
35. She is not(a)/one of(b)/those who is(c)/so foolish.(d)/No error(e)
36. Dr. Radhakrishnan was(a)/greatest(b)/philosopher(c)/of the(d)/world./No error(e)

Directions *Choose, from answer choices, the word that is more or less opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters*.

37. ADEPT
    (a) skillful (b) unskillful (c) adjustable (d) fit
38. ANTIQUE
    (a) colourful (b) modern (c) ancient (d) beautiful
39. AUSPICIOUS
    (a) favourable (b) useless (c) unfavourable (d) festive
40. BARE
    (a) tolerate (b) uncover (c) cover (d) merely
41. COARSE
    (a) hard (b) smooth (c) rough (d) clean
42. DISSENT
    (a) agreement (b) discord (c) disagreement (d) unacceptable
43. ILLICIT
    (a) clean (b) fine (c) dirty (d) unlawful
44. EFFICACIOUS
    (a) useful (b) skilled (c) useless (d) unskilled
45. FESTIVE
    (a) sorrowful (b) difficult (c) artless (d) inactive
46. FELICITY
    (a) thankful (b) unhappiness (c) happiness (d) regards
47. HUMANE
    (a) living being (b) man (c) person (d) unkind
48. THRIFTY
    (a) economic (b) miser (c) prodigal (d) skillful
49. PRUDENT
    (a) skilled (b) foolish (c) strong (d) correct
50. JUDICIOUS
    (a) lawlessness (b) unlawful (c) foolish (d) not wise

Answers

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

29. (e) No error
30. (c) Replace 'which' with 'and this' 31. (a) Replace 'they' with 'those'.
32. (c) Replace 'the same' with 'it'. 'Same' is not a pronoun and as such cannot be used.
33. (e) No error

34. (c) Replace 'which' with 'that': The relative pronouns 'as' or 'that' are used after 'same'.
35. (c) Replace 'is' by 'are'
36. (b) Add 'the' before 'greatest'
37. (b) unskillful 38. (b) modern 39. (c) 40. (c) 41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (b)
47. (d) 48. (c) 49. (b) 50. (d)

Test Paper–22

Directions *The blanks in the following passage are serially numbered from 1 to 9. Under the passage these numbers are repeated and against each number four words, marked a–d, are given. Select an appropriate word from each number to fill in the respective blanks in the passage.*

Passage

A mother is a person ...1... magnetic charm and is the uncrowned queen of a house who ...2... her subjects with majesty and power, untainted by politics. To childish imagination she is the epitome of strength and embodiment ...3... courage. She ...4... the fondest hopes and wildest dreams for her children. Her unselfish and limitless love and generous undertaking, mould, nourish and sustain life's complex path ...5... infancy to adolescence. She toils from morning to night and never ...6... of tiredness. She lavishes her tender care on her children, comforting and ...7... them in all difficulties. At the time of sickness she spends many an anxious hour ...8... their bedside by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert, no matter how much laden ...9... sleep they may be.

1.	(a) by	(b) of	(c) for	(d) with
2.	(a) rule	(b) ruled	(c) rules	(d) govern
3.	(a) for	(b) from	(c) in	(d) of
4.	(a) cherish	(b) cherished	(c) cherishes	(d) cherishing
5.	(a) for	(b) from	(c) to	(d) towards
6.	(a) complains	(b) complain	(c) complained	(d) complaining
7.	(a) shield	(b) shielded	(c) shields	(d) shielding
8.	(a) in	(b) from	(c) on	(d) by
9.	(a) with	(b) by	(c) in	(d) for

Directions *Now that you have filled in all the blanks in the above passage, read it carefully once again and answer the following questions.*

10. How does a mother rule her subjects?
(a) with love and care (b) by spending many an anxious hour
(c) by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert (d) with majesty and power, untainted by politics
11. Even when laden with sleep, what does a mother do when a child is sick?
(a) comforting and shielding him or her
(b) spends many an anxious hours by the bed side by keeping her watchful eyes ever alert
(c) giving her limitless love and affection
(d) toils from morn to night
12. What do you understand by the word 'untainted' as used in the above passage?
(a) untiring (b) not contaminated (c) undisturbed (d) without selfish motive
13. Select from answer choices a suitable antonym of the word 'lavish' used in this passage.
(a) lacking (b) boundless (c) excessive (d) limitless
14. What do you understand by the word 'epitome' as used in this passage?
(a) a source (b) a typical example (c) an expression (d) a creator
15. Which among the following words can be substituted for 'lavishes' in the above passage?
(a) extends (b) bestows (c) gives (d) expresses
16. Select from alternatives a–d given below, a suitable synonym of 'sustain'.
(a) encourage (b) keep going (c) complete (d) bear

Directions *In each of the following questions, a sentence has been split into six parts. The first and the last parts are numbered 1 and 6. The remaining four parts are named P, Q, R and S. While the first part (1) and the last part (6) are in proper sequence, the parts under P, Q, R and S are jumbled up. Rearrange the jumbled parts to make a meaningful sentence.*

17. 1. First, it is necessary to
P. not benefit the members — Q. see that communalism does
R. interests it claims — S. of religious communities whose
6. to defend and protect.
(a) PSQR (b) QPSR (c) SPQR (d) QPRS

18. 1. The secular forces have
P. put forward real ways and — Q. analyse the sources of these
R. to find out and concretely — S. fears and anxieties and
6. means of removing them.
(a) RQPS (b) RPQS (c) SPQR (d) RQSP

19. 1. There is no doubt that in
P. parties and individuals have — Q. with and even enter into
R. developed a tendency to associate — S. the last few years secular
6. bargaining with different communal parties.
(a) SPRQ (b) QSPR (c) SQPR (d) RQPS

20. 1. Do you not see that this
P. of India than anything that a — Q. League has fathered is a policy
R. communal policy which the Muslim — S. more injurious to the Muslims
6. majority could do would be.
(a) RQPS (b) SPQR (c) RSQP (d) RQSP

21. 1. We may also note
P. the end logic of majority — Q. that just as the
R. communalism is separatism, — S. end logic of minority
6. communalism is fascism.
(a) QSRP (b) PQRS (c) QSPR (d) PSRQ

22. 1. At the same time, it is
P. so many basically secular — Q. necessary to examine why
R. in this particular critique — S. persons are beginning to believe
6. of secular persons and parties.
(a) PQSR (b) PSQR (c) SRPQ (d) QPSR

23. 1. And this for the simple
P. power far beyond that any — Q. set-up like India, majority
R. reason that in a democratic — S. communalism can acquire
6. minority communalism can.
(a) SRPQ (b) QRSP (c) RQSP (d) RQPS

24. 1. The only remedy lies
P. struggling together for — Q. in all secular persons
R. the redressal of a — S. and political forces
6. minority party's grievances.
(a) PSQR (b) QSPR (c) RSPQ (d) QPSR

25. 1. The relationship of a
P. minority community has to be — Q. much in social but in
R. understood these days not so — S. majority community with a
6. economical and political terms.
(a) SRPQ (b) SPRQ (c) QPSR (d) RSPQ

26. 1. As far as social integration is
P. than Hindus; but as far as — Q. concerned, Muslims can be blamed more
R. concerned, Hindus will have to — S. economic and political integration is
6. bear the major responsibility.
(a) PSRQ (b) QPRS (c) RSPQ (d) QPSR

Directions *Select, from the alternatives given under each keyword (word in capital letters), a suitable word that conveys more or less the same meaning as the word in capital letters.*

27. ASSENT
(a) distant (b) leave (c) confidence (d) consent
28. BRITTLE
(a) fragile (b) souvy (c) cooked (d) salty
29. BURGLAR
(a) merchant (b) thief (c) wiseman (d) dangerous
30. DISFIGURE
(a) ugly (b) weak (c) mar (d) slim
31. ELUDE
(a) run away (b) desert (c) avoid (d) cheat
32. EMANCIPATE
(a) liberate (b) anticipate (c) pamper (d) envisage
33. ENTICE
(a) cheat (b) lure (c) fight (d) love
34. ETERNAL
(a) religious (b) perpetual (c) sacred (d) faithfulness
35. FRUGAL
(a) fragile (b) useless (c) worthless (d) economical

Directions *Select, from the alternatives given under each word (word given in capital letters), a suitable word that is more or less opposite in meaning to the keyword.*

36. BASHFUL
(a) bold (b) sinful (c) beautiful (d) useful
37. RETARD
(a) stop (b) accelerate (c) hamper (d) ban
38. SURVIVE
(a) run down (b) left behind (c) succumb (d) excessive
39. BARREN
(a) dry (b) drought (c) fruitful (d) fruitless
40. SOBER
(a) ugly (b) presentable (c) unpleasant (d) intoxicated
41. PROFANE
(a) volatile (b) non-volatile (c) useless (d) sacred

Directions In each of the following questions four words are given, marked a–d. One of them may be wrongly spelt. Identify the wrongly spelt word. If all are correct, mark your answer (e).

42. (a) accommodation (b) endeavour (c) documentation (d) licence
43. (a) pollution (b) reluctant (c) relinquish (d) remembrance
44. (a) remourse (b) remission (c) stupendous (d) studio
45. (a) vapourise (b) whimsical (c) hazarduous (d) continuous
46. (a) hatchet (b) harness (c) inelegant (d) inelegible
47. (a) inevetable (b) industrious (c) inequality (d) neighbour
48. (a) universal (b) universally (c) university (d) universe
49. (a) concert (b) concerted (c) concession (d) computer
50. (a) culinery (b) cuisine (c) crystalised (d) cucumber

Answers

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

Test Paper–23

Directions *In Questions 1 to 5, sentences have been split into six parts. The first and the last parts have been numbered 1 and 6 respectively and the remaining parts named P, Q, R and S. While parts 1 and 6 are in proper sequence, parts P, Q, R and S are jumbled. Rearrange the jumbled parts to make meaningful sentences.*

1. 1. Thus, the recent development of jewellery mass-production centres
   P. Delhi, assumed increased importance as our
   Q. like SEEPZ in Bombay and the Jhandewalan Complex in
   R. manufacture and market jewellery at
   S. country now has the necessary expertise to
   6. more competitive prices than Western rivals.
   (a) RQSP (b) QPSR (c) RPQS (d) SQPR
2. 1. However, the development of the jewellery mass-production
   P. Thailand, where such industries receive
   Q. be countered with a quick build-up in India which
   R. government cash incentives, poses a threat to us and must
   S. industry in South-East Asian nations like
   6. has an unmatched pool of skilled artisans.
   (a) SPRQ (b) QPSR (c) RPQS (d) SPQR
3. 1. In the field of coloured gemstones,
   P. sapphires and other precious
   Q. taken by Jaipur, which has traditionally
   R. industry parlance for emeralds, rubies
   S. gemstones—the lead in India has been
   6. been the centre for gemstone processing.
   (a) QSPR (b) RPSQ (c) RQPS (d) RPQS
4. 1. The Government of India has actively
   P. jewellery-manufacturing units in the
   Q. zones, the duty-free import of gold and
   R. country engaged in export-processing
   S. encouraged this thrust, allowing small
   6. any other precious material for export production.
   (a) PSRQ (b) SRPQ (c) SPRQ (d) RQSP
5. 1. The secret of India's success is that by
   P. which are on the borderline between gem-quality and
   Q. economically processing 'makeable', small diamonds
   R. be set into jewellery, they have brought diamonds
   S. industrial stones, into gems that can
   6. within the reach of the everyday consumer.
   (a) QPSR (b) QPRS (c) SQPR (d) QRSP

Directions *The passage below contains blanks, serially numbered 6 to 15. Under the passage these serial numbers are given as questions, each having four alternatives. Select the appropriate word from the alternatives to fill in the respective blanks.*

Passage

The modern ...6... wrought by the Indian diamond ...7... was to 'democratize' diamonds. Before the Indians ...8... the international arena, just a ...9... percentage of diamonds were cut and polished ...10... gems. Naturally, they ...11... expensive and affordable only by a rich ...12.... Indians started processing stones that ...13... not quite gems, but were called 'makeables', and ...14... up the world of diamonds for the ...15... consumer.

6. (a) trend (b) course (c) revolution (d) change
7. (a) units (b) industry (c) sellers (d) cutters

8. (a) went (b) entered (c) started (d) reach
9. (a) large (b) great (c) small (d) few
10. (a) into (b) the (c) on (d) by the
11. (a) were (b) was (c) are (d) have
12. (a) man (b) few (c) nations (d) country
13. (a) should (b) would (c) were (d) may
14. (a) paved (b) opened (c) shown (d) turn
15. (a) rich (b) average (c) daily (d) good

Directions *In each of the following questions there are two sentences, each having a blank, followed by four words marked a–d. Select the one word that appropriately fills both the blanks.*

16. (i) Don't _____ your mind with this problem any more.
(ii) The payment is made subject to _____ deduction at source.
(a) make (b) burden (c) indulge (d) tax
17. (i) The evidence given in the court should _____ with the facts in the case.
(ii) You may directly _____ with the Secretary of the Union.
(a) agree (b) correspond (c) based (d) be
18. (i) The Manager is not _____ for his position.
(ii) In a _____ of anger, the teacher turned him out of the class.
(a) capable (b) fit (c) true (d) qualified
19. (i) Dr Abdul Kalam is an _____ scientist.
(ii) All _____ payments should be cleared by 31st March.
(a) intelligent (b) outstanding (c) eminent (d) indispensable
20. (i) She went to her bedroom to take _____.
(ii) From _____ of the staff, he is more competent.
(a) sleep (b) with him (c) rest (d) comfort
21. (i) The child sat _____ through the long sermon.
(ii) We have _____ to receive the documents.
(a) quiet (b) quietly (c) still (d) out
22. (i) These factories _____ light bulbs based on the one Edison invented.
(ii) You should _____ him in the witness-box on next hearing.
(a) manufacture (b) bring (c) produce (d) produced
23. (i) The judge pronounced the _____ in the open court on 26th January.
(ii) The Chairman was present to receive the _____ on 26th January.
(a) judgement (b) award (c) punishment (d) penalty
24. (i) The Company has agreed in _____ to our suggestion.
(ii) The equipment works on the _____ of Archemedes.
(a) general (b) view (c) principle (d) basis
25. (i) The _____ of the record-player is pleasing.
(ii) He enjoys _____ health even at this age.
(a) sound (b) good (c) songs (d) tune

Directions *In the following questions, a keyword is given in capital letters followed by four alternative words marked a–d. Select the word, from the given alternatives, that is nearly the same in meaning or expression as the keyword.*

26. IMBIBE
(a) reject (b) eject (c) emit (d) absorb
27. ABSURD
(a) logical (b) ridiculous (c) inaccurate (d) refrain
28. IRRATIONAL
(a) illogical (b) difficult (c) consistent (d) inactive
29. IMPEACH
(a) unpardonable (b) accuse (c) acquit (d) assign
30. APPLAUSE
(a) acclaim (b) sound (c) disapproval (d) critical

31. EMANATE
(a) large (b) emerge (c) to attract (d) decrease
32. AFFIRM
(a) confirm (b) assert (c) dispute (d) accept
33. ASCRIBE
(a) describe (b) explain (c) complain (d) attribute
34. ELUDE
(a) run away (b) evade (c) accept (d) reject
35. ANCILLARY
(a) spare (b) primary (c) honorary (d) auxiliary

Directions *In the following questions a keyword is given in capital letters followed by four alternatives marked a–d. Select an appropriate word that is opposite or nearly opposite in meaning to the keyword.*

36. DISMAL
(a) compel (b) bright (c) reject (d) light
37. GRIM
(a) dismal (b) gay (c) poor (d) forbidding
38. REMOTE
(a) dirty (b) accessible (c) far (d) apex
39. ENCROACH
(a) disrespect (b) creep (c) backward (d) withdraw
40. AMPLIFY
(a) magnify (b) decrease (c) expand (d) signify
41. ESCALATE
(a) intensify (b) decrease (c) increase (d) fixed
42. ETERNAL
(a) temporary (b) moral (c) religious (d) unending
43. GRACEFUL
(a) peaceful (b) disturbing (c) vulgar (d) refined
44. FATAL
(a) deadly (b) enlivening (c) careful (d) lethal
45. HOSTILE
(a) cordial (b) arrogant (c) unfriendly (d) volatile

Directions *Select the wrongly spelt word.*

46. (a) referred (b) occurred (c) ocassion (d) incurred
47. (a) stationery (b) stationary (c) command (d) recommand
48. (a) reducible (b) defusible (c) applicable (d) mispelled
49. (a) mileage (b) drainage (c) attendence (d) importance
50. (a) machinery (b) mystery (c) military (d) rudimentary

Answers

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

Test Paper–24

Directions *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. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any.)*

1. You must either(a)/be regular with your studies(b)/and study for a longer period before the examination.(c)/No error(d)

2. The new taxation rates(a)/announced by the Government(b)/are bound to effect the export sector. (c)/No error(d)
3. These days, job opportunities are not good(a)/ as these used to be(b)/in the early 70s.(c)/No error(d)
4. When viewed with his point of view,(a)/the entire episode assumes(b)/a different colour altogether.(c)/No error(d)
5. On many occasions(a)/we did helped the poor(b)/people by way of giving them food and clothes. (c)/No error(d)
6. Unless it is accepted to both the parties,(a)/an arbitrator would be of no(b)/use to settle this dispute.(c)/No error(d)
7. Although the manager was keen on getting the work(a)/done through Sudhir yesterday,(b)/he tries to avoid it.(c)/No error(d)
8. The various consequences of(a)/the decision taken by the(b)/Finance Ministry was not foreseen by the bureaucrats. (c)/No error(d)
9. I never considered him to be a person who would(a)/go back on his promise and(b)/then do not even apologise.(c)/ No error(d)
10. Having finished at school(a)/Raghu thought of going to Mumbai in(b)/search of a job.(c)/No error (d)

Directions *In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below, are alternatives a, b and c to the bold part which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is 'd'.*

11. On one occasion he persuaded me to accompany him on a shooting expedition he was planning.
    (a) has planned (b) had planned (c) planned (d) no improvement
12. We have no less than a thousand students in our college.
    (a) We have not less than a thousand students in our college
    (b) We have no less than thousand students in our college
    (c) We have no fewer than a thousand students in our college
    (d) no improvement
13. When she regained consciousness she was stretched in the ditch out, soaked to the skin.
    (a) out in the ditch stretched (b) on the ditch outstretched (c) outstretched in the ditch (d) no improvement
14. Too little is known by this time about the possible side-effects of the drug.
    (a) presently (b) in the end (c) before hand (d) no improvement
15. If you want to save money you must get rid of shopping.
    (a) cut down on (b) get on with (c) put up with (d) no improvement
16. The loud and incessant chatter worries your father who is trying to concentrate.
    (a) aggravates (b) annoys (c) irritates (d) no improvement
17. Not only they went to see a film, they had dinner out as well.
    (a) did they go (b) they didn't go (c) didn't they go (d) no improvement
18. Birds sit on the boughs of trees in my garden and with their sweet notes fill the air with music.
    (a) fill their sweet notes in the air (b) their sweet notes fill the air
    (c) fill the air by their sweet notes (d) no improvement
19. India will enter the league of major developed nations as a space giant within a short time.
    (a) energy (b) force (c) power (d) no improvement
20. Many a man would welcome the opportunity.
    (a) Many man (b) A many man (c) Many a men (d) no improvement

Directions *In the following questions, sentences with blanks have to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the answer sheet.*

21. The flash of the torch _____ a cobra.
    (a) exposed (b) displayed (c) disclosed (d) revealed
22. He _____ himself a stiff drink before making his statement to the police officer.
    (a) threw (b) poured (c) filled (d) sipped
23. It was his _____ that led him to penury.
    (a) flamboyance (b) arrogance (c) extravagance (d) ebullience

24. Gita was known to be a _____ so nobody entrusted any important work to her.
(a) joker (b) worker (c) shocker (d) shirker
25. The statue was so _____ that people stared at it in horror.
(a) grotesque (b) exquisite (c) beatific (d) cumbersome
26. He was caught red handed and could not _____ the charges.
(a) refute (b) refuse (c) rebuke (d) revoke
27. Unhappy about the treatment meted out to her, Shanti _____ demanded justice.
(a) sumptuously (b) voraciously (c) spasmodically (d) vociferously
28. They sprayed tear gas _____ on the protesters.
(a) indirectly (b) intensively (c) indifferently (d) indiscriminately
29. We are happy to _____ the receipt of your order no. 4071 dated 13-3-96.
(a) admit (b) accept (c) acknowledge (d) respond
30. All jobs are respectable _____ of their nature.
(a) irrelevant (b) immaterial (c) irresponsible (d) irrespective

Directions *In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is all about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the answer sheet.*

Passage

The library, if used properly is invaluable in helping you develop discernment. It is rich …31… information that goes far beyond the …32… of any one text book or course. …33… your text book author does not make a particular …34… clear and you feel the need …35… another description in greater detail …36… in other words, go to the library and …37… other books on the subject. By calling …38… two or three writers dealing with the …39… topic, you will find some …40… of certain facts. In seeking additional sources, you will have gained immeasurably, for you will have seen what several experts perceive as being particularly important on a common subject.

31. (a) of (b) for (c) in (d) with
32. (a) pages (b) limits (c) confines (d) limitations
33. (a) If (b) While (c) When (d) Suppose
34. (a) information (b) entry (c) explanation (d) point
35. (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) about
36. (a) or (b) but (c) though (d) however
37. (a) verify (b) identify (c) check (d) collect
38. (a) for (b) up (c) forth (d) upon
39. (a) actual (b) specific (c) correct (d) same
40. (a) description (b) clarification (c) explanation (d) evidence

Directions *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the answer sheet.*

41. OSTRACIZE
(a) amuse (b) welcome (c) entertain (d) host
42. DENSE
(a) scarce (b) slim (c) sparse (d) lean
43. PARSIMONIOUS
(a) prodigious (b) selfless (c) extravagant (d) ostentatious
44. FETTER
(a) restore (b) liberate (c) exonerate (d) distract
45. HARMONY
(a) strife (b) annoyance (c) cruelty (d) mischief

Directions *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the answer sheet.*

46. OBNOXIOUS
(a) depressing (b) disgusting (c) arrogant (d) filthy

47. COVENANT
(a) case (b) coupon (c) contract (d) settlement
48. DEFERENCE
(a) indifference (b) sympathy (c) respect (d) flattery
49. ABROGATE
(a) repeal (b) destroy (c) delay (d) dismiss
50. INTREPID
(a) ambitious (b) determined (c) talkative (d) fearless

Answers

1. (c) 'and' should be replaced with 'or'
2. (c) 'effect' should be replaced with 'affect'.
3. (a) 'not good' should be replaced with 'not as good'.
4. (a) 'with' should be replaced with 'from'.
5. (b) 'helped' should be replaced with 'help'.
6. (a) 'accepted' should be replaced with 'acceptable'.
7. (c) 'tries' should be replaced with 'tried'.
8. (c) 'was' should be replaced with 'were'.
9. (c) Remove 'do' after 'then'.
10. (a) Remove 'at'.

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

Test Paper–25

Directions *In the following questions, four words are given out of which only one is misspelt. Find the misspelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the answer sheet.*

1. (a) combination (b) exageration (c) hallucination (d) admonition
2. (a) sacrosanct (b) sacrelege (c) sacred (d) sacrament
3. (a) allitration (b) allowance (c) almighty (d) almanac
4. (a) idiosyncrasy (b) idealise (c) idiosy (d) ideology
5. (a) jaundise (b) jasmine (c) javelin (d) jarring

Directions *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase printed in* ***bold*** *in the sentence. Choose the alternative that best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the answer sheet.*

6. For his alleged involvement in the espionage, he is **under a cloud** these days.
(a) experiencing cloudy weather (b) enjoying favourable luck
(c) under suspicion (d) under observation
7. We have appealed to him again and again; there is no use **flogging a dead horse** now.
(a) repeating our request (b) making him see reason
(c) beating about the bush (d) wasting time in useless effort
8. We shouldn't **look down upon** the wretched of the earth.
(a) sympathise with (b) hate intensely (c) be indifferent to (d) regard with contempt
9. Because of his misbehaviour, he is bound to **face the music**.
(a) get finished (b) get reprimanded (c) feel sorry (d) listen to the music
10. The working of the factory was disrupted on account of a **token strike** by the workers.
(a) total strike (b) carefully planned strike (c) short strike held as a warning
(d) sudden call of strike
11. By opposing his proposal **I fell foul of him**.
(a) quarrelled with (b) felt annoyed with (c) agreed with (d) did not agree with

12. Those who work **by fits and starts** seldom show good results.
(a) rarely (b) disinterestedly (c) irregularly (d) regularly
13. The new manager thought that he would give the employees **enough rope** for the first six months after which he would check the work done himself.
(a) many directives and orders (b) sufficient advice
(c) all the material they needed (d) enough freedom for action
14. He was **all at sea** when he began his new job.
(a) happy (b) sad (c) puzzled (d) triumphant
15. The **sweeping statement** by the boss left the conscientious workers disgusted.
(a) rash statement (b) unpremeditated statement (c) thoughtless statement (d) generalised statement

Directions *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/sentences.*

16. A person with a long experience of any occupation.
(a) veteran (b) genius (c) seasoned (d) ambidexterous
17. Words written on a tomb.
(a) epithet (b) epigraph (c) soliloquy (d) epitaph
18. Stealthily done.
(a) devious (b) nefarious (c) surreptitious (d) villainous
19. Something no longer in use.
(a) desolate (b) absolute (c) obsolete (d) primitive
20. One not concerned with right or wrong.
(a) moral (b) amoral (c) immoral (d) immortal
21. A person who opposes war or use of military force.
(a) fascist (b) pacifist (c) narcissist (d) fatalist
22. Severely abusive writing in journals.
(a) imaginary (b) speculative (c) scurrilous (d) sarcastic
23. Call upon God or any other power (like law) etc., for help or protection.
(a) invocation (b) involution (c) inundation (d) revocation
24. Fear of being enclosed in a small closed space.
(a) agoraphobia (b) claustrophobia (c) xenophobia (d) paranoia
25. One who has become dependent on something or drugs is a
(a) adamant (b) edict (c) addict (d) derelict

Directions *In these questions, choose the word that is almost the same as the word given in capital letters.*

26. PREJUDICE
(a) aversion (b) gestation (c) preliminary (d) admiration
27. GOAD
(a) spur (b) restrain (c) pursue (d) supersede
28. FAD
(a) eccentricity (b) custom (c) constituent (d) visage
29. REFERENCE
(a) disdain (b) remuneration (c) opposite (d) retrospection
30. ZEAL
(a) initiative (b) coarseness (c) pedagogy (d) indolence

Directions *In each of these questions, the given sentence has a blank. Beneath each sentence are given four words or phrases. Choose the best word or phrase, for each blank, that fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

31. The people of Europe came to India _____ for riches, followed quickly by the desire to rule.
(a) basically (b) fundamentally (c) primarily (d) seemingly
32. The orator was so soporific that the audience became _____.
(a) elated (b) drowsy (c) affable (d) riotous
33. Encounters between people from different countries can result in misunderstandings _____ different conceptions about space.
(a) because they (b) is because they (c) is because their (d) because of their

34. _____ the reactions of people with amnesia, scientists are learning about the process of memory of the brain.
(a) By studying (b) To study (c) They study (d) They are studying

35. How is life enhanced? A beautiful passage from Tagore comes _____ mind.
(a) in (b) to (c) from (d) out

Directions *In each of these questions, the given sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C and D, out of which one is incorrect. Identify the incorrect one***.**

36. The girl(A)/said that she preferred(B)/the blue saree than(C)/the pink one.(D)
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

37. Why you are(A)/not following(B)/my advice(C)/to join a(D)/technical institute?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

38. Some colleges has set up(A)/small(B)/tutorial groups for closer(C)/interaction between(D)/professors and students.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

39. A(A)/planetarium with his(B)/Downed ceiling and many projections is capable(C)/of showing the position(D)/of the stars in any season.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

40. In the 60s, Beatles, with(A)/ their haircuts, clothes and joking,(B)/drew(C)/crowds of shrieking(D)/ teenagers.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Directions *In each of these questions, a related pair of words is followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair given in capital letters.*

41. SIEVE : SIFT ::
(a) Pendent : Neck (b) Crowbar : Pry (c) Cement : Trowel (d) Scales : Justice

42. COLT : STALLION ::
(a) Doe : Stag (b) Dove : Peace (c) Aster : Botanist (d) Calf : Cow

43. INCUBATOR : INFANT ::
(a) Kennel : Dog (b) Library : Books (c) Greenhouse : Plant (d) Cooler : Wine

44. MINER : QUARRY ::
(a) Carpenter : Saw (b) Painter : Brush (c) Poet : Sonnet (d) Sculptor : Atelier

45. GLOSSARY : WORDS ::
(a) Lexicon : Words (b) Catalogue : Dates (c) Atlas : Maps (d) Thesaurus : Rhyme

Directions *In each of these questions, a number of sentences are given below, which, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order to form the coherent paragraph.*

46. A. Ungainly on land, it is mainly found in mountain streams, where it feeds on snails, crabs and sometimes fish.
B. The largest amphibian is the giant salamander, Adrias Joponicus, which grows to a length of 1.8 metre.
C. It lives an inactive life and surfaces to breathe at irregular intervals.
D. It may also be the longest living amphibian; one is on record as living for 55 years.
(a) BDCA (b) BACD (c) ABDC (d) BCDA

47. A. In emission testing, the government fixes the total amount of pollution that is acceptable to maintain a desired level of air quality.
B. Economists argue that this approach makes air pollution control more cost effective than the current practice of fixing air pollution standards and expecting all companies to pollute below these standards.
C. USA uses emission trading to control air pollution.
D. It then distributes emission permits to all companies in the region, which add up to the overall acceptable level of emmission.
(a) CDBA (b) ACBD (c) BADC (d) CBAD

48. A. It has been so from time immemorial.
B. It is necessary to have a library.

C. The library is a centre of learning.
D. The selected books should enchant us.
E. Our teachers had their libraries.
(a) CBADE (b) CAEBD (c) CDABE (d) EBCDA

49. A. The misconception arose in 1870, when a misplaced decimal point in a set was published.
B. The idea that spinach promotes strength—one made popular by the cartoon character Popeye the sailor—is based on a mistake.
C. Furthermore, the iron in any vegetable is less valuable than a similar quantity of iron in meat, because the body is less efficient at absorbing iron from vegetables.
D. Only between 2 and 10 per cent of the iron in vegetables is absorbed compared to 10 to 30 per cent of the iron in meat.
(a) BDAC (b) ABDC (c) ABCD (d) BACD

50. A. Several factors like digestive disorders and psychological disturbances have been said to be the causative factors.
B. It seems to be hereditary and a majority of sufferers are women.
C. Certain foods like cheese or red wine have also been found to trigger off an attack.
D. The exact cause of migraine is not known.
E. On the other hand, physical overexertion, fatigue, irregularities in dietary habits, prolonged eye strain are common precipitating factors.
(a) DBACE (b) DACEB (c) BACDE (d) CDABE

Answers

1. (b) ‘exaggeration’. 2. (b) ‘sacrilege’. 3. (a) ‘alliteration’. 4. (c) ‘idiocy’. 5. (a) ‘jaundice’.

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

Chapter 26

Composite Tests (Verbal and Reading Comprehension)

Test Paper–26

Directions *In each of the following questions, there are four sentences in one of which a word has been wrongly used. The alternative with the wrong usage is your answer. Mark it on the answer sheet as instructed.*

1. (a) There is no alternative, he must go to jail.
   (b) I like the childish simplicity of his character.
   (c) He lectures on alternate days.
   (d) His humility has earned him many admirers.
2. (a) I am the righteous owner of the house.
   (b) Worldly pleasures are just temporary.
   (c) He has been visibly upset at your rude behaviour.
   (d) Your sudden appearance on the stage was a pleasant surprise to many people in the audience.
3. (a) Let him go and fetch some money from home.
   (b) Listen attentively to what I say.
   (c) In all respects he is a perfect gentleman.
   (d) That man has sent a respectable letter to me.
4. (a) I could not follow even a word of what he said.
   (b) This betrays his nervousness.
   (c) Monday follows Tuesday.
   (d) These two festivals come in quick succession.
5. (a) The patient is gasping for breath.
   (b) I am sure that my confidant will not get shaken.
   (c) He has levelled frivolous charges against me.
   (d) Your intentions are more than clear to me.

Directions *The most appropriate word/phrase to fill in the blank in each of the following sentences is given as one of the four alternatives under it. That is your answer. Mark it on the answer sheet as instructed.*

6. The child kept on crying while it _____.
   (a) is bathed (b) was being bathed (c) was bathed (d) is being bathed
7. He has such good manners that he can easily _____ a gentleman.
   (a) pass out (b) pass for (c) pass in (d) pass on
8. Shivaji _____ a plan to escape from jail.
   (a) hit upon (b) hit out (c) hit about (d) hit against
9. We chose to _____ our views in the light of the new information made available to us.
   (a) disclose (b) revive (c) diagnose (d) revise

10. Although the Rajput army was outnumbered, the brave general refused to _____.
(a) give way (b) give over (c) give in (d) give out
11. Having earned a lot of money in business Mr Sharma _____ his poor cousins.
(a) looks down upon (b) hits upon (c) shows off (d) looks upon
12. The price of gold as well as silver _____ risen.
(a) are (b) have (c) has (d) is
13. The building was so old and dilapidated that it was not _____.
(a) habitable (b) habitat (c) habitability (d) habituating
14. Your son had promised to call you to USA _____?
(a) didn't he (b) did he (c) hadn't he (d) had he
15. A large majority of students _____ absent from the college yesterday.
(a) were (b) was (c) has been (d) had been
16. He is very keen _____ going abroad, for higher studies.
(a) for (b) at (c) over (d) on
17. You are not justified _____ laying the blame _____ my door.
(a) in, over (b) in, at (c) at, at (d) over, at
18. What you have done _____ no excuse.
(a) admits (b) admits to (c) admits about (d) admits of
19. Timid by nature, the doctor, who was alone in his house was frightened _____.
(a) out of wits (b) out at his wits (c) at his wits end (d) out of his wits
20. His approach to work is so _____ that none of his colleagues considers him dependable.
(a) uninteresting (b) low (c) casual (d) common
21. He has the full facts _____ but is deliberately hiding them.
(a) up his sleeves (b) in his sleeves (c) under his sleeves (d) upon his sleeves
22. Their faults are _____ by their masters.
(a) winked after (b) winked at (c) winked out (d) winked
23. Having had _____ crops for the last two years the government is falling short of storage space.
(a) bloated (b) bumper (c) booming (d) blooming
24. Having been set _____ he is now free to go anywhere he likes.
(a) at liberty (b) freedom (c) at freedom (d) liberty
25. _____ come to my rescue I would have been killed by the bandits.
(a) If he did not (b) Had he not (c) Having not (d) He having not

Directions *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that can be substituted for the given words/sentence.*

26. 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 easily solved
27. A cock and bull story means
(a) an unbelievable gossip (b) a children's fable
(c) a quarrelsome dialogue (d) a competition between unequals
28. The gift of the gab means
(a) an unexpected gain (b) fluency of speech (c) thought provoking oration (d) a gift from Santa Claus
29. A fool's paradise means
(a) a foolish idea (b) an imaginary idea
(c) an unexpected gain for a foolish man (d) false hopes
30. A man of spirit is
(a) a very talented man (b) a spiritual person (c) a very courageous man (d) a unique person
31. The murder of a king is called a
(a) homicide (b) matricide (c) patricide (d) regicide
32. Allowance paid by a husband to his wife on legal separation is
(a) compensation (b) alimony (c) substance (d) maintenance
33. A tank in which fish are kept is called an
(a) aquarium (b) aquacade (c) aquatint (d) aquatone

34. Animals that eat flesh are
    (a) cannibals (b) herbivorous (c) carnivorous (d) quadruped
35. Talking disrespectfully of sacred things is called
    (a) blasphemy (b) heresy (c) atheism (d) apostasy

Directions *Read the following passages and then answer the questions given below the passages.*

Passage 1

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. Presently, 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 and 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 gone through, 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.

36. Which of the following excerpts from the passage best bears out the description of the thar as a sure-footed mountain goat?
    (a) "The lesson for her, young …. was over for that day"
    (b) "Seven times in the course of the next half-hour this procedure was gone through"
    (c) "…. The mother went to what looked like a mere crack in the vertical rock face …. rejoined her young"
    (d) "I was too far away to hear whether the mother was encouraging her young …. I believe she was doing so"
37. The mother goat feared that the kid "would do something foolish" like
    (a) drink more than its share of milk (b) throw itself off the cliff
    (c) follow her down the vertical rock face (d) continue to pace up and down indefinitely
38. In the second paragraph, "abandoning itself to its fate" can be replaced by which phrase?
    (a) Making the most of the situation (b) Taking the bull by the horns
    (c) Facing the music (d) Taking the consequences
39. One way in which the kid was encouraged to follow its mother was by
    (a) not being allowed to have its fill of milk until it had jumped
    (b) running backwards and forwards on the ledge before it jumped
    (c) getting very agitated before it jumped
    (d) being rejoined by its mother several times
40. The mother goat taught her kid the lesson through
    (a) agility and surefootedness (b) severity and punishment
    (c) patience and perseverance (d) praise and reward

Passage 2

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 all round 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! There 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. They were stains from flowers that had been dropped and crushed, and those stains were coloured! They 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 heading away from the merriment and hastening out of the village. She ran to bring him back and found him in a meadow 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."

41. 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
42. Tiziano's father wanted his son to be a
    (a) painter (b) cobbler (c) florist (d) mountaineer
43. In the third paragraph, the word 'variegated' means
    (a) marked with patches of different colours
    (b) having different designs
    (c) flowery
    (d) of different varieties
44. Which of the following would best describe Tiziano's father?
    (a) miserly (b) artistic (c) insensitive (d) generous
45. 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 3

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 some unscrupulous employee who would in the end probably ruin him. But just at the moment of his darkest despair, this Polish refugee, Sobel, appeared one night from the street and begged for work. He was a stocky man, poorly dressed, with a bald head, a severely plain face and soft blue eyes prone to tears over the sad books he read. Though he confessed he knew nothing of shoe-making, 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 wasn't interested—in nothing but books, it seemed—which 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 sanctified page, as if the words of God were inscribed on them.

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.

46. After his heart attack Feld feared that he would have to
    (a) take in several employees to help him in his work
    (b) teach his daughter, Miriam, the trade of shoe-making
    (c) give up the business immediately and rest in a hospital
    (d) sell his business for very little and live as a poor man

Answers

1. (b) 'childish' should be replaced with 'childlike'
2. (a) 'righteous' should be replaced with 'rightful'
3. (d) 'respectable' should be replaced with 'respectful'
4. (c) 'follows' should be replaced with 'precedes'
5. (b) 'confidant' should be replaced with 'confidence'

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

Test Paper–27

Directions *In the following questions, phrases are underlined and marked I, II, III and IV. Select the one that is not correct in standard written English.*

1. Engines used(I)/in space shuttles are much larger(II)/and more strong(III)/than the ones used(IV)/in jet planes.
   (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
2. Bangalore is a beautiful city(I)/which in(II)/people have successfully blended(III)/the modern with(IV)/the traditional.
   (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
3. The bus(I)/was hired(II)/by(III)/the ladies for its picnic(IV).
   (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
4. The ways of(I)/travelling has changed(II)/dramatically since(III)/the late nineteenth century(IV).
   (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
5. Usually(I)/the climate in mountanous areas becomes very(II)/windy(III)/at higher(IV)/altitudes.
   (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV

Directions *In the following questions, disarranged sentences are given. Arrange these in proper order.*

6. Is(P)/Hindu Sculpture(Q)/movement(R)/full of(S).
   (a) QSRP (b) PSRQ (c) QPSR (d) RSQP
7. to the total cost of the product(P)/in reasonable proportion(Q)/advertising costs(R)/are no longer(S).
   (a) RSQP (b) RPQS (c) RQSP (d) PSRQ
8. unsurpassed power(P)/modern society(Q)/in(R)/women enjoy(S).
   (a) RQPS (b) SRPQ (c) SPRQ (d) PRSQ
9. American(P)/as men(Q)/earn as much(R)/working women(S).
   (a) PSQR (b) PRQS (c) SRQP (d) PSRQ
10. adventure programmes(P)/adult programmes(Q)/more than(R)/children watch(S).
    (a) PSRQ (b) SQRP (c) PRSQ (d) SPQR

Directions *Each of the following questions consists of a word in capital letters, followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

11. MACABRE
    (a) innocent (b) tarried (c) gruesome (d) pleasing
12. DENOUNCEMENT
    (a) outcome (b) eschew (c) action (d) character
13. MANACLE
    (a) fetter (b) ornament (c) spectacles (d) order
14. FEIGN
    (a) hesitate (b) pretend (c) deserve (d) attend
15. ASSAY
    (a) attack (b) accept (c) case (d) evaluate

Directions *In each of the following questions, a word is given in capital letters are followed by four words. Choose the word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

16. SOLICITOUS
(a) concerned (b) indifferent (c) eager (d) noisy
17. RAMPANT
(a) furious (b) stylish (c) restrained (d) healthy
18. PROLIFIC
(a) barren (b) backward (c) reckless (d) profound
19. SEQUESTER
(a) slump (b) isolate (c) unify (d) simple
20. TRITE
(a) hackneyed (b) correct (c) original (d) certain

Directions *In each of the following questions, related pairs of words in capital letters are followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.*

21. PLANT : PARASITE ::
(a) transient : permanent (b) wild : prey (c) flora : fauna (d) sailor : pirate
22. MANAGER : OFFICE ::
(a) doctor : patient (b) curator : museum (c) bank : account (d) fruit : seed
23. INSINUATE : CHARGE ::
(a) say : deny (b) refer : reject (c) hint : affirm (d) change : pardon
24. BRAVE : VALOUR ::
(a) look : see (b) cynic : doubt (c) man : management (d) thief : victim
25. MAN : HUMANITY ::
(a) drop : ocean (b) flower : fragrance (c) scholar : books (d) frame : picture

Directions *In each of the following questions, the sentences have a blank, indicating something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are four words or phrases. Choose the word or phrase that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

26. A _____ firms are having trouble with industrial relations.
(a) considerable amount of (b) great deal of (c) large part of (d) great many
27. He was frightened _____.
(a) to be killed (b) to being killed (c) for being killed (d) of being killed
28. Capitalist society _____ profit as a valued goal.
(a) which regards (b) regarding (c) regards (d) was regarded
29. _____ the rainfall was adequate this year, the mango trees still did not produce a high yield.
(a) Since (b) Although (c) Due to (d) Inspite of
30. The impact of two vehicles can cause a lot of _____ to both.
(a) damage (b) damages (c) damaging (d) damagings

Directions *Read the two passages given below carefully and answer the questions that follow according to the contents of the passage.*

Passage 1

Patriotism is a very complex feeling, built up out of primitive instincts and highly intellectual convictions. There is love of home, family and friends, making us peculiarly anxious to preserve our own country from invasion. There is the mild instinctive liking for compatriots as against foreigners. There is pride, which is bound up with the success of the community to which we feel that we belong. There is a belief, suggested by pride but reinforced by history, that one's own nation represents a great tradition and stands for ideals that are important to the human race. But besides all these, there is another element, at once nobler and more open to attack, an element of worship, of willing sacrifice, of joyful merging of the individual life with the life of the nation. This religious element in patriotism is essential to the strength of the State since it enlists the best that is in most men on the side of national sacrifice.

31. A suitable title for the passage could be:
(a) Elements Of Patriotism (b) Historical Development Of a Nation
(c) The Role Of Religion And History In Patriotism (d) Religion And Patriotism

32. Describing the element of worship "open to attack" the author implies that it
    (a) is unnecessary (b) leads to national sacrifice
    (c) has no historical basis (d) cannot be justified on rational grounds
33. The tone of the passage can best be described as
    (a) Critical (b) Descriptive (c) Persuasive (d) Analytical
34. Which of the following can easily be grouped under the "intellectual convictions" the author mentions in the opening sentence?
    (a) Love of family (b) Love of compatriots (c) The element of worship (d) None of the above
35. Which one of the following statements is false?
    (a) We tend to like our own countrymen better than we like foreigners.
    (b) Nations always stand for ideals that are important to the human race.
    (c) It is the religious element in patriotism that motivates us for sacrificing ourselves for our nation.
    (d) Our pride of the community is bound with the community's success.

Passage 2

Compact Discs (CDs) have revolutionised the music industry with their surprisingly realistic sound. The six-inch discs look like thin plastic sandwiches with aluminium at the centre. They have digitally recorded material that is read by laser beams, so the sound has none of the crackling of vinyl records. CDs are also virtually indestructible, and they are lighter and smaller than conventional records. Since their introduction, CDs have become more affordable and widely available. In fact, they are now sold in electronics and video stores that didn't formerly carry records or cassettes.

There has been a phenomenal growth in the sale of CDs. Sales climbed dramatically during the second half of the 1980s. In the 1990s sales have been greater. CDs have all but replaced records in stores and, in spite of their being less affordable than cassettes, continue to gain in popularity.

36. The main appeal of CDs is their
    (a) price (b) size (c) availability (d) sound
37. The word 'revolutionised', as used in line 1, could best be replaced by
    (a) changed (b) taught (c) surprised (d) marked
38. The author refers to CDs as 'sandwiches' because they
    (a) are light (b) are small (c) are layered (d) don't crackle
39. According to the passage, which one of the following is true?
    (a) New kinds of stores are selling CDs (b) Stores are selling more CDs than cassettes
    (c) Stores are losing money on their cassettes (d) Stores are earning money on their cassettes
40. The author's main purpose is to
    (a) tell how CDs are made (b) discuss the growth of CDs
    (c) compare CDs to sandwiches (d) describe the store that sells CDs

Answers

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

Test Paper–28

Directions *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. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is 'e'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any.*)

1. The report has been(a)/prepared on the basis(b)/of information we had(c)/and our judgement.(d)/No error(e)
2. Why we do not(a)/meet to discuss(b)/this matter in detail(c)/on next Friday?(d)/No error(e)
3. Had we known(a)/that there was a catch(b)/in the offer we(c)/would not have accepted it.(d)/No error(e)
4. One of the secret(a)/of success is(b)/to keep trying(c)/and not give up.(d)/No error(e)
5. The present study has been designed(a)/to examine whether or not(b)/traditional approaches are(c)/still applicable. (d)/No error(e)

6. If you inform me(a)/of your's arrival time(b)/I shall come to(c)/meet you at the airport.(d)/No error(e)
7. Provided you promise(a)/me not to repeat this,(b)/I shall not allow you(c)/to take it up.(d)/No error(e)
8. You cannot be(a)/granted admission(b)/unless you do not submit(c)/all the certificates in original.(d)/No error(e)
9. I promise(a)/to teach you(b)/everything you(c)/need to known(d)/No error(e)
10. To arrive at a decision,(a)/all the interesting parties(b)/should be invited and(c)/involved in the discussion(d)/No error(e)

Directions *In each question below, four words which are numbered (a), (b), (c) and (d) are given, one of which may be wrongly spelt. Find out the word with the wrong spelling. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are spelt correctly, the answer is (e); that is "All correct".*

11.	(a) administrative	(b) accomodation	(c) industrial	(d) management	(e) all correct
12.	(a) resignation	(b) aggression	(c) fixation	(d) regression	(e) all correct
13.	(a) liaison	(b) entrepreneur	(c) personnel	(d) industrial	(e) all correct
14.	(a) absence	(b) proportion	(c) percentege	(d) dispute	(e) all correct
15.	(a) subordnate	(b) environment	(c) consequent	(d) ingredient	(e) all correct

Directions *Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capital letters*.

16. CAUGHT
(a) noticed (b) held (c) ignored (d) overtook (e) surprised
17. PIERCED
(a) holed (b) occupied (c) penetrated (d) surrounded (e) circled
18. PLUNGED
(a) planned (b) forced (c) descend (d) immersed (e) removed

Directions *Choose the word that is most nearly the opposite in meaning as the word given in capital letters.*

19. PROVOCATIVE
(a) angry (b) soothing (c) dampening (d) motivating (e) misguiding
20. HELD
(a) controlled (b) observed (c) ignored (d) sighed (e) released

Directions *Rearrange the following five sentences (I), (II), (III), (IV) and (V) in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.*

I. As a final product of analysis, judgemental views of various experts were taken.
II. This work is the result of over twenty-five years of research.
III. Their views exploded many myths and then began the search for a more systematic approach.
IV. The data were, then, analysed by statistical methods.
V. Thousands of professionals, during this period, were formally evaluated according to the items in the form.

21. Which of the following should be the third sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
22. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
23. Which of the following should be the last sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
24. Which of the following should be the second sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
25. Which of the following should be the first sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V

Directions *In each of the following questions six words are given, which are denoted by (I), (II), (III), (IV), (V) and (VI). By using all the six words, each only once, you have to frame a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. The correct order of the words is your answer. Choose from the five alternatives the one having the correct order of the words and mark it on the answer sheet.*

26. I. it II. wanted III. Not IV. you V. is VI. what
(a) VI, IV, II, V, I, III (b) V, I, III, VI, IV, II (c) VI, V, III, I, IV, II (d) VI, V, III, IV, I, II
(e) VI, V, II, I, III, IV

27. I. the II. strange III. destiny IV. ways V. are VI. of
(a) I, III, V, VI, II, IV (b) I, III, IV, V, II, VI (c) II, V, I, IV, VI, III (d) IV, VI, III, V, I, II
(e) I, II, V, IV, VI, III
28. I. development II. are III. Routes IV. there V. of VI. three
(a) VI, II, IV, III, V, I (b) IV, II, VI, III, V, I (c) III, V, I, II, IV, VI (d) V, I, IV, II, VI, III
(e) III, V, VI, II, I, IV
29. I. comprehensive II. quite III. The IV. is V. not VI. list
(a) V, III, VI, IV, II, I (b) II, III, IV, V, I, VI (c) III, VI, IV, V, II, I (d) IV, V, III, VI, II, I
(e) VI, IV, V, III, II, I
30. I. include II. policy III. these IV. items V. will VI. the
(a) IV, V, I, VI, III, II (b) II, V, I, VI, III, IV (c) VI, IV, II, V, I, III (d) VI, II, V, I, III, IV
(e) III, IV, VI, II, V, I

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in* ***bold*** *to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

The old man pressed his granddaughter's face against his chest. "Quiet," he whispered urgently. "Don't move. If you do, we are lost."

The mob came rushing down the road, hooting and shouting **provocative** slogans.

The old man drew his arm protectively around the little girl's shoulders. "Don't cry," he whispered. "They will not find us here."

But when he heard the tramping in front of the woodshed where they were hiding, he wasn't so sure.

Someone kicked the door open. Framed in the open doorway, silhouetted against a red sky, stood two men. Behind them houses burned and the sky was thick with smoke.

"Can you see anyone?" asked the shorter of the two. "Not yet," was the reply.

A torch flashed. Its beam **pierced** the semi-darkness of the shed. The old man shrank back against the stacks of firewood, hoping that the empty drums in front would shield them from the searching light. Eyes wide with terror, he watched the light sweep over the piles of wood, then zigzag over the peeling walls. Probing the piles of charcoal, drawing closer and closer, the powerful beam hit him in the eyes. Before the old man could turn his face away from the blinding light, his eyes caught the face of the tall, dark intruder. For a moment, their eyes met and held. He knew the man, he knew him very well. His neighbour's son, his friend. But that didn't seem to matter. Not now, not any more. What mattered now was religion. To share the belief in the same God. The old man closed his eyes, and turned his face away. Trapped! Caught! Too late to run! Too late to pray! Too late for anything. Time to die.

"Do you see anything?" The shorter man pushed past, "Is anybody inside?"

The old man held his breath. With his eyes shut, his heart thumping wildly under his sweat-stained shirt, he waited. Then, after what seemed an eternity, the tall man's words reached him. They came from far away. "No, let's go. There is nobody here." And the shed was plunged into darkness once again.

31. Who was the tall man?
(a) Brother of the short man (b) The person hiding inside
(c) The granddaughter's relative (d) Some outsider in the village (e) None of these
32. Why was the old man and his granddaughter's life in danger?
(a) The had committed some crime (b) The belonged to different religions
(c) Outside dacoits were looting the village (d) The old man was very rich
(e) The old man's neighbour's son wanted to kill him
33. "……, we are lost". What is meant by this in the context of the passage?
(a) We shall see light (b) We shall be lost inside (c) We shall be killed
(d) We shall lose our house (e) We are not able to see anyone
34. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
(a) Two old men entered the woodshed to search if someone was hiding inside.
(b) One of the two men who entered the woodshed was tall.
(c) Two old men and a young girl were hiding inside the woodshed.
(d) The shorter man had seen the persons who were hiding
(e) None of these

35. When spotted what did the old man do?
    (a) Closed his eyes (b) Surrendered (c) Shouted (d) Ran away
    (e) None of these
36. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
    (a) The old man and his granddaughter were hiding in his own house
    (b) The old man initially felt they were safe in their hideout (c) The old man recognised the taller man
    (d) People around wanted to kill the old man (e) The mob had set houses on fire
37. What conclusion can be the drawn from the passage?
    (a) When it comes to it, religion always comes first (b) The world is a cruel place to live
    (c) Provocation leads to disaster (d) Where there is a will there is a way
    (e) Even during mob frenzy, some people show individual human considerations
38. What did not seem to matter. "Not now, not anymore"?
    (a) Religious differences (b) Mob frenzy (c) That death was inevitable
    (d) That they lived in neighbourhood
39. What kind of provocative slogans were the mob shouting?
    (a) Against the old man (b) Against wood merchant (c) Against social evils
    (d) Against a particular religion (e) Against looting and violence
40. Which of the following can be the reason for the tall man to indicate that there was nobody hiding inside?
    (a) He was scared of the shorter man (b) He wanted to kill them subsequently
    (c) He had a flash of human consideration (d) He was afraid of his father
    (e) He did not want to kill people who belonged to the same religion as his

Directions *In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which are been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

The main argument put forward in seeking pay increase is the cost of living. The cost of living is …41… on the retail price index, and so takes …42… of inflation. In many …43… salary increase could also be inflationary, as it is …44… necessarily based on the ability of the employer to pay or on …45… increase. This is particularly so in times of …46… inflation, when union's claim for 25–30 per cent increase in …47… clearly adds fuel to the …48… . Equally, in less …49… times, it gives a marginal …50… to the labour force.

41.	(a)	secured	(b)	based	(c)	half	(d)	directed	(e) depends
42.	(a)	matter	(b)	subject	(c)	notice	(d)	care	(e) account
43.	(a)	theories	(b)	books	(c)	procedures	(d)	ways	(e) styles
44.	(a)	customarily	(b)	seldom	(c)	not	(d)	always	(e) sometimes
45.	(a)	cost	(b)	salary	(c)	staff	(d)	productivity	(e) inflation
46.	(a)	high	(b)	good	(c)	bad	(d)	low	(e) no
47.	(a)	staff	(b)	salary	(c)	facilities	(d)	inflation	(e) production
48.	(a)	fire	(b)	petrol	(c)	burning	(d)	water	(e) injury
49.	(a)	sensitive	(b)	favourable	(c)	inflationary	(d)	profit	(e) productivity
50.	(a)	boost	(b)	decrease	(c)	motivation	(d)	stability	(e) increase

Answers

1. (e) The sentence is correct.
2. (a) 'Why we do not' should be replaced with 'Why do we not'.
3. (b) 'was' should be replaced with 'were'.
4. (a) 'secret' should be replaced with 'secrets'.
5. (c) 'approaches are' should be replaced with 'approach is'.
6. (b) 'yours' should be replaced with 'your'.
7. (a) 'Provided' should be replaced with 'Unless'.
8. (c) Delete 'do not' after 'you'.
9. (d) 'known' should be replaced with 'know'.
10. (b) 'interesting' should be replaced with 'interested'.
11. (b) The correct spelling is 'accommodation'.

12. (e) All the words are correctly spelt.
13. (e) All the words are correctly spelt.
14. (c) The correct spelling is 'percentage'.
15. (a) The correct spelling is 'subordinate'.
16. (e) When we are 'caught', we are 'surprised'.
17. (a) 'Pierce' implies creating a hole, when it is not there.
18. (d) 'Plunged' means fell into something suddenly and with force. Its synonym is 'immersed'.
19. (b) 'Provocative' means tending or intended to arouse anger. Its antonym is 'soothing'.
20. (e) 'Held' means kept oneself or somebody in the specified position or position. Its antonym is 'released'.

For Qs. 21–25: The proper sequence should be: "This work is the result of over twenty-five years of research. Thousands of professionals during this period, were formally evaluated according to the items in the form. As a final product of analysis, judgemental views of various experts were taken. Their views exploded many myths and then began search for a more systematic approach. The data were, then, analysed by statistical methods."

21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (e) 25. (b)
26. (b) The proper sequence should be: "Is it not what you wanted".
27. (c) The proper sequence should be: "Strange are the ways of destiny".
28. (b) The proper sequence should be: "There are three routes of development".
29. (c) The proper sequence should be: "The list is not quite comprehensive".
30. (d) The proper sequence should be: "The policy will include these items".

31. (e) 32. (b) 33. (c) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (a) 38. (d) 39. (d) 40. (c) 41. (b) 42. (d)
43. (d) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (a) 49. (c) 50. (e)

Test Paper–29

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are given in* ***bold*** *to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

Globalisation, liberalisation and free market are some of the most significant modern trends in economy. Most economists in our country seem **captivated** by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems **pernicious**. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing as both normal and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in the industrialised societies because the industrial system itself provides, an effortless consequence of its own development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than what its competitors charge is commonly recognised by **advocates** of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting will be prejudicial to the common interest in a **stable** demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of **explicit** agreements among large firms; it is not.

Moreover, some economists argue that allowing the free-market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices in all cases, except for the economies of non-socialist countries. Most of these economies employ intentional price-fixing, usually in an **overt** fashion. Formal price-fixing by cartels and informal price-fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are common. Were there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no indication that they have.

Socialist industry also works within a framework of controlled prices. In the early 1970s, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some flexibility in adjusting prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the USA have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But the Soviet firms were not in favour of the prices established by a free market, over which they exercised little influence. Rather, Soviet firms acquired some power to fix prices.

1. The author's primary objective of writing the passage seems to
   (a) belie the popular belief that the free-market helps enhance development of industrial societies
   (b) advocate that price-fixing is un-avoidable and it is beneficial to the economy of, any industrialized society
   (c) explain the methodology of fixing price to stabilize free-market
   (d) prove that price-fixing and free-market are compatible and mutually beneficial to industrialised societies
   (e) create awareness among the general public regarding combating price-fixing by large firms
2. Which of the following statements I, II and/or III is/are TRUE in the context of the information given in the passage?
   The information in the passage is helpful to
   I. know some of the ways in which prices can be fixed
   II. identify the products for which price-fixing can be more beneficial
   III. differentiate between the economies of various countries
   (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Only III (d) Only I and II (e) None of these
3. Considering the literal meaning and connotations of the words used in the passage, the author's attitude towards "most economists" can best be described as
   (a) derogatory and antagonistic (b) impartial and unbiased
   (c) spiteful and envious (d) critical and condescending (e) indifferent
4. The author feels that price fixed by seller seems pernicious because
   (a) people don't have faith in large firms
   (b) people don't want the Government to fix prices
   (c) most economists believe that consumers should determine prices
   (d) most economists believe that no one group should determine prices
   (e) people do not want to decide prices
5. Which of the following statements is definitely true in the context of the passage?
   (a) a profitable result of economic development
   (b) an inevitable result of the industrial system
   (c) the joint result of a number of carefully organised decisions
   (d) a phenomenon uncommon to industrialised societies
   (e) a result of joint ventures of the Government and industry
6. According to the passage, price-fixing in non-socialist countries is generally
   (a) intentional and wide-spread (b) illegitimate but beneficial
   (c) conservative and inflexible (d) legitimate and innovative
   (e) conservative and scarce
7. What was the result of the erstwhile Soviet Union's change in economic policy in the 1970s?
   (a) They showed greater profits (b) They had less control over the free-market
   (c) They were able to adjust to techno-advancement (d) They acquired some authority to fix prices
   (e) They became more responsive to the free-market
8. The author's primary concern seems to
   (a) summarise conflicting view points (b) make people aware of recent discoveries
   (c) criticise a point of view (d) predict the probable results of a practice
   (e) prepare a research proposal
9. Which of the following statements about the socialist industry is/are false?
   I. It works under certain price restrictions.
   II. It has no authority to determine prices.
   III. It hails the strategy of price-fixing, as a major deviation.
   (a) Only I is false (b) Only II is false (c) Only III is false (d) I and II are false
   (e) II and III are false

Directions *Choose the word that is most opposite in meaning to the words given in capital letters, as used in the passage.*

10. PERNICIOUS
    (a) harmful (b) deadly (c) promotive (d) extravagant (e) impracticable
11. CAPTIVATED
    (a) repelled (b) seized (c) tamed (d) enhanced (e) unlocked

12. OVERT
(a) unambiguous (b) concealed (c) manifest (d) inexplicable (e) obvious

Directions *Choose the word that is most nearly* ***same*** *in meaning as these words used in the passage given here in capital letters.*

13. STABLE
(a) uniform (b) fluctuating (c) permanent (d) restored (e) unvarying
14. EXPLICIT
(a) clean (b) implied (c) obvious (d) specifically (e) unambiguous
15. ADVOCATES
(a) lawyers (b) experts (c) recommends (d) supporter (e) loyalist

Directions *In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words, (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pair of words can filled the blanks in the sentence, in the same sequence, to complete the sentence meaningfully.*

16. Our latest battle plan _____ some projects _____ at saving the earth's biological diversity.
(a) destroys, stirring (b) covers, aimed (c) finances, looking (d) encompasses, looked
(e) excludes, arriving
17. Unless the authorities adopt the principle _____, the strategies cannot become _____.
(a) whole-heartedly, successful (b) fully, defunct (c) mechanically, obsolete
(d) legitimately, noteworthy (e) forcefully, trivial
18. Trying to _____ a team without a good and simple _____ system is like trying to drive a car without a steering wheel.
(a) form, working (b) lead, exploratory (c) organise, empowering
(d) run, guidance (e) achieve, developmental
19. _____ members of a group often _____ influence the outcome of a consensus forecast.
(a) Permanent, exert (b) Majority, rightly (c) Vocal, legitimately (d) Minority, inadvertently
(e) Dominant, unduly
20. Transforming _____ bureaucracies into dynamic, customer-driven organisations is _____ under any circumstances.
(a) ideal, essential (b) lazy, undesirable (c) inefficient, challenging
(d) civilised, ineffective (e) lethargic, unsurmountable

Directions *Which of the phrases, (a), (b), (c) and (d), given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in* ***bold*** *type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) as the answer.*

21. Though we **have kept in mind to try and maintain** most facilities, we would like to request you to kindly bear with us for any inconvenience that may be caused.
(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) should have kept in mind to try and to maintain
(e) No correction required
22. 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
(e) No correction required
23. 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
(e) No correction required
24. The moment the manager came to know of the fraudulent action of his assistant, he **order immediately dismissed him**.
(a) immediately ordered his dismissed (b) ordered his immediate dismissal
(c) immediately order dismissal of his (d) ordered for immediately dismissal him
(e) No correction required

25. The drama had many scenes that were so humorous 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) hardly possible keeping
    (e) No correction required
26. 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 did (c) that he is (d) that he didn't
    (e) No correction required
27. 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
    (e) No correction required
28. The man who has committed such a serious crime must **get the mostly severe** punishment.
    (a) be getting the mostly severely (b) get the most severe
    (c) have got the most severely (d) have been getting the severemost
    (e) No correction required
29. 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
    (e) No correction required
30. **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
    (e) No correction required

Directions *In the following questions, an incomplete statement followed by five fillers is given. Pick out the best one that can complete the sentence stem correctly and meaningfully.*

31. In order to help the company attain its goal of enhancing profit, all the employees
    (a) urged the management to grant paid leave
    (b) appealed to the management to implement new welfare schemes
    (c) voluntarily offered to work overtime with lucrative compensation
    (d) voluntarily offered to render additional services in lieu of nothing
    (e) decided to enhance the production at the cost of quality of the product
32. His behaviour is so unpredictable that he
    (a) never depends upon others for getting his work done
    (b) is seldom trusted by others
    (c) always finds it difficult to keep his word
    (d) always insists on getting the work completed on time
    (e) seldom trusts others as far as the work schedule is concerned
33. She never visits any zoo because she is a strong opponent of the idea of
    (a) setting the animals free into the forest
    (b) feeding the animals while others are watching
    (c) watching the animals in their natural abode
    (d) going out of the house on a holiday
    (e) holding the animals in captivity for our joy
34. Owing to the acute power shortage, the people of our locality have decided to
    (a) dispense with other non-conventional energy sources
    (b) resort to abundant use of electricity for illumination
    (c) switch-off the electrical appliance when not in use
    (d) explore other avenues for utilizing the excess power
    (e) resort to use of electricity only when it is inevitable
35. Because he believes in democratic principles, he always
    (a) decides all the matters himself
    (b) listens to other's views and enforces his own
    (c) shows respect to other's opinions if they match his own
    (d) reconciles with the majority's views and gives us his own
    (e) imposes his own views on others

Directions *In the following questions, a sentence followed by a direction to rephrase the sentence is given. Five words or phrases numbered (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) are given below each sentence and its direction. It may be possible to rephrase the sentence in several ways, in conformity with the direction given, but you should try to rephrase the sentence in such a way that it includes one of the given alternative phrases (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) as part of the rephrasing. There should not be any change in the meaning of the rephrased sentence.*

36. The invasion of China was regarded by Nehru's biographers as the turning point in India's foreign policy.
Begin with "Nehru's biographers ……."
(a) regarded India's foreign policy as (b) regarded the invasion of China turned
(c) turned the invasion of China (d) turned India's foreign policy as
(e) regarded the turning point as

37. It is a common experience that the movement floundering for any reason responds favourably if remedial measures are taken promptly to reactivate the ineffective groups.
Begin with "Remedial measures ……."
(a) if taken promptly to respond (b) can reactivate the ineffective groups only in exceptional cases
(c) are commonly taken promptly to flounder (d) in order to flounder the movement
(e) if taken promptly can reactivate

38. An increasing number of people in all strata of society today feel a profound sense of futility and frustration.
Begin with "Futility and frustration ……."
(a) are commonly experienced by (b) notwithstanding their number
(c) by people who have profound sense (d) are experienced only by some typical category of people
(e) are not uncommon in upper strata

39. Unremunerative pricing along with poor offtake and gross under-utilisation of capacity have affected the viability of the wagon building industry.
Begin with "The viability of the wagon building industry ……."
(a) has been affected (b) have affected (c) by unremunerative pricing
(d) under-utilised the capacity (e) have affected poor offtake

40. These doubts can be completely annihilated only when the individual gains an intimate, subjective experience of the self in him.
Begin with "With the individual gaining intimate subjective ……."
(a) he can annihilate complete doubts (b) these doubts can annihilate
(c) experience of the self, can these doubts (d) can be completely annihilated
(e) can complete annihilation of the Self in him

Directions *In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage, and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

Women have …41… made …42… in the corporate workplace but certainly not as much as they had …43… . We have new laws, rules and …44… relating to women in the workplace, but what has not changed much is male …45… . Women have fallen short in their goals because we …46… the potency of the male need to …47… their power. We can abide …48… by the laws and rules we create in order to …49… women an equal opportunity in the corporate workplace and still not …50… the problems that afflicted and eventually capsised the women's raft.

41.	(a) seldom	(b) not	(c) optimistically	(d) undoubtedly	(e) perhaps
42.	(a) attempts	(b) progress	(c) decisions	(d) efforts	(e) automation
43.	(a) prescribed	(b) informed	(c) encompassed	(d) predisposed	(e) expected
44.	(a) problems	(b) revolutions	(c) policies	(d) cases	(e) activities
45.	(a) behaviour	(b) population	(c) achievements	(d) patterns	(e) hatred
46.	(a) risk	(b) minimise	(c) respect	(d) retaliate	(e) underestimate
47.	(a) know	(b) maintain	(c) evolve	(d) absolve	(e) diminish
48.	(a) them	(b) partially	(c) occasionally	(d) scrupulously	(e) excessively
49.	(a) deprive	(b) donate	(c) assure	(d) deny	(e) share
50.	(a) emphasise	(b) explore	(c) judge	(d) mentioned	(e) overcome

Answers

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

Pernicious means having a very destructive effect. Its antonym is 'promotive'.

11. (a) Captivated means fascinated. Its antonym is 'repelled'.
12. (b) Overt means not secret or hidden. Its antonym is 'concealed'.
13. (c) Stable means firmly established or fixed. Its synonym is 'permanent'.
14. (e) Explicit means clearly and fully expressed. Its synonym is 'unambiguous'.
15. (d) Advocates means supports. Its synonym is 'supporter'.

16. (b) 17. (a) 18. (a) 19. (e) 20. (c) 21. (e) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (e) 26. (e) 27. (a)
28. (b) 29. (b) 30. (d) 31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (e) 34. (e) 35. (d) 36. (b) 37. (e) 38. (a) 39. (a)
40. (c) 41. (d) 42. (b) 43. (e) 44. (c) 45. (a) 46. (e) 47. (c) 48. (d) 49. (c) 50. (e)

Test Paper–30

Directions *In each question below are four words, numbered (A), (B), (C) and (D), one of which may be either inappropriate in the context or wrongly spelt. The number of that word is the answer. If all the four words are correctly spelt, and appropriate in their context, mark (e), that is "All correct" as the answer.*

1. It is prudent (a) to go with rather than against the tied (b) of public (c) opinion (d) . All correct (e).
2. His handicap (a) can be attributed (b) to the fact that he is borne (c) by an undernourished (d) mother. All correct (e).
3. Gradual (a) noise over a long period may have just as harmful (b) an affect (c) as loud or sudden (d) noise. All correct (e).
4. The symptoms (a) of eminent (b) rains can be sensed (c) by equipment in the meteorological (d) department. All correct (e).
5. Not only did they break (a) into the house and stolen (b) his books, but they also tore (c) up his manuscripts (d). All correct (e).

Directions *Rearrange the following five sentences, I, II, III, IV and V, in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

I. As a result, there is a lot of wastage.
II. One of the limitations of these buses is that they are really very useful only during morning and evening rush hours.
III. If they are run as limited stop services, there will be a very good response.
IV. The newly introduced non-stop city buses are a good new service.
V. During the non-rush hours they carry very few passengers.

6. Which of the following should be the second sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) V (c) IV (d) III (e) II
7. Which of the following should be the fifth sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
8. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
9. Which of the following should be the first sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) V (c) IV (d) III (e) II
10. Which of the following should be the third sentence after rearrangement?
(a) I (b) V (c) IV (d) III (e) II

Directions *Which of the following phrases, (a), (b), (c) and (d), given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in* ***bold*** *type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark (e) as the answer.*

11. 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
(e) No correction required

12. **Increased productivity necessary** reflects greater efforts made by the employees.
    (a) Increase in productivity necessary (b) Increased productivity necessary
    (c) Increase of productivity necessary (d) Increased productivity necessarily
    (e) No correction required
13. 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
    (e) No correction required
14. Speculating and **hypothesising** are the most essential and well-known aspects of inventions.
    (a) hypothesis has been (b) hypothesising needs (c) hypothesis makes
    (d) hypothesising confronts (e) No correction required
15. The **alarming report** of the building collapse held everyone spellbound.
    (a) alarmed report (b) alarmed reporting (c) reporting alarm (d) reported alarm
    (e) No correction required
16. Your good gestures **will highly appreciate**.
    (a) will be highly appreciate (b) will be high appreciative
    (c) will be highly appreciated (d) would be high appreciation
    (e) No correction required
17. Yogic exercise **seems to be help** urban population deal effectively with stress.
    (a) seems to be helpful (b) seems to be helped (c) seems to help
    (d) seemed to be of helping (e) No correction required
18. They **felt very proudly** that their team had won the match.
    (a) feel very proudly (b) felt very pride (c) feel very pride (d) felt very proud
    (e) No correction required
19. The pedestrians **must have to be** very cautious while crossing the road.
    (a) should have to be (b) must be (c) should have (d) are required to be
    (e) No correction required
20. I am sure that he has recovered from his illness **and he will accompany** us to the picnic spot.
    (a) and that he will accompany (b) and that he will be accompanied
    (c) but he will accompany (d) although he will accompany
    (e) No correction required

Directions *In each of the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words, denoted (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pairs of words can fill the blanks in the sentence in the* ***same sequence*** *to complete it.*

21. If the banks desire to _____ profit, they should get rid of _____ measures.
    (a) loss ….. concentrate (b) increase ….. populist (c) earn ….. healthy (d) maximise ….. modern
    (e) make ….. steady
22. There are _____ instances to prove that the leader _____ courteously with everyone.
    (a) no ….. major (b) treats ….. works (c) various ….. demands (d) absolute ….. helps
    (e) several _____ behaves
23. Being an incorrigible _____ he will never tell the _____.
    (a) lier ….. truth (b) idiot ….. story (c) criminal ….. message
    (d) person ….. reason (e) offender ….. details
24. Your _____ will _____ all the benefits you derived from your hard work.
    (a) patience ….. delete (b) possessiveness ….. enhance (c) carelessness ….. nullify
    (d) apathy ….. increase (e) sluggishness ….. accumulate
25. To succeed in any _____ task, _____ is needed.
    (a) challenging ….. impatience (b) critical ….. approach (c) appropriate ….. strategy
    (d) difficult ….. perseverance (e) competitive ….. anxiety

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in* ***bold*** *to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.*

Passage

Even-minded endurance is called titiksha in Sanskrit. I have practised this mental neutrality. I have sat and meditated all night long in icy water in bitterly cold weather. Similarly, I have sat from morning till evening on the burning hot sands in India. I gained great mental strength by doing so. When you have practised such self-discipline, your mind becomes impervious to all disturbing circumstances. If you think you can't do something, your mind is a slave. Free yourself.

I don't mean that you should be rash. Try to rise above disturbances gradually. Endurance is what you must have. Whatever may be your trouble, make a supreme effort to remedy it without worry; and until it is resolved, practise *titiksha*. Isn't this practical wisdom? If you are young and strong, then as you gradually strengthen your will and mind you can practise more rigid methods of self-discipline, as I did.

If you are thinking that cold weather is coming and you are bound to catch a cold, you are not developing mental strength. You have already committed yourself to certain weakness. When you feel you are **susceptible** to catching a cold, mentally resist it. This is the right mental attitude. In your heart, sincerely do your best at all times, but without anxiety. Worry only paralyses your efforts. If you do your best, God will reach down his hand to help you.

If you do not acknowledge weakness in the face of troubles, and if you refuse to worry about your problems, you will find out how much more successful, peaceful, and happy you are. Daily make this **affirmation**. "I will be neither lazy nor feverishly active. In every challenge of life I shall do my best without worrying about the future."

Don't **grieve** for what you don't have. The most materially successful man may have the greatest worries and unhappiness. In contrast, I have seen, in humble little huts and caves in India, men who were true monarchs. The earthy "throne" of one such saint was a dried grass mat. He wore only a little loincloth. Such are the real kings of the earth. Some of them have no food, nothing at all; they are richer than the world's millionaires. In biting cold weather, I saw one saint in the Himalayas who had nothing on. "Won't you catch a cold?" I said. Sweetly he answered, "If I am warm with God's love, how can I feel the cold?" Saints like him are greater than any crowned king. If without food, without any visible means of security, such men can be like kings, peaceful and without worry, why can't you?

26. What, according to the passage, do materially successful men have?
    (a) All comforts at the cost of others (b) Facing odds with mental equilibrium
    (c) Self-discipline of body as well as mind (d) Problem, tension and sadness of greater proportion
    (e) None of these
27. What, according to the passage, will make you happy and successful?
    (a) Not grieving over what you have or don't have (b) Not being too rash in behaviour
    (c) Not getting too much concerned about your problems
    (d) Not allowing your mind to withdraw in a shell (e) None of these
28. Which of the following is similar in meaning to the word **affirmation,** as used in the passage?
    (a) proclamation (b) resolution (c) pretention (d) dedication (e) observation
29. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word **grieve,** as used in the passage?
    (a) admire (b) criticise (c) rejoice (d) lament (e) ignore
30. What has the author of the passage practised in his life?
    (a) Making a daily affirmation that he will not indulge in laziness or inactivity
    (b) Developing a positive attitude and supportive frame of mind
    (c) Living in huts and caves in India (d) Self-discipline to attain neutrality (e) None of these
31. Which one of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
    (a) The mind can be strengthened gradually to practise rigid methods of self-discipline
    (b) One should not acknowledge weakness in the face of trouble
    (c) Material possessions do not necessarily make one happy
    (d) Saints are richer than the world's richest man
    (e) One should constantly brood over what one does not have
32. What, according to the passage, is a practise of wisdom?
    (a) Negation of all worldly pleasures
    (b) Developing a positive attitude and supportive frame of mind
    (c) Living in huts and caves in India (d) Self-discipline to attain neutrality (e) None of these

33. When, according to the passage, can you be considered to have developed a mental weakness?
    (a) When calm and cool disposition deserts you
    (b) When you do acknowledge weakness in the face of troubles
    (c) When you do not make good resolves and affirmations
    (d) When you do not realise that God resides within you
    (e) When you allow your mind to get possessed with worry about an incoming problem
34. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
    (a) Self-discipline makes your mind flexible to change from one thought to another
    (b) One should rise above the mental disturbances in a slipshod manner
    (c) One should bear everything that comes to one's life with ignonimity
    (d) One should face the challenge squarely without worrying about the future
    (e) Material possessions pave the way for eternal happiness
35. Which of the following has a meaning opposite to the word **susceptible** as used in the passage?
    (a) resistible (b) sympathetic (c) accountable (d) incompatible (e) congenial
36. What, according to the passage, happens to your mind when you observe self-discipline?
    (a) The mind inadvertently becomes the slave of discipline
    (b) The mind becomes strong enough to face any problem
    (c) The mind gets chained and struggles to get it freed
    (d) The mind becomes a disciple of your body where God lives
    (e) None of these.
37. Who, according to the passage, are the real kings of the world?
    (a) Those who possess high amount of practical wisdom
    (b) Those who do not bother about material possession
    (c) Those who make efforts to bring cheers to the downtrodden
    (d) Those who carry multiple worries and unhappiness
    (e) None of these
38. What declaration does the passage suggest you to make?
    (a) I shall use the full potential of my mind
    (b) I shall practise even-minded neutrality
    (c) I shall do my best without worrying about the future
    (d) I shall strengthen my body, mind, will and awareness
    (e) None of these

Directions *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

Passage

Higher education is the single most indicator of the nation's future. However, developments in the sphere have been …39…. The general condition of universities and colleges is a matter of greater …40… In terms of …41… numbers, enrolment is high. But percentagewise only 4.8 per cent of the …42… age-group is gaining higher education. Substandard education, …43… resources, …44… casteism, regionalism, high wastage, low internal efficiency and …45… are major problems, …46… working days in a year are far …47… standard levels. There are a large number of third divisioners and evaluation has lost …48… Examination …49… have not worked as the system of internal evaluation is …50… by teachers as well as students.

39. (a) praiseworthy (b) uneven (c) abnormal (d) spectacular (e) deteriorating
40. (a) belief (b) rejoice (c) delight (d) concern (e) projection
41. (a) absolute (b) voluminous (c) proper (d) great (e) proportionate
42. (a) small (b) credible (c) relevant (d) high (e) low
43. (a) facilitative (b) supportive (c) abundant (d) tardy (e) scarce
44. (a) rampant (b) stringent (c) regular (d) abysmal (e) damaging
45. (a) intervention (b) influence (c) inbreeding (d) indulgence (e) imbalance
46. (a) profitable (b) defective (c) positive (d) negative (e) effective

47. (a) down (b) below (c) more (d) short (e) within
48. (a) productivity (b) assurance (c) standard (d) credibility (e) leniency
49. (a) amendments (b) prescriptions (c) reforms (d) standards (e) levels
50. (a) advocated (b) negated (c) adopted (d) resisted (e) instituted

Answers

1. (b) 'tied' should be replaced with 'tide'.
2. (c) 'borne' should be replaced with 'born'.
3. (c) 'affect' should be replaced with 'effect'.
4. (b) 'eminent' should be replaced with 'imminent'.
5. (b) 'stolen' should be replaced with 'steal'.

6-10. The proper sequence should be: "The newly introduced non-stop city buses are a good new service. One of the limitations of these buses is that they are really very useful only in the morning and evening rush hours. During the non-rush hours they carry very few passengers. As a result, there is a lot of wastage. If they are run as limited stop services, there will be a very good response."

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

Test Paper–31

Directions *In this section there are three short passages. After each passage there are four questions based on the given passage. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below it*:

Passage 1

The Nobel Committee, in fact a notoriously conservative body, among other things, had a marked antipathy to pure sciences, especially to Mathematical Physics. Restrained by a clause in Alfred Nobel's will that the prize should go to the person whose discovery or invention shall have conferred the greatest benefit to mankind. The Committee initially in physics, wracked, no doubt, by guilt that he had become a merchant of death through his invention of dynamite and smokeless powder and plagued by sadistic fantasies of destruction, the Swedish chemist, engineer and aspiring poet, Nobel who has been described as Europe's richest vagabond, left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge. Five prizes were installed, one each for Literature ('to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency'), Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Peace ('to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity among nations or abolition or reduction of armies, and for holding or promotion of peace').

1. The Nobel Committee has been called a conservative body because
   (a) its members believe in a conservative ideology (b) its members are old-fashioned
   (c) it awards prizes only to those people who adopt a conservative approach.
   (d) it is conservative in choice of subjects
2. Alfred Nobel left his colossal fortune to the cause of progress in human knowledge because he
   (a) was Europe's richest vagabond (b) was chemist, engineer and an aspiring poet
   (c) felt guilty for having invented highly destructive things
   (d) felt guilty for having earned so much money
3. In the beginning the Nobel Committee ignored the great advances in theoretical physics because
   (a) they were different from other branches of physics
   (b) the Committee felt that the discovery and invention in the field did not contribute to the benefit of mankind
   (c) they proved to be merchants of death and hence dangerous to mankind
   (d) they were concerned with theory and did not suggest its application
4. Nobel Prize would not be given to
   (a) an author who wrote a novel (b) a doctor who discovered a vaccine
   (c) a composer who composed a symphony (d) a diplomat who negotiated a peace settlement

Passage 2

Most employees decide their own working hours, set production quotas, improve products and processes, are responsible for their own quality and for approval of leadership appointments. Everyone votes on major corporate decisions and on how to split the profits.

As confidence in its novel approach has grown, Semco has happily abolished a lot more of the conventions by which businesses are usually run. No secretaries, receptionists or personal assistants. Reserved parking spaces and dining rooms, dress codes and almost all rules have gone, including those for travel and expenses.

5. From the passage it is clear that the novel approach referred to is
   (a) bureaucratic (b) democratic (c) aristocratic (d) autocratic
6. In the given passage, 'Semco' is the name of
   (a) brand of the product being produced
   (b) a novel approach to things and affairs
   (c) a business establishment
   (d) the leader of secretaries, receptionists and personal assistants
7. The term 'leadership appointments' has been used in this passage to signify
   (a) selecting Company Directors (b) choosing trade union leaders
   (c) appointing officers-in-charge of various units/sections
8. The employees referred to are
   (a) for essential services (b) government employees
   (c) employees of a public sector undertaking (d) employees of a private company

Passage 3

As far as industrial pollution is concerned, while a commendable job has been done by the department of environment in making environmental impact assessment studies and ensuring that new big industries have built-in systems for pollution abatement and control, the problem of controlling pollution caused by small new units and existing plants has so far eluded solution. The 1986 Act has undoubtedly given greater legal powers to state authorities to penalise offenders. However, it must be recognised that punitive action alone will not suffice. If we are really serious about controlling industrial pollution the carrot must be used along with the stick.

9. The author feels that the 1986 Act
   (a) is not of much help in controlling industrial pollution
   (b) gives more legal powers to State Pollution Boards and other concerned authorities
   (c) is of immense help in controlling industrial pollution
   (d) deters offenders
10. On the whole, industrial pollution can he controlled only when
    (a) State Pollution Boards and other concerned authorities are given more legal powers to deal with the offenders
    (b) the policy of reward and punishment is introduced
    (c) no small units are allowed to come up
    (d) existing plants without pollution abatement and control systems are closed down
11. The problem of controlling industrial pollution remains unsolved because
    (a) State Pollution Control Boards and other concerned authorities haven't got sufficient legal powers to deal with the offenders
    (b) offenders are not punished
    (c) the industrialists are not cooperating with the government
    (d) the problem has not been dealt with in a comprehensive manner
12. In order to control industrial pollution
    (a) no new big industries should be allowed to come up
    (b) only such new big industries should be allowed to come up that have built-in systems for pollution control
    (c) no new small units should be al1owed to come up
    (d) existing plants without pollution abatement and control systems should be closed down

Directions *In the following questions six sentences are given. Each sentence has three parts, marked (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any of the parts (a–c). If a sentence has no error, indicate your answer as (d), that is, 'no error'.*

13. The photograph was so clear that(a)/we could see(b)/every detail on the background.(c)/No error(d)

14. Experience has taught me(a)/not to ignore any man, high or low,(b)/nor to ignore anything, great or small.(c)/No error(d)
15. The statement made by the writer(a)/appears to be in correct(b)/as Gandhiji was never born in Ahmedabad.(c)/No error(d)
16. He makes it clear in the very first novel(a)/of this period that(b)/he sees his life and work on dramatic terms.(c)/No error(d)
17. I have not(a)/played cricket(b)/since have left college.(c)/No error(d)
18. The sun was shining when I(a)/left the house(b)/so the sudden shower caught me unaware.(c)/No error(d)

Directions *Certain parts of the following sentences are italicised. For each italicised word or words in the sentence, four alternatives are given under the sentence. Choose the word nearest in meaning to the italicized part from the answer choices.*

19. The police need *tangible* proof of his guilt before they can act against him.
(a) emphatic (b) strong (c) convincing (d) clear and certain
20. The parade route was down the *boulevard.*
(a) highway (b) avenue (c) alley (d) driveway
21. The eyewitness testimony was *incontrovertible*.
(a) disputable (b) debatable (c) unacceptable (d) unquestionable
22. His *forthright* behaviour shows that he is honest.
(a) correct (b) tactful (c) courteous (d) straightforward
23. The defendant was grateful for the judge's *clemency*.
(a) mercy (b) patience (c) politeness (d) relaxed attitude

Directions *In each of the following sentences some words are italicised and under each sentence four choices are given. Select, from the answer choices, the word that is opposite in meaning to the italicized word or phrase in the sentence.*

24. In ancient days, a *fragile* glass jar was considered to be more valuable than a human slave.
(a) heavy (b) strong (c) tall (d) short
25. All these measures will *augment* employment opportunities.
(a) diminish (b) circumscribe (c) restrain (d) constrain
26. The two friends were *distinct* in everything, dress-manners, hairstyle and food habits.
(a) opposite (b) different (c) uniform (d) similar
27. The man at the gate had a *forbidding* appearance.
(a) handsome (b) lenient (c) tranquil (d) mild
28. Her *impetuous* behaviour was attributed to her upbringing.
(a) rash (b) poised (c) sluggish (d) quiet and gentle

Directions *In each of the following questions there is a sentence, of which some parts have been jumbled up. You are required to arrange these parts, which are marked P, Q, R and S, to produce a meaningful and correct sentence.*

29. All religions are
P. to advance the cause of peace, Q. in a holy partnership
R. justice and of freedom S. bound together
The proper sequence should be :
(a) PRQS (b) PQRS (c) SPQR (d) SQPR
30. Seventy two people
P. reports PTI Q. were affected by food poisoning
R. including several women and children S. of the Tilak Vihar area of West Delhi
The proper sequence should be:
(a) RSQP (b) SQRP (c) RSPQ (d) SRQP
31. There must be countries now in which peasants
P. can spend several years in universities Q. so that
R. a lot of young persons S. are going without substantial meals
The proper sequence should be:
(a) SQRP (b) PRQS (c) PQRS (d) SRQP

32. Athens
    P. it was also at its height
    Q. the first democracy in the world
    R. was not only
    S. an almost perfect democracy
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) QRSP (b) QRPS (c) RQPS (d) RSPQ
33. The practice of taking performance-boosting drugs among athletes
    P. but checking it is not going to be easy
    Q. is generally conceded to be unfair
    R. of the detection technology
    S. for the user is generally one jump ahead
    The proper sequence should be :
    (a) RQSP (b) QPSR (c) RQPS (d) QPRS

Directions *In this section there are six sentences marked S1, P, Q, R, S and S6. The positions of S1, and S6, are fixed. You are required to choose one of the four alternatives given below every passage that would be the most logical sequence of the sentences in the passage. Mark your response on the answer sheet at the appropriate space.*

34. S1. This is the story of a tram that woke up at the dead of night and went off on a trip all by itself to end in a disaster.
    P. In the early morning of 19th January, it suddenly started backing out of the depot on its own.
    Q. Tramway sources explained that power supply to the overhead wires at the siding had been switched off for some repair work.
    R. It went up a quarter-mile away, crashed into a State Bus, which caught fire when it smashed into an electric feeder box and a water tap.
    S. There was, presumably, some defect in the reverse handle of the tram and its main switch had not been put off.
    S6. As a result, when the power supply was restored early morning, the tram began to move.
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) PQRS (b) PRQS (c) RPSQ (d) RSPQ
35. S1. Of course, it is silly to try to overcome fears that keep us from destroying ourselves.
    P. This is sensible.
    Q. You wait until it is out of the way before crossing.
    R. You need some fears to keep you from doing foolish things.
    S. You are afraid of an automobile coming rapidly down the street.
    S6. That only fears you need to avoid are silly fears which prevent you from doing what you should do.
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) PRSQ (b) RSQP (c) RSPQ (d) PQRS
36. S1. Nobody likes staying at home on a public holiday—especially if the weather is fine.
    P. We had brought plenty of food with us and we got it out of the car.
    Q. The only difficulty was that millions of other people had the same idea.
    R. Now everything was ready so we sat down near a path at the foot of a hill.
    S. We moved out of the city slowly behind a long line of cars, but at the end of the road, after some time, stopped at a lonely farm.
    S6. It was very peaceful in the cool grass—until we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill.
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) PSQR (b) QSPR (c) PQRS (d) SPQR
37. S1. There were no finger prints anywhere.
    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.
    S6. These conclusions made the detective think that it was a fake theft.
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) PQRS (b) SQPR (c) PSRQ (d) QPRS
38. S1. The houses in the Indus Valley were built of baked bricks.
    P. This staircase sometimes continued upwards on to the roof.

Q. Access to the upper rooms were by a narrow stone staircase at the back of the house.
R. The drains were incorporated in the walls.
S. The houses had bathrooms and water closets, rubbish chutes and excellent drainage systems.
S6. They led outside into covered sewers, which ran down the side of the streets.
The proper sequence should be:
(a) SPQR (b) PSQR (c) QRPS (d) QPSR

Directions *Below each sentence are three possible substitutes for the italicized part of the sentence. If one of them, (a), (b)or (c), is more appropriate than the italicised part. Indicate your response on the answer sheet against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutes improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response, which means no improvement is required.*

39. His father wrote to him, "It is high time you *start* preparing for the forthcoming examination."
(a) had started (b) would start (c) started (d) no improvement
40. You can buy almost anything in this store. *Can you*?
(a) Isn't it? (b) Do you? (c) Can't you (d) no improvement
41. He could not *cope up with* the heavy rush.
(a) cope with (b) cope by (c) cope upto (d) no improvement
42. Shanti will not *be at home* until nine o'clock.
(a) to home (b) home (c) in home (d) no improvement
43. She did not like the movie, *nor I did*.
(a) nor did I (b) nor I like it (c) nor I liked it (d) no improvernent
44. Old habits *die hardly*.
(a) die hard (b) die too hard (c) die much hardly (d) no improvement

Directions *The following passage has blanks, which are numbered from 45 to 50. Against each serial number four words are given. Select the one that correctly fits in the blank.*

Passage

A university stands for humanism, reason and the adventure of ideas. It stands for the onward ...45... of the human race ...46... higher objectives. If the universities ...47... their duty adequately then it ...48... well within the reach of the nation and ...49... people. But, if the temple of learning itself becomes a home of narrow bigotry and petty objectives ...50... will the nation prosper?

45. (a) progress (b) march (c) motion (d) none
46. (a) on (b) for (c) towards (d) onwards
47. (a) obey (b) discharge (c) finish (d) drain
48. (a) will be (b) was (c) is (d) would be
49. (a) the (b) her (c) their (d) them
50. (a) when (b) why (c) how (d) now

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (d)
13. (c) "every detail in the background".
14. (c) "not to ignore anything... small".
15. (b) "appears to be incorrect".
16. (c) "he sees his life and work in dramatic terms."
17. (c) delete "have". It should read "since I left college."
18. (c) Replace "unaware" with "unawares".
19. (d) 20. (b) 21. (c) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (d) 28. (d) 29. (d) 30. (a)
31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (b) 34. (b) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (c) 41. (a) 42. (b)
43. (a) 44. (a) 45. (c) 46. (b) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49. (c) 50. (c)

Test Paper–32

Directions *(i) In this section six sentences are given. Each sentence has three parts, indicated by (A), (B) and (C). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error. If you find an error in any one of the parts (A, B, C), indicate your response by blackening the letter related to the part in the answer sheet provided. If a sentence has no error, indicate this by blackening 'd' which stands for 'No error'.*

(*ii*) Errors may belong to grammar, usage or idiom.

1. The teacher(a)/kept exhorting us(b)/to work harder.(c)/No error(d)
2. He goes(a)/to college(b)/by foot everyday.(c)/No error(d)
3. Vapi is a big(a)/industrious town with(b)/a number of factories.(c)/No error(d)
4. The average age(a)/at which people begin to need eye-glasses(b)/vary considerably.(c)/No error(d)
5. The public(a)/is deadly against(b)/the imposition of any punitive tax.(c)/No error(d)
6. He always acts the martyr(a)/when he has to do(b)/some domestic chores.(c)/No error(d)

Directions *In this section you find a number of sentences, parts of which are printed in* ***bold****. You may also find only a group of words that are printed in* ***bold****. For each* ***bold*** *part, four words/phrases are listed below. Choose the word/phrase nearest in meaning to the* ***bold*** *part.*

7. A **scramble** for power began in right earnest.
   (a) struggle (b) contest (c) quarrel (d) dispute
8. My students in the laboratory are rather **inquisitive** about the apparatus.
   (a) sensitive (b) careful (c) curious (d) anxious
9. It was a shocking act of **callous** irresponsibility.
   (a) senseless (b) shameless (c) sheer (d) criminal
10. The crowd was getting **restive.**
    (a) restful (b) restless (c) tired (d) excited
11. She cast a **cursory** glance at the appearance of the visitors.
    (a) searching (b) sympathetic (c) hurried (d) curious

Directions *In this section each question consists of a word or a phrase that is printed in* ***bold****. It is followed by four words or phrases. Select the word or phrase that is most closesly opposite in meaning to the* ***bold*** *word or phrase.*

12. He was **immaculately** dressed for the party.
    (a) imperfectly (b) irresponsibly (c) incompletely (d) moderately
13. The teachers have been observing his **impertinent** behaviour.
    (a) indifferent (b) polite (c) rude (d) unpleasant
14. The new disciplinary measures **strengthened** the economy of the country.
    (a) destroyed (b) changed (c) crippled (d) constrained
15. There are people who always **deprecate** the achievements of others.
    (a) exaggerate (b) appreciate (c) approve (d) encourage
16. The refreshment we received at the end of a hard day's work was decidedly **frugal**.
    (a) lavish (b) exhorbitant (c) wholesome (d) ostentatious

Directions *In the following items some parts of the 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 and mark in your answer sheet accordingly.*

17. I came to know that
    P. to the point of boring his friends
    Q. he was extremely talkative
    R. who were all very reserved,
    S. compared to his brothers
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) QPRS (b) QPSR (c) SPRQ (d) SRQP
18. The fact is that
    P. the hunters
    Q. the lion
    R. hesitated to go out again for shooting
    S. having been wounded once
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) SQRP (b) QSRP (c) SPRQ (d) PRSQ

19. I told him that
P. in my opinion people
Q. defied police orders,
R. rioting on the road,
S. thus, posing a threat to the peace of the city
The proper sequence should be:
(a) PRQS (b) RSPQ (c) PQSR (d) RPQS

20. When I entered her drawing-room,
P. showed me
Q. the old lady
R. with gold-plated legs
S. her beautiful marble table
The proper sequence should be:
(a) QPRS (b) SQPR (c) SRQP (d) QPSR

21. The film ends
P. carrying the heroine
Q. about half-way through the tunnel
R. with the train
S. suddenly coming to a halt
(a) RPSQ (b) PQSR (c) SRQP (d) QPRS

Directions *In the following items each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentence are given in the beginning. The middle four sentences in each have been removed and jumbled. These are labelled P, Q, R and S. You are required to find out the proper sequence of the four sentences and mark it accordingly on the answer sheet.*

22. S1. For some time Abraham Lincoln worked as a postmaster at New Salem.
S6. By the time he was twenty-eight he became a full-fledged lawyer.
P. At this time he began to study law.
Q. He used to read the newspapers before he delivered them.
R. For this purpose, he used to borrow law books from lawyers who were his friends.
S. He carried the letters and newspapers in his hat for distribution.
(a) PSQR (b) SQPR (c) QRSP (d) RQPS

23. S1. For millions of years the moon has been going round the earth.
S6. As a result, they travel in an orbit round the earth.
P. As the artificial satellites speed along, they tend to go straight off into space.
Q. During this time, the moon has been the only satellite of the earth.
R. Today, however, the earth has many other satellites, all made by man.
S. The pull of the earth keeps them from doing this.
(a) QRPS (b) QPSR (c) RPQS (d) RSQP

24. S1. Albert Schweitzer was nearing the age of thirty.
S6. Schweitzer decided that he would become a doctor and go to the Belgian Congo.
P. At first he thought of caring for neglected children; beggars and discharged prisoners.
Q. It contained an article telling of the need for medical workers in the Belgian Congo.
R. He began thinking how he could best serve humanity.
S. One day he happened to pick up a missionary magazine.
(a) PSQR (b) PRSQ (c) RSQP (d) RPSQ

25. S1. Ever since the ancient Greek civilisation, there have been two views about the way of producing true beliefs, and two corresponding views regarding the best form of government.
S6. Consequently, they are subjected to penalties.
P. Similarly, the two forms of government are that of authority and that of discussion.
Q. Those who oppose these opinions are held to be foolish or wicked, or both.
R. The two ways of producing true beliefs are, (i) the way of authority, and (ii) the way of discussion.
S. Where the way of authority is adopted as the method of producing true beliefs, certain opinions are regarded as wise and good.
(a) PRQS (b) RPSQ (c) RSQP (d) PSRQ

26. S1. Cricket is a very popular game.
S6. Not only other foreign, but our Indian games also must be given the same preferential treatment as cricket.
P. We must play cricket, but we must also develop in other fields.

Q. Indians too love the game very much.
R. Although played by only a handful of countries in the world, its popularity is surprising.
S. In fact, we pay less attention to all other sporting activities.

(a) RPQS (b) QSPR (c) RQSP (d) QPRS

Directions *Look at the **bold** part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions 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 letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate (d), or 'no improvement' as your response on the answer sheet.*

27. He **died with** heart disease.
    (a) died from (b) died of (c) was dead from (d) no improvement
28. They were not interested in **discussing about your problem**.
    (a) discussing your problem (b) discussing on your problem (c) discussion for your problem (d) no improvement
29. We have instructions from the headquarters **not purchase** any new car this year.
    (a) that not purchase (b) not purchasing (c) not to purchase (d) no improvement
30. My friend will gladly **fall off** with any plans you make.
    (a) fall in (b) fall out (c) fall upon (d) no improvement
31. He was a bachelor and bachelors get very lonely. **Isn't it**?
    (a) Do they? (b) Are they not? (c) Don't they? (d) no improvement
32. When I went to see my friend, I found that he **was gone** out.
    (a) had gone (b) has gone (c) had been going (d) no improvement

Directions *In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words, one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, viz., 'a', 'b' or 'c' relating to this word on your answer sheet.*

I can remember an extremely senior scientist who made many important contributions but who apparently did very little work. He was a flower fancier. He spent so much time growing flowers in his laboratory that it began to look like the beginning of a small greenhouse. We were …33… about the effect of this man …34… the morale of those who worked …35…, and for him. But when we …36… into the matter we found that our …37… were groundless. He was …38… to be blamed. We realised that his small laboratory garden only helped him to work better.

33. (a) angry (b) worried (c) delighted
34. (a) on (b) about (c) to
35. (a) at (b) by (c) with
36. (a) saw (b) examined (c) looked
37. (a) fears (b) hopes (c) ideas
38. (a) much (b) not (c) partly

Directions *In this section you have four short passages. After each passage you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage 1, and answer the questions based on it. Then go on to the other passages.*

Passage 1

Computers are making inroads into our society whether India is ready for them or not. Also coming with them are potential threats in the form of office automation, factory automation, computer-controlled machine tools, expert systems, artificial intelligence machines, network datacom systems and so on. Each one with the potential to theoretically displace entire chunks of the workforce. The stated response of most economists and sociologists to such a situation is to advise massive retraining of the workforce. But this is just a short-term solution. In a computer system which, for instance, automatically manufactures a chemical product, where previously 100 people used to make it with multiple divisions of labour, how many can be retrained and for which functions? The only jobs that would remain would be those of receiving the raw materials at the plant, site, manual inspection, handling emergencies in the machinery and inspection of the finished product.

39. According to the author, which one of the following statements is true?
    (a) India is ready to usher in the age of computers.
    (b) India is in dire need of computer system for her industrial development.
    (c) India has been resisting, with all her might, the invasion of computers.
    (d) Computers are a threat to the workforce, which stands in danger of being reduced.

40. Which one of the following explanations best helps to bring out the precise meaning of "office automation"?
    (a) Methods and machines to make office work more and more automatic, especially by means of electronic control.
    (b) Person in an office, who appears to act involuntarily or without active intelligence.
    (c) A machine in office-premises, self-moving, able to work or be worked without attention.
    (d) Self-governed officials in a group.
41. Which one of the following statements best reflects the underlying idea of the passage?
    (a) Computers are a necessary evil.
    (b) Computers will prove a positive menace to larger sections of the workforce in India.
    (c) The idea of computerisation may still be rejected.
    (d) Computers will go a long way in solving the problem of unemployment.

Passage 2

He came out of a stormy February night. Two large eyes glared at me through the darkness of my rain-drenched cabin window, and in the gleam of lightening I saw a large brown body and huge jaws, I feared it was a mountain lion.

I had gone to British Columbia, on the Pacific coast of Canada, to write a novel. For seven months, I had lived all alone in my wooden cabin. Scared, I slowly backed into the kitchen for my torch and axe. Keeping away from the window, I shone the torch to find myself facing a large black and brown dog, his tail wagging wildly.

I opened the door slightly and he rushed into the room, bringing pools of water, going half-mad with delight. In spite of his big head he was very, very thin. The bones showed through his coat. But the look in his eyes said more clearly than any words: Please may I have something to eat?

42. The writer kept away from the window because
    (a) it was rain-drenched
    (b) the lightening flashed through it
    (c) he was scared of the form he saw
    (d) he was scared of the darkness outside
43. The dog was delighted as he rushed into the room because he
    (a) saw the light from the torch
    (b) could shake off the water from his body
    (c) could not see the flashes of lightening any more
    (d) felt that he might get some food there
44. The writer was extremely moved when he
    (a) saw the imploring hungry look in the dog's eye
    (b) saw that the dog was very thin
    (c) noticed that the dog was shivering
    (d) saw the dog's bones showing through its coat

Passage 3

For thousands of years, Indians have believed that man is different from his fellow animals because of his ability to make tools. We have also developed a tradition of worshipping and honouring the tools and implements we use in agriculture and business. By honouring our implements we honour human ingenuity. Weapon worship originated with warriors honouring their weapons, the tools of their trade. In modern India, people still place garlands on the machines of their different trades hoping for an auspicious response. But in our electronic age, new machines are arriving with such rapidity that honouring them can take more than just a day.

45. According to the author, what makes man different from animals is his
    (a) ability to enter into fruitful social relationships
    (b) capacity of speech and power of thinking
    (c) ability to make tools for various purposes
    (d) capacity to use weapons efficiently
46. The author states that the significance of honouring and worshipping tools is that we
    (a) recognise the usefulness of tools for agriculture and business
    (b) honour man's inventive power to produce tools
    (c) approve of the high cost of producing tools
    (d) express our gratitude to God for giving us tools
47. The purpose of placing garlands on the machines of different trades in modern times is to
    (a) decorate the machines
    (b) create a fragrant atmosphere around the machines
    (c) attract the customers in trade and business
    (d) show respect to them

Passage 4

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 find the resources to feed, clothe and house 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 that 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 has but the absence of starvation among its masses. The only statement that has to be examined is whether it can be laid down as a law of universal application that material advancement means moral progress.

48. What does grinding pauperism lead to?
    (a) spiritual elevation (b) moral degradation (c) moral advancement (d) desire for luxury
49. Which one of the following injunctions finds an echo in religious books?
    (a) think of tomorrow (b) think of the past (c) do not think of tomorrow (d) submit oneself to God
50. The easiest thing available in a well-ordered society is
    (a) riches (b) fashion (c) law and order (d) food and shelter

Answers

1. (c) 'harder' should be replaced by 'hard'.
2. (c) 'by' should be replaced by 'on'.
3. (b) 'industrious' should be replaced by 'industrial'.
4. (c) 'Vary' should be replaced by 'varies'.
5. (b) 'deadly' should be replaced by 'dead'.
6. (d) The sentence is correct.
7. (a) Scramble means strive, struggle.
8. (c) Inquisitive means anxious. Its synonym is 'curious'.
9. (a) Callous means unfeeling. Its synonym is 'senseless'.
10. (b) Restive means uneasy. Its synonym is 'restless'.
11. (c) Cursory means casual. Its synonym is 'hurried'.
12. (a) Immaculately means perfectly. Its antonym is 'imperfectly'.
13. (b) Impertinent means brash. Its antonym is 'polite'.
14. (c) Strengthened means reinforced. Its antonym is 'crippled'.
15. (b) Deprecate means disparage. Its antonym is 'appreciate'.
16. (c) Frugal means meagre. Its antonym is 'wholesome'.

17. (d)	18. (c)	19. (a)	20.(d)	21. (a)	22. (b)	23. (a)	24. (c)	25. (b)	26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (a)
29. (c)	30. (a)	31. (c)	32. (a)	33. (b)	34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (c)	37. (a)	38. (b)	39. (d)	40. (a)
41. (a)	42. (b)	43. (d)	44. (a)	45. (c)	46. (a)	47. (d)	48. (b)	49. (c)	50. (d)		

Test Paper–33

Directions *In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of each sentence has an error and blacken the rectangle corresponding to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to 'd' in the answer sheet.*

1. We threw out some old furniture(a)/so that the new television set(b)/has enough space.(c)/No error(d)
2. This small table(a)/will collapse(b)/if you will stand on it.(c)/No error(d)
3. Children often(a)/quarrel on(b)/petty issues.(c)/No error(d)
4. To transport goods(a)/by sea is cheaper(b)/than land.(c)/No error(d)
5. "Meatless days"(a)/have been made(b)/into a film.(c)/No error(d)

Directions *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one that best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it on the answer sheet.*

6. STUPID
    (a) disobedient (b) incapable (c) insane (d) silly
7. GRAPHIC
    (a) pictorial (b) squarish (c) geometrical (d) mathematical
8. HANDSOME
    (a) polite (b) noble (c) gentle (d) goodlooking

9. VOCATION
(a) employment (b) hobby (c) occupation (d) post
10. DYNAMIC
(a) active (b) robust (c) forceful (d) vigorous

Directions *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it on the answer sheet.*

11. CONFIDENT
(a) reserved (b) shy (c) timid (d) diffident
12. EXTERIOR
(a) inward (b) interior (c) inner (d) internal
13. DULL
(a) clever (b) coloured (c) bright (d) youthful
14. RELIGIOUS
(a) secular (b) sinful (c) immoral (d) atheistic
15. ACQUITTAL
(a) warrant (b) condemnation (c) punishment (d) castigation

Directions *In the following questions, the first and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the passage, find out the correct order and indicate it with a cross (x) on the answer sheet.*

16. 1. In this way, balancing his accounts
P. would bring about
Q. only extreme non-violence
R. with violence and non-violence
S. Gandhi concluded that
6. the end of British Rule.
(a) RQSP (b) RSPQ (c) RSQP (d) RPQS
17. 1. They would gather information
P. and then report the findings
Q. of the lands
R. through which they travelled
S. about the wealth and military strength
6. to the king.
(a) SQRP (b) PSQR (c) PQSR (d) QRSP
18. 1. A long, long, time ago,
P. who lived with his virtuous wife
Q. in a country called Chinchinchoo
R. there ruled a noble king
S. and seven daughters
6. pretty, graceful and well-versed in fine arts.
(a) QRPS (b) RPSQ (c) PSQR (d) SQRP
19. 1. The code
P. is normally put into cards
Q. that the computer understands
R. small holes are punched
S. through which
6. in specially arranged patterns.
(a) QPSR (b) PQSR (c) SRQP (d) SRPQ
20. 1. I reasoned with him
P. but could not disabuse him
Q. that the lawyer
R. for an hour,
S. of the notion
6. who had his case in hand was incompetent.
(a) PRSQ (b) SRPQ (c) QPSR (d) RPSQ

Directions *In the following questions, five groups of four words each are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it on the answer sheet.*

21. (a) obssession (b) obsession (c) obssesion (d) obsessien
22. (a) commitee (b) committee (c) committee (d) comitee
23. (a) achievement (b) acheivement (c) acheivment (d) achievment
24. (a) supersede (b) supercede (c) superseed (d) superceed
25. (a) carreer (b) caireer (c) career (d) careir

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 and indicate it with a cross (X) on the answer sheet.*

26. I keep my _____ opinions to myself.
    (a) especial (b) particular (c) private (d) special
27. However honest he _____ I do not trust him.
    (a) is (b) may be (c) might be (d) could be
28. The lawyer was threatened _____ dire consequences.
    (a) of (b) with (c) by (d) from
29. There being no evidence against him, he was acquitted _____ the charge.
    (a) of (b) off (c) from (d) with
30. He is so bad-tempered that he has _____ friends.
    (a) few (b) a few (c) lot of (d) a lot of

Directions *In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Mark your answer in the answer sheet.*

Passage

Children are loved by all human beings. But …31… this world of human …32…, there is no …33… nuisance than a boy …34… the age of fourteen. He is neither ornamental …35… useful. It is impossible to …36… affection on him as on a …37… boy and he is always getting …38… the way. If he talks with a childish lisp he is called a baby, and if he answers in a grown-up way he is called impertinent. In fact, any talk from him is resented. Then he is …39… the unattractive growing age. He grows out …40… his clothes, with indecent haste. His voice begins to break and loses its childish charm.

31. (a) for (b) in (c) of (d) on
32. (a) life (b) world (c) affairs (d) beings
33. (a) bad (b) worse (c) worst (d) better
34. (a) of (b) in (c) on (d) at
35. (a) nor (b) or (c) and (d) so
36. (a) showering (b) repose (c) show (d) shower
37. (a) big (b) little (c) tiny (d) small
38. (a) on (b) in (c) through (d) off
39. (a) at (b) of (c) on (d) with
40. (a) beyond (b) from (c) of (d) through

Directions *Here you have two brief passages with five questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it on the answer sheet.*

Passage 1

The steamship Rangoon was as fast as the Magnolia, but not as comfortable. During the first part of the journey to Hong Kong, which was three thousand five hundred miles, the weather was very good and the ship sped along.

Mrs Aouda came to know Mr Fogg. She was very grateful to him for what he had done for her. When Mr Fogg listened to her conversation he never showed any sign of emotion. He was always careful to see that she had everything she wanted. At certain hours he came regularly to either talk with her, or just listen to her. He was always polite but seemed to behave more like a machine than a man. Mrs Aouda did not know what to think of him. Luckily, Passepartout explained to her what sort of character his master was. He told her of the bet which was taking them around the world. Mrs Aouda had smiled when she heard that. She felt that since she owed her life to this strange man, he could not lose his bet.

41. The steamship *Magnolia* was
    (a) as fast and as comfortable as the *Rangoon*
    (b) faster and more comfortable than the *Rangoon*
    (c) as fast but more comfortable than the *Rangoon*
    (d) as fast but less comfortable than the Rangoon
42. Mrs Aouda was grateful to Mr Fogg because
    (a) he had saved her life
    (b) he listened to her conversation
    (c) he never showed any sign of emotion
    (d) he was always careful to see that she had everything she wanted

43. Mr Fogg's behaviour towards Mrs Aouda was
(a) cold and unfriendly (b) polite but formal (c) warm and friendly (d) impatient and rude
44. How did Mrs Aouda feel about Mr Fogg's behaviour?
(a) insulted (b) upset (c) unconcerned (d) puzzled
45. When Mrs Aouda heard about the bet
(a) she wanted him to win it (b) she was sure he would win it
(c) she thought it was funny (d) she thought he was a strange man

Passage 2

It was very hot. Suddenly, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there fell such an abundance of rain that 150 men of the grand guard, in order not to be submerged, were forced to leave the large depression in which they were hidden. But what was the surprise when there began to fall, on the ground, all about a considerable number of toads, the size of hazelnuts, which began to lump about in every direction. M. Gayet (the soldier who provided this information), who could not believe that these myriad of reptiles fell with the rain, stretched out his handkerchief at the height of a man, his comrades holding the corners; they caught a considerable number of toads, most of which had their posterior parts elongated into a tail, that is to say, in the tadpole state. During this rain storm, which lasted about half an hour, the men of the grand guard felt very distinctly on their hats and on their clothing the blows struck by falling toads. As a final proof of the reality of this phenomenon, M. Gayet reports that, after the storm the three-cornered hats of the men of the guard held in their folds, some of the reptiles.

46. From where could this account have been taken?
(a) A weather report (b) A novel (c) A newspaper (d) A pamphlet
47. The soldiers left their hiding place because they
(a) were scared of toads (b) were ordered to (c) were getting wet
(d) might have drowned there
48. M. Gayet and his friends caught the toads in
(a) a handkerchief (b) their hats (c) their clothing (d) the depression
49. What proof does M. Gayet give to prove that what happened was real?
(a) Toads were found in the depression
(b) Soldiers felt the toads striking blows as they fell
(c) 150 men of the grand guard swore it rained toads
(d) Toads were found in the guards' hats after the rain stopped
50. A suitable title for this passage would be
(a) A Mystery (b) A Rain of Toads (c) A Long Time Ago (d) M. Gayet's Report

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. (d) Stupid means senseless or idiotic. Its synonym is 'silly'.
7. (a) Graphic means illustrated. Its synonym is 'pictorial'.
8. (d) Handsome means presentable and attractive. Its synonym is 'goodlooking'.
9. (a) Vocation means source of livelihood. Its synonym is 'employment'.
10. (a) Dynamic means 'active'.
11. (d) Confident means one who is sure of oneself. Its antonym is 'diffident'.
12. (b) Exterior means outward. Its antonym is 'interior'.
13. (c) Dull means listless or insipid. Its antonym is 'bright'.
14. (d) Religious means one who believes in religion. Its antonym is 'secular'.
15. (c) Acquittal means discharge. Its antonym is 'punishment'.
16. (c) The proper order is: "In this way, balancing his accounts with violence and non-violence, Gandhi concluded that only extreme non-violence would bring about the end of British rule".
17. (a) The proper order is: "They would gather information about the wealth and military strength of the lands through which they travelled and then report the findings to the king".

18. (a) The proper order is: "Long long, time ago, in a country called Chinchinchoo there ruled a noble king who lived with his virtuous wife and seven daughters – pretty, graceful and well versed in fine arts".
19. (a) The proper order is: "The code that the computer understands is normally put into cards through which small holes are punched in specially arranged patterns".
20. (d) The proper order is: "I reasoned with him for an hour, but could not disabuse him of the notion that the lawyer who had his case in hand was incompetent".

21. (b)	22. (c)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (c)	26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (b)	29. (a)	30. (a)	31. (b)	32. (d)
33. (b)	34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (d)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (c)	41. (d)	42. (a)	43. (b)	44. (d)
45. (b)	46. (b)	47. (d)	48. (b)	49. (d)	50. (b)						

Test Paper–34

Directions *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical 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 the errors of punctuation, if any)*

1. How is it that(a)/you did not told(b)/us even about(c)/your address and phone number?(d)/No error(e)
2. One of the reasons(a)/of my leaving the earlier company(b)/was the lack of proper(c)/facilities provided there.(d)/No error(e)
3. If you would have(a)/told me earlier(b)/I would not have(c)/submitted my papers.(d)/No error(e)
4. Can you explain to me(a)/why he did not(b)/comply with the instructions(c)/given to him.(d)/No error(e)
5. He is not expected(a)/to improve unless you(b)/provided him detailed(c)/feedback on his behaviour.(d)/ No error(e)
6. He thinks that he(a)/knows his subject well(b)/and can taught(c)/it to others too.(d)/ No error(e)
7. Seeta and her children feels(a)/that they have been(b)/given a raw deal(c)/by the society in general.(d)/ No error(e)
8. Either he nor is brother(a)/was informed about(b)/the venue or the(c)/meeting of our society.(d)/No error(e)
9. Enough is enough(a)/I cannot now(b)/tolerate this mischief(c)/any much.(d)/No error(e)
10. Given a choice(a)/I will prefer working(b)/in the field to(c)/working in office.(d)/No error(e)

Directions *Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word given in capitals.*

11. REST
    (a) leisure (b) ease (c) remaining (d) repose (e) all
12. MEANS
    (a) ways (b) resources (c) supports (d) signifies (e) substance
13. CONTENT
    (a) filling (b) gratified (c) packing (d) substance (e) reconciled

Directions *Choose the word which is most nearly the* ***opposite*** *in meaning as the word given in* ***bold****.*

14. EXTRA
    (a) extreme (b) strange (c) rare (d) often (e) usual
15. FAMOUS
    (a) negligible (b) unknown (c) leading (d) costly (e) notorious
16. DWARFED
    (a) expanded (b) completed (c) owned (d) narrowed (e) recognised

Directions *In each question below four words (a), (b), (c) and (d), are given, one of which may be wrongly spelt. Find out the wrongly spelt word. If all the four words are spelt correctly, the answer is (e), that is All correct.*

17.	(a) Revolutionary	(b) Characterestic	(c) Moderate	(d) Popularity	(e) All correct
18.	(a) Aditional	(b) Numeracy	(c) Participate	(d) Revealing	(e) All correct
19.	(a) Diagnosis	(b) Essentially	(c) Difficulties	(d) Curriculer	(e) All correct
20.	(a) Audible	(b) Expensive	(c) Appropriate	(d) Generation	(e) All correct
21.	(a) Co-operation	(b) Administration	(c) Equipment	(d) Alternative	(e) All correct

Directions *In each of the following questions, six words are given, which are denoted by I, II, III, IV, V and VI. By using all the six words, each only once, you have to frame a meaningful and grammatically correct sentence. The correct order of the words is your answer. Choose from the five alternatives the one having the correct order of the words and mark it as your answer on the answer sheet.*

22. I. applied II. Has III. loan IV. He V. a VI. for
(a) IV, I, VI, V, II, III (b) IV, II, I, VI, V, III (c) V, III, II, IV, I, VI (d) V, IV, II, I, VI, III
(e) IV, II, V, III, I, VI

23. I. any II. Carry III. feelings IV. Not V. bad VI. do
(a) II, IV, I, V, III, VI (b) VI, II, IV, I, V, III (c) VI, IV, II, I, V, III (d) V, III, VI, IV, II, I
(e) VI, IV, I, V, III, II

24. I. new II. Wish III. all IV. To V. happy VI. year
(a) V, I, VI, IV, III, II (b) II, V, I, VI, IV, III (c) II, IV, III, I, VI, V (d) III, IV, II, V, I, VI
(e) II, III, I, IV, V, VI

25. I. don't II. some III. immediately IV. Good V. strike VI. ideas
(a) II, VI, I, III, V, IV (b) I, V, II, IV, VI, III (c) III, V, I, II, IV, VI (d) II, IV, VI, I, V, III
(e) II, I, V, IV, VI, III

26. I. decided II. once III. I IV. Leave V. to VI. at
(a) III, I, IV, V, II, VI (b) III, I, IV, V, VI, II (c) VI, II, I, III, V, IV (d) III, I, V, IV, VI, II
(e) III, II, I, V, IV, VI

Directions *Rearrange the following five sentences, I, II, III, IV and V, in the proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them:*

I. On the other hand, a larger country can obviously manufacture a very wide variety of products for the home market without a high cost of production.
II. If the country is small, the opportunities to manufacture for the local market will be very few.
III. The answer depends entirely on the size of the local market.
IV. It is the medium sized countries that should avoid total concentration on their local market as this might discourage development of more beneficial export industries.
V. With all the potential disadvantages, is it wise for a country to assign industry a place of importance.

27. Which sentence would come last in the sequence?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
28. Which sentence would come first in the sequence?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
29. Which sentence would come second in the sequence?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
30. Which sentence would come third in the sequence?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V
31. Which sentence would come fourth in the sequence?
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV (e) V

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are printed in* ***bold*** *to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.*

Henry Ford, as we know, has found literally hundreds of ways to make extra profits. He has attacked waste and costs like a Titan. He has revolutionised the art of manufacturing. No other man, in any country, has done as much to show us what efficient manufacturing means. He has kept only a part of his extra profits for himself. The rest has gone to his employees and customers, by means of higher wages and lower prices.

Most businesses are **dwarfed**. They are no larger today than they were some years ago. And most of the owners are **content** to jog along with dwarfed business. As someone has said, "The surest way for a small business to become big is to think in terms of big business". In business as well as in sports, we study the winners, not the also-rans. And any small man who will not learn from the big men will continue to have a dwarfed business.

In the spring time almost every family begins to think of its garden. We are a garden-minded people. Some of us have very small ones. Some live, in metropolitan fashion, in hotels or boarding-houses or flats and have no gardens at all. But they wish they had.

If you ask "What have gardens to do with efficiency?" the answer is—"They have a great deal to do with it. Everyone of us can learn much from a garden." Efficiency is founded on Science, and Science began with the study of plants. It began in a garden.

By the study of plants, Darwin found the six great laws of Nature: Growth, Reproduction, Inheritance, Variability, Struggle for life and Survival of the fittest.

He wrote his **famous** book—*Origin of Species*—and made these laws known. Then after him, came other thinkers who showed that these laws could be applied to human life and to trade and industry.

Twenty-one years afterwards Taylor began to apply Darwin's "Scientific Method" to manufacturing. Later, other men began to apply it to salesmanship and retailing and advertising—to all the departments of business-building.

32. Who gave laws of nature?
(a) Henry Ford (b) Darwin (c) Taylor (d) not mentioned (e) none of these
33. About which of the following types of persons would the people in general like to know more?
(a) Manufacturers (b) Participants of an event (c) Strugglers
(d) Those who are victorious (e) Those who give higher wages to employees
34. Which of the following is not a part of Henry Ford's business style?
(a) Reduction in cost of manufacturing (b) Higher wages to employees
(c) Extensive advertising (d) Lower prices (e) Reduction in wastage in manufacturing
35. From what can one learn efficiency?
(a) From Henry Ford (b) From big men (c) From big business (d) From buildings (e) From gardens
36. Which of the following is most required to expand a small business?
(a) Think big (b) Make extra profit (c) Reduce waste (d) Higher wages to staff (e) Lower prices
37. Those who do not have garden, what do they do?
(a) They grow flowers in other's gardens (b) They read books about efficiency
(c) They are not able to survive (d) not mentioned
(e) none of these
38. Which of the following is possibly the contents of the book *Origin of Species?*
(a) How the plants compete for existence (b) Why gardens are very important
(c) Six great laws to earn profit (d) How laws of plants can be applied to industry
(e) What can great thinkers learn from nature
39. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
(a) Profit sharing improves productivity
(b) Think big and chances are you become big
(c) Taylor applied scientific method invented by Henry Ford
(d) Those who are successful in life are studied by others
(e) Gardens can be source of much learning on the concept of efficiency
40. Who applied a scientific approach to advertising?
(a) Taylor (b) Darwin (c) Henry Ford (d) Not mentioned (e) none of these

Answers

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

Test Paper–35

Directions *In the following sentences one word is italicized. Below it five choices are given. Select the choice that is most nearly the opposite in meaning to the word italicized in the sentence.*

1. Satish's point of view was correct but his behaviour with his mother was quite *impertinent.*
(a) healthy (b) respectful (c) inadequate (d) smooth (e) impressive
2. The commission took two years to go through the *massive* collection of files and documents before preparing the final statement.
(a) meagre (b) heavy (c) light (d) short (e) ugly

3. The minister gave a speech on the controversial subject to *precipitate* the matter.
   (a) aggravate (b) create (c) defer (d) push (e) pull
4. The chairman *rebuked* the accounts officer for not supervising the work of his juniors.
   (a) received (b) invited (c) strengthened (d) awarded (e) praised
5. The Bank Manager is quite *tactful* and handles the workers union very effectively.
   (a) disciplined (b) naive (c) strict (d) loose (e) relaxed
6. "It is an *uphill task* but you will have to do it" means
   (a) the work is above the hill and you will have to do it.
   (b) it is a very easy task but you must do it.
   (c) it is a very difficult task but you have to do it.
   (d) it is almost impossible for others but you will have to do it.
   (e) This work is not reserved for you but you will have to do it.
7. "You are thinking *very highly about Chander but he is not so,*" means ...
   (a) Chander is as good as you think about him.
   (b) you have a good opinion about Chander, but he is not as good as you think.
   (c) your view about Chander is philosophical, keep it up.
   (d) Chander is much better than what you think of him.
   (e) You have a good opinion about Chander but he does not have a good opinion about you.
8. "Anand *struck up a friendship* with Mahesh in just two days," means
   (a) Anand's friendship with Mahesh came to an end recently.
   (b) Anand found out other friends of Mahesh in no time.
   (c) Anand fixed a deal with Mahesh in two days.
   (d) Anand's friendship with Mahesh lasted two days.
   (e) Anand became friends with Mahesh in less than two days.
9. "Whatever Dev *uttered was without rhyme or reason"* means
   (a) Dev could not recite any poem or speech.
   (b) Dev said something which has no meaning, it was totally baseless.
   (c) Dev was talking something which was beyond our experience.
   (d) Dev spoke flatly without any emotion or reason.
   (e) Dev did not refer to any poem to support his statements.
10. "The food in this hotel is *no match to what* we were forced to eat at late hours in Hotel Kapil" means
    (a) The food in this hotel is quite good compared to what we ate at Hotel Kapil.
    (b) Hotel Kapil served us good quality food than what we get here.
    (c) Both hotels have maintained good quality of food.
    (d) Both hotels serve poor quality of food.
    (e) It is better to eat food than remain hungry.

Directions *In the following sentences certain parts are italicised, followed by four choices marked (a), b), (c) and (d), which can substitute the part of the sentence that is italicised. Select the correct substitute for the italicised portion. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction/ improvement is needed, give "no correction required", i.e. (e), as your answer.*

11. He has received no other message than the urgent telegram *asking him to rush his village* immediately.
    (a) asked him to rush his village (b) asking him to have rush his village
    (c) asking him to rush to his village (d) asking him rushing at his village
    (e) no improvement required
12. We must *take it granted* that Madhu will not come for today's class.
    (a) take it for granted (b) taking it granted (c) took it as granted (d) have it granted
    (e) no improvement required
13. *I earnestly believe that* you will visit our village during your forthcoming trip to Rajasthan.
    (a) had hardly believe that (b) sincerely would believe (c) certainly believing that (d) could not believe
    (e) no improvement required
14. The train will leave at 8:30 p.m., we *have been ready* by 7:25 p.m. so that we can reach the station in time.
    (a) were (b) must be (c) are (d) should have
    (e) no improvement required
15. Mary unnecessarily *picked up* a quarrel with John and left the party hurriedly.
    (a) has picked up (b) picked on (c) picking up (d) picked
    (e) no improvement required

16. Arun has the guts *to rise from* the occasion and come out successfully.
(a) in rising from (b) to raise with (c) to rise against (d) to rise to
(e) no improvement required

17. I need not offer any explanation regarding this incident—behaviour *is speaking itself.*
(a) will speak to itself (b) speaks for itself (c) has been speaking (d) speaks about itself
(e) no improvement required

Directions *In the following sentences there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence five pairs of words are given, which are marked (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Select the appropriate pair to fill in the blanks in the same order, to complete the sentence meaningfully.*

18. Roshan _____ me coming to his table, he smiled and _____ me a chair.
(a) looked, gave (b) welcomed, took (c) saw, offered (d) found, signaled
(e) met, sat

19. The counter clerk was very busy and _____ not pay any _____ to Rathaur's request.
(a) did, attention (b) had, cash (c) could, respect (d) can, help
(e) certainly, acceptance

20. We are _____ to have him _____ here to make this function a great success.
(a) happy, arrive (b) wonderful, again (c) sure, come (d) pleased, over
(e) proud, leave

21. Mithun _____ another feather _____ his cap by his wonderful performance in the one-day match.
(a) created, by (b) took, in (c) captured, from (d) kept in
(e) added, to

22. The Punjab Government employees _____ threatened to launch an indefinite strike from next month to _____ their demands.
(a) have, press (b) did, get (c) were, meet (d) nearly, fulfill
(e) has, press

23. The speech _____ with subtle threats has resulted in _____ tension in the sensitive areas of the city.
(a) full, escalating (b) started, reduced (c) followed, continuous (d) replete, increased

24. _____ by long queues and bad weather the voters _____ their way to polling stations any way they could.
(a) Undaunted, made (b) Worried, lost (c) Encouraged, prepared (d) Going, dropped
(e) Satisfied, turned

25. The Chief Minister _____ the House that _____ action would be taken against all those found involved in corruption.
(a) instructed, preventive (b) called, strict (c) assured, stringent (d) reiterated, strictly
(e) informed, constructive

Directions ***In the following passage, some words or phrases are italicised. Each of these words/phrases are serially numbered. These serial numbers are reprinted under the passage. Choose the words that can correctly substitute the italicised word in the passage. If the word/group of words is correct as it is and no correction is required, give 'no correction required' as your answer.***

Passage

What looks very much like genocide has been (26) taking place in Rwanda. People are pulled on (27) cars and buses, ordered to defer (28) their identity papers and then killed on the spot until (29) they belong to the wrong ethnic group. Thousands of bodies have already given (30) up, and the peace (31) continues despite the present (32) of 1,700 UN peace keepers.

26.	(a) were not	(b) will be	(c) would be	(d) have never been	(e) no correction required
27.	(a) from	(b) out	(c) to	(d) within	(e) no correction required
28.	(a) show	(b) dissolve	(c) stand	(d) forget	(e) no correction required
29.	(a) then	(b) why	(c) if	(d) again	(e) no correction required
30.	(a) piled	(b) stood	(c) woken	(d) gone	(e) no correction required
31.	(a) life	(b) future	(c) killing	(d) understanding	(e) no correction required
32.	(a) lifelong	(b) recurrence	(c) followers	(d) presence	(e) no correction required

Directions *Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases are italicized to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

Passage

The Indian scenario can be described very briefly. The apparatus of the state has become an integral part of what Americans term the iron triangle: a collusion of (a) those who benefit from the subsidies: the industry, urban population, rich farmers (b) those who decide on who is to be subsidised at whose cost: the politicians; and (c) those who administer the subsidies: the bureaucracy.

Let, me explain what I mean. Take the example of bamboo. Bamboo has been made available to paper mills at rates as low as one to two rupees per tonne, when the basket weavers were buying it in the market at a *high* price of several thousand rupees per tonne. Cement factories receive power and raw materials at subsidised rates and pass on the costs of pollution to the society at large. The cement thus subsidised, flows to metropolises. These metropolises also attract *large* quantities of bricks made from the previous topsoil of farms and baked with old banyan trees now being liquidated for kilns.

When a *giant* hydel project on a river was constructed in one state, the *bulk* of its power was given over to a single aluminium industry at a few paise per unit—well below the cost of production. Later, the state government decided to charge only a nominal flat rate per irrigation pump, ensuring that the farmers kept the pumps running whether they needed the water or not. Villagers who lose their lands and *small* homes to irrigation projects have always been inadequately compensated, thereby, beneficiaries in the command areas never have to pay for water to take care of even these artificially depressed costs.

33. Which of the following correctly describes the approach of the author?
    (a) Positive criticism followed by suggestions for improvement.
    (b) Prove how the government has handled the situation effectively.
    (c) One sided, negative and highly critical.
    (d) Indifference to both the government and the welfare of people.
    (e) Instigate people to revolt against the government.
34. Which of the following industries have not been referred to in the passage?
    (a) Aluminium (b) Brick (c) Paper (d) Iron (e) Cement
35. According to the author, who decides the beneficiaries of various subsidies?
    (a) the bureaucrats (b) the industrialists (c) rich farmers (d) villagers (e) none of these
36. Which of the following is the main reason that helps the authorities to keep costs of irrigation project low?
    (1) The beneficiaries contribute money to the project.
    (2) The government keeps nominal rates for the supply.
    (3) Low compensation is provided to the affected villagers.
    (a) only (1) (b) only (2) (c) only (3) (d) either (1) or (2) (e) both (1) and (2)
37. Which of the following statements is true in the context of the passage?
    (a) Paper mills and basket weavers both get bamboo at very low cost.
    (b) Wood from banyan trees is used by the cement industries.
    (c) The government machinery is taking a balanced view about development.
    (d) The cement industry is responsible for polluting the atmosphere.
    (e) The government is influenced by American terms.
38. The author has given sufficient examples to show that
    1. proper costing of the projects is not being done by the government
    2. the government is protecting interests of rich and urban people
    3. the present practice of subsidy should be reviewed
    (a) only 1 and 2 (b) only 1 and 3 (c) only 2 and 3 (d) all the three 1, 2 and 3 (e) only 1
39. Four of the five words used in the passage form one group, the fifth one does not belong to that group. Find out the word that does not belong to the group.
    (a) giant (b) bulk (c) high (d) small (e) large

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it.*

Passage

The goals of our present system of primary and secondary schooling is to prepare students for the examination system, which will take them to the best technical institutions in the country. While the teaching of science and mathematics has been upgraded over the years and teaching of the humanities and social sciences continues to be straightjacketed in grotesque ways. Those areas of the Indian reality that ought to form the proper subject like caste, poverty and environmental degradation, if we are to create a responsible and aware body of citizens, form no part of the

syllabus. The capacity to think inadequately and critically about problems that plague modern Indian society, which really ought to be a prominent part of the humanities curriculum, is perceived to be intractable from the point of view of examiner. Least the evaluation becomes subjective, every effort is made to reduce both history and economics to a series of facts, a one-to-one correlation between facts to ensure proper systems of grading.

40. According to the author, the teaching of science and mathematics develops the capacity of the students in which of the following?
    (1) Considering pros and cons of each decision
    (2) Examining the problem minutely with proper analysis
    (a) only 1 (b) only 2 (c) either 1 or 2 (d) both 1 and 2
    (e) not mentioned in the passage
41. According to the author, the present educational system ultimately helps the students in which of the following?
    1. Understanding the real problems of people
    2. Acquiring various techniques to face the challenges of the future
    3. Getting admission to renowned technical institutions
    (a) only 1 (b) only 2 (c) only 3 (d) only 1 and 2
    (e) not mentioned in the passage
42. According to the author which of the following is the main cause leading to the upgradation teaching of science and mathematics?
    (a) Science and mathematics can solve our problems
    (b) It inculcates proper values for becoming an ideal citizen
    (c) The evaluation of these subjects is objective and critical
    (d) The syllabi of science and mathematics have been modified from time to time
    (e) not mentioned in the passage
43. What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
    (a) To critically look into the methods of teaching science and mathematics
    (b) To point out the deficiencies in the curriculum and examination system
    (c) To reduce importance of science subjects
    (d) To put up a case for improved and upgraded system of education
    (e) To appreciate the present educational system
44. What problems does the author see in the improvement of the teaching of humanities and social sciences?
    (1) The present syllabus of these subject
    (2) The difficulties of the examiners
    (3) The present system of evaluation
    (a) all these (b) only 2 (c) only 3 (d) only 1
    (e) not mentioned in the passage
45. The author seems to believe in which of the following?
    1. The capacity to think can be developed by a properly designed curriculum of humanities and social sciences
    2. Objective evaluation is necessary for social sciences
    3. Proper education can help a person to become a responsible and responsive citizen
    (a) only 1 (b) only 2 (c) only 3 (d) either 1 or 2
    (e) both 1 and 3

Directions *In each of the following, one word is given. Under each word, four choices are given. Select from the choices, the word that is opposite in meaning to the given word.*

46. Disown
    (a) disclaim (b) deny (c) acknowledge (d) disbelieve
47. Dissimulation
    (a) sincerity (b) duplicity (c) deceit (d) spread
48. Illimitable
    (a) boundless (b) infinite (c) unbounded (d) finite
49. Ignominious
    (a) disgraceful (b) honourable (c) shameful (d) none of these
50. Hypocrisy
    (a) imposture (b) cowardice (c) outwardly (d) honesty

Answers

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

Test Paper–36

Directions *In each of the following questions, part of the sentence is printed in italics. Five alternative meanings of the italicised part of the sentence are given below the sentence. Select the correct answer from the choices.*

1. The soldiers had been shut up for a long time; they *painted the town red* when they were let out.
   (a) ran about wildly to kill people
   (b) decided to shun fighting and shedding blood
   (c) caused disturbance in the town by noisy merry-making
   (d) were asked to be ready for any emergency
   (e) were advised not to incur troubles by thoughtless actions
2. Chandu used very ugly words against his kind uncle; *he threw down the gauntlet* before him.
   (a) he behaved as if he was a very great and important person
   (b) he put several conditions for negotiation
   (c) he abused and insulted uncle's son
   (d) he showed his readiness to leave the place
   (e) he threw the challenge
3. He is a strange fellow and it is very difficult to deal with him; it seems that he has *a bee in his bonnet*.
   (a) an obsession about something
   (b) peculiar habit of confusing others
   (c) unreliable and inconsistent way of behaving
   (d) to face problems as a result of his senseless actions
   (e) an achievement to be proud of
4. I am reasonably sure that all his schemes *will end in smoke.*
   (a) will produce good results
   (b) bear no fruits
   (c) benefit the poor and downtrodden
   (d) motivate the employees to produce more
   (e) be severely criticised by the public
5. The dacoits *took to their heels* when the police party arrived.
   (a) took shelter in a thick jungle (b) opened indiscriminate fire (c) took to flight
   (d) unconditionally surrendered (e) renewed their resolve to fight

Directions *In the following two passages, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are again printed below the passages and against each five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately in the context of the whole passage. Choose the appropriate words.*

Passage 1

The cities are …(6)… up and urban unemployment steadily grows. Probably there is an equal measure of …(7)… in the countryside. The poorest quarter of the population in developing lands …(8)… being left almost entirely behind in the vast …(9)… of the modern technological society. The "marginal men", the …(10)… strugglers for survival on the …(11)… of farm and city, may …(12)… more than two billion. Can we …(13)… any human order surviving with so …(14)… a mass of …(15)… piling up at its base?

6.	(a) piling	(b) filling	(c) growing	(d) developing	(e) enlarging
7.	(a) worklessness	(b) shortage	(c) imbalance	(d) employment	(e) diversity
8.	(a) believes	(b) condemns	(c) suffers	(d) risks	(e) endeavours
9.	(a) struggle	(b) surface	(c) result	(d) abundance	(e) transformation
10.	(a) brave	(b) aged	(c) wretched	(d) ultimate	(e) honest
11.	(a) fringes	(b) ground	(c) surface	(d) background	(e) environment
12.	(a) account	(b) project	(c) extend	(d) mount	(e) number
13.	(a) hope	(b) suspect	(c) question	(d) imagine	(e) argue
14.	(a) little	(b) far	(c) gross	(d) long	(e) many
15.	(a) population	(b) misery	(c) generation	(d) degradation	(e) humility

Passage 2

Nations that have …(16)… upon programmes of economic development often run into unsuspected barriers which threaten, and often …(17)… the …(18)… needed growth of the economy. Industrialization …(19)…, productivity fails to respond and the nations' goals of raising standard of living for its people are …(20)… .

16.	(a) decided	(b) progressed	(c) insisted	(d) embarked	(e) initiated
17.	(a) active	(b) deteriorated	(c) halt	(d) cut	(e) enlighten
18.	(a) positively	(b) hopefully	(c) alarmingly	(d) deceptively	(e) desperately
19.	(a) falters	(b) deviates	(c) fluctuates	(d) lowers	(e) dissolves
20.	(a) postponed	(b) frustrated	(c) suspended	(d) criticised	(e) fulfilled

Directions *In each of the following questions, five sentences are given, which are on the same theme. Decide which sentence is the most preferable one with respect to grammar and usage, suitable for a formal letter or report or any formal writing in English and mark the number of that sentence on the answer sheet.*

21. (a) If you would have told me that you were in Bombay I would have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
    (b) If you would have told me that you were in Bombay I had certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
    (c) If you had told me that you were in Bombay, I would have certainly contacted you instead of getting bored there.
    (d) If you had told me that you were in Bombay I would have certainly contacted you despite getting bored there.
    (e) If you had told me that you were in Bombay I had certainly contacted by you instead of getting bored there.
22. (a) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions of all them callers.
    (b) The receptionist must answer courteously the questions what are asked by the callers.
    (c) There would have been no trouble if the receptionist had have always answered courteously.
    (d) The receptionist courteously should answer the questions of all callers.
    (e) The receptionist should courteously answer the questions of all callers.
23. (a) The supervisors reprimanded the typists whom he believed had made careless errors.
    (b) The typists would have corrected the errors had they of known that the supervisors would see the report.
    (c) Many errors were found in the report which they typed and could not disregard them.
    (d) The errors in the typed reports were so numerous that they could hardly be overlooked.
    (e) The typists had corrected the errors had they known that the supervisors would have seen the reports.
24. (a) Since the report lacked necessary information it was of no use to them.
    (b) The report was useless to them because there were no needed information in it.
    (c) Since the report did not contain the needed information it was not real useful to them.
    (d) Being that the report lacked the needed information, they could not use it.
    (e) Since the report lacked needed information it would have not been useful to them.
25. (a) The company had hardly declared the dividend till the notices were prepared for mailing.
    (b) No sooner had the dividend been declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.
    (c) They had no sooner declared the dividend when they sent the notices to the stockholders.
    (d) Scarcely had the dividend been declared than the notices were sent out.
    (e) Since the dividend being declared than the notices were prepared for mailing.

Directions *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.*

(A) The following represents a condensed statement of what we think we now know about the relationship between education and employment.

(B) Although the linkages between education and employment are complex and, in the past, often analysed with simplistic notions of casuality, recent research results have yielded new insights about the nature of these linkages.

(C) In the interests of brevity, the argument is put forward as a series of major propositions and derivative strategies relating to the education-employment nexus.

(D) Intensive research efforts are currently being supported throughout the developing world both by national

governments and international donor agencies in the hope of improving understanding of the nature and causes of rising unemployment.

(E) The massive problems of widespread and chronic unemployment and underemployment in less developed nations will remain among the most serious challenges to development policy during the next several decades.

26. Which of the following would be the **second** sentence?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

27. Which of the following would be the **fifth** sentence?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

28. Which of the following would be the **fourth** sentence?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

29. Which of the following would be the **first** sentence?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

30. Which of the following would be the **third** sentence?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E

Directions *Each of the following questions contains a small paragraph followed by a question on it. Read each paragraph carefully and answer the questions given below it.*

31. Throughout the ages, the businessman has helped build civilisation's great cities, provide people with luxuries and artists with patronage, and lift his fellow-citizens to understand the standard of living. In the last few centuries, the businessman has seeded the Industrial Revolution around the world.
The paragraph best supports the statement that the businessman _____
(a) is accountable to the society
(b) is the beneficiary of the Industrial Revolution
(c) has contributed to the growth of civilisation
(d) is capable of raising his standard of living
(e) lives luxurious and comfortable life

32. Through advertising, manufacturers exercise a high degree of control over consumers' desires. However, the manufacturer assumes enormous risks in attempting to predict what consumers will want and in producing goods in quantity and distributing them in advance of final selection by the consumers.
The paragraph best supports the statement that manufacturers _____
(a) can eliminate the risk of overproduction by advertising
(b) distribute goods directly to the consumers
(c) can predict with great accuracy the success of any product they put on the market
(d) must depend upon the final consumers for the success of their undertakings
(e) always take moderate and calculated risk

33. The school has always been the most important means of transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next. This applies today in an even higher degree than in former times for, through the modern development of economic life, the family, as the bearer of tradition and education, has become weakened.
The paragraph best supports the statement that for transferring the wealth of tradition from one generation to the next _____
(a) economic development plays a crucial role
(b) there are means other than the school
(c) family, as ever, is the most potent means
(d) several different sources must be tried
(e) modern technology must be put to use

34. The attainment of individual and organisational goals is mutually interdependent and linked by a common denominator—employee work motivation. Organisational members are motivated to satisfy their personal goals, and they contribute their efforts to the attainment of organisational objectives as a means of achieving these personal goals.
The paragraph best supports the statement that motivation _____
(a) is crucial for the survival of an individual and organisation
(b) is the external force which induces an individual to contribute his efforts
(c) makes organisation and society inseparable
(d) is the product of an individual's physical and mental energy
(e) encourages an individual to give priority to personal goals over organisational goals

35. The prevention of accidents makes it necessary not only that safety devices be used to guard exposed machinery but also that mechanics be instructed in safety rules, which they must follow for their own protection, and that the lighting in the plant be adequate.
The paragraph best supports the statement that industrial accidents _____
(a) may be due to ignorance
(b) can be eliminated with the help of safety rules
(c) usually result from inadequate machinery
(d) cannot be entirely overcome
(e) are always avoidable

Directions *The passage given below is followed by five questions. Each question comprises three statements, (a), (b) and (c). In the context of the contents of the passage, decide which, one, two, three, or none of the statements is/are true.*

"In Pandit's complaint, he asks why entries could not be made in the savings bank passbook on the strength of the counterfoil of the pay-in-slip. This would save the customer from waiting until the actual voucher passed through various desks/books. The use of the voucher is, in fact, the correct procedure. The delay experienced by Mr Pandit on that day could have been avoided. On our instructions, the branch manager concerned has met the complainant and explained the matter. He has also emphasised the great risk to the customer and the bank if entries are made on the basis of the counterfoils."

36. (A) Mr Pandit complains about a delay in some transaction at his bank.
(B) Mr Pandit wants banks to make passbook entries on the basis of counterfoils.
(C) Entries made on the basis of vouchers do not involve risk.
(a) A and B are true (b) B and C are true (c) A and C are true (d) All the three are true
(e) None of them is true

37. (A) The delay experienced by Mr Pandit was caused by some temporary problem.
(B) The entries relating to Mr Pandit's case were not done according to proper procedure.
(C) Mr Pandit was already aware of the proper procedure.
(a) Only A is true (b) Only B is true (c) Only C is true (d) A and B are true
(e) B and C are true

38. (A) The writer of this paragraph is another dissatisfied customer.
(B) The paragraph emphasises that counterfoils should not be used instead of vouchers.
(C) Use of counterfoils alone may not lead to any risk.
(a) Only A is true (b) Only B is true (c) Only C is true (d) A and B are true
(e) B and C are true

39. (A) Using counterfoils instead of vouchers is risky not only to the customers but also to the bank.
(B) The bank authorities were not insensitive to Mr Pandit's complaint.
(C) The branch manager paid no heed to the authorities' instructions.
(a) Only A is true (b) Only B is true (c) Only C is true (d) A and C are true
(e) A and B are true

40. (A) In following the correct procedure, unreasonable delays are always inevitable.
(B) Mr Pandit's complaint was based on full knowledge of the banking procedure.
(C) Mr Pandit's suggestion was appreciated by the bank authorities.
(a) Only A is true (b) Only B is true (c) Only C is true (d) A and B are true
(e) None of these is true

Directions *In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence, in the same sequence, to make the sentence meaningfully complete.*

41. We cannot _____ such a/an _____ act of violence.
(a) pardon, egregious (b) consider, important (c) neglect, insignificant (d) commit, magnificent
(e) tolerate, insipid

42. The Education Minister emphasised the need to discover and _____ each student's _____ talents.
(a) suppress, potential (b) develop, instrinsic (c) flourish, hidden (d) belittle, concealed
(e) enlarge, dormant

43. The police feel that the _____ shown by the judges to first offenders unfortunately _____ many youngsters to commit more and more crimes.
(a) harshness, leads (b) mercy, prohibits (c) leniency, prevents (d) pity, predisposes
(e) clemency, encourages

44. He was so convinced that people were driven by _____ motives that he believes there was no such thing as a purely _____ act.
(a) sentimental, divine (b) personal, eternal (c) ulterior, selfless (d) altruistic, praiseworthy
(e) personal, antisocial

45. _____ the broker had warned him that the stock was a _____ investment, he insisted on buying a thousand shares.
(a) Because, speculative (b) Since, negligible (c) As, vulnerable (d) Although, precarious
(e) Because, prudent

Directions *In each question below, a theme is partially presented in two sentences. The complete theme comprises four logically arranged sentences. Out of these four, the middle two sentences are not given. Three possible fillers denoted by (A), (B) and (C) are given below the partially provided theme. You have to find out which two or more can fill up the gap between the two given sentences in the proper order to make complete the theme. Study the five alternatives (answer choices) carefully and select one of them. For each question, the answer choices are likely to be different.*

46. The proposal was summarily rejected (_____) (_____). Therefore, the public have the only option of resorting to guessing.
(A) The authorities were convinced that there were some malpractices involved in bringing out the project.
(B) It was an outcome of an unholy nexus between the traders and decision makers.
(C) However, they did not give any reason for rejection.
(a) Only A and B (b) Only B and A (c) Only A and C (d) Only C and A (e) A or B and C

47. Commuting was not the only problem for the city dwellers. (_____). (_____). Telephone exchange officials claimed that no complaints were received.
(A) A number of 'down' trains were cancelled and 'up' trains were running behind schedule.
(B) Callers to some exchanges were told that all lines were busy.
(C) Even the phone lines played truant.
(a) Only B and C (b) Only C and B (c) Only A and C (d) Only B and A
(e) Only A and B

48. Mr Raman is undoubtedly a competent professional. (_____). (_____). So did the other professionals in the company.
(A) Still he contributed significantly to the growth of the company.
(B) At times he has had serious differences with the Chairman regarding the corporate policies.
(C) He was not considered for the post of the Chairman.
(a) Only A and B (b) Only A and C (c) Only B and C (d) B or C and A
(e) A and B or C

49. Agriculture has been commanding a pivotal position in the Indian economy. (_____). (_____). As a result of reforms, India's potential for export of agro-products is now being seriously explored.
(A) India has been an agricultural exporter, for a fairly long time.
(B) Besides, any suggestion for producing just for export was seen unpatriotic.
(C) So far, it was strongly felt that we are just self-sufficient on the agro-products front.
(a) Only A and B (b) Only B and C (c) Only C and B (d) Only A and C (e) Only C and A

50. There has been pressure on employees for increasing profits. (_____). (_____). Of these two, the latter seems to be more appropriate and keeps in well with social objective also.
(A) Profits can be increased by raising the selling price of the products.
(B) Reducing cost of raw materials is another strategy.
(C) It can also be achieved by augmenting labour productivity through employee motivation.
(a) A and B or C (b) Only A and B (c) Only B and C (d) Only A and C (e) B and C or A

Answers

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

Test Paper–37

Directions *Each of the following sentences has been broken in three parts (a), (b) and (c). If there is some grammatical error in any of these parts, that is your answer. If there is no error, the answer is (d).*

1. The teacher punished him(a)/and make him write(b)/it fifty times.(c)/No error(d)
2. Do you get(a)/your books from(b)/the corner bookshop?(c)/No error(d)
3. The news of Baba's murder(a)/was received with(b)/shocked and disbelief.(c)/No error(d)
4. He is man(a)/which I know(b)/you can trust.(c)/No error(d)
5. I shall ask him(a)/not to come on Monday(b)/as it is a working day.(c)/No error(d)
6. I have reached(a)/the office before(b)/the rain started.(c)/No error(d)
7. Homer was great(a)/than any other(b)/Greek poet.(c)/No error(d)
8. She was(a)/on his way to the market(b)/when she met me.(c)/No error(d)
9. The sensation is has causing(a)/in the press(b)/has never been equalled.(c)/No error(d)
10. A large(a)/consignment of books(b)/are expected.(c)/No error(d)

Directions *In each of the following questions, a word has been written in four different ways. Only one is correctly spelt. Mark the correct alternative on the answer sheet.*

11. (a) Occured (b) Occurad (c) Ocurred (d) Occurred
12. (a) Rigerous (b) Rigourous (c) Regerous (d) Rigorous
13. (a) Indispensable (b) Indispansible (c) Indespensable (d) Indispenseble
14. (a) Palete (b) Palet (c) Palate (d) Pelate
15. (a) Chancelary (b) Chancellary (c) Chancelery (d) Chancellery
16. The nearest in meaning to CALLOUS is
    (a) liberal (b) ignorant (c) irresponsible (d) insensitive
17. The opposite of Zenith is
    (a) nadir (b) bottom (c) base (d) foot
18. The opposite of 'FRUGAL' is
    (a) thrifty (b) generous (c) lavish (d) economical
19. The nearest in meaning to ENGROSSED is
    (a) absorbed (b) occupied (c) devoted (d) lost
20. The nearest in meaning to REDEMPTION is
    (a) bondage (b) resumption (c) rescue (d) escape

Directions *Find the one word substitution in each of the following questions.*

21. A school boy who cuts classes frequently is a
    (a) defeatist (b) sycophant (c) truant (d) martinet
22. The act of violating the sanctity of the Church is
    (a) blasphemy (b) heresy (c) sacrilege (d) desecration
23. A place where bees are kept is called
    (a) an apiary (b) a mole (c) a hive (d) a sanctuary
24. Nemesis is a symbol of
    (a) low birth (b) retribution (c) giant size (d) treason
25. A book in its original handwritten form is called
    (a) classic (b) script (c) graphic (d) manuscript
26. A vehicle for carrying a dead body is called
    (a) ambulance (b) cart (c) hearse (d) lorry
27. An imaginary name assumed by an author as a disguise is
    (a) pseudonym (b) nickname (c) petname (d) homonym
28. A child born after the death of his/her father is called
    (a) orphan (b) postulant (c) postilion (d) posthumous
29. Animals or birds living in groups
    (a) consolidated (b) gregarious (c) herd (d) sociable
30. Animals that can live both on land and in water are called
    (a) amorphous (b) amphibian (c) frog (d) versatile

Directions *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. The numbers are printed below the passage and against each four words are suggested, one of which fits into the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word and mark your answer on the answer sheet.*

The world economy is in recession; the deepest and the widest …31… the 1930s. There are …32… of …33… in the industrial countries, but most serious economic …34… anticipate that rates of …35… and level of economic activity will remain low. In all that has been written about world …36… the …37… have been overwhelming and narrowly economic. Few have …38… the human consequences in more than a superficial manner. Not a single international study has …39… the recession's …40… on the most vulnerable half of the world's population, i.e. the children.

31.	(a) by	(b) for	(c) in	(d) since
32.	(a) glimmers	(b) risks	(c) studies	(d) tips
33.	(a) development	(b) downfall	(c) recovery	(d) slackness
34.	(a) analysts	(b) findings	(c) journalists	(d) surveys
35.	(a) growth	(b) inflation	(c) interest	(d) progress
36.	(a) development	(b) economy	(c) recession	(d) wars
37.	(a) aims	(b) emphasis	(c) glimpses	(d) suppositions
38.	(a) delved	(b) investigated	(c) propagated	(d) taught
39.	(a) analysed	(b) highlighted	(c) prepared	(d) understood
40.	(a) analysis	(b) impact	(c) overtures	(d) undercurrents

Directions *Below are two passages followed by questions based on each. Read each passage carefully and answer the corresponding questions.*

Passage 1

Everything that men do or think concerns either the satisfaction of the needs they feel or the need to escape from pain. This must be kept in mind when we seek to understand spiritual or intellectual movements and the way in which they develop, for feelings and longings are the motive forces of all human striving and productivity—however nobly these latter may display themselves to us.

What then are the feelings and the needs that have brought mankind to religious thought and to faith in the widest sense? A moment's consideration shows that the most varied emotions stand at the cradle of religious thought and experience.

In primitive people it is, first of all, fear that awakens religious ideas—fear of hunger, of wild animals, of illness and of death. Since the understanding of casual connections is usually limited at this level of existence, the human soul forges a being, more or less like itself, on whose will and activities depend the experiences that it fears. One hopes to win the favour of this being, be deeds and sacrifices, which according to the tradition of the race are supposed to appease the being or to make him well disposed to man. I call this the religion of fear.

This religion is considerably stabilised, though not caused, by the formation of the priestly caste, which claims to mediate between the people and the being they fear, and so attains a position of power. Often a leader or despot will combine the function of the priesthood with its own temporal rule for the sake of greater security; or an alliance may exist between the interests of the political power and the priestly caste.

41. What motivates man's action or thinking?
    (a) To satisfy his needs or to escape pain
    (b) His desire for progress or to rule
    (c) His spiritual urge
    (d) To carry out the dictates of his religious faith
42. What feeling promoted primitive man to create religion?
    (a) love (b) anger (c) fear (d) spiritual revelation
43. "Human soul forges a being" means
    (a) that ghosts and witches are a creation of human mind
    (b) that the concept of God is a creation of human mind
    (c) both (a) and (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b)
44. How did religion become firmly established?
    (a) Through the constant fear of death
    (b) Through the perpetuation of faith in God
    (c) Through the establishment of religious practices
    (d) Through the growth of a priestly class
45. How did priests come to acquire political power?
    (a) By joining hand with the despotic rulers
    (b) By protecting the believers against despotic rulers
    (c) By generating fear of the unknown in the minds of rulers
    (d) By giving religious blessing to political movements

Passage 2

The battle that immediately took place was frightful to behold. Most of the men used sticks of huge size and strange shapes, with which they beat each other's heads. As they wore almost no clothes, and had to bound, leap and run in their terrible hand to hand fights, they looked more like devils than human beings. I felt my heart grow sick at the sight of their bloody battle; and would have liked to have turned away, but something seemed to hold me down and keep my eyes upon the fighting men. I observed that the attacking party was led by a most strange being, who, from his size and strangeness, I thought was a chief. His hair stood out, so that it looked like a large hat. It was of a light yellow colour, which surprised me much, for the man's body was as black as coal and I felt certain that the hair must have been coloured. He was painted from head to toe. With his yellow coloured hair, his huge black frame, his shining eyes and white teeth, he seemed the most terrible monster I ever saw. He was very terrible in the fight and had already killed four men.

46. The narrator found that the battle was
    (a) a rare and pleading event (b) being fought with different kinds of sticks
    (c) being fought atop a hill (d) confined to members of the same group
47. The nude fighters
    (a) looked vulgar and spineless (b) leapt around a fire (c) fought like ferocious devils (d) slowly bled to death
48. The battle was nauseating, but the narrator was
    (a) forced to watch it by the fighters (b) inexplicably glued to the scene
    (c) afraid to move away (d) could not take the risk of being seen
49. The chief could be recognised because
    (a) he was wearing a large hat (b) the colour of his hair was yellow
    (c) he uttered terrible warcries (d) he was big and unfamiliar
50. The chief
    (a) offered to make peace (b) led his men to victory
    (c) fought like a huge animal (d) remained fixed like a pole

Answers

1. (b) 'make' should be replaced with 'made'.
2. (d) The sentence is correct.
3. (c) 'shocked' should be replaced with 'shock'.
4. (b) 'which' should be replaced with 'who'.
5. (d) The sentence is correct.
6. (a) 'have' should be replaced with 'had'.
7. (a) 'great' should be replaced with 'greater'.
8. (b) 'his' should be replaced with 'her'.
9. (a) 'causing' should be replaced with 'caused'.
10. (c) 'are' should be replaced with 'is'.
11. (d) 12. (d) 13. (a) 14. (c) 15. (b)
16. (d) 'Callous' means heartless. Its synonym is 'insensitive'.
17. (a) 'Zenith' means top. Its antonym is 'nadir'.
18. (c) 'Frugal' means economical. Its antonym is 'lavish'.
19. (a) 'Engrossed' means completely involved. Its synonym is 'absorbed'.
20. (c) 'Redemption' means retrieve. Its antonym is 'rescue'.
21. (c) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (b) 25. (d) 26. (c) 27. (a) 28. (d) 29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (d) 32. (a)
33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (a) 36. (b) 37. (d) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (b) 41. (a) 42. (c) 43. (d) 44. (a)
45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (c) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (c)

Test Paper–38

Directions *In each of the questions, a word followed by four alternative words has been given. You have to select the word that is nearly* ***opposite*** *in meaning to the word given in the question.*

1. IMPLICIT
   (a) explicit (b) stated (c) distress (d) express
2. HYPOCRISY
   (a) candour (b) sincerity (c) frankness (d) lewdness

3. RESOLUTE
   (a) strong (b) weak (c) vacillating (d) irresolute
4. TENACIOUS
   (a) complaint (b) praise (c) faint-hearted (d) yielding
5. BLASPHEMY
   (a) wickedness (b) veneration (c) reverence (d) godliness

Directions *For each of the questions choose the word, from the given alternatives, that is nearest in meaning to the word given in the question.*

6. ANNOTATION
   (a) prologue (b) explanatory note (c) translation (d) quip
7. EQUIPOISE
   (a) patience (b) modesty (c) balance (d) representation
8. SALUBRIOUS
   (a) outdoor (b) spacious (c) luxurious (d) healthy
9. LEERY
   (a) suspicious (b) empty (c) suggestive (d) wobbly
10. BYZANTINE
    (a) seductive (b) complex (c) peaceful (d) visionary

Directions *In each of the questions, a sentence is followed by four alternative meanings. Every sentence contains an italicised idiom/phrase. You have to select the alternative word that best expresses the meaning of the italicised idiom/phrase for each of the questions.*

11. Why should you 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. The project looks to be in an *apple pie order*.
    (a) grappling with (b) dirty job (c) perfectly neat and tidy (d) beautifully decorated
15. Unexpectedly, he proved to be a *man of straw*.
    (a) very stubborn (b) weak (c) useful (d) self loving

Directions *In each of the questions, a sentence or a part of a sentence has been given. Select from the given alternatives the alternative word that can substitute the given sentence without changing its meaning.*

16. A child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent.
    (a) step child (b) foster (c) orphan (d) adopted
17. A hater of the institution of marriage.
    (a) mislogist (b) misogamist (c) polygamist (d) misogynist
18. To make evasive or misleading statements.
    (a) provoke (b) prevaricate (c) fanatism (d) reactive
19. The violation of profaning of sacred things.
    (a) reluctant (b) sacrilege (c) demolition (d) sinecure
20. The act or practice of sleep walking.
    (a) narcotic (b) somnambulism (c) bathos (d) fastidious

Directions *In each of the questions, a sentence with one or more blanks has been given. From the given alternatives you are to select the most appropriate alternatives to fill up these blanks most meaningfully.*

21. The sordid tale _____ more than 50 years ago.
    (a) started (b) initiated (c) began (d) took
22. In Delhi, 38 per cent of them were _____ and more than once.
    (a) exposed with (b) exposed to (c) aware of (d) exposed of
23. So _____ is the desire to look good, that the beauty business knows no geographic boundaries.
    (a) established (b) universal (c) ornamental (d) explicit

24. Blessed are the poor in spirit _____ theirs is the kingdom of heaven.
    (a) for (b) as (c) so (d) with
25. Prima _____ there is no case.
    (a) dona (b) facie (c) face (d) facto

Directions *Read the following passages carefully and answer questions given at the end of each passage, based on information given in the passages.*

Passage 1

It is crucial for managers to know the supreme value of their employees. To elicit it, the first thing to ask is, "What would it take to make you to join an organisation?" Let's say the employee answers, "A creative environment." You develop a list of what is important about that by asking, "What else would it take?" Then you would want to know, even if all those existed, what would cause him to leave. Suppose the answer is, "A lack of trust." You would keep on probing from there. "Even if there was a lack of trust, what would make you stay?" Some people might say that they would never stay in an organisation with a lack of trust. If so, that's their ultimate value—the thing they must have to stay at a job. Someone else might say he would stay, even if there was no trust, if he had a chance to rise through the organisation. Keep probing and questioning until you've found the things the person has to have to stay happy, and then you'll know in advance what would make him leave. The value words people use are like superanchors – they have strong emotional associations. To be even effective, be clear: "How would you know when you have that?" "How do you know when you don't have that?" Also, it is critically important to note a person's evidence procedure to determine how your concept of trust differs from his. He may believe there is trust only if he's never questioned in his decisions. He may believe there is a lack of trust if his job responsibility is changed without a clear explanation to him. It is invaluable for a manager to understand these values and be able to anticipate in advance when dealing with people in any given situation.

There are some managers who figure they're being good motivators if they're good on their own terms. They think, I pay this guy good money, so I expect such and such in return. Well, that's true to an extent. But various people value different things. For some, the most important thing is to work with people they care about. When those people start drifting off, the job loses its lustre. Some value a sense of creativity and excitement. Some value other things. If you want to manage well, you need to know an employee's supreme values and how to fulfil them. If you don't provide those, you'll lose him, or at least never have him working at peak performance and enjoying his job.

Does all this take more time and sensitivity? Sure. But if you value the people you work with, it's worth it—for your sake and for theirs. Remember that values have enormous emotional power. If you just manage from your values and assume you're being fair from your point of view, you'll probably spend a lot of time feeling bitter and betrayed. If you can bridge the values gap, you'll feel happier yourself. It's not essential in life to have the same values as someone else. But it is essential to be able to align yourself with other people, to realise what their values are, and to support them and work with them.

Values are the most powerful motivating tool we have. If you want to change a bad habit, the change can be made very rapidly if you will link the successful maintenance of that change with high values. I know of one woman who placed an extremely high value on pride and respect. So what she did was write a note to the five people she respects most in the world, saying that she would never smoke again, that she had more respect for her own personal body and for others, and she quit. There were many times when she said she would have given anything for a cigarette, but her pride would never let her go back. It was a value more important than the feeling of puffing on a cigarette. Today she is a healthy non-smoker. Values, properly used, have the greatest power in changing our behaviour!

26. Which of the following statements is false as per the passage?
    (a) All employees see trust in the same manner
    (b) Different people value different things
    (c) Understanding human values is an important job for a manager
    (d) none of these
27. In this passage, the author has
    (a) treated ultimate values and supreme values differently
    (b) treated ultimate values and supreme values similarly
    (c) not clarified between ultimate values and supreme values
    (d) none of these

28. For a manager to be successful, it is
    (a) essential to have same values as that of his subordinates
    (b) essential to have different values as that of his subordinates
    (c) essential to align his values with those of his subordinates
    (d) none of these
29. The author of the passage has discussed values in the context of a manager's

I. family life	II. official life	III. social life	
(a) I only	(b) II only	(c) III only	(d) all of the above

30. As per the author, values can be successfully used to

I. give up smoking	II. change human behaviour	III. control subordinates	
(a) I only	(b) II only	(c) I and II only	(d) none of these

31. Ultimate value for an employee is a job characteristic
    (a) that will make them stay in the job
    (b) the absence of which will make them leave the job
    (c) that which will motivate him to make the highest contribution
    (d) none of these
32. The author has advocated use of values as a

(a) motivational tool	(b) controlling aid	(c) monitoring tool	(d) none of these

33. Values are directly linked to all of the following except

(a) pride	(b) performance	(c) staying on the job	(d) happiness

34. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) Unlimited Power	(b) Managing by Values	(c) Motivation	(d) Value Power

Passage 2

A silence during a hiring interview may be an important form of communication. The difficulty with silence is that it is often difficult to understand exactly what the client is "saying". In one situation, the client may be thinking and reflecting on the implications of the conversation. In another, a discussion may have released powerful emotions in the client, which are struggling to surface. The client may be at the critical point of experiencing suppressed and painful feelings. Silence can indicate a moment of ambivalence as the client pauses, and tries to decide if he should plunge headlong into a difficult area of work. This is not uncommon when the conversation deals with an area generally considered as taboo in our society. Silence may also be a signal that the worker's preceding response was "off base" in relation to the client's expressed concern. The worker has "missed" the client, and the silence is the client's polite way of saying so. The client may be angry with worker. Frequent silence in an interview may reflect a systematic attempt to express this anger passively.

Since silences have a variety of meanings, the worker's response must vary accordingly. An important aid is the worker's own feelings during the silence. For example, if the silence does represent the emergence of difficult feelings, the worker may have anticipated this reaction from the content of the conversation or from the non-verbal communications sent by the client. Posture, facial expression, body tension – all speak loudly to the observing worker and can trigger empathic responses. The worker may experience the same emergence of feeling as the client. At moments like this, the worker can respond to silence with silence or with non-verbal expressions of support and in some cases, through physical contact such as an arm around a shoulder. All these responses offer some support, to the client while still giving time to experience the feelings.

If the worker senses that the client is thinking about an important point of the discussion or considering a related problem, then to respond with silence allows the client room to think. Silence demonstrates respect for the client's work. However, a problem can be created if the worker extends the silence over a period of time. Silence can be particularly troublesome if the worker does not understand it or if it is used to communicate a negative reaction. In such cases, the client may experience the silence as a battle. What started as one form of communication may quickly change to a situation where the client is saying, "I won't speak unless you speak first." In this battle, both worker and client are always losers. During these kinds of silences the skill described by Schwartz, as reaching inside the silence, is most important.

This skill involves attempts to explore the meaning of the silence. For example, the worker who responds to silence by saying, "You've grown quiet in the last few moments. What are you thinking about?", is encouraging the client to share this thoughts. In another case, the worker could try to articulate what the silence may be saying. For example, the client who hesitates as he describes a particularly different experience might be offered this response: "I can see this is hard for you to talk about." Once again, it is the worker's own feelings that guide attempts to explore or acknowledge the silence. The worker must be open to the fact that the guess may be wrong and must encourage the client to feel free to say so. It is

not unusual for workers to find silence in interviews to be difficult moments. They have been affected by societal norms that create the feeling that silence in a conversation is embarrassing, and may feel that the most helpful thing to do is to fill the gap. When one works with clients in different cultures one is struck by the differences in these societal norms. For example, native Indian clients describe how hard it is to talk to non-Indian workers because they never keep quiet. As one native worker said to me, "The problem with white workers is that they never stop 'nattering'". She went on to point out that Indian culture respected silence as a time to reflect, but non-Indian workers would continue to talk because of their own anxiety, without giving the Indian a chance to think. In some cases, the native Indian might simply be trying to translate the non-Indian worker's English into the Indian language and then trying to translate back to English.

35. As per the passage, which of the following statements is certainly false?
    (a) The role of silence varies with the backgrounds of the client and the worker.
    (b) Silence of the client should always be matched with the silence of the worker.
    (c) Silence of client is an expression of private thinking by the client.
    (d) none of these
36. Silences in conversation are always
    (a) easy (b) different (c) welcome
    (d) breaking the thought process
37. The passage is most likely taken from a
    (a) newspaper report (b) book on counselling (c) speech on silence (d) none of these.
38. The client's silence, as per the passage could be anything but
    (a) anger at the worker (b) suppression and painful feeling
    (c) worker's feeling towards the discussion (d) none of these
39. The author has used the word 'worker' to refer to
    (a) an industrial worker (b) a counselling worker (c) any of the (a) and (b) (d) none of these
40. Silence becomes negative when
    (a) the worker alone observes silence for longer hours (b) the client alone observes silence for longer hours
    (c) both of them observe silence for longer hours (d) none of these
41. Silence, as per the author,
    (a) will always mean same to all clients
    (b) will always mean same to all workers
    (c) will always mean differently in different societal set-ups
    (d) none of these
42. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the passage?
    (a) The Art of Counselling (b) Understanding Silence (c) Silence in Counselling (d) none of these
43. As per the passage, Indian culture
    (a) respects non-Indian workers (b) respects silence in conversation
    (c) does not respect silence in conversation (d) does not encourage non-Indian workers
44. As per the author, silence is a form of
    (a) discussion (b) communication (c) counseling (d) none of these

Passage 3

How do you react to the term 'parapsychology'? Does it fill you with excitement? Or does it give you a sense of vague discomfort when confronted with something that does not have its basis in the faculty of reason? Parapsychology or paranormal is a branch of psychology that deals with phenomenon that are beyond the realm of the five senses. Experiments show that the human mind can operate from another plane, the faculty of intuition. We have all experienced at some time or the other that the gut feeling is invariably correct. There is no rational explanation as to why you feel what you do, but there it is. It would be a rare person who has never felt a sense of foreboding or a sense of relation that was justified later as some information unfolded itself and one could connect the feelings with the fact. It is usually hindsight that tells you that what you experienced was an intuitive flash. Your unconscious mind is constantly giving you messages. You meet a person and you like or dislike him/her for no apparent reason. You hear a telephone ring and you know who is calling. You receive a letter and you know what it contains. All these are instances of intuition in which reason has no role. Some rationalists have tried to explain such instances as coincidences but there is too much evidence to the contrary.

Russia is a pioneer in conducting research in the area of intuition. They have conducted several experiments under laboratory test conditions to understand this faculty. In her prize winning book, *Psychic Discoveries Beyond the Iron*,

Curtain Shroider records an experiment that was conducted on rabbits. A mother rabbit was kept on a boat connected to a monitor, which recorded her respiration, pulse, heartbeat and blood pressure. Her six babies were taken under water in a submarine and killed one by one 20 minute intervals. It was discovered that the mother rabbit showed signs of distress every 20 minutes, corresponding exactly with the killing of the babies.

Several experiments are conducted involving human beings too to prove the validity of intuition. The faculty of intuition is present in all species. In some human beings it is more acute and they can tune in to this faculty more easily. Kit Pedlar in his book, *Mind Over Matter*, says that the mind is capable of going beyond the limitation of time, space and matter.

There are various phenomena that can happen when intuition comes into play. They are precognition, telepathy and clairvoyance and they are all parts of extra sensory perception.

Precognition is knowing future events. Nostradamus, the 16th century French astrologer, predicted events right up to the 21st century. He had foretold in quatrains about the World Wars, the rise and fall of Hitler, the alliance of the superpowers of America and Russia, the killing of Kennedy, the rise of Khomeini, the earthquake of San Francisco etc. More than 70 per cent of his predictions have been proved correct. How could a man in the 16th century predict things four centuries away? He has also made predictions for the coming years. Unfortunately, they are dismal. According to Nostradamus, the last decade of the 20th century will be filled with global disasters and natural calamities. There will be famine, earthquakes and a nuclear holocaust. There will also be a rise in corruption, crime rates, anarchy, racial hatred, divisions and destruction. The only thing that can save mankind is the emergence of a world teacher who will unite the world and direct a movement towards spirituality. We have experienced that a lot of this is true. There is already a shift towards spirituality. In India too there have been various seers who have predicted events much before they actually happened. Our *shastras* abound in such examples.

Telepathy is also very interesting. It means mental communication. People who are sensitive make good receivers or senders of telepathic signals. Hasn't it so happened that you've thought of a person and he/she calls? Or you need something desperately and someone gives it to you as a gift? However, when people are bound by ties of love and blood and are in tune with each other, they experience this much more. Take this example, during the Second World War, the Germans had bombarded a passenger ship. All the passengers and the crew were declared dead. But despite the official declaration, a wife of one of the men on the ship could not accept the verdict that her husband was dead. She felt very strongly that he was alive, in great pain and asking for help. She pursued the matter relentlessly against all odds and discovered that it was possible that there might have been some survivors. The next step was to find out where the ship could have reached. After pinpointing two islands she flew down there to find her husband alive in a native hospital. He was delirious and constantly asking for her. He was in great pain for his leg had been amputated. They were united.

45. As per the author
    (a) there is no difference between telepathy and precognition
    (b) telepathy is common place
    (c) precognition needs extra-ordinary intuition capabilities
    (d) none of these
46. As per the passage,
    (a) some traces of parapsychology are always found in all humans
    (b) parapsychology needs special faculties
    (c) parapsychology can be rationalised
    (d) none of these
47. As per the passage, the faculty of intuition is
    (a) equally developed in all human beings
    (b) equally developed in all living beings
    (c) present in all living beings.
    (d) always futuristic.
48. For telepathy to be successful
    (a) the communicating minds need not be human
    (b) the communicating minds need to be very sensitive
    (c) the communicating minds need to be logical
    (d) none of these
49. Gut feeling is
    (a) always correct (b) invariably correct (c) never correct (d) cannot be said
50. As per the passage, the predictions made by Nostradamus have been found to be correct, except
    (a) those of the 19th century
    (b) those for the 20th century
    (c) those for the last decade of 20th century
    (d) none of these

Answers

1. (a) Implicit means implied but not expressed directly. Its antonym is 'explicit'.
2. (a) Hypocrisy means practice of misrepresenting one's real character, opinions, etc. Its antonym is 'candour'.
3. (c) Resolute means having or showing great determination or firmness. Its antonym is 'vacillating'.
4. (d) Tenacious means retentive. Its antonym is 'yielding'.
5. (b) Blasphemy means the act of talking irrelevantly about reversable objects. Its antonym is 'reneration'.
6. (b) Annotation means note or comments added to a text. Its synonym is 'explanatory note'.
7. (c) Equipoise means equilibrium. Its synonym is 'balance'.
8. (d) Salubrious means conducive or favourable to health. Its synonym is 'healthy'.
9. (a) Leery means wary. Its synonym is 'suspicious'.
10. (b) Byzantine means inflexible or complicated. Its synonym is 'complex'.

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

Test Paper–39

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and then answer these questions based on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

We call a man irrational when he acts in passion—when he cuts off his nose to spite his face. He is irrational because he forgets that by indulging the desire that he happens to feel most strongly about at the moment, he will thwart other desires which, in the long run, are more important to him. If men were rational, they would take a more correct view of their own interest than they do at present; and if all men acted from enlightened self-interest, the world would be a paradise in comparison with what it is now. I do not maintain that there is nothing better than self-interest as a motive to action; but I do maintain that self-interest, like altruism, is better when it is enlightened than when it is unenlightened. In an ordered community it is very rarely to a man's interest to do anything which is very harmful to others. The less rational a man is, more often he will fail to perceive how what injures others would also injure him, because hatred or envy will blind him. Therefore, although I do not pretend that enlightened self-interest is the highest morality, I do maintain that, if it became common, it would make the world an immeasurably better place than it is.

Rationality, in practice, may be defined as the habit of remembering all our relevant desires, and not only the one that happens at the moment to be strongest. Like rationality in opinion, it is a matter of degree. Complete rationality is no doubt an unattainable ideal, but so long as we continue to classify some are men as lunatics it is clear that we think some men more rational than others. I believe that all solid progress in the world consists of an increase in rationality, both practical and theoretical. To preach an altruistic morality appears to me somewhat useless, because it will appeal only to those who already have altruistic desires. But to preach rationality is somewhat different, since rationality helps us to realise our own desires on the whole, whatever they may be, a man is rational in proportion as his intelligence informs and controls his desires. I believe that the control of our acts by our intelligence is ultimately what is of most importance, and that alone will make social life remain possible as science increases the means at our disposal for injuring each other. Education, the press, politics, religion—in a word, all the great forces in the world—are at present on the side of irrationality—they are in the hands of men who flatter *King Demos* in order to lead him astray. The remedy does not lie in anything heroically cataclysmic, but in the efforts of individuals towards a more sane and balanced view of our relations to our neighbours and to the world. It is to intelligence, increasingly side-spread, that we must look for the solution of the ills from which our world is suffering.

1. What is the central idea of the passage?
   (a) The problems of the world can best be solved by rationality and enlightened self interest.
   (b) Altruism and rationality are the main indicators of intelligence.
   (c) Altruism can make this world heaven
   (d) Man is absolutely irrational
2. What is the author's attitude to modern development in science and communications?
   (a) Cynical about their use
   (b) Sceptical about the uses they are put to
   (c) One of cautious acceptance
   (d) One of concern about their harmful potential

3. Rationality, according to the passage, means mainly
   (a) having regard for others
   (b) intelligent control of one's desires
   (c) the ability to cultivate a balanced view of one's surroundings
   (d) power to resist yielding to strong passions
4. The author feels that it is impractical to appeal to altruism because
   (a) not all people are altruistic by nature
   (b) altruism is weaker than rationality
   (c) altruism is more refined than rationality
   (d) none of these
5. 'The King Demos' refers to
   (a) Populace (b) Politician (c) Scientist (d) Despot

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and then answer these questions based on it.*

Over four hundred years after his death, scholars are still marvelling the mysteries of Michelangelo's art. Recently, one mystery that was revealed was that his famous drawing of a pensive Cleopatra included a hidden drawing of a different Cleopatra on the reverse side. This hidden Cleopatra shows a tormented woman, whose eyes stare out at the viewer and whose mouth is open, screaming in horror. The two images, drawn on two sides of the same paper, can be viewed simultaneously. A second mystery concerns Michelangelo's architectural plan for the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome. Did he intend for the dome to look like the model he built between 1558 and 1561? Or did he change his mind after building the model and decide to elevate the dome in the way it is today? Scholars do not agree on the answer. A third mystery about one of the greatest artists who ever lived was why he destroyed hundreds or thousands of his drawings before he died. Did he feel they were unimportant? Did he want posterity to see only his finished products?

6. It can be inferred from the passage that the most unusual aspect of the Cleopatra drawing is that
   (a) the figure is tormented (b) her figure is screaming (c) one drawing is hidden
   (d) one drawing is backward
7. The word 'pensive' (underlined) can best be substituted by the word
   (a) angry (b) happy (c) anxious (d) thoughtful
8. The dome of St Peter's Basilica
   (a) bears no relation to the one in the model
   (b) was destroyed after the model was built
   (c) is raised more than the one in the model
   (d) follows the plan of the model
9. According to the passage, Michelangelo is
   (a) a private person
   (b) one of the greatest artists in the world
   (c) the most famous architect in Rome
   (d) screaming in horror
10. Why did Michelangelo destroy so many drawings before he died?
    (a) Nobody knows (b) They were unimportant (c) They were only drafts
    (d) He had changed the drawings

Directions *In these questions, choose a word, from the alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d), that is* ***similar*** *in meaning to the word given in CAPITAL letters*.

11. GIST
    (a) contribution (b) substance (c) prestige (d) accessory
12. SOLICITOUS
    (a) nonchalant (b) firm (c) reverential (d) worried
13. HOMELY
    (a) refined (b) plain (c) reliable (d) amiable
14. LOQUACIOUS
    (a) verbose (b) taciturn (c) rational (d) alluring
15. PACIFY
    (a) placate (b) rouse (c) harass (d) rejoice

Directions *In these questions, choose a word from the alternatives (a), (b), (c) and (d), that is opposite in meaning to the word given in capital letters.*

16. PERTINENT
    (a) appropriate (b) pleasant (c) extraneous (d) paltry
17. SLOPPY
    (a) meticulous (b) inappropriate (c) robust (d) gullible

18. WANTON
(a) sportive (b) ardent (c) fragile (d) discreet
19. FINESSE
(a) atrocity (b) weakness (c) tact (d) clumsiness
20. IGNITE
(a) kindle (b) attach (c) extinguish (d) split

Directions *In each of these questions, a related pair of words is followed by four pairs of words (a), (b), (c) and (d). Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the given pair.*

21. DRILL : BORE : :
(a) Painter : brush (b) Sieve : sift (c) Helmet : head (d) Mason : wall
22. DOE : STAG : :
(a) Horse : colt (b) Dog : kennel (c) Duck : drake (d) Sheep : flock
23. PHILATELIST : STAMPS : :
(a) Carpenter : saw (b) Runner : sneakers (c) Numismatist : coins (d) Astrologer : predictions
24. UMPIRE : GAME : :
(a) Chef : banquet (b) Legislator : election (c) Moderator : debate (d) Prodigy : wonder
25. NUCLEUS : CELL : :
(a) Rind : melon (b) Web : spider (c) Stalk : corn (d) Yolk : egg

Directions *Each of the sentences in these questions has a blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath each sentence, four choices of words or phrases, (a), (b), (c) and (d), are given. Choose the one that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

26. Criticism that tears down without suggesting areas of improvement is not ..... and should be avoided if possible.
(a) constructive (b) mandatory (c) pertinent (d) sagacious
27. Many educators believe that bilingual education has proved to have definite ..... education in any one tongue.
(a) correlations with (b) limitations on (c) advantages over (d) connotations for
28. Ballet dancers, ... actors, must spend many hours a day practising before a performance.
(a) like (b) the like (c) the same (d) same as
29. The weather in the far north is not ..... it is down south.
(a) like humid as (b) as humid as (c) humid as (d) so humid that
30. Language, culture and personality may be considered independently of each other in thought, but they are ..... in fact.
(a) equivocal (b) pervasive (c) inseparable (d) autonomous

Directions *In these questions, each sentence has four underlined portions, marked A, B, C, and D. Choose that portion that must be changed so that the sentence becomes correct.*

31. River water pollution (A)/is often indicate(B)/by(C)/algae distribution.(D)
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
32. The ways of communication (A)/has(B)/changed dramatically(C)/since(D)/the last century.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
33. Which(A)/determines a(B)/good meal varies (C)/from country to(D)/country.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
34. Gandhiji lived a noble life of fasting(A)/and poverty(B)/in order to work for peaceful(C)/and independence.(D)
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
35. The first year of child's life is(A)/characterised(B)/in(C)/rapid physical(D)/growth.
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D

Directions *In each of these questions, an idiomatic expression is given. Choose the correct choice that expresses the meaning of the given expression from the four options (a), (b), (c) and (d).*

36. To smell a rat
(a) Signs of plague epidemic (b) Bad smell (c) Suspect foul dealings (d) To be in a bad mood
37. To be above board
(a) To have a good height (b) To be honest in any deal (c) To have no debts (d) To be able to swim

38. To have the gift of the gab
    (a) A talent for speaking (b) To do exactly the right thing (c) To be cheerful (d) To get lots of gifts
39. To fall flat
    (a) Retreat (b) Met accidently
    (c) Quarrel (d) To be met with a cold reception
40. Right-hand man
    (a) An honest person (b) Most efficient assistant
    (c) One who cannot use his left hand (d) A foolish person

Answers

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a) 11. (b) 12. (d)
13. (b) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (c) 17. (a) 18. (d) 19. (d) 20. (c) 21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (c) 24. (c)
25. (d) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (b) Part 'B' should be 'indicated'. 32. (b) Part 'B' should be 'have'
33. (a) Part 'A' should be 'what' 34. (c) Part 'C' should be 'peace'
35. (c) Part 'C' should be 'by' 36. (c) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (d) 40. (b)

Test Paper–40

Directions *Each passage in this test paper is followed by questions based on its contents. Read the passage carefully and then answer the questions given below by choosing the best answer to each question. Answer the questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passages.*

Passage 1

Academics, activists and the average person-on-the-street seem to have joined together in an outcry against the role given to women in panchayats. Their participation is increasingly being described as rule by 'proxy'. According to the dictionary, this means one person authorising another to act on his/her behalf. The term bears insinuations of total passivity on the part of women representatives. Needless to say this is a sweeping statement about the women who have become elected representatives under the 73rd Amendment and various State Acts. The number of those serving as members and chairpersons of rural councils at various levels is about one million.

Both in the media and elsewhere there is a backlash against women's participation as elected representatives in the panchayat system. The allegation of 'proxy' rule follows from the perception that it is the men who are ruling through their wives who are mere mouthpieces. It is true that women do get advice and help from their husbands. But does this in itself constitute 'proxy' rule? What about the kitchen cabinets of powerful politicians? What about the close kinship and other networks that leaders here and abroad draw upon for support? Even men politicians function in the context of patrilineal systems where the heads of households and clans exercise significant authority over members. Party policies are another example of their responses as representatives being influenced by others. Why is it that no one calls them 'proxy' representatives on these grounds?

Another means of disparaging newly elected women representatives is through mischievous allegations regarding sexual conduct. As we conduct our inter-state study of women and the panchayat system for the Ministry of Rural Development, we are confronted, case after case with insinuations of women representatives being of loose character. It is alleged, but rarely with evidence, that they have an improper "relationships" with some local official or a friend. It is remarkable here that male political representatives can have multiple wives, keep mistresses and get away with it. But if women elected to some position happens to be articulate and socially mobile and goes about alone, her morality becomes instantly (even deliberately) suspect. On the other hand, if she behaves more acceptably by having her husband accompany her, he is seen as the *pati*-member or *pati-pradhan* who has the real power. Clearly, women are caught in a double bind, between the opposition to their independence and the opposite charge of subservience.

None of the many critics seem to notice that it might be the women representative who is actually helping her husband—that he might be receiving support and benefit because of her political activity. Further, we have evidence of minor but significant shifts in the sexual division of labour, and also of the enhancement of family prestige through the involvement of women. These are near invisible yet, but their eventual effect on patriarchal society will be drastic.

1. The central point of information given in paragraph 1 is that women's participation in panchayats
   (a) has reached impressively high levels
   (b) shows that 'proxy' rule can be implemented successfully in India
   (c) is being widely criticised today
   (d) carries insinuations of total passivity on the part of the electorate
   (e) has led to an outcry against diluting the provisions of the 73rd Amendment
2. Describing women's role in governance as 'rule by proxy' amounts to saying that
   (a) rural elections are rigged
   (b) rural voters are still being manipulated through vote banks
   (c) the male dominated style of politics is being replaced by the women's style
   (d) husbands rather than the women representatives have the real power
   (e) women being wives and mothers are better representatives of the people than full time male politicians
3. In paragraph 2, the writer discusses the idea of proxy governance and points out that
   (a) all elected representatives function as proxies for the people they represent and whose influence they value
   (b) the influence of party policies, pressures from clan or caste groups which operate on individuals in real politics is no different from that of husbands on women representatives
   (c) it is unfair to call the effective functioning of a group of women representatives a kitchen cabinet since men in politics also form pressure groups and cliques
   (d) the dictionary meaning of 'proxy' does not cover the wide range of indirect controls that actually exists in practical politics
   (e) most political parties support women's participation in panchayats but they give the highest priority to party policies and discipline
4. In paragraph 3 the main item of information presented is that
   (a) women in rural politics are widely accused of sexual misconduct
   (b) the breakdown of traditional values has led to immorality among both men and women
   (c) the negative side of women entering politics is that men can be accused of having multiple wives or mistresses
   (d) articulate and socially mobile urban women are still suspect in rural contexts
   (e) in a majority of cases women representatives have to be accompanied by their husbands when they leave their neighbourhood for political work
5. The position of the writers regarding the popular attitude towards women in rural politics is
   (a) sympathetic (b) critical (c) a balanced consensus position
   (d) based on a technical interpretation of the legislation
   (e) based on the narrow dictionary meaning of 'proxy'
6. The writers feel that the role to be played by elected women representatives is such that
   (a) most positions are being cornered by urbanised and socially mobile women
   (b) intra-family tensions are more or less unavoidable
   (c) those who can manipulate the proxy system can get away with immorality
   (d) a certain degree of independence and articulateness is needed to do the job well
   (e) instant and deliberate action against those who are suspected of immorality is needed, though difficult to implement
7. What observers of women in rural politics do not pay sufficient attention to in the position of men is
   (a) the extent to which male relatives support women socially
   (b) the increasing rate of trickling down of development funds to intended recipients
   (c) the need for more vigilant participation by women to prevent a few from misusing their position to favour their husbands
   (d) the implications for social structure in the subtle changes in the sexual division of labour
   (e) the possibility that husbands in many cases are actually benefiting from the involvement of their wives.
8. The double bind referred to in paragraph 3 arises from the
   (a) need for women to balance the time and energy needed for public and private life
   (b) the conflict between the family role and political role when husband and wife are both elected members
   (c) criticism that is directed against their independence and against their acting conventionally
   (d) the idealistic desire to be honest and the pressure to join the existing web of corruption in politics
   (e) the need to encourage women to participate in politics set against the importance of keeping out persons with low morals
9. Women's political activity leads to changes in the division of labour, in family prestige etc. These effects
   (a) are only subtle and short term negative features that will disappear soon
   (b) though small are deep rooted and will have a significant impact on society
   (c) are still only subtle tendencies that might not progress for a very long time
   (d) are very likely to lead to another round of backlash to protect the position of women
   (e) show that the 73rd Amendment will become truly effective only after a long struggle by women

10. The word **outcry**, in the context of the passage, means
    (a) victimisation (b) neutralisation (c) opposition (d) publicity (e) scrutiny
11. The word **insinuation** in the passage means
    (a) implication (b) logical conclusion (c) pre-condition (d) likely-consequence (e) severe criticism
12. The word opposite in meaning to the word **subservience** in the passage is
    (a) aggression (b) dependence (c) submission (d) temerity (e) none of these

Passage 2

A major feature of the global food security scenario is that **marked** imbalances exist across regions. For instance, in 1985-86 there was a global surplus in cereal production of 92 million metric tonnes. Developed nations had a surplus of 182 million tonnes, while the developing countries and the socialist block had a deficit of 90 million tonnes. The estimated incidence of chronic malnutrition for 1985 was anywhere between 500 and 720 million people. This figure excludes China, for want of data. South Asia with about two-thirds of the undernourished and sub-Saharan Africa with one-fifth, account for nearly 80 per cent of the world's total. This highly skewed profile of food insecurity across the major regions of the world shows little change over recent years. Any worthwhile contemporary discussion on food security must therefore have as its major focus the situation in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.

Alongside the regional differences in levels of food insecurity, within the **vulnerable** regions the causes of this condition also vary considerably. In certain countries, of which India is an example, the poor are largely net buyers of food. What is needed in this context are steps to increase domestic supplies and stabilise prices at reasonable levels. Policies are needed to promote food production to serve the public distribution system. On the other hand, in countries like Bangladesh, the majority of the poor are in fact net sellers of food. Security for them can be achieved by raising the prices of foodgrains and expanding markets mainly through increased exports. An improved marketing system is relevant here. Another source of problems regarding food security lies in structural factors like lack of infrastructure for transporting foodgrains and their storage. The transport problem is acute in landlocked countries like Chad, Mali, Niger and Zimbabwe. This has led to considerable damage and wastage, and this includes imported foodgrains.

The problem of food insecurity over the globe has a distributing long-term aspect, namely the growing import needs of the developing countries. In over just six years following 1972, their imports rose from around 50 to over 70 million tonnes. There is also evidence that the annual growth rates for food production are negative for most low income countries. Given that foodgrain prices are likely to increase following the Uruguay Round (UR) of GATT. This growing dependence on non-domestic sources points only to a worsening situation. A short-term aspect of food insecurity lies in inter-year fluctuations in the availability of food supplies. Many factors operate together. A fall in production cannot be **offset** readily by imports because of foreign exchange restrictions, and a reduction in food exports is disallowed by existing contracts. The option of curtailing non-food imports, while logically sound, is problematic because these imports usually cover items needed for **sustaining** ongoing development. Thus, there is a trade-off between current food security and growth. Food aid becomes an important mechanism under these circumstances. Indeed, figures show increased food aid over the decade after 1978. A limitation of this mechanism is that aid made available by donors generally does not respond to the specific needs of the individual countries targeted.

13. The writer cites the large cereal surplus in developed countries in order to
    (a) illustrate the extent of exploration in the present world order
    (b) show how efficient modern agricultural practices can be
    (c) show that there will be a world level surplus even after meeting the deficits of poorer countries
    (d) highlight the marked imbalances across regions of the world in food security
    (e) argue that this quantum is actually small compared with the massive figures for malnutrition
14. The important observation made in relation to South Asia and South Africa is that
    (a) these regions have the highest levels of individual malnutrition and child mortality
    (b) a direct comparison between these regions and China would not be valid without more data
    (c) an effective solution to global food insecurity must be linked to their needs
    (d) they must be given priority assistance to reduce their dependence on costly food imports
    (e) their position on the 'map' of malnutrition across major regions remain unusually stable
15. The significant difference between the group of countries represented by India and Bangladesh lies in
    (a) the urban-rural population ratio
    (b) the level of dependence on imports for maintaining buffer stocks

(c) the vulnerability of the rural population to the effects of high food prices
(d) the importance of the functions of trading communities and castes to the rural economy
(e) the proportion of small and marginal farmers who produce some surplus food

16. Chad and Mali are examples of countries where
(a) transportation facilities can be maintained only with heavy technical and financial outlays
(b) lack of infrastructure leads to a deadlock in the food distribution system
(c) inadequate transport and storage facilities lead to wastage of food supplies
(d) the costs of transport and storage effectively neutralise the value of the significant food aid
(e) infrastructure deficiencies rather than low domestic production is at the base of food insecurity

17. The long term dimension of the food insecurity problem of the poor countries is
(a) the tendency to rely on cheap imports and aid rather than invest in infrastructure
(b) the likely increase in grain prices following the UR of GATT
(c) the negative growth rate for food supplies that shows signs of stabilising
(d) the need to maintain exports at high levels even when earnings are falling
(e) the increasing dependence on food imports of many developing countries

18. Conditions such as foreign exchange constraints, limited buffer stocks, fixed grain export levels are factors contributing to
(a) short term fluctuations in food supply
(b) a reduction in the level of subsidy for food given through ration outlets
(c) fluctuations in the quantum of food given through ration outlets
(d) negative trends in the level of investment for the ongoing development of production capacity
(e) the diversification of safeguards against long-term fluctuations in food supply

19. The option of reducing non-food imports when short-term food shortages arise is often not practical because
(a) there is a trade-off between food security and growth of GNP
(b) the conventional methods of containing insecurity are too expensive
(c) such imports are necessary to sustain ongoing development efforts
(d) curtailing imports arbitrarily goes against the UR agreements
(e) dumping of surplus supply by the exporting nations so affected can cause even more difficulties

20. Short-term reduction in food security linked to shortfalls in production
(a) are the result of the unregulated play of market forces
(b) often are also the basic cause of long term insecurity
(c) indicate the need for mechanisms to control aid flow across UR linked boundaries
(d) represent a context in which food aid can play a significant role
(e) leads to food aid being used to manipulate the policies of weak countries

21. While food aid has increased over the 1980s,
(a) it remains a mechanism that can be misused by wealthy nations
(b) it has not been effective in controlling price rise after the UR
(c) it is not usually sensitive to the specific needs of the countries being targeted
(d) its potentially key role in mediating between food security and growth has yet to be activated
(e) under certain circumstances it cannot sustain ongoing development

22. The word **marked** in the context of the passage means
(a) clear (b) important (c) precise (d) extra (e) confusing

23. The word **vulnerable** in the context of the passage means
(a) poor (b) small (c) neglected (d) unusual (e) weak

24. The word **offset** in the context of the passage means
(a) distant (b) uncontrolled (c) compensate for (d) exchange for (e) be governed by

25. The word **sustain** in the context of the passage means
(a) parallel (b) confirm (c) elaborate (d) support (e) guarantee

Directions *In each of these questions some part of the sentence or the whole sentence is underlined. Five choices, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, rephrasing the underlined part follow each sentence. If the original part itself seems better than the alternatives and 'no change' is desired, choose answer "a" and if not, choose one of the others.*

For each sentence, consider the requirement of standard written English. Your choice should be correct and effective, not awkward or ambiguous. If a choice changes the meaning of the original sentence, do not select it.

26. If the present trend continues, the cost of a good personal computer system even can be as low as Rs 15,000 soon.
    (a) no change
    (b) even soon can be as low as Rs 15,000
    (c) can soon be as low as Rs 15,000
    (d) as low as even Rs 15,000 soon can be
    (e) as low can soon be even Rs 15,000
27. As the message of the freedom struggle could not be spread over the government controlled radio, it effectively was carried to the masses by the press.
    (a) no change
    (b) it was effectively carried to the masses by the press
    (c) by the effective press it was carried to the masses
    (d) it was carried to the effective masses by the press
    (e) to the effective masses it was carried by the press
28. From a study of university enrolment figures over the past decade, evidence is that women are increasingly opting for professional courses.
    (a) no change
    (b) the increasingly opting for professional courses by women is in evidence
    (c) evidently it is increasing the enrollment of women in professional courses
    (d) it is evident that women are increasingly opting for provisional courses
    (e) women are increasingly opting for professional courses, that is evident
29. The new draft legislation seeks to ensure that some of the profits from the commercialization of biodiversity goes to the knowhow actually possessed by local communities.
    (a) no change
    (b) goes to the actual communities who posses the local knowhow
    (c) actually goes to the communities that possess the knowhow locally
    (d) to the local communities that possess the knowhow actually
    (e) goes to the local communities that actually possess the knowhow
30. The rapid fall in birthrate achieved by China over the 1980s is placing a retiring strain on many old workers who must retire now from the workforce.
    (a) no change
    (b) places a strain on the old workers, as they retire from the workforce
    (c) is placing a strain on the workforce now as many old workers retire
    (d) is placing many old workers on a strain as they must retire from the workforce
    (e) is placing many old workers who must retire as a strain on the workforce
31. A recently carried out meta-analysis of two decades of published research does not suggest that there should be an association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments.
    (a) no change
    (b) suggests that there is no association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments
    (c) suggests for no association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments
    (d) any association between coffee drinking and coronary ailments is not suggested
    (e) shows that coffee drinking should not be suggested to have an association with coronary ailments
32. In relation to the forthcoming parliamentary election the EC clarified that as no legislation had been formulated, there was no question of raising the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates.
    (a) no change
    (b) raising the ceiling on official election expenses of candidates could not be questioned
    (c) no question had been raised regarding the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates
    (d) the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates should be raised, there is no question
    (e) there was no need to question the official ceiling on election expenses of candidates

Directions *Select one sentence to complete the given statement in the form of a small paragraph. For each item you are given the frame of a 3-sentence paragraph. The middle sentence has been removed. Three possible fillers (A, B, C) are provided for this gap (...). Any one of them OR more than one OR none of them might fit. The completed statement must be a compact and well organised presentation of the idea indicated by the first and third sentences. Select the appropriate answer option from (1) to (5) and indicate it.*

33. Most people have certain prejudices against certain types or styles of writing. (…) But these are common and meaningful modes of communication that we need to study and understand.
    A. For example, popular science and children's fiction are considered unintellectual.
    B. Some of us would regard 'Sunday magazine' journalism and advertising as cheap and even improper.
    C. Great essayists have always been a source of inspiration to young writers.

The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or B (e) B or C

34. Teachers and professionals imparting technical training use speech, writing and diagrams in various combinations. (…) Responding to this, the Technical Education Council has recommended a course on "communication theory" as common core item.
A. Yet technical students receive no instruction in the theory and use of information structures in communication.
B. Soon interactive video will be a common feature of technical education.
C. Steadily falling costs have brought sophisticated information technology to the door of the typical classroom.
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or B (e) B or C

35. I am pleased that you have published my article 'Managing Publicity'. (…) As I have used company materials, this omission has caused me some embarrassment.
A. However, you have failed to indicate my company affiliation along with my name.
B. The editor has done a good job of shortening my rather long original text.
C. But there is no reference to my position as HRD head at AA Consultants.
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or B (e) A or C

36. New telecom companies take a radical approach to product development (...) They think instead of what consumers want and then develop the required technology.
A. They invest very heavily in state-of-the-art technology.
B. They do not rely primarily on simulated studies product acceptability.
C. They do not invent a product with old technology and ask marketing to sell it.
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or B (e) none of the above

37. Herbal medicines worth Rs 900 crore are produced annually in India. (...) Even the office of the Drugs Controller of India acts only in response to specific complaints.
A. However, the investment in R&D across the industry is low.
B. The present rules for ensuring quality are reasonably comprehensive and effective.
C. The competition to corner the market has however led to some questionable practices that are to the consumer's disadvantage.
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or B (e) none of the above

38. Cuban Vice-President Carlos keeps reminding us that Cuba is not China. (...) Both, the indecisiveness of the regime and the hostility of the US are hindrances.
A. Economic reforms are implemented at a much slower pace in Cuba.
B. Sugar and tourism are the main earners of Cuba's foreign exchange.
C. Cuba's moves towards liberalisation has been minimal and cautious.
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or C (e) B or C

39. We agree that our articles pointed out the level of local support for the law and order forces trying to capture Veerappan. (...) There is no doubt that the man is a criminal and should be treated as one.
A. However, we did not blame the two state governments for this.
B. But nowhere did we condone the man's actions.
C. The real issue is the need to revamp the entire policy regarding sandalwood.
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or C (e) B or C

40. A bill now before the US Congress poses a threat to Indian software specialists. (...) These fees from employers are to be used for training programmes for US nationals in key areas.
A. Any agency hiring foreign workers will have to pay a special fee
B. Workers with special skills will be charged an employment permit fee
C. The licensing fees payable to the software subcontractors will be raised
The blank can be filled by
(a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or C (e) none of the above

41. The fight to preserve the environment calls for good science (...). There is no point in environmental science reports that get locked away in secret government files.
    A. Strong financial support from the government is essential
    B. The voluntary sector too should take bold initiatives
    C. This implies a culture of openness and transparency, not just funding
    The blank can be filled by
    (a) only A (b) only B (c) only C (d) A or C (e) none of the above

Directions *Selecting <u>two</u> sentences to complete a short paragraph. For each question you are given a frame of a 4-sentence paragraph. The two midddle sentences (S-2) (S-3) have been removed. Three sentences (P, Q, R), from which the two appropriate sentences for reconstructing the paragraph can be chosen, are provided. You have to decide which two sentences—and in what order—will complete the paragraph.*

42. Till date child care has been treated as a welfare subject and left on the back seat.
    (S2) (S3)
    Women who need help have no choice but to fall back on them.
    P. Custodial child care must meet both their survival and development needs.
    Q. In certain locations, the private sector has arranged for cheap and unlicensed child care.
    R. Leftover funds, after allocation to high profile areas like defence and industry, are given for human development.
    The positions (S2) (S3) could be taken by
    (a) P, R (b) Q, R (c) R, Q (d) R, P (e) Q, P
43. Much is being made of the US decision to declare ZZ to be a terrorist organisation.
    (S2) (S3)
    Such an assessment is not well founded as ZZ is a relatively minor outfit.
    P. India's longstanding complain about foreign funded terrorism is being vindicated in world circles at last.
    Q. Indian diplomats and the media generally take it as a vindication of New Delhi's stand.
    R. They feel it will choke the flow of funds to terrorist groups in Kashmir.
    The positions (S2) (S3) could be taken by
    (a) P, R (b) Q, R (c) R, Q (d) R, P (e) Q, P
44. Mumbai's much publicised scheme for slum rehabilitation seems to be running out of steam.
    (S2) (S3)
    Despite the government's bold proclamations and assurances, it is clear that there are enormous hurdles to be overcome
    P. While the projected target of 2 lakh units a year was rather fanciful, this figure is truly dismal
    Q. The figures released to the media by various private builders are contradictory
    R. The current year's additions of new tenements will be a meagre 400
    The positions (S2) (S3) could be taken by
    (a) P, R (b) Q, R (c) R, Q (d) R, P (e) Q, P
45. The building industry in Mumbai is reeling under the impact of a 20-30 per cent slide in land value.
    (S2) (S3)
    In this situation, private builders are most reluctant to invest in major schemes.
    P. In any case, the depression will continue for 2 or 3 years.
    Q. This is expected by some observers to go even further.
    R. This is a grand opportunity for speculators willing to take huge risks.
    The positions (S2) (S3) could be taken by
    (a) P, R (b) Q, R (c) R, Q (d) R, P (e) Q, P
46. The open war between the two partners in Maruti Udyog has wider ramifications.
    (S2) (S3)
    Very few Indian firms are going it alone now, like Nirma.
    P. The middle class, though overestimated, is still very large.
    Q. After liberalization, joint ventures have become the rule.
    R. Joint ventures that can control the negative impact of direct entry by multinationals are important for India's future growth.
    The positions (S2) (S3) could be taken by
    (a) P, Q (b) Q, R (c) R, Q (d) R, P (e) Q, P

Answers

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

Test Paper–41

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions.*

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 of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation.

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 attitudes 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, her ignorance and her lack of status and recognition of social and legal rights, of economic parity of independence.

One essential factor has been overlooked or ignored. The forgotten factor is 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 reach school age.

We can enhance development by improving women power, by giving women the opportunity to develop themselves. Statistics show that the average family size increase is in inverse ratio to the mother's years of education. It 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 seems established 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 operates 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.

1. 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
2. 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 of natural wealth can ensure successful development and modernisation
3. 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

4. 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
5. 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-rate citizens.

Directions *Formulate correct sentences by selecting the most appropriate option.*

6. If I were you, I _____ be careful with my words.
   (a) will (b) would (c) shall (d) should
7. Of the two assistants we employed last month, I find Raman _____ hard working.
   (a) most (b) more (c) least (d) only
8. She is so fastidious that _____ of the three houses were to her liking.
   (a) neither (b) either (c) none (d) no one
9. _____ a very long time this city has been prosperous.
   (a) Since (b) For (c) From (d) Till
10. The mother of the dead child was overwhelmed _____ grief.
    (a) by (b) with (c) from (d) for

Directions *Match the words on the left with their antonyms from the four alternatives, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d), to fill in the blanks.*

11. Termagant _____ [charming (a), turbulent (b), brawling (c), shrewish (d)]
12. Transient _____ [transitory (a), fleeting (b), permanent (c), momentary (d)]
13. Regression _____ [reverse (a), relapse (b), regenerate (c), retreat (d)]
14. Vengeful _____ [forgiving (a), revenge (b), vindicative (c), vicious (d)]
15. Tirade _____ [censure (a), declamation (b), discredit (c), eulogy (d)]

Directions *From the alternatives (a), (b), (c) an (d), select the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.*

16. They are carrying out a <u>charade</u> of negotiations with the government.
    (a) series (b) charter (c) absurd pretence (d) spate
17. The individual's freedom is <u>circumscribed</u> by his responsibility to others.
    (a) limited (b) entangled (c) destroyed (d) eroded
18. Indians are likely to be <u>parochial</u>.
    (a) generous (b) narrow-minded (c) brave (d) hort-sighted
19. I was <u>discomfited</u> to find the boss in the disco.
    (a) irritated (b) uncomfortable (c) embarrassed (d) displeased
20. He spent most of his years <u>debunking</u> politicians.
    (a) exposing (b) cheating (c) threatening (d) pacifying

Directions *Choose the sentence that most effectively conveys the idea.*

21. (a) The Committee of a few diehards, welcomed the reforms with the exception
    (b) Of a few diehards, the committee welcomed the reforms with the exception
    (c) With the exception of a few diehards, the committee welcomed the reforms
    (d) none of these
22. (a) He was cheated that he discovered to chagrin, his great.
    (b) To his great chagrin, he discovered he was cheated.
    (c) He discovered to chagrin his great he was cheated.
    (d) none of these

23. (a) The air filled the cloying scent of flowers. (b) Filled the air the scent of cloying flowers.
(c) The cloying scent of flowers filled the air. (d) none of these
24. (a) I commiserated over the recent news with him. (b) I commiserated with him over the recent news.
(c) The recent news over I commiserated with him. (d) none of these
25. (a) Are dreams to come of portents things? (b) To come of portents things are dreams?
(c) Are dreams portents of things to come? (d) none of these

Directions *Three pairs express a relationship similar to that expressed in the capitalised pair. Select the pair that is not related in this way***.**

26. EDITOR : NEWSPAPER
(a) Lecturer : University (b) Teacher : School (c) Nurse : Hospital (d) Architect : Design
27. HORSE : STABLE
(a) Hen : Coop (b) Monk : Hermit (c) Fish : Pond (d) Dog : Kennel
28. AEROPLANE : DRONE
(a) Birds : Chirp (b) Paper : Crinkle (c) Silk : Rustle (d) Elephant : Tusk
29. OPENING : INAUGURATION
(a) Memory : Commemoration (b) Display : Exhibition (c) Admission : Initiation (d) Solemn : Vestments
30. AMPLIFY : ARGUMENT
(a) Redouble : Efforts (b) Exacerbate : Sales (c) Maximize : Profits (d) Enhance : Power

Answers

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

Test Paper–42

Directions *In the following questions, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases marked I, II, III and IV. Choose the one word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.*

1. Species like(I)/snakes, lizards, coyotes and squirrels seems(II)/to exist quite happily(III)/in the (IV)/desert.
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
2. Cholesterol help(I)/the body by making(II)/hormones and building cell walls, but too much(III)/cholesterol can cause(IV)/heart problems.
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
3. Many(I)/people say that Kerala is a State(II)/of geographic remarkable(III)/diversity(IV).
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
4. Certain(I)/pollens are more likely(II)/to cause an allergic(III)/reaction than another(IV).
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
5. The child was so spoiled(I)/by her parents(II)/that she pouted and sullen(III)/when she did not receive all of their attention(IV).
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
6. Your dilatory(I)/tactics may compels(II)/me to cancel the contract(III)/as the job must be finished on time(IV).
(a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV

Directions *In the following questions, choose the word that is almost similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

7. QUACK
(a) pyromaniac (b) charlatan (c) dilemma (d) victim
8. VISAGE
(a) appearance (b) doubt (c) hermitage (d) armour
9. MASTICATE
(a) swallow (b) organise (c) meander (d) chew
10. MAWKISH
(a) certain (b) devious (c) sentimental (d) carefree

11. MILITANT
(a) dramatic (b) religious (c) combative (d) quaint
12. OSTENSIBLE
(a) apparent (b) elaborate (c) traditional (d) showy

Directions *In the following questions, a word is given in capital letters. Choose the word that is almost opposite in meaning to it.*

13. OMNISCIENT
(a) ignorant (b) isolated (c) trivial (d) weak
14. PARANOIA
(a) fracture (b) sanity (c) quantity (d) statement
15. PERMEABLE
(a) perishable (b) impenetrable (c) porous (d) everlasting
16. SQUANDER
(a) fortify (b) forfeit (c) depart (d) preserve
17. NOTORIOUS
(a) invincible (b) clever (c) successful (d) renowned
18. GIGANTIC
(a) elegant (b) lilliputian (c) barren (d) destructive

Directions *In the following questions, a related pair of words is followed by four pairs of words. Choose the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.*

19. Musician : Conservatory ::
(a) Lawyer : Litigation (b) Carpenter : Saw (c) Miner : Quarry (d) King : Coronation
20. Braggart : Boast ::
(a) Trickster : Risk (b) Stickler : Insist (c) Mumbler : Enunciate (d) Haggler : Concede
21. Reverie : Dreamy ::
(a) Acquaintanceship : Brief (b) Tryst : Clandestine (c) Journey : Leisurely (d) Expectation : Hopeless
22. Sadist : Pain ::
(a) Alcohol : Dipsomaniac (b) Injury : Bandage (c) Teacher : Pupil (d) Killer : Death
23. Flow : Ebb ::
(a) River : Flow (b) Tide : Sea (c) Wax : Wave (d) Edge : Cliff
24. Metaphor : Figurative ::
(a) Epic : History (b) Fable : Contemporary (c) Irony : Dramatic (d) Precept : Instructive

Directions *In the following questions, select the words that best fill the blanks.*

25. Sheila could endure the _____ of society, but her family's aloofness was of greater concern.
(a) solecism (b) ostracism (c) bonhomie (d) solarism
26. The law imposing penalties for frivolous suits should dampen the _____ instincts of opportunists.
(a) litigious (b) vacuous (c) puerile (d) ambivalent
27. Many people in a democracy fail to exercise their hard-won _____.
(a) suffrage (b) subsistence (c) anarchy (d) jurisprudence
28. Since she believed him to be both candid and trustworthy, she refused to consider the possibility that his statement had been _____.
(a) irrelevant (b) mistaken (c) insincere (d) critical
29. This paper intends to fearlessly _____ all forms of corruption and falsehood in public life.
(a) expose (b) present (c) uncover (d) influence
30. The world is _____ a serious energy problem.
(a) heading (b) braving (c) facing (d) confronting

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that are based on what is stated or implied in the passage***.**

When the same parameters and quantitative theory are used to analyse both termite colonies and troops of rhesus macaques we will have a unified science of sociobiology. Can this ever really happen? As my own studies have advanced, I have been increasingly impressed with the functional similarities between insect and vertebrate societies and less so with the structural

differences that seem, at first glance, to constitute such an immense gulf between them. Consider for a moment, termites and macaques. Both form co-operative groups that occupy territories. In both kinds of societies there is a well-marked division of labour. Members of both groups communicate to each other about hunger, alarm, hostility, caste status or rank, and reproductive status. From the specialist's point of view, this comparison may at first seem **facile**, or worse. But it is out of such deliberate over-simplification that the beginnings of a general theory are made.

31. Which of the following best summarises the author's main point?
    (a) Understanding the ways in which animals as different as termites and rhesus macaques resemble each other requires training in both biology and sociology.
    (b) Animals as different as termites and rhesus macaques follow certain similar and predictable patterns of behaviour.
    (c) A study of the similarities between insect and vertebrate societies could provide the basis for a unified science of sociobiology.
    (d) Most animals organise themselves into societies that exhibit patterns of group behaviour similar to those of human societies.
32. What is the central theme of the passage?
    (a) Biological research (b) Termites and rhesus macaques
    (c) Sociobiology (d) Structural dissimilarities between insects and vertebrates
33. Which of the following does the author suggest in discussing insect and vertebrate societies ?
    (a) The caste structure of insect societies is similar to that of vertebrate societies
    (b) There are significant structural differences between insect and vertebrate societies
    (c) The means of communication among members of insect societies is similar to that among members of vertebrate societies
    (d) Most insect and vertebrate societies form co-operative groups in order to occupy territory
34. Which of the following words could best be substituted for "facile" (printed in **bold**), without substantially changing the author's meaning?
    (a) paltry (b) specific (c) whimsical (d) remarkable
35. The author's attitude towards the possibility of a unified theory in sociobiology is best described as one of
    (a) guarded optimism (b) objective indifference (c) dissatisfaction (d) enthusiasm

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and then answer the questions that are based on what is stated or implied in the passage***.**

Langston Hughes was one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century. He was born in Joplin, Missouri, and moved to Cleveland at the age of fourteen. Several years later, he spent one year in Mexico before attending Columbia University in New York. For a few years after that he roamed the world as a seaman, visiting ports around the world and writing some poetry. He returned to the United States and attended Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Bynner prize for undergraduate poetry. After graduating in 1928, he travelled to Spain and to Russia with the help of a Guggenheim fellowship. His novels include *Not Without Laughter* (1930) and *The Big Sea* (1940). He wrote an autobiography in 1956 and also published several collections of poetry. The collections include *The Weary Blues* (1926), *The Dream Keeper* (1932), *Shakespeare in Harlem* (1942), *Fields of Wonder* (1947), *One Way Ticket* (1947), and *Selected Poems* (1959). A man of many talents, Hughes was also a lyricist, librettist, and a journalist. As an older man in the 1960s he spent much of his time collecting poems from Africa and from African-Americans to popularise black writers. Hughes is one of the most accomplished writers in American literary history, and he is seen as one of the artistic leaders of the Harlem Renaissance, the period when a neighbourhood that was predominantly black produced a **flood** of great literature, music, and other art forms depicting daily city life of African-Americans.

36. What is the main topic of this passage?
    (a) African-American Writers (b) The Life of Langston Hughes
    (c) The Harlem Renaissance (d) American 20th Century Writers
37. What provided Hughes with assistance for his travel to Spain and Russia?
    (a) A literary fellowship (b) His job as a reporter
    (c) His career as a soldier (d) A college study programme
38. According to the author, what did Hughes do during the later years of his life?
    (a) Write short stories (b) Popularise African-American writers
    (c) Advocate racial equality (d) Write about life in Harlem
39. The author uses the word "flood" (printed in **bold**) to refer to
    (a) an outpouring (b) a drought (c) a cloud burst (d) a streak

40. According to the passage, Hughes was all of the following, except
(a) a novelist (b) a poet (c) a historian (d) a journalist

Answers

1. (b) 'seems' should be replaced with 'seem'.
2. (a) 'help' should be replaced with 'helps'.
3. (c) 'geographic' should be replaced with 'geographical'.
4. (d) 'another' should be replaced with 'others'.
5. (c) 'sullen' should be replaced with 'remained sullen'.
6. (b) 'compels' should be replaced with 'compel'.
7. (b) 'Quack' means a person who pretends to have special knowledge and skill especially in medicine. Its synonym is 'charlatan'.
8. (a) 'Visage' means coming into view. Its synonym is 'appearance'.
9. (d) 'Masticate' means to reduce. Its synonym is 'chew'.
10. (c) 'Mawkish' means tending to indulge in the emotions excessively. Its synonym is 'sentimental'.
11. (c) 'Militant' means aggressive or vigorous. Its synonym is 'combative'.
12. (a) 'Ostensible' means stated, though perhaps not true. Its synonym is 'apparent'.
13. (a) 'Omniscient' means having infinite knowledge or understanding. Its antonym is 'ignored'.
14. (b) 'Paranoia' means abnormal tendency to suspect and mistrust other people. Its antonym is 'sanity'.
15. (a) 'Permeable' means that which can be permeated by fluids or gas. Its antonym is 'perishable'.
16. (d) 'Squander' means 'waste'. Its antonym is 'preserve'.
17. (d) 'Notorious' means known for some bad quality or deed. Its antonym is 'renowned'.
18. (b) 'Gigantic' means very great in size or extent. Its antonym is 'Lilliputian'.
19. (d) 'Conservatory' is a school where a musician is taught whereas coronation is a ceremony where a king is installed.
20. (b) 'Boast' is related to braggart, while 'stickler' is related to 'insist'.
21. (b) 'Reverie' is related to dreams, while clandestine is related to Tryst.
22. (b) 'Pain' is related to sadist (person who practises sadism), while injury is related to bandage.
23. (c) 'Ebb' is related to flow whereas wax is related to wave.
24. (c) 'Metaphor' is used to indicate something different from the literal meaning, while irony is an expression of one's meaning by saying the direct opposite of one's thoughts in order to be emphatic.

25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (c) 29. (a) 30. (c) 31. (c) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (b)
37. (a) 38. (b) 39. (a) 40. (c)

Test Paper–43

Directions *In the following questions, each sentence is divided into four parts. Select the part that has an error.*

1. (a) They assured us (b) that they would do (c) their best to find out (d) the cause for the delay.
2. (a) The number of people (b) who own personal computer (c) are increasing (d) every year.
3. (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) and Sarojini Naidu (c) were contemporaries (d) of each other.
4. (a) Your father (b) has no right (c) anymore than I do,
(d) to tell you how to run your life.
5. (a) 'Fire' is one of those films (b) that has caused (c) the recent (d) controversy.

Directions *In the following questions, choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

6. APPEASE
(a) agitate (b) pacify (c) qualify (d) interrupt
7. DEFILE
(a) pollute (b) disapprove (c) delay (d) reveal
8. DISPASSIONATE
(a) immoral (b) sensual (c) impartial (d) scientific
9. RELISH
(a) desire (b) nibble (c) savor (d) avail
10. PUISSANT
(a) weak (b) articulate (c) healthy (d) powerful

Directions *In the following questions, choose the word that is opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

11. RAGAMUFFIN
(a) miser (b) dandy (c) baker (d) snack
12. IGNOBLE
(a) huge (b) worthy (c) known (d) hypocritical
13. LAX
(a) salty (b) strict (c) shrill (d) boring
14. NEBULOUS
(a) cold (b) fundamental (c) porous (d) clear
15. NEOPHYTE
(a) veteran (b) violence (c) desperado (d) prodigal

Directions *In the following questions, a related pair of words is followed by four pairs of words. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.*

16. Antlers : Stag
(a) Mane : Lion (b) Wings : Eagle (c) Hoofs : Horse (d) Horns : Bull
17. Myth : Legendary
(a) Sermon : Lengthy (b) Anecdote : Witty (c) Fable : Didactic (d) Epic : Comic
18. Incubator : Infant
(a) Cooler : Wine (b) Archives : Document (c) Hive : Bee (d) Greenhouse : Plant
19. Scurry : Move
(a) Chant : Sing (b) Chatter : Talk (c) Sleep : Drowse (d) Limp : Walk
20. Ruffle : Composure
(a) Flourish : Prosperity (b) Adjusted : Balance (c) Upset : Equilibrium (d) Flounce : Turmoil

Directions *In the following questions, a sentence has a blank, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are four words. Choose the word that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

21. Kicking the bucket is a humorous _____ for dying.
(a) dictum (b) incantation (c) euphemism (d) addendum
22. Seeing the pictures of our old home made me feel _____ and nostalgic.
(a) fastidious (b) conciliatory (c) indignant (d) wistful
23. The scholar was so _____ in his field that many of our professors became nervous in his presence.
(a) eminent (b) pathological (c) petulant (d) amiable
24. The fans were _____ when their team lost its seventh game in a row.
(a) irascible (b) despondent (c) lucid (d) didactic
25. Mr Singh _____ his son for breaking the window pane.
(a) coerced (b) relegated (c) expropriated (d) chastised

Questions Q. 26–30 *In the following questions, each sentence has some parts printed in bold. Beneath each sentence are four alternative versions of the bold portion. Select the alternative you consider most effective and correct according to the requirements of standard written English.*

26. **Except for you and I, everyone brought** a present to the party.
(a) Except for you and I, everyone had brought (b) With the exception of you and I, everyone brought
(c) Except for you and me, everyone brought (d) Except for you and me, everyone had brought
27. Anyone interested in the use of computers can learn much **if you have access to** a state-of-the-art micro-computer.
(a) if he has access to (b) if access is available to (c) by access to (d) from access to
28. **Although I calculate that he will be here** any minute, I cannot wait much longer for him.
(a) Although I reckon that he will be here (b) Although I think that he will be here
(c) Because I am confident that he will be here (d) Because I calculate that he will be here
29. **We want the teacher to be him** who has the best rapport with the students.
(a) We want the teacher to be he (b) We want him to be the teacher
(c) We desire the teacher to be him (d) We anticipate the teacher to be him
30. Today, this is a totally different world **than we have seen** in the last decade.
(a) than what we seen (b) than we have seen (c) from what we seen
(d) from what we have seen

Directions *Read the passage carefully and then answer questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage.*

Both the plants and animals of many sorts show remarkable changes in form, structure, growth habits, and even mode of reproduction in becoming adapted to different climatic environment, types of food supply, or mode of living. This divergence in response to evolution is commonly expressed by altering the form and function of some part or parts of the organism, the original identity of which is clearly discernable. For example, the creeping foot of the snail is seen in related marine pteropods to be modified into a flapping organ useful for swimming, and is changed into prehensile arms that bear suctorial disks in the squids and other cephalopods. The limbs of various mammals are modified according to the different modes of life—for swift running (cursorial), as in the horse and antelope; for swinging on trees (arboreal), as in the monkeys; for digging (fossorial), as in the moles and gophers; for flying (volant), as in the bats; for swimming (aquatic) as in the seals, whales and dolphins; and for other adaptations. The structures or organs that show main change in connection with this adaptive divergence are commonly identified readily as **homologous** in spite of great alterations. Thus, the finger and wrist-bones of a bat and whale, for instance, have virtually nothing in common except that they are definitely equivalent elements of the mammalian limb.

31. Which is the most appropriate title for the passage, based on its content?
    (a) Evolution (b) Our Changing Bodies (c) Adaptive Divergence (d) Changes in Organs
32. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
    I. What factors cause change in organism? II. What is the theory of evolution?
    III. How are horses' legs related to seals' flipper?
    (a) I only (b) II only (c) I and III only (d) I, II and III
33. The author organises the passage by
    (a) comparison and contrast (b) general statements followed by examples
    (c) hypothesis and proof (d) definition of key terms
34. Which of the following words could best be substituted for 'homologous' (in bold type) without substantially changing the author's meaning?
    (a) Divergent (b) Corresponding (c) Altered (d) Tactile
35. The author's style can best be described as
    (a) Objective (b) Humorous (c) Esoteric (d) Patronising

Directions *Read the passage carefully and then answer questions that are based on what is stated or implied in the passage.*

Every survey ever held has shown that the image of an attractive woman is the most effective advertising gimmick. She may sit astride the mudguard of a new car, or step into it ablaze with jewels, she may lie at the man's feet stroking his new socks, she may hold the petrol pump in a challenging pass, or dance through woodland glades in slow motion in all the glory of a new shampoo—whatever she does, her image sells. The gynolatry of our civilisation is written large upon its face, upon hoardings, cinema screens, television, newspapers, magazines, tins, packets, cartons, bottles, all consecrated to the reigning deity—the female fetish. Her dominion must not be thought to entail the rule of women, for she is not a woman. Her glossy lips and matt complexion, her unfocussed eyes and flawless fingers, her extraordinary hair—all floating and shining, curling and gleaming—reveal the inhuman triumph of cosmetics, lighting, focussing and printing. She sleeps unruffled, her lips red and juicy and closed, her eyes as crisp and black as if painted new, and her false lashes immaculately curled. Even when she washes her face with a new and creamier toilet soap her expression is as tranquil and vacant, and the paint as flawless as ever. If ever she should appear tousled and troubled, her features are miraculously smoothed to their proper veneer by a new washing powder on a bouillon cube. For she is a doll—weeping, pouting or sinking, running or reclaiming.

36. What point is the writer trying to make when he says "she may lie at a man's feet stroking his new socks"?
    (a) Women like being subservient (b) Women are observed with clothes
    (c) This is a typical posture of women in advertisements (d) Women enjoy this kind of intimacy
37. The 'gynolatry' of one civilisation would suggest all the following except that
    (a) women enjoy immense power in modern society
    (b) the image of women boost sales as few other things can
    (c) women worship is all pervasive in advertising
    (d) glamorous and attractive women are the forte of modern advertising

38. By saying that the woman depicted in an advertisement is 'not a woman', the author implies that
    (a) in real life women are less attractive
    (b) the depiction of women in advertisement is grossly artificial and unreal
    (c) in real life women are more dominant
    (d) in advertisements, a woman is a mere commercial symbol
39. The author's primary purpose in this passage is
    (a) to ridicule women
    (b) to show the dominance of women in advertising
    (c) to portray the obsession of women with trivial things
    (d) to depict the emancipation of women
40. In the last sentence of the paragraph, the word 'doll' is meant to express
    (a) tenderness (b) delicacy (c) contempt (d) beauty

Answers

1. (d) 'for' should be replaced with 'of'.
2. (c) 'are' should be replaced with 'is'.
3. (d) 'each other' should be replaced with 'one another'.
4. (c) 'do' is superfluous.
5. (b) 'has' should be replaced with 'have'.
6. (b) 'Appease' means to make quiet or calm. Its synonym is 'pacify'.
7. (a) 'Defile' means make dirty or impure. Its synonym is 'pollute'.
8. (c) 'Dispassionate' means not influenced by emotion. Its synonym is 'impartial'.
9. (a) 'Relish' means appeal. Its synonym is 'desire'.
10. (d) 'Puissant' means having a strong effect. Its synonym is 'powerful'.

11. (b)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (a)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (c)	21. (c)	22. (d)
23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (d)	26. (b)	27. (a)	28. (b)	29. (b)	30. (d)	31. (a)	32. (d)	33. (b)	34. (b)
35. (a)	36. (c)	37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (d)						

Test Paper–44

Directions *Look at the bold part of each sentence. Below each sentence are 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 letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the alternatives improve the sentence, indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'no improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).*

1. When he left the house, it has not ceased raining.
   (a) Ever before (b) Ever since (c) Until (d) no improvement
2. 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) felt strong (c) felt strongly (d) no improvement
3. You'd have won if you **acted** upon my advice.
   (a) had acted (b) would have acted (c) have acted (d) no improvement
4. Don't hold this dirty insect, **throw it**.
   (a) throw it down (b) throw it out (c) throw it away (d) no improvement
5. The principal asked me **that I should not enter** his office without permission.
   (a) don't enter (b) not to enter (c) not entering (d) no improvement
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. There is absolutely no reason to call his statement **in question**.
    (a) under question (b) out of question (c) into question (d) no improvement

11. 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
12. It is time you **start** earning your own living.
(a) started (b) would start (c) may start (d) no improvement
13. The sun **set** before we reached the village.
(a) would have set (b) would set (c) had set (d) no improvement
14. He evaded **to pay** income tax.
(a) from paying (b) against paying (c) paying (d) no improvement
15. The members swore **on** the Constitution to uphold the integrity of the country.
(a) by (b) at (c) upon (d) no improvement

Directions *Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the answer sheet.*

16. I know roughly where the defect is, but I have not yet been able to _____ it.
(a) see (b) note (c) discover (d) pinpoint
17. Labour also was very restive, and in some of the big industrial centres, they were becoming aggressive as attempts were made to _____ wages.
(a) alter (b) modify (c) reduce (d) determine
18. The magician _____ the man into a rabbit.
(a) transformed (b) made (c) transfigured (d) converted
19. The _____, if not contempt, that many of us have for religions other than our own, is due to ignorance and incomprehension.
(a) anger (b) opposition (c) indifference (d) indignation
20. The German force lost no time in retreat lest they _____ be cut off and surrounded.
(a) would (b) should (c) might (d) could
21. Older people usually fear novelty as they subconsciously realise that any _____ is a threat to their established way of life.
(a) action (b) adventure (c) change (d) movement
22. You must work hard now, to _____ for the lost time.
(a) fill (b) pay (c) compensate (d) recover
23. Efforts to manage the price situation by stepping up production need to be met _____ effective demand management.
(a) by (b) with (c) against (d) through
24. Holiness, purity, chastity and charity are not the _____ possessions of any religion in the world.
(a) extraordinary (b) exclusive (c) exceptional (d) invaluable
25. The cost of this journey has _____ our small store of money.
(a) depleted (b) destroyed (c) damaged (d) affected

Directions *In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words—one of which is most appropriate. Choose the best word out of the three. Mark the letter, like (a), (b) or (c), relating to this word on your answer sheet.*

My mother is immensely fond of cooking delicious dishes. Cooking is rather ..26.. with her. She ..27.. great pleasure and satisfaction in ..28.. a generous hostess to …29… . Serving guests …30… a variety of food …31… her great pleasure. Once some friends of mine …32… to visit us and decided to stay with us …33… the night. We were …34… at their decision. My mother …35… engaged in preparing a sumptuous …36… . She was quite eager to show her …37… in cooking. We indulged in …38… . After some time, we danced …39… the tune of music. We …40… ourselves very much. When night fell, dinner was laid on the table.

26. (a) a love (b) an obsession (c) a passion
27. (a) draws (b) derives (c) obtains
28. (a) being (b) becoming (c) acting
29. (a) us (b) others (c) many
30. (a) to (b) with (c) along
31. (a) grants (b) shows (c) lends
32. (a) were (b) wished (c) happened
33. (a) at (b) in (c) for

34. (a) exulted (b) happy (c) excited
35. (a) is (b) got (c) became
36. (a) dish (b) party (c) dinner
37. (a) skill (b) art (c) ability
38. (a) talks (b) discussions (c) gossips
39. (a) in (b) to (c) with
40. (a) delighted (b) enjoyed (c) pleased

Directions *In this section, you have six short passages. After each passage you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read Passage 1, and answer the questions based on it, then go on to the other passages.*

Passage 1

I climbed into bed and rolled myself in my blankets, first extinguishing the light that burned steadily near the door. I lay still, trying to sleep but my fear made that impossible and soon I sat up in bed peering into the darkness and occasionally glancing at the round window in the side of the ship, which seemed like a plate suspended in the darkness. For an hour I must have sat like this, and then I was suddenly roused by a draught of cold air. I jumped out of bed. Not having allowed for the motion of the ship, I was instantly thrown violently across the room.

41. The author sat peering into the darkness because
    (a) he had put out the light (b) he wished to see the window
    (c) the window had looked like a plate (d) he was afraid
42. The author jumped out of bed because
    (a) he heard a faint sound (b) he saw someone coming towards him
    (c) a cold breeze blew past his face (d) he was pushed by someone
43. The author was thrown across the room because
    (a) he was lying at the edge of the bed (b) the ship started moving
    (c) he tried to jump from the bed (d) a storm rose at sea
44. Which one of the following did the author do first?
    (a) close the door (b) climb into bed (c) roll himself into blankets (d) putt out the lamp
45. The phrase "not having allowed for" means
    (a) not permitting the ship to move (b) refusing to come out of bed
    (c) not being prepared for the fall (d) refusing to light the lamp again

Passage 2

Ordinarily, nothing upsets the equilibrium of the pandit. But the loss of the necklace, which his wife had borrowed from a neighbour, and the fact that he had to replace it worried him. He spent all his time in devising ways and means to repay the debt. Six months later, he gave his wife a gold necklace. It was exactly what she had yearned for. "There is no need to repay it," she said. The pandit was surprised. She explained, "The necklace was not stolen. That was the only way I could think of making you get me one."

46. The pandit was almost never upset as he
    (a) had the courage to face a problem (b) had a balanced attitude
    (c) was indifferent to ordinary incidents (d) always succeeded in finding a solution to his problems.
47. What worried the pandit most was that
    (a) his wife had lost the necklace (b) he had to replace the necklace
    (c) his wife was so foolish and careless (d) the necklace was very expensive
48. The pandit struggled for six months so that
    (a) he could present the necklace to his wife (b) he could lend the necklace to others
    (c) his wife could replace the lost necklace (d) his wife could satisfy her desire to own a necklace
49. The reason why the pandit's wife refused to return the necklace was that
    (a) she had always wanted one like it (b) the real owner did not expect it back
    (c) she had not lost any necklace (d) she was tempted to keep this one for herself
50. The pandit's wife had told him a lie in order to
    (a) trick him into satisfying her yearning (b) punish him for refusing to get her what she desired
    (c) make him repay a debt (d) force him to work hard to earn more and more

Passage 3

Since modern industrial society is highly organised, if there is a strike in a vital industry, the whole community suffers. I am not arguing that the right to strike should be abolished; I am only arguing that, if it is to be preserved, it must be for reasons concerned with this particular matter, and not on general grounds of personal liberty. In a highly organised country there are many activities that are important to everybody; and without which there would be widespread hardship.

51. A strike is generally regarded as
    (a) an act of indiscipline
    (b) an expression of individual freedom
    (c) a gross violation of rules
    (d) an undemocratic act
52. The author is of the opinion that
    (a) all strikes are bad
    (b) strikes should always be encouraged
    (c) strikes should be suppressed by all means
    (d) strikes may be there, in the interest of the general good
53. In the light of this passage, if there is a strike in a soap factory, it may be viewed as
    (a) a serious matter
    (b) a matter of deep concern
    (c) not a serious matter
    (d) a thing not likely to happen
54. The phrase "this particular matter" refers to
    (a) the unity of the strikers
    (b) the fact that industrial society is highly organised
    (c) the suffering of the strikers
    (d) the interests of the factory owners
55. According to the author, which one of the following best describes an industrial society?
    (a) In an industrial society the individual member is not important
    (b) In an industrial society power is concentrated in the hands of a few
    (c) In an industrial society members are dependent on each other
    (d) Industrial society is blind to the needs of its members

Passage 4

Pablo Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was lapiz (Spanish for pencil) and he learnt to draw before he could talk. He was the only son in the family and very good-looking, so he was thoroughly spoilt. He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of the father's pet pigeons with him. Apart from pigeons, his great love was art, and when in 1891 his father, who was an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teacher at a college, Pablo went with him to the college. He often watched his father paint and was sometimes allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons, when he had to leave the room. He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture, and it was so amazingly beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13.

56. As a boy, Pablo Picasso was
    (a) ordinary looking but talented
    (b) handsome and talented
    (c) handsome and studious
    (d) handsome and hardworking
57. He was spoilt mostly because he was
    (a) a smart boy
    (b) loved by one and all
    (c) the only son in the family
    (d) always surrounded by notorious boys
58. Picasso went to school only when
    (a) his father accompanied him
    (b) his father went with him
    (c) he was allowed to paint at school
    (d) he was allowed to carry a pet with him
59. When his father painted in the college, Pablo
    (a) occasionally helped him
    (b) rarely helped him
    (c) always helped him
    (d) invariably helped him
60. Pablo's father gave up painting because he
    (a) did not like the job
    (b) retired from the college
    (c) was impressed by his son's talent
    (d) lost interest in painting

Passage 5

Our home stood behind the railroad tracks. Its skimpy yard was paved with black cinders. The only touch of green we could see was far away, beyond the tracks over where the white folks lived. But cinders were fine weapons. All you had to do was crouch behind the brick pillars of a house with your hands full of gritty ammunition, and the first woolly black head you saw from behind another row of pillars was your target. It was fun. One day, the gang to which I belonged found itself

engaged in a war with the white boys who lived beyond the tracks. As usual, we laid down our cinder barrage thinking this would wipe the white boys out. But they replied with a steady bombardment of broken bottles. We retreated. During the retreat, a broken milk bottle caught me behind the ear, opening a deep gash. The sight of blood pouring over my face completely demoralised our ranks. My fellow combatants left me standing paralysed in the centre of the yard and scurried for their houses. A kind neighbour saw me and rushed me to a doctor.

61. The locality where the author lived was
    (a) behind a brick quarry
    (b) near a coal mine
    (c) far away from where the whites lived
    (d) close to where the whites lived
62. The author used the cinders for
    (a) harassing the white boys
    (b) cooking his food
    (c) building houses
    (d) laying them on the railroads
63. The weapons used by the whites in the gang fight were
    (a) as effective as the author's
    (b) less effective than the author's
    (c) more dangerous than the author's
    (d) as harmless as the author's
64. The author was hit by a broken bottle
    (a) as soon as the fight began
    (b) during a lull in the fight
    (c) after the fight was over
    (d) when the author's gang was withdrawing
65. At the sight of the author's bloody wound, his friends
    (a) were terrified
    (b) were filled with shame
    (c) grew very angry
    (d) felt depressed and defeated

Passage 6

In the highest sense, religion is an intensely individual issue. But there is a national question also. We must hold together, and we cannot hold together only on the strength of police regulations. An internal regulator of conduct is absolutely necessary. Will men be good and wise without the aid of religion? As modern life has multiplied desires without the corrective of a sense of spiritual values, knowledge of modern science does not reduce either greed or lust. Indeed it has nothing to do with these criminal disturbances of the mind. On the contrary, it finds fresh tools for greater indulgence in all forms of greed, lust and anger. It is true that a sense of shame by itself often prevents overt misconduct. But it does not go to the root of the mischief; it does not stop undesirable mental activities. The only thing that can prevent or restrain these evils is the religious sense.

66. According to the author, religion is essentially a
    (a) personal matter
    (b) matter having national relevance
    (c) body of rules and regulations
    (d) sacrifice of worldly desires
67. The statement "we must hold together" means that we should
    (a) be politically united
    (b) work together
    (c) be spiritually united
    (d) keep up our nation's prestige
68. The author thinks that in the modern times
    (a) the police have grown very powerful
    (b) people's needs have increased
    (c) politicians have become corrupt
    (d) we are practising several faiths
69. The worst thing about modern science is that it has
    (a) produced dangerous weapons
    (b) spread new superstitions
    (c) contributed to the decline of our values
    (d) discredited all religions
70. The author holds that the perfect remedy for man's evil propensities is a
    (a) sense of shame
    (b) religious sense
    (c) combination of a sense of shame and religion
    (d) sense of good conduct

Answers

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (d)	11. (c)	12. (a)
13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (b)	21. (c)	22. (c)	23. (d)	24. (b)
25. (a)	26. (c)	27. (b)	28. (a)	29. (b)	30. (b)	31. (a)	32. (c)	33. (c)	34. (c)	35. (c)	36. (c)
37. (a)	38. (c)	39. (b)	40. (b)	41. (a)	42. (c)	43. (b)	44. (b)	45. (c)	46. (b)	47. (b)	48. (c)
49. (c)	50. (a)	51. (b)	52. (c)	53. (c)	54. (c)	55. (a)	56. (b)	57. (c)	58. (d)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61. (b)	62. (a)	63. (c)	64. (d)	65. (d)	66. (a)	67. (d)	68. (b)	69. (c)	70. (b)		

Test Paper–45

Directions *In each of the following 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 on your answer sheet accordingly.*

1. The man looked
   P. to make sure
   Q. all around him,
   R. as if anxious,
   S. that he was not being watched
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) RPQS (b) RQSP (c) QSRP (d) QRPS
2. An explorer
   P. must study his maps
   Q. efficiently
   R. so that he will be able to plan his trip
   S. very carefully
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) PSRQ (b) RSPQ (c) PQRS (d) RQPS
3. The girl,
   P. declined to marry John,
   Q. who was both beautiful and intelligent,
   R. although he loved her truly,
   S. because he was poor
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) PRSQ (b) QPSR (c) PSRQ (d) QPRS
4. Modern advertising techniques
   P. by their day-dreaming qualities,
   Q. just as the movies do
   R. give the customers
   S. a certain vicarious satisfaction,
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) PRQS (b) RSPQ (c) RPQS (d) PQRS
5. Finally, my mother comes downstairs
   P. and my father being engaged in conversation with my grandfather
   Q. becomes uneasy,
   R. all dressed up,
   S. not knowing whether to greet my mother or continue the conversation
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) RPQS (b) RQSP (c) QRPS (d) QRSP

Directions *In the following items, each question consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning. 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.*

6. S1. There are numerous kinds of superstitions in different parts of the country.
   S6. A dog's howling predicts death—this is a typical superstition.
   P. But people go on respecting it through force of blind custom.
   Q. Most of them have a bearing on 'luck'—good or bad.
   R. Superstitions usually have their origin in fear and ignorance.
   S. Nobody remembers now how a superstition first started in remote ages.
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) QPRS (b) RSPQ (c) RSQP (d) QSPR
7. S1. Society in every country shapes itself out of its initiative.
   S6. And our Indian women are as capable of doing it as any in the world.
   P. No one can or ought to do this for them.
   Q. Our part of duty lies in imparting true education to all men and women in society.
   R. Women must be put in a position to solve their own problems in their own way.
   S. It will not then be necessary to pull down or set up anything in society by coercion.
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) SRQP (b) QRSP (c) QSRP (d) SRPQ

8. S1. Many people believe that it is cruel to make use of animals for laboratory studies.
   S6. It is in view of these facts that the Government of India has banned the export of monkeys to America.
   P. They point out that animals too have nervous systems like us and can feel pain.
   Q. These people, who have formed the Anti-vivisection Society, have been pleading for a more humane treatment of animals by scientists.
   R. Monkeys, rabbits, mice and other mammals are used in large numbers by scientists and many of them are made to suffer diseases artificially produced in them.
   S. We can avoid such cruelty to animals if we use alternative methods such as tissue culture, gas chromatography and chemical techniques.
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) QPRS (b) PRQS (c) QRSP (d) PSQR
9. S1. A spider's web, after a shower of rain, is a very beautiful thing.
   S6. They are also feared because their bites may have unpleasant effects like a rash on the skin.
   P. This partly explains why spiders are thoroughly disliked.
   Q. But no poet has ever sung of the beauty of the spiders, for most spiders are not beautiful.
   R. On the contrary, most of them are rather unattractive, if not ugly.
   S. Poets have sung about the beauty of the spider's webs, comparing the water drops on them to ropes of pearls.
   The proper sequence should be:
   (a) SPQR (b) QSRP (c) QRSP (d) SQRP
10. S1. We are what our thoughts have made us.
    S6. If good impressions prevail, the character becomes good, if bad, it becomes bad.
    P. And so take care of what you think.
    Q. Every man's character is determined by the sum total of these impressions.
    R. Every work we do, every thought that we think, leaves an impression on the mind-stuff.
    S. Thoughts live; they travel far.
    The proper sequence should be:
    (a) SPRQ (b) RQSP (c) SPQR (d) RQPS

Directions *Look at the **bold** part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions 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 letter (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' response will be signified by the letter (d).*

11. The four-wheeler scooter in the automobile industry **comprises of** cars, jeeps and commercial vehicles.
    (a) combines of (b) comprises (c) compose (d) no improvement
12. His uncle is **enough rich** to pay for his expenses.
    (a) rich enough (b) too rich (c) very rich (d) no improvement
13. My friend did not hesitate to **avail of** the opportunity to go abroad for higher studies.
    (a) avail himself by (b) avail himself of (c) avail up (d) no improvement
14. Something must have come **about** him; otherwise he would not have behaved in the way he did.
    (a) over (b) on (c) for (d) no improvement
15. I am sure you **may be** a good cricketer if you had not wasted your time on trifles.
    (a) must be (b)will be (c)might have been (d) no improvement
16. It is better to **love and lose** than not to have loved at all.
    (a) be loved and lost (b) have loved and lost (c) have been loved and lost (d) no improvement
17. We have received no message from our friend since he **had gone to London**.
    (a) had been gone to London (b) has gone to London (c) went to London (d) no improvement
18. If they **were knowing** about the crab, they would not have decided to picnic there.
    (a) had known (b) knew (c) did know (d) no improvement
19. They have not spoken to each other **since** they quarrelled.
    (a) because (b) for (c) ever since (d) no improvement
20. Eggs are usually sold **in the dozen**.
    (a) by the dozen (b) by dozen (c) in dozen (d) no improvement

21. I will tell you if and when **it will be completed**.
(a) it would be completed (b) it will be complete (c) it is completed (d) no improvement
22. I have great pleasure **in seeing** you this morning.
(a) to see (b) on seeing (c) for seeing (d) no improvement
23. If you were the Prime Minister of India, what steps **would you have taken** to end unemployment?
(a) will you take (b) will you be taking (c) would you take (d) no improvement
24. Never use a metaphor, simile, or other figure of speech that you are **used to see in print**.
(a) used to see printed (b) used to seeing in print (c) used to in print (d) no improvement
25. A high school student **is not even understanding** the basics of Chemistry and Physics.
(a) does not understand even (b) was not even understanding (c) has even not understood (d) no improvement

Directions *Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words given after the sentence. Select the word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the answer sheet.*

26. The _____ effect of suitably chosen films on children's minds cannot be overestimated.
(a) educational (b) debilitating (c) baneful (d) educative
27. A number of scientists in the country think that they are on the _____ of a major breakthrough.
(a) periphery (b) threshold (c) gateway (d) frontier
28. _____ from the campaigns have been used to buy medical supplies, food and educational materials.
(a) Revenue (b) Profit (c) Proceed (d) Proceeds
29. When I joined the flying club, my instructor gave me the first lecture on the _____ of flying.
(a) foundations (b) basics (c) need (d) theory
30. You must _____ your house in order before you venture to offer advice to others.
(a) arrange (b) bring (c) set (d) organise
31. Fact is often stranger than _____.
(a) fancy (b) fiction (c) imagination (d) dream
32. It is becoming increasingly difficult for a housewife to pick up a genuine article from the crowd of the _____ on in a store.
(a) fake (b) duplicate (c) counterfeit (d) spurious
33. His rustic and robust humour was an embarrassment to the _____ sensibilities of the young ladies.
(a) fragile (b) delicate (c) soft (d) sober
34. His teacher said that his comments on his performance was not to demoralise him but to _____ him to do still better.
(a) encourage (b) persuade (c) instruct (d) goad
35. Diseases are easily _____ through contact with infected animals.
(a) transferred (b) transported (c) transmitted (d) transplanted

Directions *In the following passage at certain points you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b)and(c).Choose the best word from these and indicate your choice in the relevant column of your answer sheet.*

In this world of incessant and feverish activity, men have little time, much less to consider ideals and objectives. Yet how are we to act, even in the present, unless we know which way we are going and what our objects are? It is only in the …36… atmosphere of a university that these …37… problems can be adequately considered. It …38… only when the young men and women, …39… are in the university today on …40… the burden of life's problems will …41… tomorrow, learn to have clear …42… and standards of values that there is …43… for the next generation. The …44… generation produced some great men but as a generation it led the world …45… to disaster. Two world wars are the …46… that has been paid for the …47… of wisdom on man's part in this generation. It is a terrible price and the tragedy of it is that even …48… that price has been paid, we have not purchased real peace or a …49… of conflict and an even deeper tragedy is that mankind does not profit by its …50… and continues to go the same way that led previously to disaster.

36. (a) simple (b) academic (c) general
37. (a) serious (b) basic (c) difficult
38. (a) is (b) can be (c) may be
39. (a) that (b) who (c) those
40. (a) those (b) whose (c) whom
41. (a) fall (b) become (c) be placed

42. (a) ambitions (b) objectives (c) principles
43. (a) hope (b) future (c) target
44. (a) prior (b) foregoing (c) past
45. (a) repeatedly (b) hopelessly (c) invariably
46. (a) penalty (b) cost (c) price
47. (a) scarcity (b) lack (c) blunder
48. (a) then (b) after (c) now
49. (a) result (b) brake (c) cessation
50. (a) experience (b) sufferings (c) failure

Directions *In this section you have six short passages. After each passage you will find five items based on the passage. First, read Passage 1 and attempt the items based on it. Then go on to the next passage.*

Passage 1

In the wealthier nations, newspapers were now produced in such large numbers so as to bring about the emergence of what is called the mass circulation press. Advances in education had made literacy progress and more people were able to buy newspapers, both because wages had risen and because the newspapers were cheaper. Other factors favouring the mass press include the adoption of printing techniques, which introduced long runs; circulation by railways and other fast means of transport; the financial support provided by advertising; and, not least, the increased flow of up-to-date news transmitted by telegraph, telephones, fax and e-mail services.

51. The phrase 'mass circulation press' means the press
    (a) that is owned by a very large number of people
    (b) that responds to opinions of the masses
    (c) that has a large circulation among the masses
    (d) that is popular among the masses
52. More and more people are able to buy newspapers now because
    (a) they have become cheaper than before
    (b) more people are educated now than ever before
    (c) they are easily available in shops and news stalls
    (d) they have become more interesting than ever before
53. The improvement in the economic conditions of the people has led people to
    (a) give up the habit of newspaper reading in favour of popular entertainments
    (b) buy newspapers
    (c) have better education
    (d) go in for sensational newspapers and magazines
54. Newspapers are easily available everywhere because of the easy availability of
    (a) televisions and other electronic devices
    (b) fax machines
    (c) telegraphs and telephones
    (d) fast means of transport
55. According to this passage, the mass production of newspapers has become possible because
    (a) newsprint is easily available
    (b) big business houses are interested in promoting their sales
    (c) the increase in advertisement has augmented their financial support
    (d) the government agencies are interested in popularising their views through them

Passage 2

Men have never succeeded in keeping free from war in the past. Nor are they likely to do so in the future, as long as they are organised in separate nation states, each of which is in control of its own army, navy and air force and each of which is, therefore, to control the government, believes, however, wrongly that he can obtain an advantage for himself and his country. Only some form of world government, which controls all the world's armed forces and against which no single nation or group of nations could wage war since they would not have the wherewithal to do so, can finally save the world from war.

Secondly, science, by accelerating man's speed of movement, has made the world a single whole. Hence, any war which breaks out anywhere will destroy the whole of civilisation and not merely the part affected by the war, as has been the case in the past. That is why the new powers conferred upon man by science increasingly demand a world government if they are not to result in man's destruction.

56. According to the writer, wars occur because
    (a) some governments are run by thoughtless dictators
    (b) large nations want to dominate small nations
    (c) armed forces provoke them
    (d) the interest of different nation-states clash very often

57. The need for a world government is all the more urgent in modern times because
    (a) all nations are sick and tired of wars
    (b) scientific development has made national boundaries redundant
    (c) nation-states are equipped with deadly weapons to destroy one another
    (d) civilisation has advanced so much that internationalism has replaced the concept of nationalism
58. The writer pleads strongly for the elimination of war because it would
    (a) destroy precious resources that can be used for social development
    (b) lead to death and injuries on a large-scale
    (c) benefit the ruler or the dictator
    (d) destroy the whole civilisation
59. In order to have a world without war, the writer wants to
    (a) eliminate clash of interest between nation-states
    (b) rule out the possibility of a country being ruled by a dictator
    (c) strengthen democracy
    (d) deprive the nation-states of direct control over their defence services
60. According to the passage, one of the main achievements of science is
    (a) the invention of fast-moving vehicles
    (b) the exploitation of natural resources of the world
    (c) integration of mankind into a single unit
    (d) international control over nation-states

Passage 3

Recently, a newspaper article mourned the total disappearance of the common house sparrow. This was a comment on the perceptible move towards edging out the flora and fauna of the city. In the rapid urbanisation, multi-storeyed apartments grew and large-scale felling of trees became necessary. Last week, however, seven pairs of these sparrows were spotted in a suburb. Possibly the greenery of this place has created a new habitat for these birds, which have liked their proximity to human beings, and have made a comeback. A systematic development of trees and shrubs all over the city could woo the absentee house sparrow to our midst.

61. According to the passage, the house sparrows
    (a) have already become an endangered species
    (b) have been systematically driven out of the cities
    (c) like to live in small towns
    (d) do not like to live in areas that do not have greenery
62. The decrease in the number of house sparrows in urban areas is because of
    (a) the felling of trees
    (b) poor maintenance of gardens
    (c) severe water shortage
    (d) their being driven out by the residents
63. In this passage, the term ‘urbanisation’ has been used to refer to
    (a) the destruction of the greenery in the city
    (b) construction of concrete structures on a large-scale
    (c) a change over from the rural life to the city life
    (d) the movement of people from villages to cities
64. The phrase ‘absentee house sparrow’ refers to
    (a) the sparrow that makes infrequent visits
    (b) the sparrow that has forgotten its habitat
    (c) the sparrow that has gone away from the urban areas
    (d) the sparrow that has become extinct
65. According to the passage, the birds have made a comeback to the suburb because they
    (a) have been hunted down by the village people
    (b) love to be amidst human beings
    (c) get food only where human beings live
    (d) they have been deliberately brought back by biologists

Passage 4

There is no general agreement about how the planets were formed. The most widely accepted theory is that about 5,000 million years ago, swirling clouds of matter began to condense. Through the action of centrifugal force, the heavier molecules were concentrated near the centre of the eddies, and the lighter, gaseous material was thrown out towards the periphery. Such is the theory. What is known is that nine satellites began orbiting round the sun. These are the planets.

The planet on which man lives is the third closest to the sun, with the third shortest orbit. It also has something none of the others has—an atmosphere that can support life in all the manifold forms that exist on our planet. There may be satellites circling other stars in other parts of the universe, which have the right ingredients for some sort of life to evolve, but the earth is the only one in the solar system.

66. The theory of the formation of the planets
    (a) is a debatable one
    (b) is generally agreed upon by everyone
    (c) covers a very wide area
    (d) is fairly well-known

67. According to the passage, the planets are
    (a) nothing but condensed clouds
    (b) a collection of gaseous material
    (c) a collection of condensed swirling material
    (d) a collection of centrifugal forces
68. One essential difference between the earth and the other planets is that
    (a) the atmosphere of the earth makes possible the presence of life on it
    (b) the earth draws the heavier molecules into its centre through the action of centrifugal force
    (c) only the earth is on the periphery of the solar system
    (d) the earth has the capacity to come into closer contact with the sun
69. The writer claims that the life-supporting atmosphere
    (a) is there on other planets in the solar system
    (b) may be there are other satellites in the universe
    (c) may evolve on other satellites circling other stars in the universe
    (d) cannot evolve anywhere outside the earth
70. A planet is a 'heavenly body' which moves around
    (a) the sun
    (b) a star
    (c) a satellite of the solar system
    (d) the universe

Passage 5

A mask is a covering for the head or face. It was one of the first ways in which primitive man expressed his artistic instinct. Primitive tribes used masks to ensure a good harvest, a safe hunt, and to ward off evil. Masks were also worn by merrymakers at festivals.

Masks of change are believed to turn the wearer into the spirit, animal, or demon that the mask depicts. Thus, the shaman (medical man) masks of the Eskimos are supposed to establish a mystic link with the spirit concerned. They include a state of trance and possession before effecting a cure.

71. To the primitive man, the mask was an indication of
    (a) his instinct of fear
    (b) his desire to hide his identity
    (c) his aesthetic and creative sense
    (d) the expression of his identity
72. The wearing of mask was supposed to
    (a) ensure regular rainfall
    (b) protect the masked person from the elements
    (c) safeguard the masked person from the evil spirit
    (d) differentiate the members of one tribe from another
73. 'Masks of change' were supposed to
    (a) transform the masked person into what the mask depicted
    (b) help actors to play several roles
    (c) be worn only by the older members of the tribe
    (d) drive out the ghosts that haunted the homes of tribesmen
74. The masks worn by shamans helped them
    (a) conceal their identity while attempting to cure a sick person
    (b) create a link with the spirits in order to cure the sick
    (c) overcome their shyness
    (d) protect themselves from infection
75. In order to cure a patient, the shaman tried to
    (a) make him aware of his disease
    (b) hypnotize him
    (c) scare him of the dangers of sickness
    (d) subjugate him

Passage 6

Winston Churchill was lecturing in Toronto when the amplifying system broke down. Angry cries of Louder! Louder! began at once. Churchill raised his hand for quiet. Grasping his portable microphone, which hung from his lapel, he held it afloat for all to see and with a dramatic gesture flung it to the ground where it smashed to pieces.

Then he thundered, "Now that we have exhausted the resources of science, we shall fall back upon mother Nature!"

76. The audience got angry because
    (a) Churchill's lecture was boring
    (b) they did not like his views
    (c) Churchill criticised them
    (d) they were unable to hear him
77. When the audience started shouting Churchill
    (a) got irritated
    (b) raised his hand to pacify them
    (c) threatened them with a raised hand
    (d) abandoned his speech
78. The microphone was
    (a) on the dais
    (b) in Churchill's hand
    (c) attached to the collar of his coat
    (d) hanging in the air

79. Churchill flung the microphone with a dramatic gesture because he
(a) wanted to win the audience
(b) was angry
(c) wanted to show his power
(d) was unhappy with the audience

80. After smashing the microphone, Churchill
(a) condemned scientific instruments
(b) asked for another microphone
(c) resumed his speech
(d) told the audience that he was exhausted

Answers

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

Chapter 27

RC Tests (Only Reading Comprehension)

Test Paper–46

Passage 1

"We will be publishing a handwritten magazine to be displayed in the school library." Satish, a student of Class VI and convenor of the literary club, told his principal. Somi, Ketki and Manjul were also with him. "We have come with a problem, sir." "If you want some articles then take some good essays from your exercise books," the principal said, "but do not consult your class teachers. They are all busy these days. You do it on your own. Let me see how fine you kids are in your choice." "No sir, for that Sushma and Manjul have done some work. They have already picked up a few good pieces." This time, it was Somi. "Then what is your problem?" "Who will write the magazine, sir?" asked the boys. "I will see and let you know," said the principal.

After some time the principal was talking to Manekar. "But sir, my mother cannot write. At least, I have not seen her writing. Even if it is a letter, she asks my sister." This little boy in Class IV was suspicious about his mother's calibre. But the principal, Mr Pittal, like so many others, had no second opinion about Madhavi's calligraphic skill. She was his old classmate. The principal laughed. "Do not worry, my child. You tell her that I have requested for this favour."

The next day Mr Pittal packed some special papers, gold, red, blue and black inks, nibs of different shapes and thicknesses, pens, blotters, etc., and gave it to Manekar. He directed him to hand over the packet to his mother Madhavi. "How can I give it to my mother?" he thought, "she has never written anything except *bazaar* and *dhobi* accounts. And here, the fellow has asked her to write the full magazine. All my friends will laugh at her when he displays the magazine. No, I won't give it to her. I will ask Vapi Didi to help me or should I throw this packet and say that I have lost it somewhere?" But, at last, the principal had left this poor chap with no other choice than to obey him.

A week later when the magazine was on display in the school library, Manekar found everyone looking over it with gasps of delight at its beauty. He was not sure that God did it or the principal could do that. But it was a miracle!

1. Why did Manekar not want the packet to be given to his mother?
   (a) The contents of the packet were not known to him.
   (b) He decided to take the help of the sister for writing the magazine.
   (c) He was unaware of his mother's writing skills.
   (d) His mother was not much interested in the preparation of the magazine.
   (e) He himself wanted to write the magazine.
2. What compelled Satish and others to go to the principal?
   (a) They wanted to form a literary club.
   (b) The principal's permission was needed to display their magazine.
   (c) They wanted to seek their teachers' help.
   (d) Some articles were required for the magazine.
   (e) None of these.

3. According to the passage, who selected the articles to be included in the magazine?
   (a) Satish only (b) Manekar (c) Madhavi (d) Sushma and Manjul
   (e) Somi and Satish
4. Why did the principal disallow the students to take their teachers' advice?
   (a) The teachers were not interested in such activities. (b) He wanted his students to take their own decisions.
   (c) The principal wanted to extend co-operation to the boys. (d) Not mentioned in the passage.
   (e) None of these.
5. Who among the following had not gone to meet the principal regarding the problems in bringing out the magazine?
   (a) Somi (b) Manjul (c) Ketki (d) Satish
   (e) Sushma
6. According to the passage which of the following is not true about Madhavi?
   (a) She had been a student of Mr Pittal. (b) She was famous for her good handwriting.
   (c) Her child was studying in Mr Pittal's school. (d) She also had a daughter.
   (e) The principal and Madhavi knew each other very well.

Passage 2

At Burdwan, we were told, "Third-class tickets are not booked so early." I went to the station master. He also gave the same reply. As soon as the booking window opened, might was right and passengers, ahead of others and indifferent to others, coming one after another, continued to push me out. I was, therefore, about the last of the first crowd to get a ticket.

The train arrived and getting into it was another trial. I went to the guard. He said, "You must try to get in where you can, or take the next train." Much against my wishes, I got into an inter-class compartment with my wife. The guard saw us getting in. At Asansol station he came to charge excess fare. I said to him, "It was your duty to find us room. We could not get any, and so are sitting here." "You may not argue with me," said the guard, "I cannot accommodate you. You must pay the excess fare or get out." I wanted to reach Pune somehow, so I paid the demanded excess fare, but resented the injustice. The woes of third-class passengers are undoubtedly due to the high-handedness of railway authorities. But the rudeness, dirty habits, selfishness and ignorance of the passengers themselves are no less to blame. The pity is that they often do not realise that they are behaving badly, dirtily or selfishly. They believe that everything they do is in the natural way. All this may be traced to the indifference towards them of us 'educated people.'

1. The author travelled by inter-class because
   (a) the inter-class compartment was comfortable. (b) the inter-class compartment was not crowded.
   (c) he could not get into a third-class compartment. (d) the guard charged him the inter-class fare.
   (e) it was necessary for him to reach Pune.
2. The author had to pay excess fare because
   (a) the guard had seen him entering the inter-class compartment.
   (b) he was travelling by a class higher than the one he was entitled to.
   (c) he intended to travel up to Pune.
   (d) the third class compartment were crowded.
   (e) he had purchased tickets up to Asansol.
3. The passage is mainly concerned with the
   (a) woes of third-class passengers. (b) rudeness of railway servants.
   (c) crowded trains. (d) indifferenece of educated people.
   (e) indiscipline of passengers
4. According to the author, the hardship of third-class passengers will be minimised if
   (a) there was provision for more third-class compartments.
   (b) passengers were allowed to travel inter-class in case third-class compartments were overcrowded.
   (c) trains stopped at the station for a long time to enable passengers to enter third-class compartments.
   (d) railway authorities show genuine concern for the passengers.
   (e) railway authorities maintain cleanliness in the trains.
5. How many stations are mentioned in the passage?
   (a) One (b) Two (c) Three–four (d) Five
6. According to the passage the author could have easily purchased tickets if
   (a) he had decided to travel by inter-class
   (b) he had met the station master immediately after he reached the station

(c) there were two booking windows
(d) there were fewer passengers
(e) there was a proper queue system at the booking window

7. According to the passage, the most pitiable thing about third-class passengers is their
(a) ignorance (b) indiscipline (c) rudeness (d) poverty
(e) lack of awareness of their bad-behaviour

Passage 3

The great Acharyas have said that having discovered a great goal, surrender yourself to that goal and act towards it, drawing your inspiration from that goal, whereby you will get a new column of energy. Do not allow this energy to be dissipated in the futile memories of past regrets of failure, or in the excitement of the present, and thus bring that entire energy focussed into activity. That is the highest creative action in the world outside. Thereby, the individual who is till now considered most inefficient finds his way to the highest achievement and success.

This is said very easily in a second. But in order to change the mind to this attitude needs considerable training because we have already trained the mind wrongly to such an extent that we have become perfect in imperfections. Not knowing the art of action, we have been master artists in doing the wrong thing. The totality of activity will bring the country to a wrong end, indeed.

If each one is given a car, to achieve an ideal socialistic pattern, and nobody knows driving but everybody starts driving, what would be the condition on the road? Everybody has equal right on the public road. Then each car must necessarily dash against the other, and there is bound to be a jumble. This seems to be the very apt pattern of life that we are heading to. Everyone of us is a vehicle. We know how to go forward. The point is, intellect is very powerful and everyone is driving but nobody seems to know how to control the mental energy and direct it properly, or guide it to the proper destination.

1. Which of the following is the source of energy?
(a) A column that supports a building.
(b) Stimulation obtained from a set aim.
(c) Highest creative action.
(d) Proper training of the mind to achieve perfection.
(e) Inspiration drawn from the memories of past events.
2. The author's chief concern is
(a) establishment of socialistic pattern.
(b) the car accidents resulting from a lack of driving skill.
(c) discovery of a great goal in life.
(d) regulation of energy in the proper direction.
(e) struggle for equal rights.
3. Which of the following will cause the country to perish?
(a) Directing mental energy to the right destination.
(b) Driving cars without proper driving knowledge and skill.
(c) Wrong deeds performed without proper knowledge.
(d) Memories of past regrets and failures.
(d) Surrendering to a discovered goal.
4. Which of the following could lead to success?
(a) Cherishing the memories of the past.
(b) Preparing oneself to face the probable sorrows of the future.
(c) Bringing all the energy into activity.
(d) Being alert about the excitement of the present.
(e) None of these
5. What is the effect of training of the wrong mind?
(a) We have become perfect in all aspects.
(b) Art of action is too much emphasised.
(c) Each of us could become a master artist.
(d) We could avoid wastage of our energy.
(e) None of these

Passage 4

On hearing the news of the massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Udham Singh did not attend his school but took a train to Amritsar and visited the spot. There, he stood for several minutes in a trance, picked up the soil, rubbed it on his forehead and put some in a phial. He fasted that night. According to his family members, he placed fresh flowers on the holy dust every morning, drawing inspiration from it. One early morning, he went to the river Ravi and pledged that he would colour its waters with the colour of his blood, to create what he called the freedom's flood. With this aim in view in 1921, he

first landed in Africa. From there he went to America to meet the Indian revolutionaries working for the liberation of the motherland.

In 1923, he landed in England. In 1928, he returned to India in response to an urgent call from Bhagat Singh. When he reached Lahore, he was detained for violation of the Arms Act. He was released after four years rigorous imprisonment. In 1935, he escaped to Germany by giving a slip to the police. From Berlin, he reached Paris and purchased a revolver. He kept it ready for action and managed to reach London again. Opportunity came on March 13, 1940, when Sir Michael O'Dwyer was to speak at a seminar in the Caxton Hall. As Sir Michael turned to resume his seat after the speech, Udham Singh pulled out his revolver and fired at him. Sir Michael died without a shriek. Udham Singh was arrested and produced before the court on April 2, 1940. The court passed death sentence on him and he was hanged at Pentonville Prison, London, on July 3, 1940.

1. Udham Singh went to America where he
   (a) mobilised the Indian citizens for the liberation of the motherland.
   (b) collected sufficient funds to fight colonialism.
   (c) met fellow-citizens working for the same cause.
   (d) went sightseeing.
   (e) mobilised like-minded Americans and Indians against the British.
2. Where did Udham Singh buy the weapon which was used for killing Sir Michael?
   (a) Paris (b) Lahore (c) London (d) Berlin
   (e) None of these
3. Udham Singh shot at Sir Michael O'Dwyer in
   (a) Jallianwala Bagh (b) Amritsar (c) London (d) Lahore
   (e) Paris
4. When Udham Singh was arrested in Lahore, he was charged for
   (a) instigating his countrymen against the Englishmen. (b) his links with anti-British forces.
   (c) concealing his identity and carrying on underground activities. (d) possessing unlicensed arms and ammunition.
   (e) plotting the assassination of Sir Michael O'Dwyer.
5. Udham Singh returned to India in 1928 mainly because he was
   (a) short of funds to meet his expenses. (b) to procure some arms from Lahore.
   (c) to escape from the British police. (d) deported by the British as he was a revolutionary.
   (e) called by a revolutionary in India.

Answers

Passage 1:	1. (c)	2. (e)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (e)	6. (a)	
Passage 2:	1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (e)	7. (e)
Passage 3:	1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (e)		
Passage 4:	1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (e)		

Test Paper–47

Passage 1

The political system always dominates the entire social scene; and, hence, those who wield political power are generally able to control all the different social sub-systems and manipulate them to their own advantage. The social groups in power, therefore, have always manipulated the education system, especially when these happen to depend upon the State for their very existence, to strengthen and perpetuate their own privileged position. But herein lies a contradiction. For the very realisation of their selfish ends, the social groups in power are compelled to extend the benefits of these educational systems to the underprivileged groups also. The inevitable task is generally performed with three precautions abundantly taken care of:

1. The privileged groups continue to be the principal beneficiaries of the educational system, dominate the higher stages of eduction or the hard core of prestigious and quality institutions or the most useful of courses, so as to safeguard their dominant position of leadership in all walks of life;

2. The system is so operated that underpivileged groups can utilise it only marginally in real terms and the bulk of them become either drop-outs or push-outs and reconcile to their own inferior status in society; and
3. The few from the weaker sections that survive and succeed in spite of all the handicaps are generally co-opted within the system to prevent dissatisfaction.

But eduction is essentially a liberating force so that, as time passes, some underprivileged groups do manage to become aware of the reality. The number of educated persons soon becomes too large to be fully co-opted, and many able individuals among them strive to organise and liberate the weak and the underprivileged. The resultant awareness of the people, combined with suitable organisations, necessarily leads to adjustment in the social structure and to an increase in vertical mobility so that new groups begin to share power. Eventually, other social changes also follow and the traditional, inegalitarian, and hierarchical social structure tends to be replaced by another, which is more modern, less hierarchical and more egalitarian. The educational system, therefore, is never politically neutral, and it always performs three functions simultaneously, viz., it helps the privileged to dominate, domesticates the underprivileged to their own status in society, and also tends to liberate the oppressed. Which of these functions shall dominate and to what extent, depends mostly on one crucial factor, viz., the quality and quantity of the political education that the system provides or upon its 'political content.'

The developments in Indian society, polity and education during the past 175 years should be viewed against the background of this broad philosophy. From very ancient times, Indian society has always been elitist, and power, wealth and education were mostly confined to the upper classes of the society. What is important to note is that the system has an infinite capacity to adjust or to absorb and, for that very reason, it is extremely resistant to any radical transformation. The social system continued to exist almost unchanged till the British administrators began to lay the foundation of the modern system of education.

1. According to the passage, Indian society has always been
   (a) insensitive to the needs of elite groups.
   (b) less hierarchical.
   (c) politically neutral.
   (d) conscious about the suffering of the underprivileged.
   (e) None of these
2. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements is true regarding those who control political power?
   (a) They try to establish a just social order.
   (b) They try to control all the different social subsystems.
   (c) They facilitate the upward mobility of the underprivileged classes.
   (d) They manipulate the economic system for the benefit of the underprivileged.
   (e) None of these
3. According to the passage, the social groups in power have manipulated the educational system because
   (a) they wanted to preserve their special status.
   (b) they wanted to give maximum benefits to the underprivileged.
   (c) they wanted to introduce social changes through the educational system.
   (d) they wanted to make it politically neutral.
   (e) None of these
4. According to the passage, the Indian social system is resistant to major changes because
   (a) it is basically elitist.
   (b) power, wealth and education are mostly confined to the upper classes.
   (c) it is extremely traditional and conservative.
   (d) it can absorb social changes without changing its basic framework.
   (e) None of these
5. According to the passage, why do the majority of underprivileged groups become dropouts?
   (a) They constantly suffer from a feeling of inferiority.
   (b) They do not possess the required intellectual potential to survive in the educational system.
   (c) The system is so manipulated that they cannot utilise it meaningfully.
   (d) The privileged groups continue to be the major beneficiaries of the system.
   (e) None of these
6. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
   (a) The educational system tends to enlighten the minds of the underprivileged.

(b) Credit for bringing the modern system of education goes to the British.
(c) The privileged groups try to deprive the 'have nots' of the real benefits of education.
(d) The privileged class depends upon the government for its survival.
(e) The educational system is never politically biased.

7. According to the passage, social groups in power extend the benefits of education to the underprivileged group because
(a) they have realised that the growth of a nation depends upon the spread of education.
(b) they want to achieve their selfish objectives.
(c) they want to create an egalitarian society.
(d) they want to abdicate their dominant position of leadership in all walks of life.
(e) None of these

8. According to the passage, sharing of power by new groups is an outcome of
(a) the total replacement of the traditional social structure by a modern one.
(b) a politically neutral education system.
(c) a liberal democratic approach of the privileged class.
(d) increase in the vertical mobility of the underprivileged groups.
(e) None of these.

9. According to the passage, how does education help in for ameliorating the lot of the underprivileged classes?
(a) It helps underprivileged people dominate others.
(b) It helps them to achieve higher goals in life.
(c) Some educated persons from this class organise and liberate the weak people.
(d) It encourages them to domesticate the privileged people.
(e) None of these

Passage 2

Power and possession have been the central pursuits of modern civilisation. For a long time, they blocked out or distorted other features of the western Renaissance (revival), which promised so much for humanity. What people have been and are still being taught to prize are money, success, control over the lives of others, and the acquisition of more objects. Modern social, political and economic systems, whether capitalist, fascist or communist, reject the basic principle that the free and creative unfoldment of every man, woman and child is the true measure of the worth of any society. Such unfoldment requires understanding and imagination, integrity and compassion, cooperation among people, and harmony between the human species and the rest of nature. Acquisitiveness and the pursuit of power have made the modern man an aggressor against everything that is non-human, an exploiter and oppressor of those who are poor, meek and unorganised, a pathological type that hates and distrusts the world, and suffers from both acute loneliness and false pride.

The need for a new renaissance is deeply felt by those sensitive and conscientious men and women who not only perceive the dimensions of the crisis of our age but who also realise that only through conscious and cooperative human effort may this crisis be met, and probably even overcome.

1. According to the passage, why has modern man turned out to be the enemy of everything that is non-human?
(a) He has been dominated by drives of acquisitiveness and power.
(b) He hates and distrusts other human beings.
(c) He consciously practises the spirit of cooperation.
(d) Non-humans have refused cooperation with human beings.
(e) None of these.

2. Which of the following is one of the requirements for bringing out the best in man?
(a) Money (b) Success (c) Understanding (d) Power
(e)Acquisitiveness

3. The real attainment of any society can be adjudged by which of the following?
(a) The degree of freedom for pursuing more and more power.
(b) The encouragement for acquisitive tendencies.
(c) Strict adherence to authoritarian structure.
(d) Total victimisation of conscientious persons.
(e) None of these.

4. The modern value systems encourage the importance of which one of the following?
(a) Spiritual development of all individuals.
(b) Recognition of freedom and equality.
(c) Craving for power and possession.
(d) Spirit of inquiry and knowledge.

5. The author hopes that the present crisis can be solved by
   (a) a sense of purpose and collective human efforts.
   (b) devoted individual efforts.
   (c) powerful elite human beings.
   (d) different political systems.
   (e) spiritually developed individuals.
6. Western Renaissance could not make total impact on today's humanity because
   (a) it was conceptually weak.
   (b) it was against basic principle.
   (c) conscientious men opposed it.
   (d) old civilisation was based on acquisitiveness and control over others.
   (e) None of these
7. Which of the following best describes the behaviour of the modern man?
   (a) Conscientious and cooperative.
   (b) Imaginative and sympathetic.
   (c) Seeker of truth and non-violence.
   (d) Cruel and greedy.
   (e) Perceptive and creative.
8. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
   (a) There is a need for a new Renaissance.
   (b) The modern man is not individualist.
   (c) Western Renaissance had held so much promise for mankind.
   (d) Power and possession go hand-in-hand.
   (e) Poor and weak people are oppressed by modern man.
9. Which of the following approaches is the author advocating to be adopted by the society?
   (a) Authoritarian (b) Humanistic (c) Communist (d) Religious
   (e) Capitalist

Passage 3

Class and caste can be dysfunctional in societies, even though they do not result in overt conflict. Class systems of whatever degree of rigidity are systems that distribute privileges and power unequally among people. Equality of opportunity to achieve these is a cultural ideal in some societies, but even here class differentiations often make its attainment impossible.

The most serious consequence of class differentiation is that it makes difficult the fullest use of human resources. The discovery, recruitment, and training of functionally important talent is extensively hampered when access to the opportunities for developing capacities is limited by class restrictions. The loss of undiscovered talent or its inefficient use to societies is incalculable. In addition, strong class crystallisation may even destroy talent completely. The competition for position often leads to difficulty within classes. Capable persons have been eliminated when they have stood in the way of the grasp for power. Purges within the upper classes, as in some revolutions, have ruthlessly destroyed talent. There is no way of calculating what societies lose through undiscovered, undeveloped, unused, or destroyed talent resulting from caste or class differences and conflict. Our imagination assures us that they are tremendous.

Class and caste organisations concentrate power in the controlling classes. Decision-making is their function, and their decisions are usually made to uphold the order that supports them in their controlling positions. Since they identify their own values as the valid ones for the whole society, social change is difficult to achieve. The land-owning political control has made it impossible to initiate reforms that would improve the lot of the peasants. Peasants are held in positions of complete and almost hopeless dependence by the controlling classes. Counterparts of this inequitable distribution of power may be found among industrial societies. Revolution has often been the only method of destroying such imbalances because ruling clases usually do not willingly surrender privileges and power, especially in rigidly stratified societies.

1. The thrust of this passage is on the
   (a) advantages of class and caste system in a society.
   (b) use of human resources.
   (c) power concentration.
   (d) class- and caste-based disadvantages.
2. Which of the following statements is true about a class system?
   (a) Human resources are fully utilised.
   (b) It generates social equality.
   (c) There is no competition.
   (d) It is exceedingly uncongenial to the development of talents.

3. By human resources the author means
   (a) natural resources. (b) various types of human beings.
   (c) human talents. (d) goods and services produced by human beings.
4. In a class system, what is the fate of talented people seeking power?
   (a) All-out encouragement by the ruling class. (b) No problem of competition.
   (c) Ruthless elimination. (d) Allotment of positions according to merit.
5. According to the passage, social change is not easy to achieve because of
   (a) Class conflict (b) Caste differentiation (c) Ruling classes (d) Power-seekers

Passage 4

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of 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. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in other words, should take care of needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect had become all the more harmful today. A UNESCO report entitled 'Learning to Be', prepared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973, asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable educational 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 to lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years, even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea is becoming an integral part of educational thinking, seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organisation of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing open university programmes of different categories for older learners and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools. Also, these institutions should learn to cooperate with numerous community organisations such as libraries, museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services, and so on.

1. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
   (a) Education is a one-time process.
   (b) All people can be educated as per their needs.
   (c) Discussions on lifelong learning should continue for some more time.
   (d) The present educational planning is very much practical.
   (e) Simple rearrangement of the present educational system is a must.
2. According to the author, educational planning should attempt to
   (a) decide a terminal point to education. (b) train the people at the core.
   (c) fulfil the educational needs of everyone. (d) encourage conventional schools and colleges.
   (e) overlook the people on the periphery.
3. According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
   (a) Duration of the course. (b) Diversity of the topics covered.
   (c) Participation in community activities. (d) Real grasp of matter of skill.
   (e) Competence of the course teachers.
4. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence—"the writing is already on the wall?"
   (a) The signs of change are already visible. (b) Everything is uncertain nowadays.
   (c) It is a mysterious process. (d) Changes have already taken place.
   (e) You cannot change the future.
5. According to the author, the concept of 'lifetime education' is
   (a) not practical. (b) not desirable. (c) in vogue in advanced countries.
   (d) still in formative stages. (e) as old as traditional education.
6. Which of the following is not true in the context of the passage?
   (a) 'Learning to be' defends that there is a terminal point to education.
   (b) Lifelong learning is a recent concept.
   (c) Schools and colleges should open extension services.
   (d) Workers' knowledge and skill also need to be updated constantly.

7. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?
   (a) To criticise the present educational system.
   (b) To strengthen the present educational practices.
   (c) To present a satirical style.
   (d) To present a pragmatic point of view.
   (e) To support non-conventional educational organisation.
8. What is the main thrust of the author?
   (a) One should never cease to learn.
   (b) Traditional system should be strengthened.
   (c) There is no substitute for the extant system of education.
   (d) Formal education is more important than non-formal.
   (e) It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone.
9. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure implies
   (a) simple rearrangement of present educational organisations.
   (b) longer durations for all formal courses.
   (c) more weightage for actual performance than real understanding.
   (d) closing down conventional schools and colleges.
   (e) none of these
10. What should the major characteristic of the future educational system be?
   (a) Different modules with the same function.
   (b) Same module for different groups.
   (c) No modules but a compulsory standard programme for all.
   (d) Rearrangement of various course contents.
   (e) None of these
11. According to the author what measures should the open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
   (a) Open more colleges on traditional lines.
   (b) Primary education should be under the control of the open universities.
   (c) Develop various programmes for adult learners.
   (d) Derecognition of various community organisations.
   (e) Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'.

Answers

Passage 1:	1. (e)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (e)	7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (c)		
Passage 2:	1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (e)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (e)	7. (d)	8. (b)	9. (b)		
Passage 3:	1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (c)						
Passage 4:	1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (a)	7. (e)	8. (a)	9. (e)	10. (e)	11. (c)

Test Paper–48

Passage 1

The reformer must know that what moves people is the authentic life, not mere writing. The newspapers and journals that Lokmanya Tilak and Gandhiji ran, the books they wrote, sold little, but had enormous effect. Their writing was known to reflect and be just an extension of their exemplary lives. It was the authenticity of their example. All knew that their lives were an integral whole—they were not moral in public life and lax in private, nor vice-versa. They were not full of pious thoughts and sacred resolution within the walls of a temple and cheats outside.

A writer who is merely entertaining his readers, even one who is merely informing them, can do what he wants with the rest of his life. But the writer who sets out to use his pen to reform public life cannot afford such dualities.

Here is the testimony of a great man—Gandhiji—about the influence of another—Lokmanya Tilak:

"I believe that an editor who has anything worth saying and who commands a clientele cannot be easily hushed, he delivers his finished message as soon as he is put under duress. Lokmanya spoke more eloquently from the Mandalay fortress than through the columns of the printed *Kesari*. His influence was multiplied thousandfold by his imprisonment and his speech, and his pen had acquired much greater power after he was discharged. By his death, we have been editing his paper without pen and speech through the sacred resolution of the people to realise his life's dream. He could possibly have done more if he were today, in body and mind, preaching his view. Critics like me would perhaps be still finding fault in this expression of his or that. Today, his message rules millions of hearts which are determined to raise a permanent living memorial by the fulfilment of his ambition in their lives."

1. Lokmanya Tilak's messages were most effective
   (a) when he delivered them through his editorials.
   (b) after his death.
   (c) before his imprisonment.
   (d) when he became an informer.
   (e) when he delivered speeches.
2. Which of the following is the result of Lokmanya Tilak's exemplary life?
   (a) The newspapers edited by him did not incur money loss.
   (b) The books written by him were useful.
   (c) People resolved to fulfil his life's dreams.
   (d) Critics still find fault with his views.
   (e) He was put in jail at Mandalay.
3. Which of the following is the general tendency of critics, according to the passage?
   (a) To find fault with one or the other expression of a writer.
   (b) To praise only those writers whom they like.
   (c) to condemn one and all the reformer writers.
   (d) To suggest new ideas to the public.
   (e) to justify their criticism..
4. In the context of the passage, a reformer becomes effective if
   (a) he is a journalist with an objective viewpoint.
   (b) he is an author with an excellent style of writing.
   (c) he is an effective political leader of the masses.
   (d) he is a person with consistency in his writing and lifestyle.
   (e) he is a good critic of social practices.
5. In the context of the passage, which of the following statements about Lokmanya Tilak and Mahatma Gandhi is true?
   (a) They were moral in private life but lax in public life.
   (b) Their influence on people was negligible.
   (c) Very few people used to read the newspapers edited by them.
   (d) They were allowed to edit their newspapers even from inside the jail.
   (e) Their influence was multiplied a thousandfold by their imprisonment.
6. Which of the following types of writers can be moral in their personal life and lax in public life?
   (a) Those who want to reform people.
   (b) those who want to entertain people.
   (c) Those who have a large number of followers who wish to emulate them.
   (d) Those who lead an authentic life.
   (e) Those whose writing is an extension of their exemplary lives.

Passage 2

The concept of profit as a factor of payment is elusive. The practical identification of profit receipts is extremely difficult because the term is commonly used in many different and arbitrary ways. The layman understands profit in the framework established by his accountant; but an accountant uses the word in three distinct ways. Gross profit is the difference between net sales and the cost of manufacturing the goods sold; net operating profit is the gross profit, less selling and general expenses: and net profit is what remains after corporate income taxes and non-operating expenses are deducted from the net operating profit. Thus, in the case of a corporation, net profit includes dividends paid to stockholders (both common and preferred) and retained earnings, and the net profit of a sole proprietorship includes implicit compensation for the labour of the owner. These definitions of net profit involve payments to more than one factor of production and are not very useful to the economist. Similarly, the meaning of profit for tax purposes is based upon the definitions set by the government. Furthermore, the profit position of a firm can be modified by altering the accounting procedures or changing the method by which depreciation is calculated.

Profits, is the only return to a factor of production that may be negative. It is ordinarily considered to be the residual sum after all costs, including payments to other factors, have been paid out of revenues. Whenever costs exceed revenues, negative profit to the entrepreneur results.

The rate of profit may be expressed in a number of ways. It is ordinarily most meaningful to present profit as a fraction of the equity of the firm. It is sometimes given as a percentage of capital (which includes funds borrowed by the business) or as a fraction of sales. In the latter two cases, the profit rate is ordinarily much smaller. For the economy as a whole, profit may be expressed as a proportion of national income.

1. The main theme of this passage is
   (a) pure profit (b) gross profit
   (c) the rate of profit (d) the general meaning of profit
2. If the concept of profit as a factor of payment is elusive, it is
   (a) baffling (b) controversial (c) deceptive (d) multidimensional
3. If a word or phrase is used in arbitrary ways, it has the element of
   (a) fairness (b) im personality (c) selfishness (d) authoritativeness
4. According to an accountant, the difference between total expenditure on goods and their sale proceeds may be defined as
   (a) gross profit (b) net profit (c) net operating profit (d) negative profit
5. A firm can change its profit position by
   (a) not paying income tax. (b) not paying dividends.
   (c) undervaluing its capital goods. (d) overestimating its equipment.

Passage 3

"Ever since childhood, out of mere curiosity, I've wanted to ask a king or a queen a couple of questions."
"Go ahead, I'm just as curious to know what they are, particularly from a woman."
"How does it feel to be what you are?"
"It feels fine here in Greece because it's creative work, unlike in most countries."
"Do you feel superior because of your royal blood?"
"No, not a bit."
"How did you feel in your childhood when you found out you were a princess?"
"Troubled, I used to debate with myself! What right have you got to be on top without going through the struggle?" Ultimately, Plato's literature solved my problem. He has mentioned that each class of society has its own functions and accordingly, leaders in order to perform their role had to be trained for it from childhood. I quieted my uneasiness by using the strategy of Plato's leaders.

1. Which of the following means "No, not a bit" as given in the conversation?
   (a) My royal blood does not allow me feel superior. (b) I don't feel superior at all.
   (c) I don't feel superior since I don't have royal blood. (d) I feel inferior due to my royal blood.
   (e) None of these
2. Which of the following made one of the persons in the conversation feel uneasy?
   (a) Hereditary position. (b) Feeling of superiority.
   (c) Unreasonably high curiosity. (d) Strategy of Plato's leaders. (e) Lack of creative work.
3. The questions asked in the above conversation can be classified as
   (a) casual (b) critical (c) probing (d) frivolous
   (e) political
4. Which of the following is most nearly the same in meaning as 'troubled', as used in the conversation?
   (a) Vexed (b) Tortured (c) Irritated (d) Excited
   (e) Elated
5. The above conversation seems to have taken place between
   (a) two women. (b) the queen of Greece and a princess. (c) a man and two women.
   (d) the queen of Greece and a woman interviewer. (e) a princess and a leader.
6. What helped the person resolve the conflict?
   (a) Acquisition of the top position. (b) Immense curiosity.
   (c) Imparting leadership training right from childhood. (d) Philosophy that leaders are born to rule.
   (e) None of these

Passage 4

In our boyhood, we beheld the dying rays of that intimate sociability, which was characteristic of the last generation. Neighbourly feelings were then so strong that the informal gatherings were a necessity, and those who could contribute to its amenities were in great demand. People nowadays call on each other on business, or as a matter of social duty, but

not to foregather by way of informal gatherings. They have not the time, nor are there the same intimate relations! What goings and comings we used to see, how merry were the rooms and verandahs with the hum of conversation and the snarls of laughter! The faculty our predecessors had of becoming the centre of groups and gatherings, of starting and keeping up animated and amusing gossip, has vanished. Men still come and go, but those same verandahs and rooms seem empty and deserted.

In those days, everything from furniture to festivity was designed to be enjoyed by the many, so that whatever pomp magnificence there might have been did not savour of hauteur. These appendages have since increased in quantity, but they have become unfeeling, and do not know the art of making high and low alike feel at home. The bare-bodied, the indigently clad, no longer have the right to use and occupy them, without a permit, on the strength of their smiling faces alone. Those, whom we nowadays seek to imitate in our house building and furnishing, have their own society with its wide hospitality. The problem with us is that we have lost what we had, but have not the means of building up afresh on the European standard, with the result that our home life has become joyless. We still meet for business or political purposes, but never for the pleasure of simply meeting one another. We have ceased to contrive opportunities to bring men together simply because we love our fellowmen. I can imagine nothing more ugly than this social miserliness; and when I look back on those whose ringing laughter, coming straight from their hearts, used to lighten the burden of our household cares, they seem to have been visitors from some other world.

1. Why, according to the author, has our home life become joyless?
   (a) Complete imitation of the West is not possible owing to different climatic conditions.
   (b) We have lost means of building up houses on the European standards.
   (c) Most people are bare-bodied and half-starved.
   (d) While we have lost interpersonal intimacy and sociability, we do not have the means to build up afresh on European standards.
   (e) None of these
2. Why does the author feel that the rooms and verandahs have lost their charm?
   (a) They have been crowded by gatherings of gossiping people.
   (b) The conversational quality our predecessors had has now vanished.
   (c) The rooms and verandahs have been deserted by the people.
   (d) Unlike in the past, no facilities for arranging meetings are available.
   (e) None of these
3. Which of the following is "social miserliness" according to the author?
   (a) Increasing social inequality.
   (b) Diminishing intimate sociability.
   (c) We do not wish to incur expenditure merely to get people together.
   (d) Blind imitation of the European standard.
   (e) Bare-bodied, half-starved masses.
4. The approach of the author of this passage seems to be
   (a) cynical about blindly imitating the western style.
   (b) pessimistic about our business and political avenues.
   (c) too conservative to admit of any social evolution.
   (d) extremely critical about our indifference towards the past generation.
   (e) emphatic about the need for informal social interaction.
5. How is the meeting of people of the present generations different from the meeting of people of the past?
   (a) Informal gossiping is not considered ethical these days.
   (b) People now do not meet merely for the pleasure of meeting one another.
   (c) Intimate sociability has now crept in.
   (d) Neighbourly feelings have now been strengthened.
   (e) None of these
6. People who do which of the following now would look like visitors from some other world?
   (a) Strengthening the ties of love and affection through recurring informal meetings.
   (b) Eradication of poverty and establishing social equality.
   (c) Enhancing business opportunities with European countries.
   (d) Instilling into the people the spirit of laughter through their hearts.
   (e) Reducing the burden of household chores by extending monetary assistance

Answers

Passage 1:	1. (e)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (b)
Passage 2:	1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (c)	
Passage 3:	1. (e)	2. (a)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (d)	6. (d)
Passage 4:	1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (e)	5. (b)	6. (d)

Test Paper–49

Passage 1

The discoveries of the white dwarf, the neutron star, and the black hole, coming well after the discovery of the red giant, are among the most exciting developments in decades because they may well present physicists with their greatest challenge since the failure of classical mechanics. In the life cycle of a star, after all of the hydrogen and helium fuel has been burned, the delicate balance between the outward unclear radiation pressure and the stable gravitational force becomes disturbed and slow contraction begins. As compression increases, a very dense plasma forms. If the initial star had mass of less than 1.4 solar masses (1.4 times the mass of the Sun), the process ceases at a density; and if the star was originally more massive, the white dwarf plasma cannot resist the gravitational pressures, and, in a rapid collapse, the nuclei of the star are converted to a gas of free neutrons. Gravitational attraction compresses this neutron gas rapidly until a density of 109 tonnes per cubic inch is reached; at this point, the strong nuclear force resists further contraction. If the mass of the star was between 1.4 and a few solar masses, the process stops here, and we have a neutron star.

But if the original star was more massive than a few solar masses, even the strong nuclear forces cannot resist the gravitational crunch. The neutrons are forced into one another to form heavier hadrons; and these in turn coalesce to form heavier entities, of which we as yet know nothing. At this point, a complete collapse of the stellar mass occurs; existing theories predict a collapse to infinite density and infinitely small dimensions. Well before this, however, the surface gravitational force would become so strong that no signal could ever leave the star—any photon emitted would fall back under gravitational attraction—and the star would become a black hole in space.

This gravitational collapse poses a fundamental challenge to physics. When the most widely accepted theories predict such improbable things as infinite density and infinitely small dimensions, it simply means that we are missing some vital insight. This last happened in physics in the 1930s, when we faced a fundamental paradox concerning atomic structure. At that time, it was recognised that electrons moved in stale orbits about the nuclei in atoms. However, it was also recognised that if a charge is accelerated, as it must be to remain in orbit, it radiates energy; so, theoretically, the electron would be expected eventually to spiral into the nucleus and destroy the atom. Studies centred around this paradox led to the development of quantum mechanics. It may well be that an equivalent advance awaits us in investigating the theoretical problems presented by the phenomenon of gravitational collapse.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (a) offer new explanations for the collapse of stars.
   (b) explain the origins of black holes, neutron stars and white dwarfs.
   (c) compare the structure of atoms with the structure of the solar system.
   (d) explain how the collapse of stars challenges accepted theories of physics.
   (e) describe the imbalance between radiation pressure and gravitational force.
2. According to the passage, in the final stages of its development, our own sun is likely to take the form of a
   (a) white dwarf (b) neutron star (c) red giant (d) gas of free neutrons
   (e) black hole
3. According to the passage, an imbalance arises between nuclear radiation pressure and gravitational force in stars because
   (a) the density of a star increases as it ages.
   (b) radiation pressure increases as a star increases in mass.
   (c) radiation pressure decreases when a star's fuel has been consumed.
   (d) the collapse of a star increases its gravitational force.
   (e) a dense plasma decreases the star's gravitational force.

4. The author asserts that the discoveries of the white dwarf, the neutron star, and the black hole are significant because these discoveries
   (a) demonstrate the probability of infinite density and infinitely small dimensions.
   (b) pose the most comprehensive and fundamental problems faced by physicists in decades.
   (c) clarify the paradox suggested by the collapse of electrons into atomic nuclei.
   (d) establish the relationship between mass and gravitational pressure.
   (e) assist in establishing the age of the universe by tracking the life histories of stars.
5. The passage contains information that answers which of the following questions?
   I. What is the density limit of the gravitational collapse of neutron stars?
   II. At what point in its life cycle does a star begin to contract?
   III. What resists the gravitational collapse of a star?
   (a) I only (b) III only (c) I and II only (d) II and III only
   (e) I, II and III
6. The author introduces the discussion of the paradox concerning atomic structure in order to
   (a) show why it was necessary to develop quantum mechanics.
   (b) compare the structure of an atom with the structure of a star.
   (c) demonstrate by analogy that a vital insight in astrophysics is missing.
   (d) illustrate the contention that improbable things do happen in astrophysics.
   (e) argue that atoms can collapse if their electrons do not remain in orbit.
7. According to the passage, paradoxes are useful in scientific investigation because they
   (a) point to the likelihood of impending discoveries.
   (b) assist scientists in making comparisons with other branches of knowledge.
   (c) disprove theories of knowledge.
   (d) disprove theories that have been called into question.
   (e) suggest new hypotheses that can be tested by observation.

Passage 2

At the time Jane Austen's novels were published—between 1811 and 1818—English literature was not part of any academic curriculum. In addition, fiction was under strenuous attack. Certain religious and political groups felt novels had the power to make so-called immoral characters so interesting that young readers would identify with them; these groups also considered novels to be of little practical use. Even Coleridge, certainly no literary reactionary, spoke for many when he asserted that "novel-reading occasions the destruction of the mind's powers."

These attitudes towards novels help explain why Austen received little attention from early nineteenth-century literary critics. (In any case, a novelist published anonymously, as Austen was, would not be likely to receive much critical attention.) The literary response that was accorded to her, however, was often as incisive as twentieth-century criticism. In his attack in 1816 on novelistic portrayals "outside of ordinary experience," for example, Scott made an insightful remark about the merits of Austen's fiction. Her novels, wrote Scott, "present to the reader an accurate and exact picture of ordinary everyday people and places, reminiscent of seventeenth-century Flemish painting." Scott did not use the word 'realism', but he undoubtedly used a standard of realistic probability in judging novels. The critic Whately did not use the word 'realism' either, but he expressed agreement with Scott's evaluation, and went on to suggest the possibilities for moral instruction in what we have called Austen's 'realistic method'. Her characters, wrote Whately, are persuasive agents for moral truth since they are ordinary persons "so clearly evoked that we feel an interest in their fate as if it were our own." Moral instruction, explained Whately, is more likely to be effective when conveyed through recognisably human and interesting characters than when imparted by a sermonising narrator. Whately especially praised Austen's ability to create characters who "mingle goodness and villainy, weakness and virtue, as in life they are always mingled." Whately concluded his remarks by comparing Austen's art of characterisation to Dickens', stating his preference for Austen's.

Yet, the response of nineteenth-century literary critics to Austen was not always so laudatory, and often anticipated the reservations of twentieth-century critics. An example of such a response was Lewes' complaint in 1859 that Austen's range of subjects and characters was too narrow. Praising her verisimilitude, Lewes added that, nonetheless, her focus was too often only upon the unlofty and the commonplace. (Twentieth-century Marxists, on the other hand, were to complain about what they saw as her exclusive emphasis on a lofty upper-middle class.) In any case, having been rescued by some literary critics from neglect and indeed gradually lionised by them, Austen steadily reached, by the mid-nineteenth century, the enviable pinnacle of being considered controversial.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (a) demonstrate the nineteenth-century preference for realistic novels rather than romantic ones.
   (b) explain why Jane Austen's novels were not included in any academic curriculum in the early nineteenth century.
   (c) urge a reassessment of Jane Austen's novels by twentieth-century literary critics.
   (d) describe some of the responses of nineteenth-century critics to Jane Austen's novels as well as to fiction in general.
   (e) argue that realistic character portrayal is the novelist's most difficult task as well as the aspect of a novel most likely to elicit critical response.
2. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
   (a) Was Whately aware of Scott's remarks about Jane Austen's novels?
   (b) Who is an example of a twentieth-century Marxist critic?
   (c) Who is an example of a twentieth-century critic who admired Jane Austen's novels?
   (d) What is the author's judgement of Dickens?
   (e) Did Jane Austen express her opinion on those nineteenth-century critics who admired her novels?
3. The author mentions that English literature "was not part of any academic curriculum" in the early nineteenth century in order to
   (a) emphasise the need for Jane Austen to create ordinary, everyday characters in her novels.
   (b) give support to those religious and political groups that had attacked fiction.
   (c) give one reason why Jane Austen's novels received little critical attention in the early nineteenth century.
   (d) suggest the superiority of an informal and unsystematised approach to the study of literature.
   (e) contrast nineteenth-century attitudes towards English literature with those towards classical literature.
4. The passage supplies information to suggest that the religious and political groups (mentioned in the third sentence) and Whately might have agreed that a novel
   (a) has little practical use.
   (b) has the ability to influence the moral values of its readers.
   (c) is of utmost interest to readers when representing ordinary human characters.
   (d) should not be read by young readers.
   (e) needs the sermonising of a narrator in order to impart moral truths.
5. The author quotes Coleridge in order to
   (a) refute the literary opinions of certain religious and political groups.
   (b) make a case for the inferiority of novel to poetry.
   (c) give an example of a writer who was not a literary reactionary.
   (d) illustrate the early nineteenth-century belief that fiction was especially appealing to young readers.
   (e) indicate how widespread the attack on novels was in the early nineteenth century.
6. The passage suggets that twentieth-century Marxists would have admired Jane Austen's novels more if the novels, as the Marxists understood them, had
   (a) described the values of upper-middle class society.
   (b) avoided moral instruction and sermonising.
   (c) depicted ordinary society in a more flattering light.
   (d) portrayed characters from more than one class of society.
   (e) anticipated some controversial social problems of the twentieth century.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that Whately found Dickens' characters to be
   (a) especially interesting to young readers.
   (b) ordinary persons in recognisably human situations.
   (c) less liable than Jane Austen's characters to have a realistic mixture of moral qualities.
   (d) more often villainous and weak than virtuous and good.
   (e) less susceptible than Jane Austen's characters to the moral judgments of a sermonising narrator.
8. According to the passage, the lack of critical attention paid to Jane Austen can be explained by all of the following nineteenth-century attitudes towards the novel
   (a) assurance felt by many people that novels weakened the mind.
   (b) certainty shared by many political commentators that the range of novels was too narrow.
   (c) lack of interest shown by some critics in novels that were published anonymously.
   (d) fear exhibited by some religious and political groups that the novel had the power to portray immoral characters attractively.
   (e) belief held by some religious and political groups that novels had no practical value.
9. The author would most likely agree to which of the following as the best measure of a writer's literary success?
   (a) Inclusion of the writer's work in an academic curriculum.

(b) Publication of the writer's work in the writer's own name.
(c) Existence of debate among critics about the writer's work.
(d) Praise of the writer's work by religious and political groups.
(e) Ability of the writer's work to appeal to ordinary people.

Passage 3

The fossil remains of the first flying vertebrates, the pterosaurs, have intrigued paleontologists for more than two centuries. How such large creatures, which weighed in some cases as much as a piloted hang-glider and had wingspans from 8 to 12 metres, solved the problems of powered flight, and exactly what these creatures were—reptiles or birds—are among the questions scientists have puzzled over.

Perhaps, the least controversial assertion about the pterosaurs is that they were reptiles. Their skulls, pelvises, and hind feet are reptilian. The anatomy of their wings suggests that they did not evolve into the class of birds. In pterosaurs, a greatly elongated fourth finger of each forelimb supported a winglike membrane. The other fingers were short and reptilian, with sharp claws. In birds, the second finger is the principal strut of the wing, which consists primarily of feathers. If the pterosaurs walked on all fours, the three short fingers may have been employed for grasping. When a pterosaur walked or remained stationary, the fourth finger, and with it the wing, could only turn upward in an extended inverted V-shape along each side of the animal's body.

The pterosaurs resembled both birds and bats in their overall structure. The design of any flying vertebrate is subject to aerodynamic constraints. Pterosaurs had hollow bones like birds, a feature that represents savings in weight. In the birds, however, these bones are reinforced more massively by internal struts.

Although scales typically cover reptiles, the pterosaurs probably had hairy coats. T.H. Huxley reasoned that flying vertebrates must have been warmblooded because flying implies a high rate of metabolism, which in turn implies a high internal temperature. Huxley speculated that a coat of hair would insulate against loss of body heat and might streamline the body to reduce drag in flight. The recent discovery of a pterosaur specimen covered in long, dense, and relatively thick hair like fossil material was the first clear evidence that his reasoning was correct.

Efforts to explain how pterosaurs became airborne have led to suggestions that they launched themselves by jumping from cliffs, by dropping from trees, or even by rising into light winds from the crests of waves. Each hypothesis has its difficulties. The first wrongly assumes that the pterosaur's hind feet resembled a bat's and could serve as hooks by which the animal could hang in preparation for flight. The second hypothesis seems unlikely because large pterosaurs could not have landed on trees without damaging their wings. The third calls for high waves to channel updrafts. The wind that made such waves, however, might have been too strong for the pterosaurs to control their flight once airborne.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that scientists now generally agree that the
   (a) enormous wingspan of the pterosaurs enabled them to fly great distances.
   (b) structure of the skeleton of the pterosaurs suggests a close evolutionary relationship to bats.
   (c) fossil remains of the pterosaurs reveal how they solved the problem of powered flight.
   (d) pterosaurs were reptiles.
   (e) pterosaurs walked on all fours.
2. The author views the idea that the pterosaurs became airborne by rising into light winds created by waves as
   (a) revolutionary (b) unlikely (c) unassailable (d) probable
   (e) outdated
3. According to the passage, the skeleton of a pterosaur can be distinguished from that of a bird by the
   (a) size of its wingspan.
   (b) presence of hollow spaces in its bones.
   (c) anatomic origin of its wings strut.
   (d) presence of hook-like projections on its hind feet.
   (e) location of the shoulder joint joining the wing to its body.
4. The ideas attributed to T. H. Huxley in the passage suggests that he would most likely agree with which of the following statements?
   (a) An animal's brain size has little bearing on its ability to master complex behaviours.
   (b) An animal's appearance is often influenced by environmental requirements and physical capabilities.
   (c) Animals within a given family group are unlikely to change their appearance dramatically over a period of time.
   (d) The origin of flight in vertebrates was an accidental development rather than the outcome of specialisation or adaptation.
   (e) Pterosaurs should be classified as birds, not reptiles.

5. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage as being characteristic of the pterosaurs?
   (a) They were unable to fold their wings when not in use.
   (b) They hung upside down from branches as bats do before flight.
   (c) They flew in order to capture prey.
   (d) They were an early stage in the evolution of birds.
   (e) They lived primarily in a forest-like habitat.
6. Which of the following best describes the organisation of the last paragraph of the passage?
   (a) New evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view.
   (b) Three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific conformation.
   (c) Three hypotheses are outlined, and evidence supporting each is given.
   (d) Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected.
   (e) A summary of the material in the preceding paragraphs is presented, and conclusions are drawn.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that some scientists believe that pterosaurs
   (a) lived near large bodies of water. (b) had sharp teeth for tearing food.
   (c) were attacked and eaten by larger reptiles. (d) had longer tails than many birds.
   (e) consumed twice their weight daily to maintain their body temperature.

Passage 4

Woodrow Wilson was referring "to the liberal idea of the economic market" when he said that the free enterprise system is the most efficient economic system. Maximum freedom means maximum productiveness; our 'openness' is to be the measure of our stability. Fascination with this ideal has made Americans defy the 'Old World' categories of settled possessiveness versus unsettling deprivation, the cupidity of retention versus the cupidity of seizure, a 'status quo' defended or attacked. The United States, it was believed, had no status quo ante. Our only 'station' was the turning of a stationary wheel, spinning faster and faster. We did not base our system on property but opportunity—which meant we based it not on stability but on mobility. The more things changed, that is, the more rapidly the wheel turned, and the steadier we would be. The conventional picture of class politics is composed of the 'haves', who want stability to keep what they have, and the 'have-nots', who want a touch of instability and change in which to scramble for the things they do not have. But Americans imagined a condition in which speculators, self-makers, runners are always using the new opportunities given by our land. These economic leaders (front-runners) would, thus, be mainly agents of change. Non-starters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to calm manic speculation, an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again and form compensatory staggered 'starting lines'.

'Reform' in America has been sterile because it can imagine no change except through the extension of this metaphor of a race, wider inclusion of competitors, 'a piece of the action', as it were, for the disenfranchised. There is no attempt to call off the race. Since our only stability is change. America seems not to honour the quiet work that achieves social interdependence and stability. There is, in our legends, no heroism of the office clerk, no stable industrial workforce of the people who actually make the system work. There is no pride in being an employee (Wilson asked for a return to the time when everyone was an employer). There has been no boasting about our social worker—they are merely signs of the system's failure, of opportunity denied or not taken, of things to be eliminated. We have no pride in our growing interdependence, in the fact that our system can serve others, that we are able to help those in need; empty boasts from the past make us ashamed of our present achievements, make us try to forget or deny them, move away from them. There is no honour but in the wonderland race we must all run, all trying to win, none winning in the end (for there is no end).

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   (a) criticise the inflexibility of American economic mythology.
   (b) contrast 'Old World' and 'New World' economic ideologies.
   (c) challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders.
   (d) champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected.
   (e) suggest a substitute for the traditional metaphor of a race.
2. According to the passage, 'Old World' values were based on
   (a) ability (b) property (c) family connection (d) guild hierarchies
   (e) eduction
3. In the context of the author's discussion of regulating change, which of the following could be most probably regarded as a 'strong referee' (last sentence of para 1) in the United States?

(a) A school principal. (b) A political theorist. (c) A federal court judge.
(d) A social worker. (e) A government inspector.

4. The author sets off the word 'reform' with quotation marks in order to
   (a) emphasise its departure from the concept of settled possessiveness.
   (b) show his support for a systematic programme of change.
   (c) underscore the flexibility and even amorphousness of the US society.
   (d) indicate that the term was one of Wilson's favourites.
   (e) assert that reform in the United States has to be fundamental.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably thinks that giving the disenfranchised 'a piece of the action' (first sentence of para 2) is
   (a) a compassionate, if misdirected, legislative measure.
   (b) an example of America's resistance to profound social change.
   (c) an innovative programme for genuine social reform.
   (d) a monument to the efforts of industrial reformers.
   (e) a surprisingly 'Old World' remedy for social ills.
6. Which of the following metaphors could the author most appropriately use to summarise his own assessment of the American economic system (para 2)?
   (a) A windmill. (b) A waterfall. (c) A treadmill. (d) A gyroscope.
   (e) A bellows.
7. It can be inferred from the passage that Woodrow Wilson's ideas about the economic market
   (a) encouraged those who 'make the system work.' (b) perpetuated traditional legends about America.
   (c) revealed the prejudices of a man born wealthy. (d) foreshadowed the stock market crash of 1929.
   (e) began a tradition of presidential proclamations on economics.
8. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions?
   I. What techniques have industrialists used to manipulate a free market?
   II. In what way are 'New World' and 'Old World' economic policies similar?
   III. Has economic policy in the United States tended to reward independent action?
   (a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) I and II only
   (e) II and III only
9. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?
   (a) Americans' pride in their jobs continues to give them stamina today.
   (b) The absence of a *status quo ante* has undermined United States' economic structure.
   (c) The free enterprise system has been only a useless concept in the United States.
   (d) The myth of the American free enterprise system is seriously flawed.
   (e) Fascination with the ideal of 'openness' has made Americans a progressive people.

Answers

Passage 1:	1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (e)	6. (c)	7. (d)		
Passage 2:	1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (e)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (c)
Passage 3:	1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (a)		
Passage 4:	1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (e)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (d)

Test Paper–50

Passage 1

The emotional appeal of imperialism never completely stilled the British conscience. Liberal thinkers throughout the nineteenth century argued that democracy was incompatible with the maintenance of authoritarian rule over foreign peoples. To think imperially was to think in terms of restrictive and protective measures; in defiance of the revealed truths of classical economics. Thus, when the British government took over responsibility of India from the East India Company in 1858, many politicians were conscious of saddling Britain with a heavy burden. In the first seventy years of the nineteenth century, enlightened British liberals looked forward to the day when India would stand on its own feet. Even in the heyday of colonialism, British radicals continued to protest that self-proclaimed imperialists, however honourable their motives

were, would place *fait accompli* before the country and commit blunders of incalculable consequences. The danger, they felt, was all the greater because British foreign policy still remained a stronghold of the aristocracy, while that related and persuasive lobby, the British officer class, also had a vested interest in imperial expansion.

It took the humiliation of the Boer War to teach the British government what it would cost to hold an empire by force. However, this fact did not escape Gandhi, the supreme tactician of the Indian liberation movement. He saw what some perceptive British thinkers had much earlier recognised that the British could not long continue to rule India, except with the cooperation of many sections of its population. Once that cooperation was withdrawn, the foundation of British authority in India would crumble. Furthermore, the Indian nationalist leaders were able to exploit the aversion of the British liberal conscience to methods used by local colonial rulers in combating Indian non-cooperation.

1. "The emotional appeal of imperialism never completely stilled the British conscience." What does this mean?
   (a) The glorification resulting from imperialism never completely blinded the British people to the unjustness of their policy.
   (b) The glorification resulting from the establishment of sway overseas did not make the British people complacent.
   (c) The British people became so dull and emotionally so cold that the glorification of their country attained. through imperialism never stirred them to feel proud of this phenomenon.
   (d) All of these.
2. What does the term 'authoritarian rule' mean?
   (a) Rule of the authority of law. (b) Dictatorial rule unaccompanied by the rule of law.
   (c) Arbitrary exercise of power by officials. (d) Rule having stability.
3. What, according to the author, did the maintenance of imperialism result in?
   (a) Economic exploitation of the subject peoples.
   (b) Mental enslavement of the subject peoples.
   (c) The extermination of the sense of initiative in the people ruled by the imperialists.
   (d) Erection of trade barriers in foreign trade and other restrictive measures.
4. What do you think were the revealed truths of classical economics?
   (a) Laissez faire and free trade. (b) Allowing only subsistence wages to the workers.
   (c) Clamping of artificial restrictions on foreign trade. (d) Wholesale nationalisation of the means of production.
5. What according to the author was the attitude of the British liberals towards the British imperialist and colonial policy?
   (a) One of active cooperation. (b) One of only verbal cooperation.
   (c) One of total indifference. (d) One of repeated protests.
6. Which class of British society was a force behind the imperialist foreign policy of Britain?
   (a) The common masses. (b) The middle class. (c) The labour class. (d) The aristocracy.
7. Which class of British society had a vested interest in imperial list expansion?
   (a) The middle-class. (b) The labour class. (c) The officer class. (d) The common masses.
8. Who was the supreme tactician of the Indian liberation movement?
   (a) Mrs Annie Besant. (b) The enlightened British liberals themselves.
   (c) Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. (d) Mahatma Gandhi.
9. What was the opinion of the British liberal thinkers regarding Britain continuing to rule India?
   (a) That it could hold on only by force of arms.
   (b) That it could maintain its rule only by following a policy of persuasion.
   (c) That British rule would collapse when the Indian masses rose in revolt against her.
   (d) That Britain could continue to rule India only with the cooperation of many sections of its population.
10. What, according to you, would be the most suitable title for the passage?
    (a) British Imperialism and India. (b) British Liberals' Attitude to British Imperialism.
    (c) Role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian Freedom Movement. (d) The Emotional Appeal of British Imperialism.

Passage 2

It is said with truth that the function of a university is to prepare the young to take their place in human society. It must provide its members with the knowledge and skill necessary to make them efficient citizens. But is the whole duty of man exhausted by the acquisition of knowledge and professional training? Is a university only an institution for higher learning, a factory that churns out clerks and technicians able to run the machinery of the State? Mere knowledge which gratifies curiosity is different from culture which refines personality. Culture is not remembering a mass of serious details about the dates of birth of the great heroes of the world or the interesting names of the fastest ships which cross the Atlantic or

entertaining odds and ends gathered from the latest who's who. A well-known institution of this country has for its motto sa vidya ya vinuchyate; that is, knowledge which is designed for salvation, for the development of the soul, is the best. Such an idea is not merely an Indian idiosyncrasy. Plato said long ago that the culture of soul is 'the first and fairest thing that the best of men can ever have.' According to Goethe, the object of eduction is to form tastes and not simply to communicate knowledge. A man's culture is not to be judged by the amount of tabulated information which he has at his command, but, by the quality of mind which he brings to bear on the facts of life. Education is not cramming the mind with a host of technical details, putting sight, as it were, into blind eyes. The eye of the soul is never blind, only its gaze may be turned to the false and the fleeting. Too often, the vision may be dragged downwards by the 'leaden weights' of pride and prejudice, of passion and desire. The function of the teacher is not to add to the 'leaden weights' but remove them and liberate the soul from the encumbrance so that it may follow its native impulse to soar upwards. The student at a university does not merely learn something, but becomes something by being exposed, in the most elastic period of this life, to transforming influences, such as the constant clash of mind with mind, the interchange of ideas, the testing of opinions, and the growth of knowledge of human nature.

1. The function of a university is
   (a) to enable the young to gather facts about the world.
   (b) to learn to do his job.
   (c) to enable them to earn their livelihood.
   (d) to prepare the young to take their place in society.
   (e) to enable them to learn to talk with others.
2. Mere knowledge and culture may be distinguished from each other in that
   (a) the former widens the mental horizon, the latter enlarges the heart.
   (b) the former gratifies curiosity, the latter refines personality.
   (c) the former enables one to earn one's livelihood, the latter enables one to become an efficient citizen.
   (d) the former is concerned with facts, the latter with fiction.
   (e) the former adds to power, the latter adds to prestige.
3. What is the true function of education according to the ancient Indian philosophers?
   (a) Education is the development of mind.
   (b) Education is the cultivation of culture.
   (c) Education brings about salvation and development of the soul.
   (d) Education equips man's mind with facts about the world around him.
   (e) Education aims at the inculcation of generosity.
4. What is the object of education according to Goethe?
   (a) It teaches social manners.
   (b) It teaches courtesy.
   (c) It forms tastes.
   (d) It communicates knowledge.
   (e) It makes one a good citizen of the world.
5. What is a man's culture judged by?
   (a) By the amount of tabulated information which he has at his command.
   (b) By the variety of books he has read.
   (c) By the quality of mind which he brings to bear on the facts of life.
   (d) By man's sociabilty.
   (e) By the pleasantness of man's temperament.
6. What are the hindering factors in the liberation and development of the soul?
   (a) Power and wealth.
   (b) Money and influence.
   (c) Ambition and desire.
   (d) Passion and desire, pride and prejudice.
   (e) Greed and envy.
7. According to the passage, the function of the teacher is
   (a) to instil facts into the mind of the student.
   (b) to teach him to master facts about the world.
   (c) to foster the spirit of fellow-feeling.
   (d) to teach humanity and spirit of accommodation.
   (e) to remove the leaden weights of pride and prejudice, passion and desire, and to liberate the soul
8. What is meant by "leaden weights"?
   (a) Weights made of lead.
   (b) Cold scientific knowledge.
   (c) Remembrances that go with life.
   (d) Social and family responsibilities.
   (e) Hindering factors, of pride and prejudice, passion and desire, in the liberation of the soul.

Passage 3

The history of the modern world is a record of highly varied activity, of incessant change, and of astonishing achievement. The lives of men have, during the last few centuries, become increasingly diversified, their powers have greatly multiplied,

their horizon has been enormously enlarged. New interests have arisen in rich profusion to absorb attention and to provoke exertion. New aspirations and new emotions have come to move the soul of men. Amid all the bewildering phenomena, interest, in particular, has stood out in clear and growing pre-eminence, has expressed itself in a multitude of ways and with an emphasis more and more pronounced, namely, the determination of the race to gain a larger measure of freedom than it has ever known before, freedom in the life of the intellect and spirit, freedom in the realm of government and law, freedom in the sphere of economic and social relationships. A passion that has prevailed so widely, that has transformed the world so greatly, and is still transforming it, is one that surely merits study and abundantly rewards it; its operations constitute the very pith and marrow of modern history.

Not that this passion was unknown to the long ages that preceded the modern periods. The ancient Hebrews, the ancient Greeks and Romans blazed the way leaving behind them a precious heritage of accomplishments and suggestions, and the men who were responsible for the Renaissance of the fifteenth century and the Reformation of the sixteenth century contributed their imperishable part to this slow and difficult emancipation of the human race. But it is in modern times that the pace and vigour, the scope and sweep of this liberal movement have so increased unquestionably as to dominate the age, particularly the last three centuries that have registered great triumphs of spirit.

1. What has been the most dominant passion of the human race during the last three centuries?
   (a) Emancipation from economic exploitation.
   (b) Discovery of fresh fields and new pastures in the field of intellect.
   (c) Philosophical development.
   (d) Gaining freedom in different spheres of life.
2. What, according to the author, is the history of the modern world a record of?
   (a) Of incessant conflict among nations.
   (b) Of clash of economic interests.
   (c) Of the achievements of the human race in science and technology.
   (d) Multifarious efforts and accomplishments of the human race in various fields of life, that are indeed astonishing and of constant change.
3. In what period of the history of the world have the lives of men become increasingly diversified?
   (a) In the ancient ages. (b) In the middle ages. (c) In the age of Renaissance and Reformation.
   (d) During the last few centuries.
4. In what areas do you think have the powers of men greatly multiplied during the last few centuries?
   (a) In the economic sphere.
   (b) In larger control of the forces of nature.
   (c) Increasing accumulation of knowledge in different fields of human activity.
   (d) All of these
5. The horizon of the lives of men has been greatly enlarged. What does it mean?
   (a) Men have developed a broad outlook on life.
   (b) Their intellectual powers have greatly expanded.
   (c) They have a wider area for the operation of their intellectual powers.
   (d) The facilities for travel have been multiplied.
6. What kinds of freedom have been mentioned in the passage?
   (a) Social and political freedom.
   (b) Moral freedom.
   (c) Freedom to think and act.
   (d) Freedom of the intellect and spirit, freedom in the realm of government and law, freedom in the sphere of economic and social relations.
7. The operation of which factor constitutes the pitch and marrow of modern history?
   (a) Of the spirit of revenge. (b) Of the spirit of forgiveness.
   (c) Of large-scale wars. (d) Of the spirit of freedom.
8. What races, according to the author, have blazed the way of the spirit of freedom?
   (a) The Indians and the Arabs. (b) The Chinese and the Russians.
   (c) Ancient Hebrews, ancient Greeks and Romans. (d) The Egyptians.
9. In what epochs of modern history have men especially contributed to the emancipation of human race?
   (a) The modern age. (b) The time of the French Revolution.
   (c) The Renaissance and the Reformation. (d) None of these

10. At what time in history did the liberal movement enjoys its heyday?
    (a) In ancient times. (b) In early middle ages. (c) In later middle ages. (d) In modern times.

Passage 4

This history of responses to the work of the artist Sandro Botticelli (AD 1444–1510); suggests that widespread appreciation by critics is a relatively recent phenomenon. Writing in AD 1550, Vasari expressed an unease with Botticelli's work, admitting that the artist fitted awkwardly into his (Vasari's) evidentiary scheme of the history of art. Over the next two centuries, academic art historians denigrated Botticelli in favour of his fellow-Florentine, Michelangelo. Even when anti-academic art historians of the early nineteenth century rejected many of the standards of evaluation espoused by their predecessors, Botticelli's work remained outside of accepted taste, pleasing neither amateur observers nor connoisseurs. (Many of his best paintings, however, remained hidden away in obscure churches and private homes.)

The primary reason for Botticelli's unpopularity is not difficult to understand; most observers, up until the mid-nineteenth century, did not consider him to be noteworthy because his work, for the most part, did not seem to these observers to exhibit the traditional characteristics of fifteenth-century Florentine art. For example, Botticelli rarely employed the technique of strict perspective and, unlike Michelangelo, never used chiaroscuro. Another reason for Botticelli's unpopularity may have been that his attitude towards the style of classical art was very different from that of his contemporaries. Although he was thoroughly exposed to classical art, he showed little interest in borrowing from the classical style; indeed, it is paradoxical that a painter of large-scale classical subject adopted a style that was only slightly similar to that of classical art.

In any case, when viewers began to examine more closely the relationship of Botticelli's work to the tradition of fifteenth-century Florentine art, his reputation began to grow. Analyses and assessments of Botticelli made between 1850 and 1870 by the artists of the pre-Raphaelite movement, as well as by the writer Pater (although he, unfortunately, based his assessment on an incorrect analysis of Botticelli's personality), inspired a new appreciation of Botticelli throughout the English-speaking world. Yet, Botticelli's work, especially the Sistine frescoes, did not generate worldwide attention until it was finally subjected to a comprehensive and scrupulous analysis by Horne in 1908. Horne rightly demonstrated that the frescoes shared important features with painting by other fifteenth-century Florentines—features such as skilful representation of anatomical proportions, and of the human figure in motion. However, Horne argued that Botticelli did not treat these qualities as ends in themselves, rather, that he emphasised clear depiction of a story, a unique achievement and one that made the traditional Florentine qualities less central. Because of Horne's emphasis on the way a talented artist reflects a tradition yet moves beyond that tradition, an emphasis crucial to any study of art, the twentieth century has come to appreciate Botticelli's achievements.

1. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
   (a) Botticelli's Contribution to Florentine Art. (b) Botticelli and the Traditions of Classical Art.
   (c) Sandro Botticelli: From Denigration to Appreciation. (d) Botticelli and Michelangelo: A Study in Contrasts.
   (e) Standards of Taste: Botticelli's Critical Reputation upto the Nineteenth Century.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be likely to find most beneficial a study of an artist that
   (a) avoided placing the artist in an evolutionary scheme of the history of art.
   (b) analysed the artist's work in relation to the artist's personality.
   (c) analysed the artist's relationship to the style and subject-matter of classical art.
   (d) analysed the artist's work in terms of both traditional characteristics and unique achievement.
   (e) sanctioned and extended the evaluation of the artist's work made by the artist's contemporaries.
3. The passage suggests that Vasari would most probably have been more enthusiastic about Botticelli's work if he
   (a) had not revealed Botticelli's inability to depict a story clearly.
   (b) had not evolved in such a straightforward manner from the Florentine art of the fourteenth century.
   (c) had not seemed to Vasari to be so similar to classical art.
   (d) could have been appreciated by amateur viewers as well as by connoisseurs.
   (e) could have been included more easily in Vasari's discussion of art history.
4. The author most likely maintains the fact that many of Botticelli's best paintings were "hidden away in obscure churches and private homes" in order to
   (a) indicate the difficulty of trying to determine what an artist's best work is.
   (b) persuade the reader that an artist's work should be available for general public viewing.
   (c) prove that academic art historians had succeeded in keeping Botticelli's work from general public view.

(d) call into question the assertion that anti-academic art historians disagreed with their predecessors.
(e) suggest a reason why, for a period of time, Botticelli's work was not generally appreciated.

5. The passage suggests that most seventeenth and eighteenth century academic art historians and most early nineteenth century anti-academic art historians would have disagreed significantly about which of the following?
   I. The artistic value of Botticelli's work.
   II. The criteria by which art should be judged.
   III. The features that characterised fifteenth-century Florentine art.
   (a) I only (b) II only (c) III only (d) II and III only
   (e) I, II and III
6. According to the passage, which of the following is an accurate statement about Botticelli's relation to classical art?
   (a) Botticelli made greater use of classical subject matter than the classical style.
   (b) Botticelli's interest in perspective led him to study classical art.
   (c) Botticelli's style does not share any similarities with the style of classical art.
   (d) Because he saw little classical art, Botticelli did not exhibit much interest in imitating such art.
   (e) Although Botticelli sometimes borrowed his subject matter from classical art, he did not create large scale paintings of these subjects.
7. According to the passage, Horne believed which of the following about the relation of the Sistine frescoes to the tradition of fifteenth century Florentine art?
   (a) The frescoes do not exhibit characteristics of such art.
   (b) The frescoes exhibit more characteristics of such art than do the paintings of Michelangelo.
   (c) The frescoes exhibit some characteristics of such art, but these qualities are not the dominant features of the frescoes.
   (d) Some of the frescoes exhibit characteristics of such art, but most do not.
   (e) More of the frescoes exhibit skilful representation of anatomical proportion than skilful representation of the human figure in motion.
8. The passage suggests that before Horne began to study Botticelli's work in 1908, there had been
   (a) little appreciation of Botticelli in the English speaking world.
   (b) an overemphasis on Botticelli's transformation, in the Sistine frescoes, of the principles of classical art.
   (c) no attempt to compare Botticelli's work to that of Michelangelo.
   (d) no thorough investigation of Botticelli's Sistine frescoes.
   (e) little agreement among connoisseurs and amateurs about the merits of Botticelli's work.

Answers

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

SECTION 8

Fully Solved Test Papers of Various Competitive Examinations

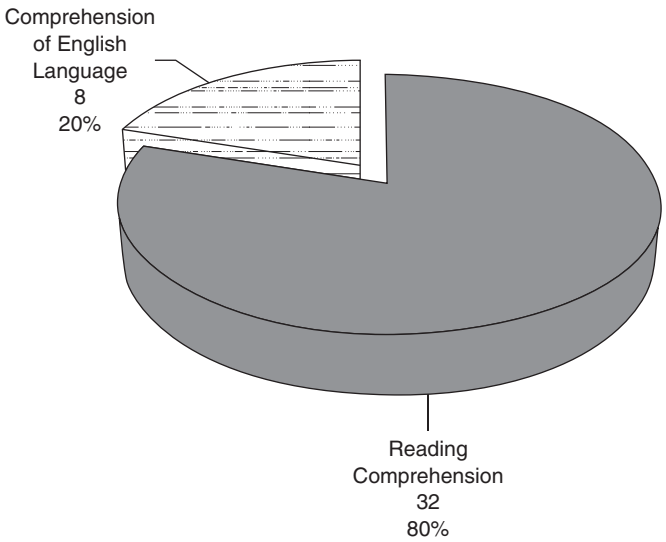
- UPSC Tests
- SSC Tests
- Banking Tests
- MBA Tests
- Other Important Examinations

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Chapter 28

UPSC Tests

UPSC-CSAT



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	32
English Language	8
TOTAL	**40**

Reading Comprehension

Direction for the 15 (fifteen) item: *Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answer to these items should be based on the passage only*

Passage I

Education, without a doubt, has an important functional Instrumental and utilitarian dimension. This is revealed when one ask question such as what is the purpose of education? The answers, too often, are to acquire qualifications for employment/upward mobility, wider/higher (in terms of income opportunities, and to meet the needs for trained human power diverse fields for national development. But in its deepest sense education is not instrumentalist. That is to say, it is not to be justified outside of itself because it leads to the acquisition of formal skills or of certain desired psychological social attributes Ii must he respected in itself. Education is thus not a commodity lo be acquired or possessed and then used, but a process of inestimable importance to individuals and society, although it can and dose have enormous use value. Education then, is a process at expansion and conversion, not in the sense of converting or turning students into

doctors or engineers, but the widening and turning out of the mind—the creation, Kustenaneo and development of self-critical awareness independence of thought. It is an inner process of moral- intellectual development.

1. What do you understand by the instrumentalist view of education?
   (a) Education is functional and utilitarian in its purposes,
   (b) Education is meant to fulfil human needs.
   (c) The purpose of education is to train the human intellect
   (d) Education is meant to achieve moral development
2. According to the passage, education must be respected in itself because.
   (a) it helps to acquire qualifications for employment
   (b) it helps in upward mobility and acquiring uncial status
   (c) it is an inner process of moral and intellectual development
   (d) All the (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.
3. Education is a process in which
   (a) students are converted into trained professionals.
   (b) opportunities for higher income are generated.
   (c) individuals develop self-critical awareness and independence of thought.
   (d) qualifications for upward mobility are acquired.

Passage II

Chemical pesticides lose their role in sustainable agriculture if the pests evolve resistance. The evolution of pesticide resistance is simply natural selection in action. It is almost certain to occur when vast numbers of a genetically variable population are killed. One or a few individuals may he unusually resistant (perhaps because they possess an enzyme that can detoxify the pesticide). If the pesticide is applied repeatedly, each successive generation of the pest will contain a larger proportion of resistant individuals Pests typically have a high intrinsic rate of reproduction, and so n few individual in one generation may give rise to hundreds or thousands in the next, and resistance spreads very rapidly in a population.

This problem was often ignored in he past, even though the first case of DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) resistance was reported early as 1946. There is exponential increase in the numbers of m vertebrates that have evolved resistance and in the number of pesticides against which resistance has evolved. Resistance has been recorded in every family of arthropod pests (including dipterans such as mosquitoes and house flies, as well as beetles, moths, wasps, fleas, Lice and mites) as well as well as in weeds and plant pathogens, Take the Alabama leaf-worm, a moth pest of cotton, as an example. It has developed resistance in one or more regions of the world to aldrin, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, lindane and toxaphene.

If chemical pesticides brought nothing but, problem-if their use was intrinsically and acutely unsustainable—then they would already have fallen out of widespread use. This has not happened. Instead, their rate of production has increased rapidly. The ratio of cost of benefit for the individual agricultural producer has remained in favour of pesticide use. In the USA insecticides have been estimated to benefit the agricultural products to the tune of around $5 for every $1 spent.

Moreover, in many poorer countries, the prospect of imminent mass starvation, or of an epidemic diseases, are so frightening that the social and health cost of using pesticides have to be ignored. In general the use of pesticides is justified by objective measures such as lives saved, 'economic efficiency of food production' and total food produced. In these very fundamental senses, their use may be described as sustainable. In practice, sustainability depends on continually developing new pesticides that keep at least one step ahead of the pests pesticides that are less persistent, biodegradable and more accurately targeted al the pests.

4. The evolution of pesticide resistance is natural selection in action.' What does it actually imply?
   (a) It is very natural for many organisms to have pesticide resistance.
   (b) Pesticide resistance among organisms is a universal phenomenon.
   (c) Some individuals in any given population show resistance after the application of pesticides.
   (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.
5. With reference to the passage, consider the following statement.
   1. Use of chemical pesticides has become imperative in all the poor countries of the world.
   2. Chemical pesticides should not have in role in sustainable agriculture.
   3. One pest can develop resistance to many pesticides.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 and 2 only
   (b) 3 only
   (c) 1 and 3 only
   (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Though the problems associated with the use of chemical pesticides is known for a long time, their widespread use has not waned. Why?
   (a) Alternatives to chemical pesticides do not exist at, all.
   (b) New pesticides are not invented at all.
   (c) Pesticide are biodegradable.
   (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct.

7. How do pesticides act as agents for the selection of resistant individuals in any pest population?
   1. It is possible that in a pest population the individuals will behave differently due to their genetic makeup.
   2. Pests do possess the ability to detoxify the pesticides.
   3. Evolution of pesticide resistance is equally distributed in pest population.

   Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
   (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
   (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
8. Why is the use of chemical pesticides generally justified by giving the examples of poor and developing countries?
   1. Development countries can afford to do away with use of pesticides by adapting to organic farming, but it is imperative for poor and developing countries to use chemical pesticides.
   2. In poor and developing countries, the pesticides addressing the problem of epidemic diseases of crops and eases the food problem.
   3. The social and heath costs of pesticides use are generally ignored in poor and developing countries.

   Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
   (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only
   (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
9. What does the passage imply?
   (a) Alternative options to chemical pesticides should be promoted.
   (b) Too much use of chemicals is not good for the ecosystem.
   (c) There is no scope for the improvement-of pesticides and making their use sustainable.
   (d) Both the statements (a) and (b) above are correct.

Passage III

Today's developing economic use much less energy per capita than developed countries such as the United States did at similar incomes, showing the potential for lower-carbon growth. Adaptation and mitigation need to be integrated into a climate-smart development strategy that increases resilience, reduces the threat of further global warming, and improves development outcomes. Adaptation and mitigation measures can advance development, and prosperity can raise incomes and foster better institutions. A healthier population living in better-built houses and with access to bank loans and social security is better equipped to deal with a changing climate and its consequences. Advancing robust, resilient development policies that' promote adaptation is needed today because changes, in the climate, already begun, will increase even in the short term.

10. Which of the following conditions of growth can add to vulnerability?
    1. When the growth occurs due to excessive exploitation of mineral resources and forests.
    2. When the growth brings about a change in humankind's creative potential.
    3. When the growth is envisaged only for providing houses and social security to the people.
    4. When the growth occurs due to emphasis on farming only.

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
    (a) 1 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
    (c) 1 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
11. What does low-carbon growth imply in the present context?
    1. More emphasis on the use of renewable sources of energy.
    2. Less emphasis on manufacturing sector and more emphasis on agriculture sector.
    3. Switching over from monoculture practices to mixed farming.
    4. Less demand for goods and services.

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
    (a) 1 only (b) 3 and 4 only
    (c) 1 and 4 only (d) None of the above implies low-carbon growth
12. Which of the following conditions is/are necessary for sustainable economic growth?
    1. Spreading of economic prosperity more.
    2. Popularising/spreading of adaptive technologies widely.
    3. Investing on research in adaptation and mitigation technologies.

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
    (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only.
    (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
13. Which of the following inferences can be made from the passage?
    1. Rainfed crops should not be cultivated in irrigated areas.
    2. Farming under water-deficient areas should not be a part of development strategy.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

14. Consider the following assumptions
    1. Sustainable economic growth demands the use of creative potential of man.
    2. Intensive agriculture can lead to ecological backlash.
    3. Spread of economic prosperity can adversely affect the ecology and environment.

    With reference to the passage, which of the above assumptions is/are valid?
    (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
    (c) 1 and 3 (d) Only 1, 2 and 3
15. Which one of the following statements constitutes the central theme of this passage?
    (a) Countries with greater economic prosperity are better equipped to deal with the consequences of climate change.
    (b) Adaptation and mitigation should be integrated with development strategies.
    (c) Rapid economic growth should not be pursued by both developed and developing economies.
    (d) Some countries resort to overexploitation of natural resources for the sake of rapid development.

Directions for the following 11 (eleven) items: *Read the following three passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.*

Passage I

Invasions of exotic species into new geographic areas sometimes occur naturally and without human agency. However, human actions have increased this trickle to a flood. Human-caused introductions may occur either accidentally as a consequence of human transport, or intentionally but illegally to serve some private purpose or legitimately to procure some hoped-for public benefit by bringing a pest under control, producing new agricultural products new agricultural products or providing novel recreational opportunities. Many introduced species are assimilated into communities without much obvious effect. However, some have been responsible for dramatic changes to native species and natural communities. For example, the accidental introduction of the brown tree snake Boigairregularis into Guam, an island in the Pacific, has through nest predation reduced 10 endemic forest bird species to the point of extinction.

One of the major reasons for the world's great biodiversity is the occurrence of centers of endemism so that similar habitats in different parts of the world are occupied by different groups of species that happen to have evolved there. If every species naturally had access to everywhere on the globe, we might expect a relatively small number of successful species to become dominant in each biome. The extent to which this homogenization can happen naturally is restricted by the limited powers of dispersal. By virtue of the transport opportunities offered by humans, these barriers have been breached by an ever-increasing number of exotic species. The effects of introductions have been to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into something much more homogeneous. It would be wrong, however, to conclude that introducing species to a region will inevitably cause a decline in species richness there. For example, there are numerous species of plants, invertebrates and vertebrates found in continental Europe but absent from the British Isles (many because they have so far failed to recolonize after the last glaciations). Their introduction would be likely to significant detrimental effect noted above arises where aggressive species provide a novel challenge to endemic biotas ill-equipped to deal with them.

16. With reference to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
    (a) Introduction of exotic species into new geographical areas always leads to reduced biodiversity.
    (b) Exotic species introduced by man into new areas have always greatly altered the native ecosystems.
    (c) Man is the only reason to convert a hugely diverse range of local community compositions into more homogeneous ones.
    (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) is correct in this context.
17. Why does man introduce exotic species into new geographical areas?
    1. To breed exotic species with local varieties.
    2. To increase agricultural productivity.
    3. For beautification and landscaping.

    Which of the above statements is/are correct?
    (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
    (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
18. How is homogenization -prevented under natural conditions?
    (a) Evolution of groups of species specific to local habitats.
    (b) Presence of oceans and mountain ranges.
    (c) Strong adaptation of groups of species to local physical and climatic conditions.
    (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.
19. How have the human beings influenced the biodiversity?
    1. By smuggling live organisms.
    2. By building highways.

3. By making ecosystems sensitive so that new species are not allowed.
4. By ensuring that now specie? do not have major impact on local species.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

20. What the impact of invasion of exotic species on an ecosystem?
    1. Erosion of endemic species.
    2. Change in the species composition of the community of the ecosystem.

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

    (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
    (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage II

Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself-promote development and enhancement of social welfare—they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite willing to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split—'Make up your mind: do you want democracy, or instead, do you want development?'—often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew in influence as several of these countries were immensely successful—through the 1970s and 1980s and even later—in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy.

To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy: Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in the GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization—important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development.

If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is 'conducive to development', we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among the 'constituent components' of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP.

21. According to the passage, why is a serious tension perceived between democracy and development by the detractors of democracy?
    (a) Democracy and development are distinct and separate goals.
    (b) Economic growth can be promoted successfully without pursuing a democratic system of governances.
    (c) Non-democratic regimes deliver economic growth faster and far more successfully than democratic ones.
    (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above are correct in this context.
22. According to the passage, what should be the ultimate assessment/aim/view of development?
    (a) Rise in the per capita income and industrial growth rates.
    (b) Improvement in the Human Development Index and GNP.
    (c) Rise in the savings and consumption trends.
    (d) Extent of real freedom that citizens enjoy.
23. What does a 'constitutive' connection between democracy and development imply?
    (a) The relation between them has to be seen through external links.
    (b) Political and civil rights only can lead to economic development.
    (c) Political liberties and democratic rights are essential elements of development.
    (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

Passage III

The need for Competition Law becomes more evident when foreign direct investment (FDI) is liberalized. The impact of FDI is not always pro-competitive. Very often FDI takes the form of a foreign corporation acquiring a domestic enterprise or establishing a joint venture with one. By making such an acquisition the foreign investor may substantially lessen competition and gain a dominant position in the relevant market, thus charging higher prices. Another scenario is where the affiliates of two separate multinational companies (MNCs) have been established in competition with one another in a particular developing economy, following the liberalization of FDI. Subsequently, the parent companies overseas merge. With the affiliates no longer remaining independent, competition in the host country may be virtually eliminated and the prices of the products may be artificially inflated. Most of these adverse consequences of mergers and acquisitions by MNCs can be avoided if an effective competition law is in place. Also, an economy that has implemented an effective competition law is in a better position to attract FDI than one that has not. This is not just because most MNCs are expected

to be accustomed to the operation of such a law in their home countries and know how to deal with such concerns but also that MNCs expect competition authorities to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.

24. With reference to the passage, consider the following statements:
    1. It is desirable that the impact of Foreign Direct Investment should be pro-competitive.
    2. The entry of foreign investors invariably leads to the inflated prices in domestic markers.

    Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
    (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
    (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
25. According to the passage, how does a foreign investor dominate the relevant domestic market?
    1. Multinational companies get accustomed to domestic laws.
    2. Foreign companies establish joint ventures with domestic companies.
    3. Affiliates in a particular market/sector lose their independence as their parent companies, overseas merge.
    4. Foreign companies lower the cost of their products as compared to that of products of domestic companies.

    Which of the statements given above are correct?
    (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
    (c) 1, 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
26. What is the inference from this passage?
    (a) Foreign investors and multinational companies always dominate the domestic market.
    (b) It is not in the best interests of the domestic economy to allow mergers of companies.
    (d) With competition law, it is easy to ensure a level playing field between domestic and foreign firms.
    (d) For countries with open economy, Foreign Direct Investment is essential for growth.

Directions for the following 6 (six) items: *Read the following two passages and answer the items that follow each passage. Your answers to these items should be based on the passages only.*

Passage I

The poor especially in market economies need the strength that collectivities offer for creating more economic, social and political space for themselves, for enhancing, their socio-economic well-being and voice, and as a protection against free-market individualism. It has been argued that a group approach to farming, especially in the form of bottom up agricultural production collectivities, offers substantial scope for poverty as well as enhancing agricultural productivity. To realize this potential, however, the groups would need to be voluntary in nature, small in size, participative in decision making and equitable in work sharing and benefit distribution. There are many notable examples of such collectivities to be found in varied contexts, such as in the transition economies. All of them bear witness to the possibility of successful cooperation under given conditions. And although the gender impact of the family cooperatives in the transition economies are uncertain, the Indian examples of women-only groups farming offer considerable potential for benefiting women.

27. Agricultural collectivities such as group based farming can provide the rural poor
    1. empowerment
    2. increased agricultural productivity.
    3. safeguard against exploitative markets.
    4. surplus production of agricultural commodities.

    Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
    (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
    (c) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 3 and 4 only
28. What does the author imply by ‘gender impact’?
    (a) Women are doubtful participants in cooperatives.
    (b) Family cooperatives may not include women.
    (c) Women benefiting from group farming.
    (d) Women’s role in transition economies is highly restrictive
29. Consider the following assumptions:
    1. It is imperative for transition economies to have agricultural collectivities.
    2. Agricultural productivity can be increased by group approach to fanning.

    With reference to the above passage, which of these assumptions is/are valid?
    (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
    (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage II

In a typical Western liberal context, deepening of democracy invariably leads to consolidation of ‘liberal values’. In the Indian context, democratization is translated into greater involvement of people not as ‘individuals’ which is a staple to liberal discourse, but as com-

munities or groups. Individuals are getting involved in the public sphere not as 'atomized' individuals but as members of primordial communities drawn on religious or caste identity. Community-identity seems to be the governing force. It is not therefore surprising that the so-called peripheral groups continue to maintain their identities with reference to the social groups (caste, religion or sect) to which they belong while getting involved in the political processes despite the fact that their political goals remain more or less identical. By helping to articulate the political voice of the mariginalized, democracy in India has led to 'a loosening of social strictures' and empowered the peripherals to be confident of their ability to improve the socio-economic conditions in which they are placed. This is a significant political process that had led to a silent revolution through a meaningful transfer of power from the upper caste elites to various subaltern groups within the democratic framework of public governance.

30. According to the passage, what does 'deepening of democracy' mean in the Western context?
    (a) Consolidation of group and class identities.
    (b) Democratization translated greater involvement of people.
    (c) Democratization as greater Involvement of 'atomized' individuals in the public sphere
    (d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.
31. Greater democratization in India has not necessarily led to
    (a) the dilution of caste and communal identities in the public sphere.
    (b) Irrelevance of community identity as a governing force in Indian politics,
    (c) marginalization of elite groups in society.
    (d) relative unimportance of hereditary identities over class identities.
32. What is the 'silent revolution' that has occurred in the Indian democratic process?
    (a) Irrelevance of caste and class hierarchies in political processes.
    (b) Loosening, of social strictures in voting behaviour and patterns.
    (c) Social change through transfer of power from upper caste elites to subaltern groups.
    (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) given

English Language Comprehension Skills

Passage I

For fourteen and a half months I lived in my little call or room in the Dehradun jail, and I began to feel as if I was almost a part of it. I was familiar with every bit of it, I knew every mark and dent on the whitewashed walls and on the uneven floor and the ceiling with its moth-eaten rafters. In the little yard outside I greeted little tufts of grass and odd bits of stone as old friends. I was not alone in my cell, for several colonies of wasp and hornets lived there, and many lizards found a home behind the rafters, emerging in the evenings in search of prey.

33. Which of the following explains best the sentences in the passage I was almost a part of it?
    (a) I was not alone in the cell.
    (b) I was familiar with every bit of the cell.
    (c) I greeted little tufts of grass like old friends.
    (d) I felt quite at home in the cell.
34. The passage attempts to describe
    (a) the general conditions of the country's jails.
    (b) the prisoner's capacity to notice the minute details of his surroundings.
    (c) the prisoner's conscious efforts to overcome the loneliness.
    (d) the prisoner's ability to live happily with other creatures.
35. The author of the passage seems to suggest that
    (a) it is possible to adjust oneself to uncongenial surroundings
    (b) the conditions in Indian prisons are not bad.
    (c) it is not difficult to spend one's time in a prison.
    (d) there is a need to improve the conditions in our jails.

Passage II

We started pitching the highest camp that has ever been made. Everything took five times as long as it would have taken in a place where there was enough air to breathe; but at last we got the terrt up, and when we crawled in, it was not too bad. There was only a light wind, and inside it was not too cold for us to take off our gloves.At night most climbers take off their boots; but I prefer to keep them on. Hillary, on the other hand, took his off and laid them next to his sleeping bag.

36. What does the expression 'pitching the highest camp' imply?
    (a) They readied the summit of the highest mountain in the world.
    (b) Those who climbed that far earlier did not pitch any camp.

(c) So far nobody has ever climbed that high.
(d) They were too many climbers and needed to pitch a big camp.

37. They took a long time to finish the work because
(a) they were very tired. (b) there was not enough air to breathed
(c) it was very cold. (d) it was very dark.

38. When they crawled into the tent
(a) they took off their gloves because it was not very cold.
(b) they could not take off their gloves because it was very cold.
(c) they took off their gloves though it was very cold.
(d) they did not take off their gloves though it was not cold.

Passage III

A local man, staying on the top floor of an old wooden house, was awakened at midnight by a fire. Losing his way in a smoke- filled passage, he missed the stairway and went into another room. He picked up a bundle to protect his face from the fire and immediately fell through the floor below where he managed to escape through a clear doorway. The 'bundle' proved to be the baby of the Mayor's wife. The 'hero' was congratulated by all.

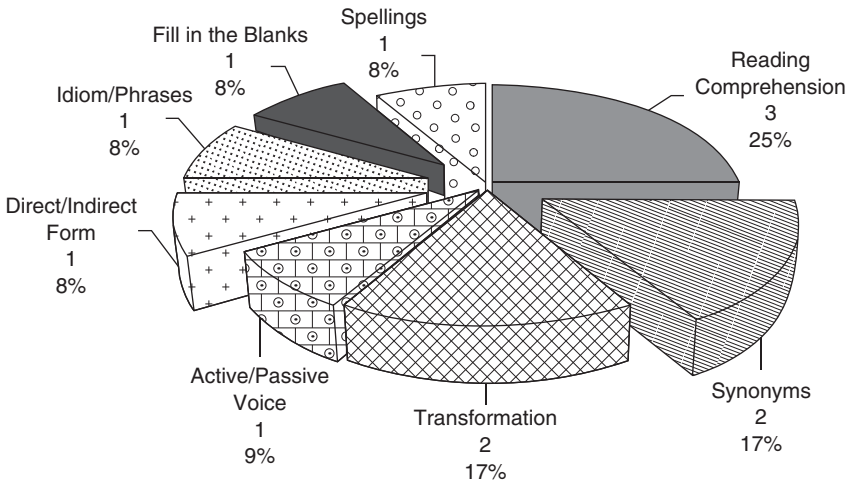
39. The man went into another room because
(a) he did not know where exactly the stairway was. (b) the passage was full of smoke.
(c) he was extremely nervous. (d) he stumbled on a bundle.

40. The man was called a hero because he
(a) expressed his willingness to risk his life to save others. (b) managed to escape from the fire.
(c) showed great courage in fighting the fire (d) saved a life

Answers

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

UPSC UTTAR PRADESH



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	3
Synonyms	2
Transformation	2
Active/Passive Voice	1
Direct/Indirect Form	1
Idiom/Phrases	1
Fill in the Blanks	1
Spellings	1
TOTAL	**12**

English Language

Directions for the following three questions (1–3) *Read the passage and answer the questions that follow. Your answers to these question should be based on the passage only.*

Like many people I was convinced that the broad range of health benefits that physical actively offers including weight loss, lower blood pressure and cholesterol levels and hardier immune system. So three times a week I sweated on a treadmill and exercise bicycle at my local gym. At the end of two months, I was trimmer, more energetic, and felt fitter. It I could accomplish this by working three times a week, I reasoned, the more exercise should bring me even greater benefits.

In the next six months I included an hour long running six times a week and initially felt an improved fitness level. However, soon I was plagued by muscular soreness and aching knees. I felt fatigued rather than fresher after a workout. What is more? I found myself suffering from frequent colds. Wasn't the exercise meant to protect me from all this?

Exercise only up to a point. A prescription of exercise does not mean running to the point of lameness or swimming endless laps until yours arms cramp. So, forget 'no pain, no gain'. The key to maximizing the benefits of exercise is a safe and sensible programme. Choose exercises that are safe and enjoyable and will stay with you a life time. The initial enthusiasm of high impact exercises gives way to diminishing enjoyment.

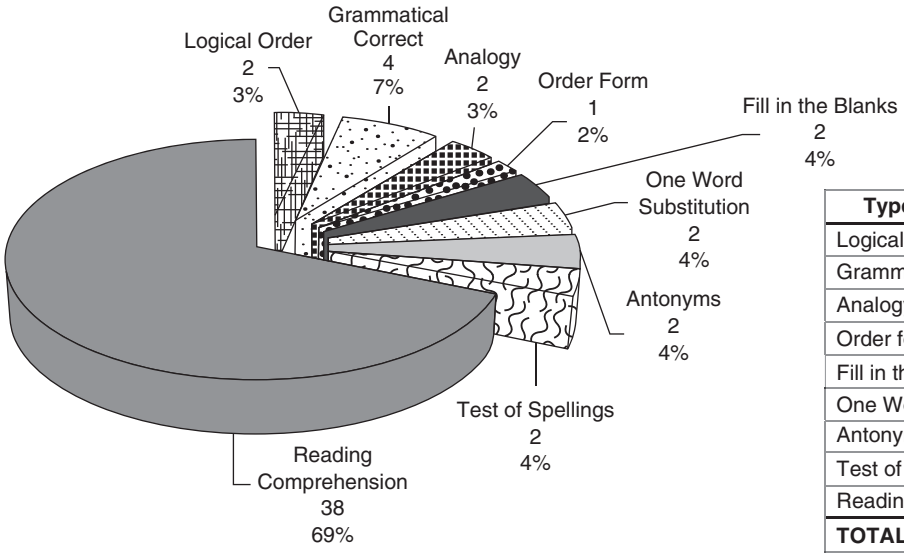
1. To get maximum benefits of exercise one must
   (a) follow a rigid fitness routine (b) do high impact exercises
   (c) exercise infrequently (d) follow a guided exercise schedule
2. 'Work out' in this passage means
   (a) A cessation of physical exercise (b) to work outdoors
   (c) a session of physical exercise (d) anything that works eventually
3. One feels fatigued because of
   (a) over-exercising (b) long working hours
   (c) poor diet (d) lack of exercise
4. Given the correct meaning of the work 'osmosis'
   (a) Burning off of impurities (b) Movement of underground water in an oasis
   (c) lowering of the freezing point (d) lowering of the freezing point
5. Transform the following sentence without a change of meaning.
   'Besides being poor he is in debt'
   Choose your answer from the following:
   (a) He is poor in spite of his debt (b) He is poor so he is in debt
   (c) He is poor yet he is in debt (d) He is poor as well as in debt
6. Which one of the following is the correct active voice of the sentence given below?
   'Wasn't he rebuked by his of ficer?'
   (a) His officer rebuked him (b) Did his officer rebuke him?
   (c) Didn't his officer rebuke him? (d) Was not his officer rebuke him?
7. Which of the following is the correct indirect form of the sentence given below?
   I said to you, 'You can see my shop tomorrow'.
   (a) I told you to see my shop tomorrow.
   (b) I told you that you could see my shop next day.
   (c) I said to you that you can see my shop next day.
   (d) I said to you that you could see my shop tomorrow.
8. Which one of the following is the correct transformation of the sentence given below without a change of meaning?
   'None but a fool would say this'
   (a) A foolish person would say this. (b) Only a fool would say this.
   (c) None despite a fool would say this. (d) Neither except a fool would say this.
9. Which of the following would you associate with the word 'gregarious' correctly?
   (a) A little tipsy (b) Egocentric
   (c) Fond of company (d) Markedly rude
10. The phrase 'Palmy days' means
    (a) Old days (b) Middle ages
    (c) Bad days (d) Prosperous days
11. Fill in the blanks in the following sentence an choose your answer from the option given below the sentence:
    'John got … the examination'
    (a) up (b) at
    (c) down (d) through

12. Choose the correctly spelt word.
    (a) embarrass (b) embarrass
    (c) embarrass (d) embaras

Answers

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (c) 10. (a) 11. (d) 12. (a)

PUNJAB PCS EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Logical Order	2
Grammatical Correct	4
Analogy	2
Order form	1
Fill in the Blanks	2
One Word Substitution	2
Antonyms	2
Test of Spellings	2
Reading Comprehension	38
TOTAL	**55**

PART I

Directions for questions 1 and 2: *A number of sentence are given below, which when properly sequenced, from a coherent paragraph. Choose the most logical order of sentences form the choices given to construct a coherent paragraph.*

1. I. Have you ever gone through a book that was so good you kept hugging yourself mentally as you read?
   II. Now, notice the examples I have used.
   III. Have you ever seen a play or motion picture that was so charming that you felt sheer delight as you watched?
   IV. I have not spoken of books that grip you emotionally of plays and movies that keep you on the edge of your seat in surprise, or of food that satisfies a ravenous hunger.
   V. Or perhaps you have had a portion of pumpkin pie, light and airy and mildly flavored, and with a flaky, delicious curst, that was the last word in gustatory enjoyment?
   (a) I, V, III, IV, II (b) III, V, II, IV, I
   (c) IV, II, I, III, V (d) I, III, V, II, IV
2. I. All these help hasten download and optimize the farmer's usage of the internet within the available bandwidth.
   II. ITC has learnt invaluable lessons from finding creative local solutions on the ground, to some of these apparently intractable problems.
   III. Solutions include the use of RNS kits in the telephone and using solar power as the back-up source of electricity.
   IV. It has also adopted special imaging techniques.
   V. It has applied the template approach to manage content.
   (a) V, IV, I, II, III (b) V, IV, III, I, II
   (c) II, IV, I, V, III (d) II, III, V, IV, I

Directions for questions 3 and 4: *In each questions a sentence is written in four different ways, choose the option which gives the most effective and grammatically correct sentence. Pay attention to grammar, word choice and sentence construction.*

3. (a) It was though that freedom and prosperity would spread gradually throughout the world through an orderly process, and it was hoped that tyranny and injustice would continually diminish.
   (b) It was gradually thought that throughout the world, freedom and prosperity would spread through an orderly process, and it was hoped that tyranny and injustice would continually diminish.
   (c) Through an orderly process, was thought that freedom and prosperity would spread injustice would continually diminish.
   (d) It was thought, through an orderly process that freedom and prosperity would spread gradually throughout the world and it was hoped that tyranny and injustice would continually diminish.
4. (a) He must again learn to invoke the energy of growing things and to recognize that one can be taking from the earth and the atmosphere only so much as one puts back into them, as did the ancient in India centuries ago.
   (b) As did the ancient in India centuries ago, he must again learn to invoke the energy of growing things and to recognize that one can take from the earth and the atmosphere, only so much as they put into them.
   (c) He must again learn to invoke the energy of growing things and to recognize, as did the ancient in India centuries ago, that one can take from the earth and the atmosphere, only so much as one puts back into them.
   (d) He must again learn, as did the ancient in India centuries ago, to invoke the energy of growing things and to recognize, that one can be taking from the earth and the atmosphere only so much as one puts back into them.

Directions of questions 5 and 6: *From the choice provided identify the pair of words with a relationship similar to that of the given word pair.*

5. INDEFATIGABLE : INVETERATE
   (a) Tireless : Tired (b) Tired : Habitual
   (c) Tireless : Habitual (d) Impoverished : habitual
6. MISANTHROPE : HUMANITY
   (a) Chauvinist : Patriot (b) Misogynist : Women
   (c) Agnostic : God (d) Witch : Magic

Directions for questions 7 and 8: *Choose the option which gives the correct meaning the same order as the words.*

7. 1. Arrogate i. Clinch or seize without right
   2. Arraign ii. Embarrassment due to disappointment
   3. Chagrin iii. To enroll for compulsory service
   4. Conscript iv. to swing back and forth
   5. Vacillate v. To bring before court of law
   (a) 1.-v, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-iii, 5-ii (b) 1-i, 2-iv, 3-ii, 4-iii, 5-v
   (c) 1-iv, 2-v, 3-i, 4-ii, 5-iii (d) 1-ii, 2-v, 3-i, 4-iii, 5-iv

Directions for questions 8 and 9: *Each questions has five sentence. Identify the sentence which is grammatically correct.*

8. (a) Each of the six boys in the class has finished their task.
   (b) One must finish his task in time
   (c) Either Ram or Shyam will give their book
   (d) Each of the girls must carry her own bag.
9. (a) The reason why he missed his classes was that he overslept.
   (b) Before the rain would stop, they would have reached home.
   (c) When you will come to see me, we go to Mumbai.
   (d) I have written both to their branch office and head office.

Directions for questions 10 and 11: *Choose the most appropriate option in the blanks. The sequence of words in the correct option should sequence of the sentence in which they should be used.*

10. i. There is so much love …… the two of them.
    ii. I have not seen Aditi …… Friday.
    iii. I started my exam preparations …… Jaunary.
    iv. The three sister did not look for new friends as they were playing …… Themesleves.
    v. I have not seen Mohan …… six months.
    (a) between, from, since, among, for (b) among, from, for, between, since
    (c) among, since, for, between, from (d) between, since from among, for
11. i. He succeeded …… Perseverance and sheer hard work
    ii. …… the power vested in me, I hereby declare the deal sealed.
    iii. …… his illness he could not finish his work in time
    iv. …… need, please contact me at the emergency number indicated

(a) by virtue of, by dint of in case of , in consequence of
(b) by dint of, by virtue of, in consequence of, in case of
(c) by virtue of, in consequence of, by dint of, in case of
(d) by dint of, in consequence of, by virtue of, in case of

12. Which of the following is a metaphor?
(a) he fought like a lion (b) She is as cool as a cucumber
(c) Man proposes, God disposes (d) He was a lion in the fight

13. Which of the following is an oxymoron?
(a) She accepted it, as the kind cruelty of a surgeon's knife
(b) The camel is the ship of the desert
(c) Art lies in concealing art
(d) Death lays his icy hands on Kings.

Directions for questions 14 and 15: *Pick the correct antonym for the word given*

14. PUERILE
(a) Adult (b) Servile
(c) Peaceful (d) Ambiguous

15. PROSAIC
(a) Predisposed (b) Useful
(c) Interesting (d) Mundane

Directions for question 16 and 17: *Pick the word with the correct spelling*

16. (a) Perilous (b) Precarious
(c) Hazardous (d) Copious

17. (a) Propitiate (b) Appreciate
(c) Appease (d) Conciliate

PART II

Directions for questions 18–33: *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions at the end of each passage.*

Passage I

Asked what a business is, the typical businessman is likely to answer, 'An organization to make a profit.' The typical economist is likely to give the same answer. This answer is not only false, it is irrelevant.

The prevailing economic theory of the mission of business enterprise and behavior, the maximization of profit—which is simply a complicated way of Phrasing the old saw of buying cheap and selling dear-may adequately explain how Richard Sears operated. But it cannot explain how Sears, Roebuck or any other business enterprise operates, or how it should operate. The concept of profit maximization is, in fact, meaningless. The danger in the concept of profit maximization is that it makes profitability appear a myth.

Profit and profitability are, however, crucial—for society even more than for the individual business. Yet profitability is not the purpose of, but a limiting factor on business enterprise and business activity. Profit is not the explanations, cause, or rationale of business behavior and business decisions, but rather the test of their validity. If archangels instead of businessmen sat in directors' chairs, they would still have to be concerned with profitability, despite their total lack of personal interest in making profits.

The root of the confusion is the mistaken belief that the motive of a person—the so called profit motive of the business man—is an explanation of his behavior or his guide to right action. Whether there is such a things as a profit motive at all is highly doubtful. The idea was invested by the classical economists to explain the economic reality that their theory of static equilibrium could not explain. There has never been any evidence for the existence of the profit motive, and we have long since found the true explanation of the phenomena of economic change and growth which the profit motive was first put forth to explain.

It is irrelevant for an understanding of business behavior, profit, and profitability, whether there is a profit motive or not. That Jim Smith is in business to make a profit concerns only him and the Recording Angel. It does not tell us what Jim Smith does and how he performs. We do not learn anything about the work of a prospector hunting for uranium in the Nevada desert by being told that he is trying to make his fortune. We do not learn anything about the work of a heart specialist by being told that he is trying to make a livelihood, or even that he is trying to benefit humanity. The profit motive and its offspring maximization of profits are just as irrelevant to the function of a business, the purpose of business, and the job of managing a business.

In fact, the concept is worse than irrelevant: it does harm. It is a major cause of the misunderstanding of the nature of profit in our society and of the deep-seated hostility to profit, which are among the most dangerous diseases of an industrial society. It is largely

responsible for the worst mistakes of public policy—in this country as well as in Western Europe—which are squarely based on the failure to understand the nature, function, and purpose of business enterprise. And it is in large part responsible for the prevailing belief that there is an inherent contradiction between profit and a company's ability to make a social contribution. Actually, a company can make a social contribution only if it is highly profitable.

To know what a business is, we have to start with its purpose. Its purpose must lie outside of the business itself. In fact, it must lie in society since business enterprise is an organ of society. There is only one valid definition of business purpose: to create a customer.

Markets are not created by God, nature, or economic forces but by businesspeople. The want a business satisfies may have been felt by the customer before he or she was offered the means of satisfying it. Like food in a famine, it may have dominated the customer's life and filled all his waking moments, but it remained a potential want until the action of business people converted it into effective demand. Only then is there a customer and a market. The want may have been unfelt by the potential customer; no one knew that he wanted a Xerox machine or a computer until these became available. There may have been no want at all until business action created it—by innovation, by credit, by advertising, or by salesmanship. In every case, it is business action that creates the customer.

18. The author of this passage is of the that profits and profitability are:
    (a) The purpose of setting up a business.
    (b) The sole goal and responsibility of a businessman
    (c) The test of validity of business existence
    (d) The guiding factor for a businessman's actions and decisions
19. This passage highlights that the theory of profit maximization and profit motive.
    (a) Is largely responsible for the worst mistakes in public policy
    (b) Is a synchronized goal with a company's ability to make a social contribution.
    (c) Is the main purpose and job of managing a business
    (d) Was an idea not invented by classical economists.
20. As stated in this passage, the purpose of a business is to
    (a) Make Profits (b) Increase Wants
    (c) Create customers (d) Mange Demand
21. Acceding to the author of this passage, what comes first?
    (a) want (b) Market
    (c) Demand (d) Customer

Passage II

The first thing I learned at school was that some people are idiots: the second thing I learned was that some are even worse. I was still too young to grasp that people of breeding were meant to affect innocence of this fundamental distinction, and that the same courtesy applied to any disparity that might rise out of religious, racial, sexual class, financial and (latterly) cultural difference. So in my innocence I would raise my hand every time the teacher asked a question, just to make it clear I knew the answer.

After some months of this, the teacher and my classmates must have been vaguely aware I was a good student, but still I felt the compulsion to raise my hand. By now the teacher seldom called on me, preferring to give other children a chance to speak, too. Still my hand shop up without my even willing it, whether or not I knew the answer. If I was putting on airs, like someone who even in ordinary clothes, adds a gaudy piece of jewellery, it's also true that I admired my teacher and was desperate to cooperate.

Another thing I was happy to discover at school was the teacher's 'authority'. At home, in the crowded and disordered Pamuk Apartments things were never so clear; at our crowded table, everyone talked at the same time. Our domestic routines, our love for one another, our conversations, meals and radio hours; these were never debated—they just happened. My father held little obvious authority at home, and he was often absent. He never scolded my brother or me, never even raised his eyebrows in disapproval. In later years, he would introduce us to his friends as 'my two younger brothers', and we felt he had earned the right to say so. My mother was the only authority I recognized at home. But she was hardly a distant or alien tyrant: her power came from my desire to be loved by her. And so I was fascinated by the power my teacher wielded over her twenty-five pupils.

Perhaps I identified my teacher with my mother, for I had an insatiable desire for her approval. 'Join your arms together like this and sit down quietly,' she would say, and I would press my arms together like this and sit down quietly,' she would say, and I would press my arms against my chest and sit patiently all through the lesson. But gradually the novelty wore off; soon it was no longer exciting to have every answer or solve an arithmetic problem ahead of everyone else or earn the highest mark; time began to flow with painful slowness, or stop flowing altogether.

Turning away from the fat, half-witted girl who was writing on the blackboard, who gave everyone—teachers, school caretakers and her classmates—the same vapid, trusting smile, my eyes would float to the window, to the upper branches of the chestnut tree that I could just see rising up between the apartment buildings. A crow would land on a branch. Because I was viewing it from below, I could see the little cloud floating behind it—as it moved, it kept changing shape: first a fox's nose, then a head, then a dog. I didn't want it to

stop looking like a dog, but as it continued its journey it changed into one of the four-legged silver sugar bowls from my grandmother's always—locked display case, and I'd long to be at home. Once I'd conjured up the reassuring silence of the shadows of home, my father would steps out from them, as if from a dream, and off we'd go on a family outing to the Bosporus. Just then, a window in the apartment building opposite would open, maid would shake her duster and gaze absentmindedly at the street that I could not see from where I was sitting. What was going down there? I'd wonder. I'd hear a horse cart rolling over the cobblestones, and a rasping voice would cry out '*Eskiciiiiii!*'. The maid would watch the junk dealer make his way down the street before pulling her head back inside and shutting the window behind her, but then, right next to that window, moving as fast as the first cloud but going in the opposite direction, I'd see a second cloud. But now my attention was called back to the classroom, and seeing all the other raised hands, I would eagerly raise my hand too: long before I worked out from my classmates' responses what the teacher had asked us, I was foggily confident I had the answer.

It was exciting, though sometimes painful, to get to know my classmates as individuals, and to find out how different they were from me. There was that sad boy who, whenever he was asked to read out loud in Turkish class, would skip every other line: the poor boy's mistake was as involuntary as the laughter it would elicit from the class. In first grade, there was a girl who kept her red hair in a ponytail, who sat next to me for a time. Although her bag was slovenly jumble of half-eaten apples, *simits*, sesame seeds, pencils and hair bands, it always smelled of dried lavender around her, and that attracted me; I was also drawn to her gift for speaking so openly about the little taboos of daily life, and if didn't see her at the weekend, I missed her, though there was another girl so tiny and delicate that I was utterly entranced by her as well. Why did that boy keep on telling lies even knowing no one was going to believe him? How could that girl be so indiscreet about the goings on in her house? And could this other girls be shedding real tears as she read that poem about Ataturk?

Just as I was in the habit of looking at the fronts of cars and seeing noses, so too did I like to scrutinize my classmates, looking for the creatures they resembled. The boy with the pointed nose was a fox and the big one next to him was, as everyone said, a bear, and the one with the thick hair was a hedgehog…. I remember a Jewish girl called Mari telling us all about Passover—these were days when no one in her grandmother's house was allowed to touch the light switches. Another girls reported that one evening, when she was in her room, she turned around so fast she glimpsed the shadow of an angel—a fearsome story that stayed with me. There was a girl with very long legs who wore very long socks and always looked as if she was about to cry; her father was a government minister and when he died in a plane crash from which Prime Minister Menderes emerged without a scratch, I was sure she'd been crying because she had known in advance what was going to happen. Lots of children had problems with their tech; a few wore braces. On the top floor of the building that housed the lycee dormitory and the sports hall, just next to the infirmary, there was rumored to be a dentist, and when teachers got angry they would often threaten to send naughty children there. For lesser infractions pupils were made to stand in the corner between the blackboard and the door with their backs to the class, sometimes one leg, but because we were all so curious to see how long someone could stand on one leg, the lesions suffered, so this particular punishment was rare.

22. The synonym for the term 'vapid' is
    (a) Lively (b) Original
    (c) Lackluster (d) Spicy
23. Who is the least talked about character in this passage?
    (a) Mother (b) Classmates
    (c) Grandmother (d) Teacher
24. Which among the following cannot be concluded from this passage?
    (a) The author was a good student but sometimes felt bored in class
    (b) The author got along fairly well with his classmates
    (c) The author came from a very authoritarian home environment
    (d) The author had an imaginative mind
25. What did teachers do when they got angry?
    (a) Sent the students to the infirmary
    (b) Denied them a chance to answer questions
    (c) Made them join their hands together and sit quietly
    (d) Threatened to send them to the dentist

Passage III

Not many people saw it coming. It had seemed that the time for Kaun Banega Crorepati had come and gone. This column argued as much a few years ago, when Shah Rukh Khan took over the reigns of the show. He did well enough, but it still seemed that the time for the genteel game of knowledge had passed. There was too much blood in reality television, and KBC simply did not have enough platelets for it. it had no backbiting intrigue. It lacked a cast of almost-losers and missed the low-life loquaciousness of other reality shows and nothing ever needed to be beeped out on it, a sure touch that it was out of touch with the times.

And yet, not only is KBC back, but it is back in a very real sense not just as a TV show that gets good ratings, but as an idea that connects with something deep and real in our lives. What makes this particularly interesting is that not very much had changed in the show. Its focus has shifted to smaller towns and an 'aadmi' more 'aam' and the prize money has gone up over the years, but these are minor adjustments, not major departures. The format is pretty much the same and the return of Amitabh Bachchan restores to the show

both the gravitas and the empathy that has been its hallmark.

Perhaps KBC works because it reconciles many competing ideas for us. For a show that bestows undreamt of wealth on people who win, and does so with reasonable regularity, KBC manages somehow to rise above the money it throws around. By looting money squarely in the context of small dreams, family and community, KBC shows us a face of money that is ennobling. The money of KBC is treated not as a jackput but as a 'vardaan', a gift from divinity life, the images that surround the winners are not big cars fancy brands but houses made 'pukka' and IAS dreams pursued. The winners have been remarkable ambassadors for the show, focusing not what the money buys them but what it enables them to work at in the future. Money speaks in the language of responsibility, not indulgence and steeps a larger collective in its pleasing warmth.

The format of the show ensures that we see people as they are, rather than the usual sight of raw innocents losing their transparent naivete in a haze of hair dye and exfoliation. On other reality shows, fame and money are insistent in transforming those that they favour and what they tell us is that success must put distance between destination and sources. Between who we are and what we must become. On KBC, it is the innocence that is spoken to and as an audience it is this quality we respond to. When a Sushil Kumar describes his life and attributes his success to his wife, who in turn is quick to shyly shrug off the credit, we see, for once, something that smacks of the real on a reality show.

As the reality show evolved, it found reality too boring and vapid. It was so much for fun to manufacture it by making people act in unpleasant ways, and say unsavory things to each other. Now no reality show can really bring us reality; any act of representation and framing creates its own version of reality in many different way—by aesthetic zing it, emotionalizing moments, dramatizing revelations, withholding information selectively, or by imbuing some moments with significance, while ignoring others and even KBC uses these techniques. The difference is that it uses these to drive us towards the central premise of the show rather than see those as individual 'masala' elements. In a world where television is racked by anxiety about itself, and where every new season is an exercise in renewed desperation, KBC stands apart by continuing to tell a human story about dreams and their fulfillment and doing so without trying too hard.

There is no question that KBC rests on the persona of Amitabh Bachchan for he reconciles for us the ideas of fame and humility, of achievement and empathy in the way he treats the participants. He has a special ability to look into the ordinary and inf something special and the humility to be awed by it. He is simultaneously. The Amitabh Bachchan, the sympathizer and co-traveller on the journey called life. As a carrier of life-altering destiny, he underplays his role to perfection, acknowledging the enormity of what wining means for the participant while revealing the wisdom that knows that it is only money. Under his steerage money is no longer cold with acquisitive urgency but warm with Unfolding possibility.

KBC shows us, close-up and in slow motion, the act of a miracle colliding with a dream. In doing so, it tells us that money can change things for the better, when it finds the right home, by applying good fortune to good intention, it keeps the miracle alive, well after the moment of impact. As the winners no doubt find out, one can never have enough money, and that relative scale makes everyone a relative pauper. In the final analysis, Kaun Banega Crorepati reveals both the nobility and the eventual poverty of money, no matter if it comes in eight figures.

26. According to the autho's opinion a few years before writing this artcle, which of the following appeared to be in store for KBC?
    (i) The show's time was over
    (ii) The show was too refined to compete with other reality shows
    (iii) Shah Rukh Khan as the show host would take it to new heights
    (iv) The show's viciousness was leading it to ends
    (a) (i) only (b) (i) and (ii)
    (c) (ii) and (iii) (d) (i) and (iv)
27. Unlike most reality shows, KBC has gained viewership on television by
    (a) Using glamorous participants on the show
    (b) Getting participants to say unpleasant things about the truth of life
    (c) Making major adjustments to its format time and again
    (d) Connecting with the depth and reality of lives of peoples
28. According to the author, KBC presents the prize money as
    (a) a means for indulgence (b) a jackpot
    (c) a reward for relentless work (d) a reason for changing the real person
29. In what context does the author use the phrase 'a relative pauper'?
    (a) No one can ever have enough money
    (b) Money can change who we are
    (c) Money is cold and has materialistic importance
    (d) Money is can change things for better only if it finds the right home

Passage IV

Babur's head was throbbing with the persistent ache that dogged him during the monsoon. The warm rain had been falling for three days now but the still, heavy air held no promise of relief. The rains would go on for weeks, even months, lying back against silken bolsters in

his bedchamber in the Agra fort, he tired to imagine the chill, thin rains of Ferghana blowing in over the jagged summit of Mount Beshtor and failed. The *punkah* above his head hardly disturbed the air. It was hard even to remember what it was like not to feel hot. There was little pleasure just now even in visiting his garden—the sodden flowers, soggy ground and overflowing water channels only depressed him.

Babur got up and tried to concentrate on writing an entry in his diary but the words wouldn't come and he pushed his jewel-studded inkwell impatiently aside. Maybe he would go to the women's apartments. He would ask Maham to sing. Sometimes she accompanied herself on the round—bellied slender-necked lute that had once belonged to Esan Dawlat. Maham lacked her grandmother's gift but the lute still made a sweet sound in her hands.

Or he might play a game of chess with Humayun. His son had a shrewd, subtle mind—but so, he prided himself did he and he could usually beat him. It amused him to see Humayun's startled look as he claimed victory with the traditional cry shah mat—'Check-mate', 'the king is at a loss'. Later they would discuss Babur's plans to launch a campaign when the rains eased against the rulers of Bengal. In their steamy jungles in the Ganges delta, they thought they could defy Moghul authority and deny Babur's over lordship.

'Send for my son Humayun and fetch my chessmen,' Babur ordered a servant. Trying to shake off his lethargy he got up and went to a casement projecting over the riverbank to watch the swllen, muddy waters of the Jumna rushing by. A farmer was leading his bony bullocks along the oozing bank.

Hearing footsteps Babur turned, expecting to see his son, but it was only the white-tunicked servant.

'Majesty, your son begs your forgiveness but he is unwell and cannot leave his chamber.'

What is the matter with him?'

'I do not know, Majesty.'

Humayun was never ill. Perhaps he, too, was suffering from the torpor that came with the monsoon, sapping the energy and spirit of even the most vigorous.

'I will go to him.' Babur wrapped a yellow silk robe around himself and thrust his feet into pointed kidskin slippers. Then he hurried from his apartments to Humayun's on the opposite side of a galleried courted, where water was not shooting as it should, in sparkling arcs from the lotus-shaped marble basins of the fountains but pouring over the inundated rims.

Humayun was lying on his bed, arms thrown back, eyes closed forehead beaded with sweat, shivering. When he heard his father's voice he opened his eyes but they were bloodshot, the pupils dilated. Babur could hear heavy wheezing breathing. Every intake of air seemed an effort which hurt him.

'When did this illness begin?'

'Early this morning, Father.'

'Why wasn't I told?' Babur looked angrily at his son's attendants. 'Send for my *hakim* immediately!' Then he dipped his own silk handkerchief into some water and wiped Humayun's brow. The sweat returned at once—in fact, it was almost running down his face and he seemed to be shivering even more violently now and his teeth had begun to chatter.

'Majesty, the hakin is here.'

Abdul Malik went immediately to Humayun's bedside, laid a hand on his forehead, pulled back his eyelids and felt his pulse. Then, with increasing concern, he pulled open Humayun's robe and, bending, turned his neatly turbaned head to listen to Humayun's heart.

'What is wrong with him?'

Abdul Malik paused. 'It is hard to say, Majesty. I need to examine him further.'

'Whatever you require you only have to say…'

'I will send for my assistants. If I may be frank, it would be best if you were to leave the chamber, Majesty. I will report to you when I have examined the prince thoroughly—but it looks serious, perhaps even grave. His pulse and heartbeat are weak and rapid.' Without waiting for Babur's reply, Abdul Malik turned back to his patient. Babur hesitated and, after a glance at his son's waxen trembling face, left the room. As attendants closed the doors behind him he found that he, too was trembling.

A chill closed round his heart. So many times he had feared for Humayun. At Panipat he could have fallen beneath the feet of one of Sultan Ibrahim's war elephants. At Khanua he might have been felled by the slash of a Rajpur sword. But he had never thought that Humayun—so healthy and strong—might succumb to sickness. How could be face life without his beloved eldest son? Hindustan and all its riches would be worthless if Humayun died. He would never have come to this sweltering, festering land with its endless hot rains and whining, bloodsucking mosquitoes if he had known this would be the price.

30. Babur was feeling depressed because…
    (a) the rulers of Bengal were defying Moghul authority
    (b) he could not usually beat Humayun at chess
    (c) he did not like the warm rains and the heaviness of monsoon air
    (d) Maham could not play the lute as well as her grandmother.
31. Which among the following things did Babur not consider doing to relieve himself of depression?
    (a) go to the women's apartments (b) Visit his garden
    (c) Play a game of chess with Humayun (d) Listen to Maham sing

32. What was it Babur Currently feared for Humayun?
    (a) Humayun could fall beneath the feet of war elephants.
    (b) Humayun could be felled by the slash of a sword
    (c) Humayun may be treated properly by the Hakim
    (d) Humayun might succumb to sickness
33. According to this passage, which of the following has not been used to describe Humayun?
    (a) shrewd and subtle minded (b) Healthy and strong bodied
    (c) Neatly turbaned head (d) Father's beloved

Read the passage and answer the questions 34 to 40 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 gall. The plant does not decide to grow them. Typically, a female insect lay her eggs on a plant. After baby insects hatch special chemical are left on the plants. 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 gall. 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.

34. 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
35. 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.'
36. 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.
37. Benefit belongs to which of the following word groups?
    (a) love, adore, like (b) hurt, offend, upset
    (c) teach, instruct, direct (d) gain, advantage, profit
38. 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.
39. This passage is mostly meant to:
    (a) entertain (b) inform
    (c) persuade (d) describe
40. 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

Read the passage and answer the questions 41 to 45 given below.

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 behaviors 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 individuals 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 is generally assumed that the mental workings of other people's mind 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 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.

41. 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 of the mind
    (a) I only (b) II only
    (c) I and II only (d) II and III only
42. Which of the following literacy devices best describes Wittgenstein's use of the 'beetle in a box' scenario?
    (a) Authorial intrusion, characterized by a point at which the author speaks out directly to the reader.
    (b) Aphorism, characterized by the use of 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.
43. 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 represents the things they symbolize.
44. Which is the best synonym of discourse?
    (a) exchange (b) conversation
    (c) announcement (d) knowledge
45. 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

Read the passage and answer the questions 46 to 47 given below.

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.

46. As used in the passage, which is the best antonyms for paramount?
    (a) inferior (b) boring (c) pathetic (d) trivial
47. What logical weakness is present in the offer as stated in the passage?
    (a) It is irresponsible to make an offer that logically can not 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.

Read the passage and answer the questions 48 to 56 given below.

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.

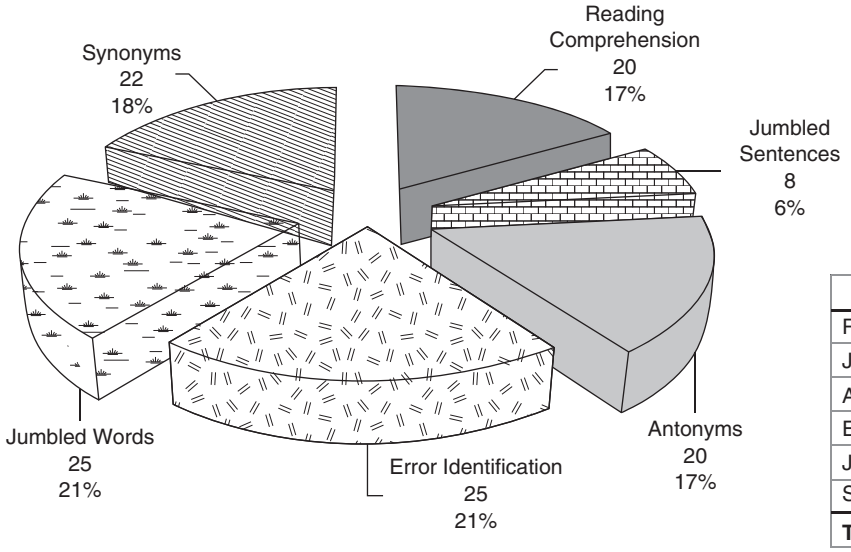
48. The target audience for this passage would most likely include a(n)
    (a) scientist who wants to evaluate a peer's recent research
    (b) dentist who has a general interest in science and astronomy
    (c) third grade student who is learning the basics of astronomy
    (d) government official who is assessing the success of the Kepler project

49. As used in the passage, it can be inferred that **volatile** belong to which of the following word groups?
    (a) dangerous, hazardous, troubling
    (b) explosive, charged, detonative
    (c) irregular, abnormal, weird
    (d) unstable, unpredictable, uneven
50. 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 Kelper space program has been largely successful
51. Spot correctly spelt word:
    (a) Greatful (b) Grateful (c) Greatfull (d) Gratefull
52. Spot the correctly spelt word:
    (a) Withdrawl (b) Withdrawl (c) Withdrawl (d) Withdrewl
53. Spot the odd word:
    (a) Sift (b) Select (c) Choose (d) Mix
54. Spot the odd word:
    (a) Autumn (b) Summer (c) Winter (d) Rain
55. Most suitable opposite word of 'Petite' is
    (a) Small (b) Ugly (c) Tall (d) Dainty
56. Which word is not a synonym of 'Thrust'?
    (a) Strike (b) Force (c) Aloft (d) Hit

Answers

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

COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES EXAMINATION (CDS)



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	20
Jumbled Sentences	8
Antonyms	20
Error Identification	25
Jumbled Words	25
Synonyms	22
TOTAL	**120**

Comprehension

Directions (For the 20 items which follow) *In this Section you have* **four** *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 answers based on the contents of the passage and opinions of the author only.*

Passage I

Literature and history are twin sisters, inseparable. In the days of our own grandfathers, and for many generations before them, the basis of education was the Greek and Roman classics for the educated, and the Bible for all. In the classical authors and in the Bible, history and literature were closely intervolved, and it is that circumstance which made the old form of education so stimulating to the thought and imagination of our ancestors. To read the classical authors and to read the Bible was to read at once the history and the literature of the three greatest races of the ancient world. No doubt the classics and the Bible were read in a manner we now consider uncritical but they were read according to the best tenets of the time and formed a great humanistic education. Today the study both of the classics and of the Bible has dwindled to small proportions. What has taken their place? To some extent the vacuum has been filled by a more correct knowledge of history and a wider range of literature. But I fear that the greater part of it has been filled up with rubbish.

1. Which of the following statements best reflects the underlying tone of the passage?
   (a) Literature and history are mutually exclusive
   (b) Literature and history are complementary to each other
   (c) The study of literature is meaningless without any knowledge of history
   (d) Literature and history are inseparably linked together in the classics and the Bible
2. The author of the above passage says that in the past the basis of education for all people, irrespective of their intellectual calibre, was
   (a) Greek and Roman classics (b) The Bible
   (c) A correct knowledge of history (d) A wider range of literature
3. The author of the above passage says that the classics and the Bible were read by his ancestors
   (a) methodically and with discretion
   (b) in a manner that broadened their view of life
   (c) with great emphasis on their literary values
   (d) without critical discrimination but in the light of their humanistic culture
4. According to the author of the above passage, the old form of education, based on the study of the classics and of the Bible, has
   (a) succeeded in creating interest in history (b) laid the basis of human civilization
   (c) had a gradual decline in our time (d) been rejuvenated in the context of modern education
5. The author of the above passage fears that the greater part of the vacuum created by lack of interest in the classics and the Bible has been filled up by
   (a) a richer sense of history (b) a wider range of literature
   (c) worthless ideas (d) a new philosophy of life

Passage II

During his early days as editor of the popular magazine, Saturday Evening Post, George Lorimer did much of the reading of unsolicited stories. This meant endless hours of sitting at the desk, pouring over big stacks of manuscripts, trying to decide which were worthy of publication and which were not. Lorimer became an expert at making these decisions.

One day he received a huffy letter from a would-be writer who had a complaint. 'Last week you rejected my story,' she wrote. 'I am positive you did not read it, because, as a test, I pasted together pages 14, 15, 16. The manuscript came back with the pages still pasted. There is no question in my mind but that you are a sham and a disgrace to your profession.'

Lorimer's reply was succinet: 'Madam, at breakfast when I crack open an egg, I don't have to eat the whole egg to know it is bad.'

6. Lorimer did much reading of the stories
   (a) if they were the solicited ones (b) when they appeared to be bad
   (c) when they were from women writers (d) when they came unsolicited
7. Lorimer was a good editor because
   (a) his reply to the angry writer was polite
   (b) he apologized for rejecting the story without reading it
   (c) he could find the worth of a story with a little effort
   (d) he was prompt in writing letters
8. The lady wrote a huffy letter because
   (a) her story was rejected (b) her story was rejected unread
   (c) her story was rejected although it was good (d) Lorimer was biased in his decision

9. Lorimer's replay was
   (a) irrelevant (b) rude
   (c) witty (d) funny
10. Lorimer read the stories
   (a) because he enjoyed reading them (b) in order to publish them
   (c) only to find fault with them (d) in order to review them

Passage III

As the tortoise tucks its feet and head inside the shell and will not come out even though you may break the shell into pieces, even so the character of the man who has control over his motives and organs, is unchangeably established. He controls his own inner forces, and nothing can draw them out against his will. By this continuous reflex of good thoughts and good impressions moving over the surface of the mind, the tendency to do good becomes strong, and in consequence, we are able to control the Indriyas or sense organs.

11. The author uses the phrase 'inner forces' in the passage. Which of the following would be its most correct meaning in the context?
   (a) Emotional disturbances in man (b) Strength of the internal organs
   (c) Forces produced by sense organs (d) Reflection of the intellect
12. Which of the following statements would illustrate the metaphor in the passage?
   (a) Man is slow-moving and slow-witted
   (b) A man of character refuses to be influenced by outside compulsions against his will
   (c) Man confines himself to a life of isolation
   (d) Man cannot have a good character or strong will
13. Which of the following statements may be assumed to reflect the central theme of the passage?
   (a) Good thoughts lead to the control of the sense organs
   (b) Control of the sense organs leads to good thoughts
   (c) Character, though established, may be disturbed by outside forces
   (d) No man can achieve success in destroying the inner forces
14. Which of the following statements would be most correct in explaining the metaphorical meaning of 'break the shell into pieces'?
   (a) Destruction of the human body (b) Breaking of the physical environment of man
   (c) Attempt to destroy man's character (d) Inflicting physical and mental agony on man
15. The passage consists of two long sentences and a short one. The purpose of this style could be to suggest that
   (a) it is impossible for man to attain perfection of character
   (b) the attainment of perfect character is the result of a long process of mental discipline
   (c) the whole life process is clumsy
   (d) there is a lot of confusion in our understanding of sense organs, character, etc.

Passage IV

One of the most serious problems confronting our country is that of a fast-growing population. In fact, it is at the root of many other problems. At the moment, thanks to planning, we are able to produce food and cloth sufficient for our people and even in some excess. But if the population continues to grow at this rate, it will not be long before the surplus turns into a bare minimum and even a deficit. The position in regard to accommodation is even now far from satisfactory in spite of our efforts.

16. 'It is at the root of many other problems' means that
   (a) it is found along with many other problems (b) it is caused by many other problems
   (c) it gives rise to many other problems (d) it is buried under many other problems
17. The present satisfactory position in regard to food and cloth is due to
   (a) the fact that the population has been controlled (b) our good luck
   (c) good rainfall (d) our economic planning
18. If the population of India continues to increase at this rate, the situation in regard to food and cloth
   (a) is likely to remain the same (b) is likely to become less satisfactory
   (c) is likely to improve (d) is likely to vary up and down
19. The situation in respect of accommodation
   (a) is less than satisfactory (b) is quite satisfactory
   (c) is improving rapidly (d) is the result of total neglect
20. At present Indians have
   (a) more provision for cloth than accommodation (b) more provision for accommodation than cloth
   (c) abundance of cloth and accommodation (d) scarcity of cloth and accommodation

Ordering of Sentences

Directions (For the following 8 items) *In the following items each passage consists of six sentences. The first and the sixth sentences are given in the beginning as (S_1) and (S_6). 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 sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.*

21. S_1 : Einstein was very simple in his ways of life and indifferent to his astounding fame.
    S_6 : So they went back to the Queen and informed her that he had not come by the train.
    P : They could never imagine that this shabby man would be Einstein himself.
    Q : Once the queen of Belgium invited him to Brussels.
    R : The officials also expected to see somebody who would appear to be rich and aristocratic before them.
    S : When he got down form the train at Brussels, he could not think that there were actually many gorgeously dressed officials to receive him at the station.
    The proper sequence should be
    (a) P R S Q (b) R Q P S (c) Q S R P (d) S P R Q
22. S_1 : Jagdish was tired after the long walk through the thick jungle.
    S_6 : Here, to his satisfaction, he found that there were hardly any mosquitoes.
    P : As night fell he came to a swampy place near a lake, where he decided to camp.
    Q : At last, in despair, he sprang into the branches of a nearby tree and climbed to the top.
    R : But the place was so full of mosquitoes that he found it impossible to sleep.
    S : He spread a blanket on the ground and stretched himself out on it.
    The proper sequence should be
    (a) P S R Q (b) P R S Q (c) P S Q R (d) P Q R S
23. S_1 : What kind of India are we working for, and what kind of world?
    S_6 : Some small part of that dream has come true, but not in the manner I had imagined, and so much still remains.
    P : Surely not, if there has been any truth in us and in our professions.
    Q : Here in this city of Allahabad my boyhood and youth were spent in dreaming dreams and seeing visions of India's future.
    R : Was there any real substance in those dreams, or were they merely the fancies of a fevered brain?
    S : Are hatred and violence and fear and communalism and narrow provincialism to mould our future?
    The proper sequence should be
    (a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P (c) S P Q R (d) S Q R P
24. S_1 : Pasteur began his fruitful scientific investigations when he was Professor of Chemistry at Strasburg.
    S_6 : The pasteurization process which he prescribed for wine and beer is used now to safeguard milk too.
    P : He also found how germs causing changes in materials could be controlled by heat.
    Q : He made a thorough study of the wine industry in France.
    R : He thus saved the wine industry from ruin by his work.
    S : After careful and extensive investigation he produced the germ theory of fermentation.
    The proper sequence should be
    (a) P Q R S (b) Q P S R (c) S Q P R (d) Q S P R
25. S_1 : In democratic countries men are equal before law, and have a voice in deciding how and by whom they shall be governed.
    S_6 : And they live like this not for fun, but because they are too poor to afford another room.
    P : While some few people live in luxury, many have not even enough to drink and wear.
    Q : But with respect to the sharing of money — which means the sharing of food and clothing, and houses and books and so on the system is still very unfair.
    R : There are many families of five or six persons who live in a single room; they sleep and dress and wash and eat their meals; in this same room they are born; and in this same they die.
    S : Even in the finest of world's cities thousands of people live in dreadful surroundings.
    The proper sequence should be
    (a) Q R S P (b) S R P Q (c) Q P S R (d) P Q R S
26. S_1 : Mental disability, whether mental retardation or any other developmental disability, is not the same as mental illness.
    S_6 : And the earlier the better.
    P : A person with mental disability can certainly be helped to improve, but mainly in childhood.
    Q : But mental disability has no cure.
    R : Mental illness has an identifiable cause and may be cured.
    S : Not the best doctors nor all the medicines in the world can cure mental disability.
    The proper sequence should be
    (a) P S Q R (b) Q P R S (c) R Q S P (d) S R P Q

27. S_1 : A devastating earthquake had hit Mexico city.
S_6 : The condition of 1000 others was reported unsafe.
P : Fifty more were later judged dangerously close to falling.
Q : The quake's force was measured at 7.8 on the Richter scale.
R : In four chaotic minutes, an estimated 250 buildings collapsed in downtown Mexico city.
S : It was the world's most severe quake since the quake in Chile last March.
The proper sequence should be
(a) S R P Q (b) Q S R P (c) P Q S R (d) R P Q S

28. S_1 : Undoubtedly, science has done wonders.
S_6 : Thus, science, which was once considered a destructive power only in war, must be recognized as one also in its apparently constructive activities during peace.
P : But in giving such an answer, our attention must not be taken up entirely by the danger from nuclear weapons and chemical warfare.
Q : The honest answer has to be, 'Not always'.
R : But has it stopped with wonders which are beneficial to mankind?
S : There is far greater real danger from the damage to the environment arising from the so-called peaceful uses of science.
The proper sequence should be
(a) R Q P S (b) S P Q R (c) S R P Q (d) P Q R S

Antonyms

Directions (For the following 20 items) *Each item in this section consists of a word or group of words in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or group of words that is most nearly* **opposite** *in meaning to the word in capital letter.*

29. DIMINISH
(a) Enkindle (b) Increase (c) Produce (d) Arouse
30. HAMPERED
(a) Facilitated (b) Prompted (c) Relieved (d) Instigated
31. EQUANIMITY
(a) Sorrow (b) Discontentment (c) Agitation (d) Silence
32. SPURIOUS
(a) Fresh (b) Modern (c) Genuine (d) Interesting
33. THREW COLD WATER ON
(a) Supported (b) Defeated (c) Amended (d) Modified
34. AGGRAVATED
(a) Increased (b) Mitigated (c) Aggregated (d) Magnified
35. DEFICIT
(a) Surplus (b) Sufficiency (c) Luxury (d) Explicit
36. LENGTHEN
(a) Protract (b) Brighten (c) Abandon (d) Shorten
37. CRUELTY
(a) Love (b) Efficiency (c) Heroism (d) Kindness
38. FREQUENTLY
(a) Habitually (b) Commonly (c) Usually (d) Rarely
39. HOSTILE
(a) Dogmatic (b) Easy going (c) Steady (d) Friendly
40. PUBLIC HONOUR
(a) Accusation (b) Punishment (c) Ignominy (d) Criticism
41. SUBTLE
(a) Distant (b) Gross (c) Plain (d) Higher
42. TAME
(a) Wild (b) Clean (c) Dangerous (d) Active
43. DECLINED
(a) Inclined (b) Liked (c) Agreed (d) Prepared
44. ILL AT EASE
(a) Easy to deal with (b) Comfortable (c) Chronically ill (d) Strong
45. COMPLEX
(a) Ordinary (b) Simple (c) Common (d) Compound

46. ABOLISHED
(a) Continued (b) Established (c) Encouraged (d) Revived
47. OFFENCE
(a) Preference (b) Vengeance (c) Defence (d) Negligence
48. IRREMEDIABLE
(a) That which can be avoided (b) Incurable
(c) Profitable (d) That which can be corrected

Spotting Errors

Directions (For the 25 items which follow) *Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled* (a), (b), *and* (c). *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e.,* (a) *or* (b) *or* (c). *If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as* (d).

49. Everybody, it must be admitted, has their ups and downs. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
50. When the thief broke into their house, they raised a hue and cry and the thief caught immediately by the people. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
51. I have tried to meet him several times; he isn't never at home. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
52. This house is mine. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
53. He is proficient in Hindi and can speak English, but he does not know to read and write English. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
54. Every woman in the world fervently hopes that their child will be a normal and healthy baby. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
55. Neither of them send their papers in time for the last seminar. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
56. There is not many traffic along the street where I live. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
57. The front page story was about a schoolgirl, that had hurt herself, while saving a child in an accident. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
58. He took leave of four days. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
59. The police arrived and discovered a large number of hoarded sugar in his shop. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
60. Raju doesn't come to our house because our dog barks at him and licks him although I have often told him not to afraid of it.
(a) (b) (c)
No error.
(d)
61. Running across the playground, my pen fell in the mud; fortunately, I noticed it and picked it up. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
62. The last thing that the fond mother gave her only son was his blessing. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
63. To his innovative ideas and practices in farming he was given the Krishi Pandit Award last year. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
64. As a dramatist, Shaw is superior than any other twentieth century writer. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
65. Molly speaks French well, isn't it? No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
66. Mutton is more hard to digest than vegetables. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
67. I have found that he is neither willing or capable. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
68. For times immemorial, sea shells have been used by man in many ways. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
69. He will not listen what you say. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

70. I have done my best; the whole thing is now in the hands of the Gods. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
71. Oh for God sake leave me alone and go away from here. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
72. This is a strange world where each one pursues their own golden bubble and laughs at others for doing the same. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
73. Each of the boys were to blame for the accident. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

Ordering of Words in a Sentence

Directions (For the 25 items which follow) *In the following items, some parts of the 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 and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.*

74. If you buy the economy pack the manufactures, wanting to promote the sales which is quite cheap have devised a number of
P Q R
schemes and to ensure clearance of stocks.
S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q P S R (b) P Q R S (c) R S Q P (d) Q R S P
75. Happiness does not consist in rank or position, it is a state of mind who are contended available to those.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S (c) P Q S R (d) R P S Q
76. A person another's view point limited in mind and culture who cannot understand is to that extent.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R P S (b) R P S Q (c) P S Q R (d) S R Q P
77. The whole valley with date-palms was pleasantly and was well planted green with crops.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q S R P (b) R S Q P (c) P Q S R (d) S R P Q
78. The extent of social progress in various nation-building activities is an important indicator of women's participation
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P R S Q (b) S Q R P (c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S
79. We intend to shift with our family to Bombay which consists of three persons.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) P R Q S (c) Q R P S (d) R Q P S
80. The wings are so small useless for flying of some birds that they are.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) R P S Q (b) Q S P R (c) P R S Q (d) S R P Q
81. The person at night next door sings loudly who lives.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P R Q S (b) Q S R P (c) S Q R P (d) P Q S R
82. We have to provide both people and ecosystems the ability with the water they need.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) R P Q S (b) Q R P S (c) S R P Q (d) R S P Q
83. People from doing something themselves or reading about it usually learn more than by watching someone else.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) R S Q P (b) R P S Q (c) P R Q S (d) P R S Q
84. The prevention of disease facing the authorities was by far after the earthquake the most urgent problem.
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be
(a) Q S P R (b) R P Q S (c) Q R P S (d) S P R Q

85. They did not grow well although he watered the plants regularly and put manure in them.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) Q R S P (c) R S Q P (d) Q P R S

86. On the propagation of the idea of family planning the governments of many countries have been spending a lot of money.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) P S Q R (c) S P Q R (d) R S P Q

87. I sat down this morning to write an article but found I could make no progress.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) S P R Q (b) Q R P S (c) Q P R S (d) R S Q P

88. If it had not been where would I have been today for your timely help five years ago?
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q R S (b) Q P R S (c) Q R S P (d) P R Q S

89. It was almost midnight sitting at the table, when I arrived home, but I found them both waiting for me.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R P S (b) R Q P S (c) Q P S R (d) R P Q S

90. Do or die was the call that Gandhiji gave when he asked the British to quit India to all freedom fighters.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q P R S (b) P R Q S (c) R S P Q (d) P Q S R

91. The scientist refused to talk to the press who discovered that everyone is talking about the ancient cure.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R P S (b) R S P Q (c) Q S R P (d) P R S Q

92. His grandmother on all auspicious days was so pious that she would visit the temple without fail.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R P S (b) R Q S P (c) P Q R S (d) S R Q P

93. There are parents who consider a needless luxury in our country the education of their daughters.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q R S P (b) P S R Q (c) R P S Q (d) S R Q P

94. Based firmly on current lexical and learning theory not only to present and to explain words 'English vocabulary in Use' aims
P Q
and to help them work out the rules themselves but also to show students how to use them.
R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q P R S (b) Q P S R (c) R Q P S (d) P S Q R

95. The budget with high expectations by all types of taxpayers of tax relief is being awaited.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P R Q S (b) Q P R S (c) R P S Q (d) S P R Q

96. I walked on until I reached my house as fast as I could the road which led to.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P Q S R (b) R P S Q (c) R S P Q (d) S R P Q

97. A very old man with a wrinkled face and a long beard a pretty girl of sixteen married.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) P S Q R (b) S Q P R (c) S Q R P (d) R P S Q

98. Shyam took a photograph from the window which was overexposed.
P Q R S
The correct sequence should be
(a) S Q R P (b) R P S Q (c) P R Q S (d) R Q S P

Synonyms

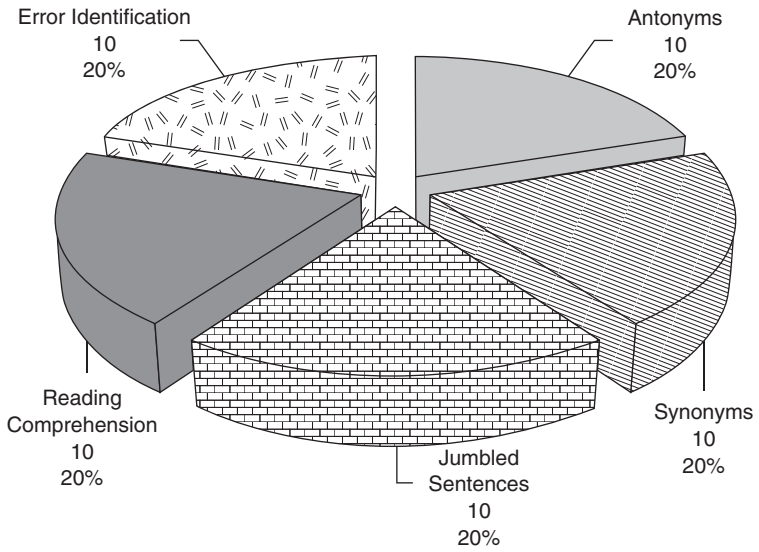
Directions (For the 22 items which follow) *Each item in this section consists of a word or group of words in capital letters, followed by four words or group of words. Select the word or group of words that is most* ***similar*** *in meaning to the word or group of words* in capital letters.

99. FLYING COLOURS
(a) Enviable (b) Notable success (c) Being pleasant (d) Highly ambitious
100. SANCTUM
(a) Environment (b) The holy part (c) Corridor (d) Room for pilgrims
101. FRAIL
(a) Unhealthy (b) Weak (c) Ugly (d) Tender
102. HOBNOB
(a) Nagging (b) Friendly chat (c) Quarrel (d) Pestering manner
103. DILLY DALLYING
(a) Quarrelling (b) Arguing with each other
(c) Waiting for orders (d) Wasting time
104. HUSH UP
(a) Blow up (b) To keep quiet (c) To remove (d) Wind up
105. GRIEVANCES
(a) Complaints (b) Problems (c) Obstacles (d) Hardships
106. AFFINITY
(a) Admiration (b) Adoration (c) Respect (d) Intimacy
107. IGNOMINY
(a) Condemnation (b) Disgrace (c) Failure (d) Criticism
108. ALLEVIATE
(a) Eradicate (b) Remove (c) Understand (d) Lessen
109. IMPERCEPTIBLY
(a) Extremely (b) Invisibly (c) Inconceivably (d) Intensely
110. DOLEFUL
(a) Sobre (b) Depressed (c) Dreary (d) Mournful
111. MODULATE
(a) Set (b) Tune (c) Balance (d) Adjust
112. PRESUMPTUOUS
(a) Bold (b) Egotistical (c) Arrogant (d) Audacious
113. RHYTHM
(a) Flow (b) Measure (c) Tempo (d) Regular pattern
114. PRECIPITATE
(a) Hasten (b) Advance (c) Arrive (d) Instigate
115. OUTLAST
(a) To come to an end (b) To fight till the end
(c) To make a last attempt (d) To endure longer than
116. INTERREGNUM
(a) Pause (b) Interference (c) Intrusion (d) Prevention
117. DEMOLISH
(a) Abolish (b) Overthrow (c) Destroy (d) Overturn
118. INITIATE
(a) Enlighten (b) Begin (c) Guide (d) Lead
119. STROLL
(a) Exercise (b) Jogging (c) A ride (d) A walk
120. LANGUID
(a) Absent minded (b) Negligent (c) Sluggish (d) Thoughtless

Answers

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

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY EXAMINATION (NDA)



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Antonyms	10
Synonyms	10
Jumbled Sentences	10
Reading Comprehension	10
Error Identification	10
TOTAL	**50**

Directions (For the next 10 items that follow) *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.*

1. All care is FUTILE in a cureless case.
   (a) waste (b) expensive (c) useful (d) cheap
2. REVELATION of facts became very easy when I investigated the case.
   (a) rejection (b) elimination (c) concealment (d) introduction
3. The story you have just told is INCREDIBLE.
   (a) credible (b) fantastic (c) probable (d) believable
4. His assignments have taken him to many EXOTIC locations around the world.
   (a) wonderful (b) cosmopolitan (c) irrelevant (d) common
5. He has given up his VICIOUS habits.
   (a) godly (b) virtuous (c) sublime (d) friendly
6. The doctor found the patient INERT.
   (a) active (b) lazy (c) strong (d) resolute
7. The issue was raised TANGENTIALLY in the negotiations.
   (a) party (b) forcefully (c) candidly (d) fitfully

8. ESCALATING prices are causing hardship to the poor.
   (a) fixed (b) fluctuating (c) falling (d) reasonable
9. I have MALICE towards none.
   (a) sympathy (b) goodwill (c) friendship (d) attraction
10. The boy comes of an AFFLUENT family.
    (a) poor (b) ordinary (c) infamous (d) backward

Directions (For the next 10 items that follow) *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.*

11. The song had a SOPORIFIC effect on the child.
    (a) soothing (b) terrific (c) supreme (d) sleep-inducing
12. His ALLEGIANCE to the party was suspect from the very beginning.
    (a) servility (b) obedience (c) loyalty (d) passivity
13. Sympathetic criticism has a SALUTARY effect.
    (a) premature (b) terrible (c) disastrous (d) beneficial
14. His bad behaviour EVOKED punishment.
    (a) escaped (b) called for (c) produced (d) summoned
15. Please do not give any more FLIMSY pretexts for not having done the work.
    (a) weak (b) strong (c) justified (d) impulsive
16. He was the court appointed lawyer for fifty-six INDIGENT defendants.
    (a) Indian men (b) poor (c) guilty (d) untried
17. The boy said that pain had ABATED.
    (a) reduced (b) vanished (c) increased (d) stabilized
18. He became known as an IMPLACABLE foe of fundamentalism.
    (a) relentless (b) pleasing (c) dangerous (d) courageous
19. The queen was aware of the INSOLENT behaviour of the lords.
    (a) violent (b) polite (c) insulting (d) frivolous
20. Modern man is PRAGMATIC in his dealings.
    (a) practical (b) playful (c) causal (d) clever

Rearranging Parts of a Sentence

Directions (For the 10 items which follow) *In the following items, some parts of the 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 and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.*

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

Z. Some people believe that the effect is very bad on children of cinema
   P Q R S
   The correct sequence should be:
   (a) PSRQ (b) SPQR (c) SRPQ (d) QSRP

Explanation:
The proper way of writing the sentence is 'Some people believe that the effect of cinema on children is very bad'. This is indicated by the sequence P—S—R—Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

21. In the Middle Ages there was little progress either intellectual or social with the result that teaching became the exclusive
    P Q R S
    prerogative of the church
    Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
    (a) PQRS (b) SRPQ (c) PRSQ (d) QPRS
22. A scientist has shown that when anyone holds a burning cigarette near their leaves plants react with fear
    P Q R S
    Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
    (a) PQRS (b) QRSP (c) SPQR (d) PQSR
23. because the driver lost control and hit a lamp post the bus fell into a ditch at a turning
    P Q R S
    Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
    (a) RQPS (b) RPSQ (c) PQSR (d) SPRQ

24. We want every country or a foreign policy to have a population policy as it has an economic policy
P Q R S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence?
(a) PQRS (b) QRSP (c) PRSQ (d) RQPS
25. The teacher and the pupils continued likewise with their repetition read the sentence again the pupils knew the sentence by heart
P Q R
until the teacher thought
S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) PQSR (b) PSRQ (c) QPSR (d) QSRP
26. For dropping kilos it is safe to cut your fat intake and maintaining weight loss to 20 per cent of your calories even further
P Q R S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) PRQS (b) QSPR (c) SPRQ (d) QPRS
27. His uncle after he joined did not send the college money for his expenses
P Q R S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) QRSP (b) RSQP (c) QSPR (d) SRPQ
28. Language is to the other person communicating only a means of one's thoughts and emotions
P Q R S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) PQSR (b) RQSP (c) QRSP (d) SPQR
29. Whenever I see the model who started it is the face of the man of our factory what comes to my mind
P Q R S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) SRQP (b) RSQP (c) QPRS (d) PQRS
30. I bought from your shop a week ago to send the books you have not cared
P Q R S
Which one of the following is the correct sequence ?
(a) QPSR (b) QPRS (c) SRPQ (d) PQSR

Comprehension

Directions (For the 10 items which follow) *In this section, you have 03 short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.*

Examples 'I' and 'J' have been solved for you.

Passage (Example)

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to the higher groups such as human beings or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that
(a) different forms of life are found on the earth
(b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
(c) peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings
(d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position ?
(a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
(b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
(c) All beings are divided into higher and lower groups
(d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represents the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living beings', which is response (c). So (c) is the correct answer.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Passage I

Gandhi was not born great. He was a blundering boy, a mediocre student, a poor lawyer, an ordinary individual until he remade himself. He was a self-remade man. He had faith in himself. But above all, he had a deep, touching faith in the peasants, miners, labourers, and young unformed men and women whom he drew into his work. He fed them all an elixir of growth which often transformed nameless, uneducated people into leonine heroes. The elixir was fearlessness.

31. Consider the following assumptions:
    (1) Gandhi was a great man throughout his life.
    (2) Men are not born great, but they are made great by self effort.
    (3) Gandhi liked the ordinary people and neglected the rich.
    (4) Gandhi transformed the ordinary masses into great heroes.
    Which of the above assumptions can be drawn from the above passage?
    (a) 2 and 4 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 3 and 4 (d) None of the above
32. Gandhi transformed the uneducated people by teaching them
    (a) work-mindedness (b) self confidence (c) fearlessness (d) heroism
33. Gandhi's attitude to the labour class was one of
    (a) generosity (b) pity (c) compassion (d) fearlessness
34. The word 'leonine' in the passage means
    (a) lean (b) courageous (c) timid (d) learning

Passage II

The dog fence in Australia has been erected to keep out hostile invaders, in this case hordes of yellow dogs called dingoes. The empire it preserves is that of wool growers. Yet the fence casts a much broader ecological shadow. For the early explorers, a kangaroo or a wallaby sighting marked a noteworthy event. Now try ***not*** to see one. Without a native predator there is no check on the marsupial population. The kangaroos are now cursed more than the dingoes. They have become rivals of sheep, competing for water and grass. The State Governments now cull more than three million kangaroos a year to keep Australia's natural symbol from over running the pastoral lands.

35. The Fence is meant to keep the:
    (a) kangaroo in and the dingo out. (b) kangaroo in and the sheep out.
    (c) sheep in and the kangaroo out. (d) sheep in and the dingo out.
36. Australia's national symbol is:
    (a) Kangaroo (b) Wallaby (c) Sheep (d) Dingo
37. What has led to the unchecked growth of the marsupial population?
    (a) The building of fences (b) The absence of native predator
    (c) The culling of kangroos (d) The availability of water and grass
38. The marsupial population is up in Australia because:
    (a) both wallaby and kangaroo count as marsupials.
    (b) the kangaroo consumes the water and grass of the sheep.
    (c) the dingo cannot get at the kangaroo.
    (d) the kangaroos are fenced out.

Passage III

Not all nocturnal animals have good eyesight. Many of them concentrate on the other senses for finding their way about and for finding food. The sense of touch is very well developed in many nocturnal animals, whether they have good eyes or not. The large hair or whiskers on the faces of cats and mice are sense organs and the animals react rapidly if these whiskers are touched. The sense of smell is also very important for nocturnal animals such as hedgehogs and field mice. The moist night air holds scent much better than dry air does.

39. Which one of the following statements is correct?
    (a) All nocturnal animals are blind
    (b) Many nocturnal animals do not have good eyesight
    (c) Most nocturnal animals can not see any thing in the dark
    (d) No nocturnal animal has good eyesight
40. The cat's whiskers are organs associated with the sense of
    (a) taste (b) touch (c) hearing (d) smell

Spotting Errors

Directions (For the 10 items which follow)

(i) In this section, a number of sentences are given. The sentences are underlined in three separate parts and each one is labelled (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 parts (a), (b) or (c), indicate your response on the separate 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.

(ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item in your Answer Sheet. (If you indicate more than one response, your answer will be considered wrong.) 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.

Examples 'P' and 'Q' have been solved for you.

P. The young child (a) singed (b) a very sweet song. (c) No error (d)

Q. We worked (a) very hard (b) throughout the season. (c) No error (d)

Explanation:

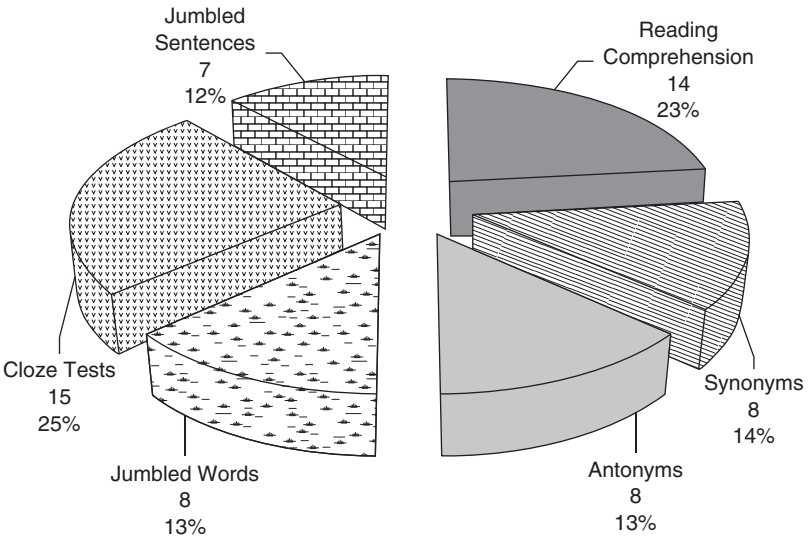
In item P, the word 'singed' is wrong. The letter under this part is (b), so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly, for item Q, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

41. We are meeting today afternoon (a) to discuss the matter (b) and reach a compromise. (c) No error (d)
42. Either Ram or (a) you is responsible (b) for this action. (c) No error (d)
43. The student flatly denied (a) that he had copied (b) in the examination hall. (c) No error (d)
44. By the time you arrive tomorrow (a) I have finished (b) my work. (c) No error (d)
45. The speaker stressed repeatedly on (a) the importance of improving (b) the condition of the slums. (c) No error (d)
46. The captain with the members of his team (a) are returning (b) after a fortnight. (c) No error (d)
47. After returning from (a) an all-India tour (b) I had to describe about it. (c) No error (d)
48. The teacher asked his students (a) if they had gone through (b) either of the three chapters included in the prescribed text. (c) No error (d)
49. Although they are living in the country (a) since they were married (b) they are now moving to the town. (c) No error (d)
50. Do you know (a) how old were you (b) when you came here? (c) No error (d)

Answers

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

SCRA



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	14
Synonyms	8
Antonyms	8
Jumbled Words	8
Cloze Tests	15
Jumbled Sentences	7
TOTAL	**60**

Comprehension

Directions (For the 14 items which follow) *In this section, you have* ***three*** *short passages. After each passage, you will find several questions based on the passage. First, read a passage and then answer the questions based on it. You are required to select your answers based on the contents of the passage and opinion of the author only.*

Example 'I' and 'J' have been solved for you.

Passage (Example)

In our approach to life, be it pragmatic or otherwise, a basic fact that confronts us squarely and unmistakably is the desire for peace, security and happiness. Different forms of life at different levels of existence make up the teeming denizens of this earth of ours. And, no matter whether they belong to higher groups such as human being or to the lower groups such as animals, all beings primarily seek peace, comfort and security. Life is as dear to a mute creature as it is to a man. Even the lowliest insect strives for protection against dangers that threaten its life. Just as each one of us wants to live and not to die, so do all other creatures.

I. The author's main point is that
   (a) different forms of life are found on the earth
   (b) different levels of existence are possible in nature
   (c) peace and security are the chief goal of all living beings
   (d) even the weakest creature struggles to preserve its life

J. Which one of the following assumptions or steps is essential in developing the author's position?
   (a) All forms of life have a single overriding goal
   (b) The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace
   (c) All being are divided into higher and lower groups
   (d) A parallel is drawn between happiness and life, and pain and death

Explanation:

I. The idea which represent the author's main point is 'peace and security are the chief goals of all living being', which is response (c). So (c) is the correct answer.

J. The best assumption underlying the passage is 'The will to survive of a creature is identified with a desire for peace', which is response (b). So (b) is the correct answer.

Passage I

It may seem strange then that there could possibly be any room for pleasure in such a disagreeable task. Still, for every agony there is at least one pleasure. How can one adequately describe to listeners who have never had such an experience, the satisfaction felt by

the operator when he rises early and when going outdoors he is greeted by the sparkling freshness of the morning? When he mounts to the seat of his tractor he is about to know an experience shared only by those who love fine machinery and earn a living with it. It is the satisfaction of hearing his tractor burst into action with an authoritative roar the instant he pushes the starter button. To listen to the smooth, flawless operation of machinery which he himself has tuned to perfection is to the ears of the operator as the harmonious music of an accomplished symphony orchestra is to the lover of fine music. How can one describe the sweetness which rises from the new-mown hay in the adjacent fields?

1. The given passage deals with
   (a) the inability of the writer to express himself
   (b) the pleasures and pains that he has to endure
   (c) the satisfaction he felt in operating a tractor
   (d) the pleasure of listening to music
2. The writer evidently
   (a) considers his task disagreeable
   (b) likes to wander around to get the smell of new-mown hay
   (c) does not like to get up early in the morning
   (d) likes to push the starter button of his machinery
3. The passage conveys the pleasure especially derived from
   (a) farms and fields
   (b) working with machinery
   (c) sights and smells of early morning
   (d) harmonious music of an accomplished symphony orchestra
4. The smooth, flawless operation of machinery in the passage refers to
   (a) the writer's love of fine music
   (b) the satisfaction of rising early
   (c) the authoritative roar of the tractor
   (d) the sweetness of new-mown hay in the adjacent fields
5. According to your reading of the passage, the writer
   (a) is only a visitor to the farm
   (b) could be one who has come to do some work in the farm
   (c) could be one engaged in an unfamiliar task
   (d) could be one looking out for the sparkling freshness of the morning

Passage II

It was a pleasure for Dr Watson to find himself once more in the untidy room of the first floor in Baker Street which had been the starting point of so many remarkable adventures. He looked round him at the scientific charts upon the wall, the acid-charred bench of chemicals, violin-case leaning in the corner, the coal-scuttle, which contained old pipes and tobacco. Finally, his eyes came round to the fresh and smiling face of Billy, the young but very wise and tactful page, who had helped a little to fill up the gap of loneliness and isolation which surrounded the saturnine figure of the great detective.

6. Dr Watson found the room in Baker Street pleasant, because
   (a) it was untidy
   (b) this was the first time he had entered it
   (c) it had been the starting point of many adventures
   (d) he saw Billy in the room
7. Dr Watson looked round the room, but saw
   (a) nothing of interest
   (b) many unpleasant objects
   (c) many familiar objects reminding him of his friend
   (d) nothing he could identify
8. From the description given of Billy, which one of the following attitudes describes Dr Watson's reaction to him?
   (a) Enmity (b) Approval (c) Tolerance (d) Disapproval
9. Dr Watson's attitude to Billy was the result of his recognition that the young servant
   (a) was known to Dr Watson
   (b) worked very hard
   (c) was youthful
   (d) helped to lessen the loneliness of the great detective
10. It is clear from the passage that the room
   (a) was in fact, a laboratory
   (b) belonged to the great detective
   (c) belonged to Dr Watson
   (d) belonged to Billy

Passage III

History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past and kindles with pale gleams the passions of the former days. What is the worth of all this? The only guide to a man is his conscience, the only shield to his memory is the rectitude and sincerity of his actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield, because we are so often mocked at by the failure of our hopes and upsetting of our calculations; but with this shield, however the fates may play, we march always in the ranks of honour.

11. In the given context, the best meaning of the word 'conscience' is
   (a) consciousness
   (b) conformity to what is right
   (c) the virtue of being right
   (d) the scene of right and wrong

12. The word 'however' in the expression 'however the fates may play' may be replaced by
    (a) yet (b) by whatever means
    (c) no matter how (d) nevertheless
13. The author's suggestion is that rectitude and sincerity of our actions help us ultimately
    (a) to walk through life prudently (b) to meet the challenge of fates successfully
    (c) to fulfil our hopes and calculations (d) to be remembered as a virtuous and honourable man
14. The extract is taken from the speech of a very eminent person. The language and particularly the metaphors used seem to suggest that the writer is
    (a) a religious preacher attracting his disciples to the paths of virtue
    (b) an honest businessman declaring his business policy
    (c) a teacher of history addressing his students about the value of history
    (d) a great politician inspiring the nation with patriotism

Synonyms

Directions (For the 8 items which follow) *Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words or groups of words. Select the* ***synonym*** *of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.*

15. He MAGNETIZED the audience by his extraordinary stage performance.
    (a) Entertained (b) Strongly attracted (c) Amused (d) Impressed
16. He is known as MISANTHROPE.
    (a) A person who hates mankind (b) A person who is charitable
    (c) A person who is benevolent (d) A person who is cruel
17. He glared at me, shook off my hand and MUTTERED, "With my 'guru' so unhappy, how dare you ask me to drive?"
    (a) Stammered (b) Said (c) Stumbled (d) Mumbled
18. He had a heart attack and all attempts to RESUSCITATE him failed.
    (a) To begin again after a pause (b) To return like for like
    (c) To bring back to consciousness (d) To keep possession of
19. He is a FEMINIST.
    (a) Supporter of the cause of women (b) Lover and admirer of woman
    (c) Weak-hearted man (d) Very handsome man
20. The United Nations ENDEAVOURS to put an end to all wars.
    (a) Attempts (b) Deliberates (c) Struggles (d) Exerts
21. The fugitive ROVED about the countryside, because he was not familiar with the area.
    (a) Wandered (b) Took shelter (c) Begged (d) Searched
22. I cast a CURSORY glance over the question papers.
    (a) Hurried (b) Timid (c) Meaningful (d) Inquisitive

Antonyms

Directions (For the 8 items which follow) *Each of the following items consists of a sentence followed by four words. Select the* ***antonym*** *of the word (occurring in the sentence in capital letters) as per the context.*

23. The question of funds should not be kept in mind while promoting such VIABLE projects.
    (a) Impossible (b) Impracticable (c) Complicated (d) Uncompromizing
24. His MEANNESS is well-known.
    (a) Largeness (b) Kindness (c) Timidity (d) Generosity
25. History teaches us that COLONIZATION destroys both the coloniser and the colonized.
    (a) Excolonization (b) Postcolonization (c) Decolonization (d) Uncolonization
26. He was often criticized for his FRAUDULENT dealings.
    (a) Bogus (b) Honest (c) Frank (d) Open
27. Excessive perspiration SAPS energy.
    (a) Restores (b) Releases (c) Fulfils (d) Instils
28. He has a very HOSTILE attitude towards his wife.
    (a) Funny (b) Friendly (c) Rigid (d) Kind
29. The officer did not encourage SERVILE behaviour from his subordinates.
    (a) Authoritative (b) Unflattering (c) Loyal (d) Obedient
30. His death has left his wife and title children DESTITUTE.
    (a) Rich (b) Self-sufficient (c) Independent (d) Happy

Rearranging Parts of a Sentence

Directions (For the 8 items which follow) *In the following items, some parts of the 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 and mark in your Answer Sheet accordingly.*

Example 'Z' has been solved for you.

Z. Some people believe that the effect is very bad on children of cinema
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) P – S – R – Q (b) S – P – Q – R (c) S – R – P – Q (d) Q – S – R – P

Explanation:

The proper way of writing the sentence is 'Some people believe that the effect of cinema on children is very bad'. This is indicated by the sequence P – S – R – Q and so (a) is the correct answer.

31. We have come to know that the committee always to whoever came first awarded a beautiful silver medal
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) P – Q – R – S (b) R – S – P – Q (c) P – R – S – Q (d) Q – P – R – S

32. Sherlock Holmes is character in fiction than any other more people perhaps known to
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) S – R – Q – P (b) Q – P – S – R (c) Q – S – P – R (d) R – S – Q – P

33. The visitor said that he saw some people who shouted 'Long live labour unity' in the street when he started from home
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) P – Q – R – S (b) P – S – Q – R (c) S – P – R – Q (d) S – R – P – Q

34. the principal shortcoming of this interpretation of culture lies in its failure to encompass the social nature of culture
P Q R

so far as theory and methodology is concerned
S

The correct sequence should be

(a) P – S – Q – R (b) Q – S – R – P (c) S – R – Q – P (d) S – Q – R – P

35. The whole project by drawing about 60000 volunteers students, youth, teachers and retired persons would be completed
P Q R

from different groups such as
S

The correct sequence should be

(a) R – S – P – Q (b) R – P – S – Q (c) P – S – Q –R (d) Q – R – S – P

36. it is unity which will generate dissensions rather than disunity that is the need of the hour
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) P – Q – R – S (b) P – S – R – Q (c) R – Q – P – S (d) Q – P – R – S

37. deworming medicine suspected to have worms and were given all the animals were
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) S – P – R – Q (b) S – Q – R – P (c) P – R – S – Q (d) P – Q –R – S

38. it is obvious that an open mind is a good thing but not outside of them with certain limits
P Q R S

The correct sequence should be

(a) Q – P – S – R (b) P – Q – S – R (c) R – P – Q – S (d) P – R –-Q – S

Directions (For the 15 items which follow) *In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of four words marked (a), (b), (c), (d). Choose the best word out of the four and indicate your choice in the Answer Sheet.*

The word 'music' brings to our mind melodious sounds which may be produced either by a singer or a player of musical instruments. Some people feel that music is the 39

(a) source (b) essence (c) substance (d) place

of life. Yet other believe that music 40

(a) elevates (b) brings (c) sensitises (d) elongates

man to a divine state. A few 41
(a) stress (b) emphasise (c) insist (d) urge
that music can melt stones!
Generally, music is 42
(a) explained (b) defined (c) described (d) shown
as the arrangement of sounds in a pleasing 43
(a) sequence (b) system (c) order (d) arrangement
Like all arts, music speaks to the 44
(a) feelings (b) passions (c) emotions (d) ideas
but the communication is accomplished by the 45
(a) skillful (b) artistic (c) creative (d) passionate
combination of sounds. Just as some colours 46
(a) come (b) go (c) are (d) were
together, and other clash, similarly, all 47
(a) sounds (b) noises (c) cries (d) shouts
are not appealing to the ear. Modern music 48
(a) do (b) does (c) did (d) been
not take note of this. It lacks the 49
(a) basics (b) foundations (c) essentials (d) substance
of harmony. Moreover, it depends heavily on electronic 50
(a) instruments (b) machines (c) gadgets (d) furniture
which, only someone who has the technical 51
(a) expertise (b) knowledge (c) information (d) know-how
can handle. It also relies on visual 52
(a) impressions (b) images (c) expressions (d) feelings
True music appeals to the mind; modern music 53
(a) involves (b) elicits (c) expects (d) derives
only a physical response and therefore, cannot be called true music. Right?!

Rearranging Sentences Into a Paragraph

Directions (For the 7 items which follow) *In the following items, each passage consists of six sentences. The* ***first*** *sentence (S_1) and the* ***final*** *sentence (S_6) are given in the beginning. 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 sequence of the four sentences and mark accordingly on the Answer Sheet.*

Example 'X' has been solved for you.

X. S_1 : There was a boy named Jack.
S_6 : At last she turned him out of the house.
P : So the mother asked him to find work.
Q : They were very poor.
R : He lived with his mother.
S : But Jack refused to work.
The correct sequence should be
(a) R – Q – P – S (b) P – Q – R – S (c) Q – P – R – S (d) R – P – S – Q

Explanation:
The proper sequence in this example is R – Q – P – S, which is marked by (a). Therefore, (a) is the correct answer.

54. S_1 : For more than forty countries, the majestic pyramids have dominated the skyline of Egypt.
S_6 : Today, several teams of scientists are engaged in research on the pyramids.
P : But at the same time, they were also expressions of religious faith for Egyptians believed in life after death.
Q : The scientists concluded that the pyramids contain important information about an ancient civilization.
R : From 19th century onwards, European scholars began to take interest in them.
S : They found that these structures were basically giant tombs.
The correct sequence should be
(a) P – S – Q – R (b) R – P – S – Q (c) Q – P – R – S (d) R – S – P – Q

55. S_1 : He was born in Lahore in a poor family.
S_6 : So he joined the correspondence course and got his degree.
P : But he was eager to get a degree.

Q : Due to poverty he could not join a college.
R : He had his schooling in Delhi.
S : His family moved to Delhi when he was a few months old.
The correct sequence should be
(a) P – Q – R – S (b) S – R – Q – P (c) R – P – S – Q (d) S – Q – P – R

56. S_1 : We shut ourselves inside Rock Castle and seized our guns.
S_6 : Now the snake was crossing the bridge and making straight for our cave!
P : Now and then it raised itself and we could see that it was at least twenty feet high.
Q : The huge snake, a boa–constrictor, was coming straight towards us.
R : It was a fearful sight.
S : We stood there, at the window, watching in great fear.
The correct sequence should be
(a) R – S – P – Q (b) S – R – Q – P (c) Q – S – P – R (d) S – Q – P – R

57. S_1 : 'I'll go and tell…' exclaimed the boy; he got up and started running all of a sudden towards the house, and the teacher started after him.
S_6 : It was a hopeless pursuit; the boy enjoyed it immensely, laughing fiendishly.
P : The teacher looked beaten.
Q : The boy was too fast for him, wheeled about madly, and made the teacher run round the garden thrice.
R : But the moment he went up and tried to put his hand on him, the boy darted through and ran off.
S : The boy took pity on him and stopped near a rose bush.
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q – P – S – R (b) P – Q – S – R (c) P – S – Q – R (d) R – P – S – Q

58. S_1 : Throughout the world today, people are faced with a choice between various binds of government.
S_6 : He wonders which to choose.
P : Each prescribes his own brand of patent medicines.
Q : There are rival political doctors.
R : And the poor common man feels totally puzzled.
S : Each guarantees to cure us of our ills if only we put ourselves under their treatment.
The correct sequence should be
(a) P – Q – R – S (b) S – P – R – Q (c) Q – S – P – R (d) Q – P – S – R

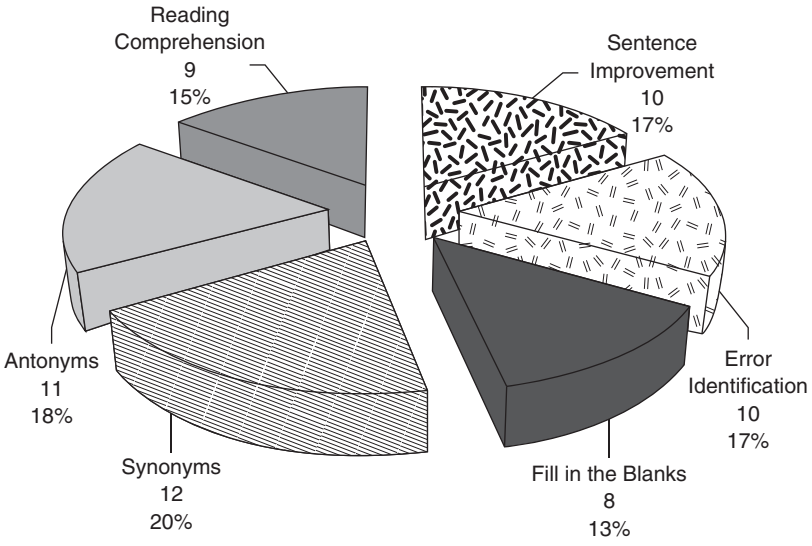
59. S_1 : Freedom ordinarily means power to do what are likes regardless of all conditions.
S_6 : In fact, freedom of one cannot be the negation of freedom to another.
P : Unrestricted power given to a person to do as he likes is fraught with dangerous consequences.
Q : Therefore, in order that all enjoy freedom, some restraints have to be put on the freedom of action of every person.
R : It will mean more power for a few and no freedom for the weak.
S : But it is a serious misconception.
The correct sequence should be
(a) R – P – S – Q (b) P – Q – S – R (c) S – P – R – Q (d) Q – S – P – R

60. S_1 : Frustration is a global cancer which has spared no country.
S_6 : Many reforms have been discussed at length but have come to nothing for one reason or another.
P : And yet no one seems too clear about what can be done to make it more meaningful.
Q : In other countries which are populated by 'haves', frustration is among them also because they do have.
R : As far as India is concerned, its education system is breeding more and more frustration among both students and teachers.
S : In some countries, frustration exists because these countries are populated by 'have nots'.
The correct sequence should be
(a) Q – R – P – S (b) S – R – Q – P (c) P – R – Q – S (d) P – S – R – Q

Answers

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

ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION (ESE)



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Sentence Improvement	10
Error Identification	10
Fill in the Blanks	8
Synonyms	12
Antonyms	11
Reading Comprehension	9
TOTAL	**60**

Sentence Improvement

Directions (For the following 10 items): *Look at the underline part of each sentence: Below each sentence, three possible substitutions for the underlined part are given. If one of them (a), (b)or (c) is better than the underlined 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. Thus a 'No Improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).*

1. The girl has passed the B.A. examination in 1972.
   (a) the girl passed (b) the girl had passed
   (c) the girl was passed (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
2. I hope you will look me up when you come to Delhi.
   (a) look at me (b) look me
   (c) look upon me (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
3. The clerk asked the peon that why has he come to the office so late.
   (a) that why had he (b) that why he had
   (c) does not act (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
4. They went to the cinema and has got back to their house at nine o'clock.
   (a) returned (b) turning back
   (c) come back (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
5. Which of the two boxes more preferable?
   (a) more preferred (b) preferable
   (c) better preferred (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
6. I think he will ask for a raise into the salary very soon.
   (a) for a raise in salary (b) for the raise of salary
   (c) for rising the salary (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
7. I have been working in the same factory for the last twenty years now.
   (a) will work (b) shall be working
   (c) worked (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
8. I must confess that I am very bad in operating machines.
   (a) on (b) at
   (c) for (d) NO IMPROVEMENT

9. It was the hottest part of the year and also the busy in the office.
   (a) busiest (b) much busy
   (c) the busiest (d) NO IMPROVEMENT
10. I am afraid, I don't know his name.
   (a) I fear (b) I feel
   (c) I imagine (d) NO IMPROVEMENT

Spotting Errors

Directions (For the following 10 items): *Each question in this section has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your answer in the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter i.e., (a) or (b) or (c). If you find no error, your answer should be indicated as (d).*

11. She inquired whether anyone had seen her baby. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
12. These are his conclusion remarks. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
13. The shopkeeper offered either to exchange the goods or refund the money. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
14. Churchill was one of the greatest war leaders. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
15. We should keep such people at an arm's length. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
16. He did not know as much as he claimed he knew. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
17. That was very dangerous; you might have got killed. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
18. I started early for the station lest I would miss the train. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
19. I wanted to see if they had actually read the notes. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)
20. They made him treasurer because they considered him as honest and efficient. No error
   (a) (b) (c) (d)

Filling the Blanks—Simple Sentences

Directions (For the following 08 items): *Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given after the sentence. Select whichever word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice on the Answer Sheet.*

21. The completion of the railway line has been _____ owing to the workers' strike.
   (a) off (b) up
   (c) on (d) over
22. The pilot was _____ injured, he died within half an hour.
   (a) seriously (b) fatally
   (c) fatefully (d) vitally
23. His _____ directions misled us, we did not know which road to take.
   (a) complex (b) obscure
   (c) mingled (d) vague
24. He was very friendly with the press and it really _____ him even for what he did not achieve.
   (a) praised (b) lionized
   (c) appreciated (d) highlighted
25. Anand was the sort of person who always looked on the _____ side of life.
   (a) clear (b) bright
   (c) broad (d) illuminated
26. 'How dare you speak to me like that, you _____ fellow!' shouted the officer.
   (a) impudent (b) impeccable
   (c) immutable (d) intricate
27. I refused to _____ his rudeness any longer.
   (a) put up (b) put up with
   (c) put on (d) put out with

28. Let us _____ our heads together to solve this difficult problem.
    (a) join (b) bring
    (c) combine (d) put

Synonyms

Directions (For the following 12 items): *Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most similar in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

29. LIVELY
    (a) active (b) lethargic
    (c) wearisome (d) ugly
30. SACRED
    (a) moral (b) holy
    (c) clean (d) truthful
31. GRAVE
    (a) painful (b) sad
    (c) hopeless (d) serious
32. FOUL
    (a) dirty (b) innocent
    (c) foolish (d) unbecoming
33. ABJECT
    (a) miserable (b) objective
    (c) tortuous (d) painful
34. ARDENT
    (a) eager (b) devoted
    (c) zealous (d) sincere
35. PREPOSTEROUS
    (a) unreasonable (b) improper
    (c) too early (d) arrogant
36. BLEMISH
    (a) evil (b) attraction
    (c) blot (d) virtue
37. IMPASSE
    (a) deadline (b) stalemate
    (c) standstill (d) status quo
38. ENHANCE
    (a) embellish (b) increase
    (c) create (d) reveal
39. EPHEMERAL
    (a) short-lived (b) immediate
    (c) stupendous (d) amazing
40. TRUDGE
    (a) prod slowly (b) walk wearily
    (c) trample easily (d) wade carelessly

Antonyms

Directions (For the following 11 items): *Each item in this section consists of a word in capital letters followed by four words or groups of words. Select the word or groups of words that is most nearly* **opposite** *in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

41. LUKEWARM
    (a) enthusiastic (b) moderate
    (c) friendly (d) fervent
42. ASSET
    (a) liability (b) loss
    (c) drag (d) handicap
43. OBSCURITY
    (a) clarity (b) precision
    (c) certainty (d) specificity

44. AMUSED
    (a) frightened (b) jolted
    (c) astonished (d) saddened
45. LOGICAL
    (a) irrational (b) disorderly
    (c) inconsiderate (d) inconsistent
46. INDIGENOUS
    (a) perennial (b) heterogeneous
    (c) alien (d) foreign
47. STERN
    (a) passive (b) mild
    (c) forgiving (d) understanding
48. TRIVIAL
    (a) stupendous (b) momentous
    (c) great (d) significant
49. SHRINK
    (a) swell (b) flow
    (c) inflate (d) rush
50. DORMANT
    (a) flexible (b) active
    (c) hefty (d) adamant
51. ESTRANGEMENT
    (a) reunion (b) familiarity
    (c) gathering (d) meeting

Comprehension

Direction (For the following 9 item): *In this section, there are two short passage. Each passage is followed by questions based on the passage. Read each passage and answer the questions that follow.*

Passage I

Jefferson believed in democracy because of his fearless belief in reason. He knew that reason was far from perfect, but he also knew that it was the best faculty we have. He knew that it was better than all the frightened and angry intolerances with which we fence off our own back-yards at the cost of injustice. Thought must be free. Discussion must be free. Reason must be free to range among the widest possibilities. Even the opinion we hate, and have reasons for believing wrong, we must leave free so that reason can operate on it, so that we advertise our belief in reason and demonstrate a faith unafraid of the consequences – because we know that the consequences will right. Freedom is really not the aim and end of Jeffersonian democracy : freedom is the means by which democracy can rationally choose justice for all.

52. Jefferson believed in democracy because
    (a) he believed in fearless (b) he believed in freedom for all
    (c) he believed in reason (d) be believed that reason can act only in freedom
53. For Jefferson, reason was
    (a) perfect and tolerant (b) just and intolerant
    (c) perfect and intolerant (d) tolerant, though not perfect
54. A wrong opinion must be
    (a) demonstrated (b) hated
    (c) freely propagated (d) rationally examined
55. The aim of democracy is
    (a) freedom (b) discussion
    (c) justice (d) fearlessness
56. ‘‘Back-yards’’ refers to
    (a) yards at the back of houses (b) private prejudices
    (c) fears (d) angry intolerances

Passage II

I was quite happy in my new place, and if there was one thing that I missed, it must not be thought I was discontented; all who had to do with me were good, and I had a light airy stable and the best of food. What more could I want? Why, liberty ! For three years and a half of my life I had all the liberty I could wish for; but now, week month after month, and no doubt year after year, I must stand up in a stable

night and day except when I am wanted, and then I am not complaining. I only mean to say that for a young fellow, full of strength and spirits, who has been used to some large field or plain, where he can fling up his head, and toss up his tail and gallop away at full speed, then round and back again with a snort to his companions – I say it is hard never to have a bit more liberty to do as you like.

57. Who is the speaker in this passage?
    (a) A young stable boy in his new work place
    (b) An old and discontented animal
    (c) A young and energetic horse
    (d) An old stable hand in new surroundings
58. Referring to his new surroundings, the speaker says that
    (a) he has found peace and happiness
    (b) he is quite happy there
    (c) he does not care whether or not he is happy
    (d) he is more or less happy
59. In his new surroundings, the speaker is denied
    (a) the freedom to roam around at will
    (b) the freedom to speak at will
    (c) the freedom to see who he wills
    (d) nothing
60. What is the over-all tone of the speaker?
    (a) A complaining attitude
    (b) Highly rebellious
    (c) Wistful and longing
    (d) Happy and carefree

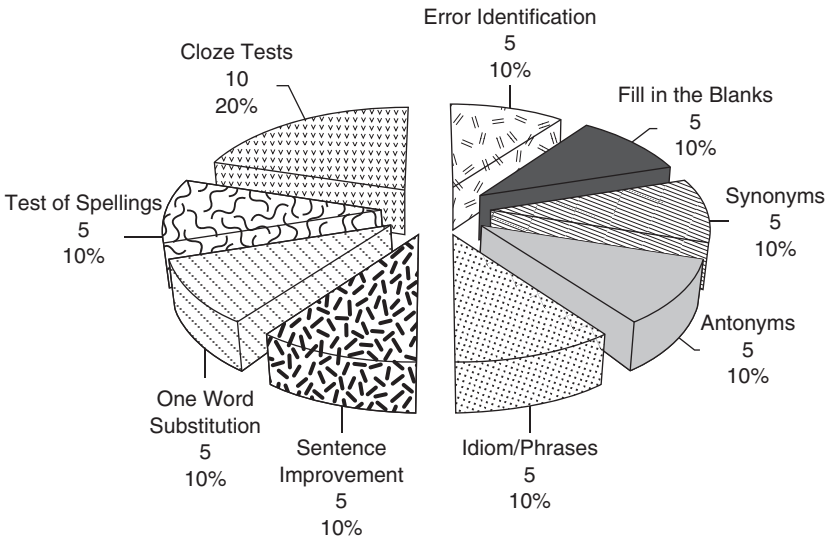
Answers

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

CHAPTER 29

SSC Tests

SSC COMBINED GRADUATE LEVEL TIER I



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Synonyms	5
Antonyms	5
Idiom/Phrases	5
Sentence Improvement	5
One Word Substitution	5
Test of Spellings	5
Cloze Tests	10
TOTAL	**50**

PART IV

English Comprehension

Directions (1–5): *In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is our answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4), i.e, No error.*

1. (a) Our history can be seen as a long evolutionary dialectical development
   (b) In which there have been
   (c) A pains taking forging of rational and moral self
   (d) No error

2. (a) Our knowledge of history does not come to
   (b) Our help and some times we even fail to
   (c) Remember who invented America
   (d) No error
3. (a) My grandfather owns
   (b) Fifty acre
   (c) Of wetland
   (d) No error
4. (a) Belgiun chocolate is considered
   (b) By many to be finer
   (c) Than any others in the World
   (d) No error
5. (a) Indian scientists are in no way
   (b) Inferior than
   (c) Any other scientist in the world
   (d) No error

Directions (6–10): *In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate words(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four as your answer:*

6. We didn't _____ the programme to be such a huge success.
   (a) except (b) expect
   (c) access (d) accept
7. We should _____ opportunities as they arise.
   (a) cease (b) size
   (c) sneeze (d) seize
8. The students aren't prepared _____ the examination.
   (a) to listen (b) to work
   (c) to take (d) to give
9. The government, in a bid to make Bihar, a preferred investment destination, has _____ major schemes to create infrastructure at different stages.
   (a) opposed (b) opened
   (c) pushed (d) launched
10. I suffer from no _____ about my capabilities.
    (a) doubts
    (b) hallucinations
    (c) imaginations
    (d) illusions

Directions (11–15): *In the following questions, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.*

11. Inadvertent
    (a) Unexpected (b) Unintentional
    (c) Undisturbed (d) Ignorant
12. Fortitude
    (a) Courage (b) Protection
    (c) Safety (d) Similarity
13. Duplicity
    (a) Artlessness (b) Deceit
    (c) Cleverness (d) Repetition
14. Fidelity
    (a) Resourcefulness (b) Strength
    (c) Weakness (d) Faithfulness
15. Vanguard
    (a) Officer (b) Flag bearer
    (c) Pioneer (d) Race driver

Directions (16–20): *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.*

16. Taciturn
    (a) Silent (b) Talkative
    (c) Immense (d) Judge
17. Artisan
    (a) Skilled sculptor (b) Learned person
    (c) Ignorant villager (d) Unskilled labour
18. Amicable
    (a) Friendly (b) Haughty
    (c) Unpleasant (d) Hostile
19. Mitigate
    (a) Aggravate (b) Allay
    (c) Alleviate (d) Abate
20. Aversion
    (a) Awareness (b) Hatred
    (c) Liking (d) Avoidance

Directions (21–25): *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.*

21. He was out of spirits for a few days after his defeat.
    (a) Gloomy (b) Sober
    (c) Lifeless (d) Uninvolved
22. When the family in the next house packed off at midnight, I began to smell a rat.
    (a) To suspect a trick
    (b) To misunderstand
    (c) To see hidden meaning
    (d) To smell a bad smell
23. At first, there was a show of resistance to the new rule issued by the Government, but the movement had no back bone and speedily collapsed.
    (a) Justification (b) Impact
    (c) Strength (d) Support
24. The cops were on their toes throughout the day.
    (a) Eager (b) Alert
    (c) Harried (d) Quick
25. The minister assured the agitating employees that he would look into their demands sympathetically.
    (a) Discuss (b) Watch
    (c) Grant (d) Examine

Directions (26–30): *In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2) and (3) which may improve the sentence. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).*

26. The **Prolific** writer's work is published every year.
    (a) Exquisite (b) Didactic
    (c) Great (d) No improvement
27. Those plucking flowers **are liable for punishable**.
    (a) Are liable for punishable
    (b) Are liable for punishing
    (c) Are liable to be punished
    (d) Are viable for punishment
28. His **lust for power** brought about his downfall.
    (a) Intense desire (b) Desire for power
    (c) Desire for sex (d) No improvement
29. I' II meet the **raging** of the skies, but not an angry father.
    (a) Sunshine (b) Rain
    (c) Anger (d) No improvement

30. **When we see** black smoke near the wing of the plane, we were certain that disaster was imminent.
    (a) When we were seeing
    (b) When we saw
    (c) When we had seen
    (d) No improvement

Directions (31–35): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.*

31. Government by a small group of all powerful persons
    (a) Monarchy (b) Democracy (c) Anarchy (d) Oligarchy
32. One indifferent to art and literature is
    (a) Critic (b) Philistine (c) Scholar (d) Aromantic
33. Open to injury or criticism
    (a) Vulnerable (b) Naive (c) Sensitive (d) Invincible
34. On who collects coins as a hobby
    (a) Ornithologist (b) Statistician (c) Numismatist (d) Philatelist
35. A narrow piece of land connecting two large masses of land
    (a) Isthmus (b) Continent (c) Gulf (d) Peninsula

Directions (36–40): *In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.*

36. (a) Beneficil (b) Beneficial (c) Benifical (d) Benificial
37. (a) Avericious (b) Avaricious (c) Avarisious (d) Averisious
38. (a) Internaly (b) Coldly (c) Fortunately (d) Uniquely
39. (a) Affectionately (b) Afectionately (c) Affectionnality (d) Affactionately
40. (a) Apprehension (b) Apprihension (c) Aprihension (d) Apprehenson

Directions (41–50): *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.*

Passage I

Questions (41–45)

If this is so, if to read a book as it should be read calls for the rarest qualities of imagination, in sight and judgment. You may perhaps conclude that literature is a very complex art and that it is unlikely that we shall be able, even after a life time of reading, to make any valuable contribution to its criticism. We must remain readers, were shall not put on the further glory that belongs to those rare beings who are also critics,

41. What is the opinion of most of the people about literature?
    (a) That it is not an easy one to contribute anything
    (b) That it is the some extent difficult to understand
    (c) That no contribution is necessary for literature
    (d) That it is very easy to understand
42. The antonym of conclude is
    (a) Commence (b) Exclude (c) End (d) Include
43. According to the author
    (a) It is not possible for most of us to contribute anything for criticism
    (b) It is possible to do something
    (c) It is not even easy to understand literature
    (d) Most of the people can contribute to criticism of literature
44. The author feels that we cannot have the greatness of
    (a) Writers (b) Critics (c) Publishers (d) Readers
45. What are the qualities required for reading a book?
    (a) Proper judgement
    (b) Imagination
    (c) Imagination, insight and Judgement
    (d) None of the above

Passage II

Questions (46–50)

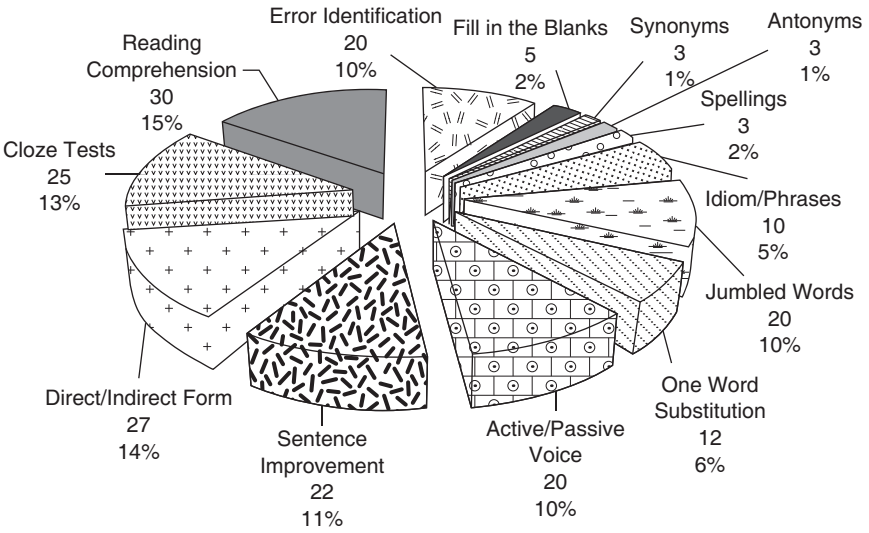
These days not even many politicians deny that the oceans are ill protecting the health of coastal waters is now a matter of national policy in dozens of countries including the U.S. and world leaders are beginning to prescribe a revolutionary remedy that conservationists have been promoting for years: marine planning and zoning. The idea is a natural extension of management policies that have guided the development of cities and landscapes for nearly a century. Zoning advocates envision a mosaic of regional maps in which every watery space on the planet is designated for a particular purpose. Drilling and mining would be allowed only in certain parts of the ocean; fishing in others. The most critically threatened areas would be virtually off-limits. Whereas people can easily find maps telling them what they can do where on land, the marine realm is a hodge—podge of rules emanating from an army of agencies, each one managing a single use or symptom.

46. Marine planning and zoning is a _____ to protect the coastal waters.
    (a) Conservationists'discovery
    (b) Marine project
    (c) Revolutionary remedy
    (d) National Policy of the U.S.
47. These days _____ that the oceans are not in good health.
    (a) Most of the politicians agree
    (b) All politicians agree
    (c) Nobody agrees
    (d) Everybody agrees
48. 'Marine realm' is a hodge—podge of rules means
    (a) Seas need to be cleaned
    (b) There are no uniform laws governing the seas.
    (c) There is total Anarchy
    (d) Critical Areas are not being looked after properly.
49. Seazoning is all about _____.
    (a) Drilling and sea mining
    (b) Conserving the environment
    (c) Banning fishing in the sea
    (d) Dividing watery space for specific purposes
50. 'Conservationist' means _____.
    (a) A marine engineer.
    (b) One who looks after others
    (c) One who prevents something from destruction.
    (d) A Proficient speaker

Answers

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

SSC COMBINED GRADUATE LEVEL TIER II



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	20
Fill in the Blanks	5
Synonyms	3
Antonyms	3
Spellings	3
Idiom/Phrases	10
Jumbled Words	20
One Word Substitution	12
Active/Passive Voice	20
Sentence Improvement	22
Direct/Indirect Form	27
Cloze Tests	25
Reading Comprehension	30
TOTAL	**200**

English Language and Comprehension

Directions (1–20): *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 there is no error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.*

1. (a) I don't suppose (b) anyone will volunteer.
   (c) will they? (d) No error
2. (a) I am
   (b) looking forward for
   (c) the day of my wedding.
   (d) No error.
3. (a) 'Can you cope up (b) with all this
   (c) work ?' he asked (d) No error
4. (a) He served as President
   (b) of the lions Club
   (c) since fiftheen years.
   (d) No error
5. (a) That was (b) the most unique opportunity
   (c) he got in his life (d) No error
6. (a) There is
   (b) no place of you
   (c) in this compartment.
   (d) No error
7. (a) Mother Teresa asked a building
   (b) where she and her workers
   (c) could care for the poor people always
   (d) No error
8. (a) Shelley is
   (b) superior than Byron
   (c) in his vision of democracy.
   (d) No error

9. (a) When at last
   (b) we got to the theatre.
   (c) the much publicized programmed by the Bollywood stars was begun.
   (d) No error.
10. (a) Several prominent figures
   (b) involved in the scandal are required in the scandal are required
   (c) appear to the investigation committee.
   (d) No error
11. (a) According to the radio
   (b) it can rain
   (c) this evening
   (d) No error
12. (a) Due to heavy work
   (b) in the office
   (c) I was unable to catch the five thirty train
   (d) No error
13. (a) Hari was appointed leader
   (b) of a group of young social workers
   (c) that have accepted to help and develop the village in three months.
   (d) No error.
14. (a) No sooner
   (b) they had received the guests
   (c) than they began entertaining them
   (d) No error
15. (a) why (b) on earth,
   (c) has he not come? (d) No error
16. (a) Yesterday (b) it rained
   (c) like cats and dogs (d) No error
17. (a) I would request to you
   (b) to consider my application
   (c) and grant me a job as early as possible
   (d) No error
18. (a) Each of these boys
   (b) play games
   (c) in the playground.
   (d) No error
19. (a) not one of his lectures
   (b) have ever been
   (c) printed
   (d) No error.
20. (a) Either Sohan or his friends
   (b) is to be blamed
   (c) for this mischief.
   (d) No error.

Directions (21–25): *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.*

21. Man is essentially a _____ animal and tends to associate with others.
   (a) sentimental (b) gregarious
   (c) selfish (d) perverse
22. Why do we always have to submit _____ his authority?
   (a) under (b) with
   (c) for (d) to
23. The master assured her _____ success in the examination.
   (a) of (b) in
   (c) for (d) with

24. 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
25. His directions to the driver were _____ and helped him to reach on time.
    (a) expletive (b) implicate
    (c) explicit (d) implicit

Directions (26–28): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word as your answer.*

26. Enigma
    (a) truth (b) fear
    (c) difficulty (d) puzzle
27. Concurrence
    (a) occurrence (b) conquest
    (c) currency (d) agreement
28. Espionage
    (a) planning (b) Pioneering
    (c) lineage (d) spying

Directions (29–31): *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word as your answer.*

29. Foment
    (a) repulse (b) cease
    (c) control (d) quell
30. Tardy
    (a) prompt (b) gradual
    (c) late (d) quick
31. Sacred
    (a) profuse (b) prolific
    (c) profound (d) profane

Directions (32–34): *In the following questions, there are four different words, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.*

32. (a) consumerism (b) communalism
    (c) pessimism (d) optimism
33. (a) commencement
    (b) establishment
    (c) announcement
    (d) committment
34. (a) entrepreneurship (b) leadership
    (c) scholership (d) partnarship

Directions (35–44): *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase printed in the bold in the sentence. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.*

35. 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
36. He will certainly **come to grief** if he does not leave his present friends
    (a) addicted
    (b) go upto the extreme
    (c) suffer
    (d) enjoy
37. 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) in day and night.

38. 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
39. He decided to **bury the hatchet.**
    (a) to keep a secret (b) to make peace
    (c) to fool someone (d) to bury the wealth
40. Reena is a kind of person who **wears her heart on her sleeve.**
    (a) expresses her emotions freely
    (b) expresses her emotions curbingly
    (c) suppresses her emotions openly
    (d) suppresses her excitement sparingly
41. I hope **to talk him over** to our view.
    (a) oppose (b) analyze
    (c) convince (d) support
42. 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
43. 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
44. '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 (45–64): *In the following questions the 1st 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.*

45. 1. Continuing reports from doctors.
    P. how people live and what they eat Q. Who are measuring the incidence of heart attacks
    R. disclose the pattern linking S. all over the world
    6. With the number of heart attacks they have.
    (a) QSRP (b) PSRQ
    (c) RQPS (d) SPRQ
46. 1. The factor that bisects 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
47. 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
48. 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

49. 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

50. 1. If there are no trees.
P. Thus the yield of corps 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

51. 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

52. 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 the oversea Indians.
(a) PQSR (b) QSRP
(c) QRSP (d) RPSQ

53. 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

54. 1. Whatever he 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 loss.
(a) PSRQ (b) RQSP
(c) QSRP (d) QSPR

55. 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

56. 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

57. 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

58. 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

59. 1. When we won the State championship.
P. they embraced and congratulated each other. Q. the team captain jumped for joy,
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

60. 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) SQRP

61. 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 Hoyas alas of Karnataka,
S. One of most temple builders.
6. the Somnathpur temple stands more or less in near original condition.
(a) SRPQ (b) RSPQ
(c) PRSQ (d) PQRS

62. 1. On our not stopped the car
P. and when we stopped the car Q. car, 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

63. 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 foot 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) RSPQ

64. 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

Directions (65–76): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.*

65. Giving of special favour to one's kith and kin
(a) Favouritism (b) Solecism
(c) Pantheism (d) Nepotism
66. One who collects and studies coins
(a) Philatelist (b) Nuncio
(c) Bibliophile (d) Numismatist
67. Words or lines written on the tomb of a person
(a) Epitaph (b) Anecdote
(c) Calligraphy (d) Cenotaph
68. Study of the origin and history of words
(a) Etymology (b) Epistemology
(c) Morphology (d) Dictionary
69. The Practice of eating human flesh
(a) Solipsism (b) Narcissism
(c) Cannibalism (d) Mysticism
70. Someone who works only for personal profit
(a) Materialistic (b) Mercenary
(c) Greedy (d) Mercantile
71. A heavy unnatural slumber
(a) Nap (b) Stupor
(c) Insomnia (d) Coma
72. A deep dislike of foreigners
(a) Acrophobia (b) Xenophobia
(c) Claustrophobia (d) Hydrophobia
73. That cannot be overcome
(a) Irrevocable (b) Irreparable
(c) Invulnerable (d) Insurmountable
74. To walk slowly, wasting time
(a) Stagger (b) Stride
(c) Dawdle (d) Plod
75. One who is appointed to deal with complaints made by common people against banks companies etc.
(a) Jurist (b) Arbiter
(c) Ombudsman (d) Magistrate
76. The profession of writing dictionaries
(a) Typography (b) Biography
(c) Cartography (d) Lexicography

Directions (77–96): *In the following questions a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice.*

77. They are going to build a new airport near the old one.
(a) A new airport going to be built near the old one.
(b) A new airport is being built near the old one.
(c) A new airport will be built near the old one.
(d) A new airport is going to be built near the old one.
78. My watch can't be repaired by anyone.
(a) No one will repair my watch. (b) No one can repair my watch.
(c) No one can't repair my watch. (d) No one will be able to repair my watch.
79. 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.

80. 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 bypassed?

81. 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.

82. 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.

83. 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.

84. The lightning caused a serious forest fire and damaged many nearly houses.
(a) A serious forest fire has been caused by lightning and many nearby houses have been damaged.
(b) A seirous forest fire was caused by lightning and many houses are damaged.
(c) a serious forest fire and been caused by lightning and many nearby houses had been damaged.
(d) A serious forest fire was caused by lighting and many nearby houses were damaged.

85. Today I accomplished my task successfully.
(a) The 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.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. 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?

89. 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.

90. 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 Gandhiji 1942.

(c) The Quit India Movement had been started by Gandhiji 1942.
(d) The Quit India Movement started by Gandhiji in 1942.

91. 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.

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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.

95. 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.

96. 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.

Directions (97–118): *In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).*

97. Vinoba Bhave was one of those Gandhians who **did what he belived.**
(a) did what he belives. (b) does what they believe
(c) did what they believed. (d) No improvement.

98. His verbal apology **does not absolve him for the sins.**
(a) does not absolve him off the sins. (b) did not absolve him for the sins.
(c) does not absolve him of the sins. (d) No improvement.

99. For many tourists keeping a tourist guide during tours **help to satisfy their hunger** for knowledge
(a) helps to satisfy his hunger (b) helps satisfy their hunger
(c) help to satisfy hunger (d) No improvement.

100. The whole idea of constructing and **to decorate the puja pandals** is a part of skill and creativity.
(a) of decorating the puja pandals is (b) to decorate the puja pandals are
(c) of decorating the puja pandals are (d) No improvement.

101. I just can't **cope up with** your erratic behaviour
(a) cope up by (b) cope up of
(c) cope with (d) No improvement

102. The entire blame for crime cannot **be led at** the doors of the State.
(a) be laid at doors (b) been laid at the doors.
(c) be laid at the doors. (d) No improvement.

103. Adversities **bring in the best and worst** in different human beings.
(a) bring out the best and the worst (b) bring about the best and worst.
(c) bring out best and worst. (d) No improvement.

104. During the Miss World contest in London, it was a difficult moment to decide whether Miss India or Miss Greece **is the most beautiful.**
(a) was more beautiful (b) was the most beautiful
(c) is more beautiful (d) No improvement.
105. Manju Kapur was 55 years old when her first novel 'Difficult Daughters' **had been published** by Harper Collins.
(a) was published (b) got published
(c) had been published (d) No improvement.
106. It obviously did not happen because of the Court's order **placing a limit on noise level** from crackers.
(a) placing a limit to noise level (b) to place a limit at noise level
(c) to place a limit on noise level (d) No improvement.
107. The patient has been advised rest by the doctors **attending for him.**
(a) attending to him (b) satisfy on him
(c) attending him (d) No improvement
108. Neither I nor my wife is ready to accept **who the culprit is.**
(a) who was the culprit. (b) who the culprit was
(c) who is the culprit (d) No improvement
109. I can't go out in the rain as I **am not having an umbrella.**
(a) have no umbrella (b) don't have an umbrella
(c) don't have the umbrella (d) No improvement.
110. Usually we **never go** to school on Sunday.
(a) are not going (b) can't go
(c) do not go (d) No improvement
111. I had many plans for the expansion our industry but my father **threw cold water on** all of them.
(a) ignored (b) discouraged
(c) encouraged (d) No improvement
112. Instead of expanding his empire, he **has even lost what he had.**
(a) lost even what he has (b) lost even what he was having
(c) lost even what he had (d) No improvement.
113. In the present scenario, **the rich and poor** of India are part of the global village.
(a) the rich and the poor (b) rich and the poor
(c) rich and poor (d) No improvement
114. Who is **to be blamed** for this fiasco?
(a) to be blame (b) to blame
(c) to take blame (d) No improvement
115. The participants exchanged names and smiles to **break silence.**
(a) impress each other (b) satisfy their curiously
(c) break the ice (d) No improvement
116. I wish I **was** a millionaire.
(a) were (b) will be
(c) had been (d) No improvement
117. The Principal had **brought forward** the idea that the college should work on Saturday.
(a) rejected (b) put forward
(c) suggest (d) No improvement
118. My Friend offered me hard drink but I **denied** it.
(a) rejected (b) refused
(c) declined (d) No improvement.

Directions (119–145): *In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect Speech. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct speech.*

119. He said, 'Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?'
(a) He asked Ravi, why are you sounding so depressed today?'
(b) He told 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
120. 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.

121. '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.

122. '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.

123. 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.

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. He said, 'Reena, do you want to buy a house in Nodia?'
(a) He told Reena if she wanted to buy a house in Nodia.
(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.

129. 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.

130. 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.

131. '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

132. 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.

133. 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.

134. 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.

135. 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.

136. '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.

137. Mother said, 'Gaurav, you will be eligible for voting when you are 18.'
(a) Mother told Gaurav 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.

138. 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.

139. 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.

140. '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.

141. 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.

142. He said to me, 'Is there any possibility of my getting promotion this year?'
(a) He asked me if there was any possibility of my getting promotion this year.
(b) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion this year.

(c) He asked me if there was any possibility of his getting promotion this year.
(d) He asked me if there is any possibility of his getting promotion this year.

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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.

Directions (146–170): *In the following questions, you have the following three brief passage with 5 questions in passage 1 and 10 questions in passages II and III each. Read the passage II and III each. Read the passages carefully and fill in the blanks with suitable words out of the four alternatives given.*

Passage I

Questions (146–150)

New York's tallest building is the Empire State Building, which stands on Fifth Avenue. New York's between 33rd Street and 34th Street. It was **(146)** on the site of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and took 410 days at the rate of 4½ floors a week **(147)** complete. The building was opened on 1 May 1931 by remote control, when President Herbert Hoover **(148)** a button in Washington DC. The Empire State Building towers 381 m above ground and measures 443.2 m to the top of the TV tower. A further 16.7 m is below ground. The spire on top was designed as an airship mooring mast, but after a German airship the Hindenburg, burned at its mooring mast in New Jersey in 1937, the mast was **(149)** used. For more than 50 year. The empire State held the **(150)** as the world's tallest office or apartment building.

146. (a) building (b) erected
(c) built (d) build
147. (a) from (b) into
(c) for (d) to
148. (a) prest (b) pressed
(c) pressing (d) press
149. (a) frequently (b) often
(c) always (d) never
150. (a) record (b) title
(c) position (d) place

Passage II

Questions (151–160)

Those who are in the habit of remarking on such matters must have noticed the **(151)** of an English landscape on **(152)**, the whistling of the ploughman, the rattling of the **(156)** and all other sounds of **(157)** labour are suspended. The very dogs bark less **(158)**, being less disturbed by passing **(159)**. At such times I have almost **(160)** the wind sunk into quiet.

151. (a) sound (b) sense
(c) quite (d) quiet
152. (a) Sunday (b) Tuesday
(c) a dry day (d) Monday
153. (a) Hill (b) Bill
(c) Mail (d) Mill
154. (a) don (b) done
(c) din (d) dirt
155. (a) hammer (b) axe
(c) scale (d) scythe

156. (a) horse (b) mare
(c) car (d) cart
157. (a) city (b) town
(c) urban (d) rural
158. (a) little (b) least
(c) frequently (d) rarely
159. (a) transits (b) trustees
(c) trains (d) travelers
160. (a) gleaned (b) glued
(c) fancied (d) glanced

Passage III

Questions (161–170)

My aunt Myra is strangely like a thunderstorm when she is angry. Like a bright, sunny day that is usually the **(161)** to a storm her normal **(162)** suddenly begins to cloud. As the day **(163)** and a few and thunderclaps roll out she also darkens and begins to **(164)**. The bolts get more and more **(165)** until finally the rain begins. With aunt Myra. However, it is a **(166)** of words punctuated with frequent **(167)** of thunder. The end of her **(168)** like the end of a **(169)** is usually sudden. The words end abruptly; the clouds **(170)** for a while; then the sky clears.

161. (a) interlude (b) preface
(c) epilogue (d) prelude
162. (a) complexion (b) inclination
(c) proposition (d) disposition
163. (a) darkens (b) advances
(c) dawns (d) brightens
164. (a) scream (b) explode
(c) break (d) shout
165. (a) rare (b) scarce
(c) frequent (d) common
166. (a) string (b) tornado
(c) torrent (d) rain
167. (a) roars (b) shouts
(c) screams (d) howls
168. (a) wrath (b) despair
(c) joy (d) sorrow
169. (a) rain (b) storm
(c) day (d) thunder
170. (a) brighten (b) glimmer
(c) linger (d) live

Directions (171–200): *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.*

Passage I

Questions (171–180)

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 breadth, '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.

171. 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.
172. 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
173. 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 discance.
    (c) Because they felt their lives were in danger.
    (d) Because they did not approve of the behavior of one of their fellow
174. 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.
175. 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
176. 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.
177. Why did the clever disciple recite the verse to the dead tiger?
    (a) To carry out the instructions of the sage.
    (b) To flint 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.
178. 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.

179. 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
180. 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.

Passage II

Questions (181–190)

Oscar Wilde once remarked, 'Most people are other people. Their thoughts are someone else's opionons, their lives a mimicry their passions a quotation.' As he so wryly observed, their lives a mimicry, their passions a quotation.' As he so wryly observed, 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 choice 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 engrained 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 there 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 earring a living reusing 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.

181. Inspite 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
182. The expression 'holographic illusions' means
(a) sense of bewilderment (b) shady dealings
(c) self created phantasm (d) artificial images
183. 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.
184. 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.
185. In the context of the passage, 'wryly' means
(a) repulsively (b) hesitatingly
(c) disapprovingly (d) unwillingly
186. 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

187. 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.
188. '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
189. 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.
190. 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.

Passage III

Questions (191–200)

The task which Gandhiji under-political freedom but also the establishment of a social order based on truth and non-violence, unity and peace, equality and universal brotherhood, and maximum freedom for all. This unfinished part of his experiment was perhaps even more difficult to achieve than the achievement of political freedom. Political struggle involved fight against a foreign power and all one could do was either join it or wish it success and give it his moral support. In establishing the social order of this pattern, there was a lively possibility of a conflict arising between groups and classes, of our own people. Experience shows that man values his possessions even more than his life because in the former he sees the means for perpetuation and survival of his descendants even after his body is reduced to ashes. A new order cannot be established without radically chaining the mind and attitude of men towards property and at some stage or the other, the 'haves' have to yield place to the 'have-nots'. We have seen, in our time, attempts to achieve a kind of egalitarian society and the picture of it after it was achieved. But this was done, by a large through the use of physical force.

In the ultimate analysis, it is difficult. If not impossible, to say that the instinct to posses has been rooted out or that it will not reappear in an even worse from under a different guise. It may even be that, like a gas kept confined within containers under great pressure, or water held by a big dam, once a barrier brakes, the reaction will one days 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 no 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 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.

191. 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
192. 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

193. According to the passage, people ultimately overtime 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.

194. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **not** true?
(a) It is difficult to changes 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.

195. 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.

196. 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.

197. Answer the following questions in the context of the passage. Why does man values 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.

198. Egalitarianism means
(a) violence
(b) inequality
(c) suppression
(d) social and political equality

199. 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.

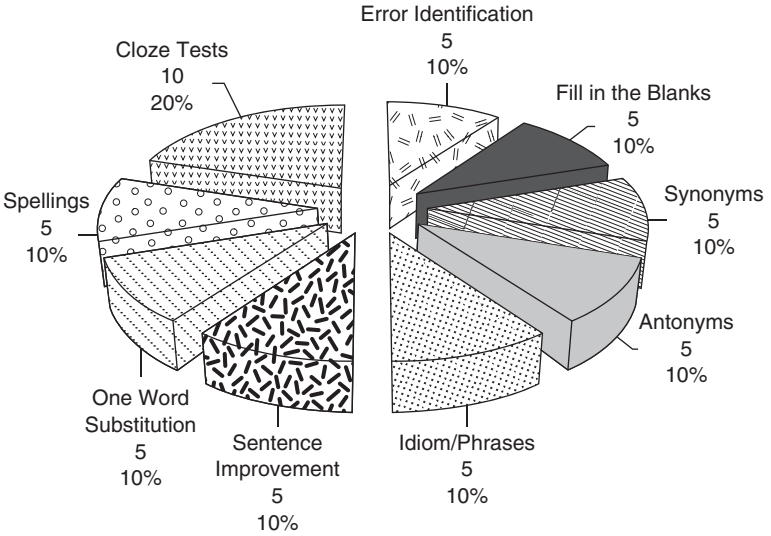
200. In the passage, the metaphor of 'paradise' has been given for _____
(a) fulfilling spiritual needs
(b) renunciation of material goods.
(c) taking care of material needs
(d) acquisitive instinct.

Answers

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

121. (a)	**122.** (c)	**123.** (a)	**124.** (d)	**125.** (c)	**126.** (a)	**127.** (c)	**128.** (d)	**129.** (a)	**130.** (c)	**131.** (c)	**132.** (d)
133. (a)	**134.** (d)	**135.** (d)	**136.** (b)	**137.** (a)	**138.** (d)	**139.** (c)	**140.** (c)	**141.** (d)	**142.** (c)	**143.** (c)	**144.** (b)
145. (c)	**146.** (c)	**147.** (d)	**148.** (b)	**149.** (d)	**150.** (a)	**151.** (d)	**152.** (a)	**153.** (d)	**154.** (c)	**155.** (a)	**156.** (d)
157. (d)	**158.** (c)	**159.** (d)	**160.** (c)	**161.** (d)	**162.** (d)	**163.** (a)	**164.** (b)	**165.** (c)	**166.** (c)	**167.** (a)	**168.** (a)
169. (b)	**170.** (c)	**171.** (d)	**172.** (d)	**173.** (c)	**174.** (d)	**175.** (b)	**176.** (c)	**177.** (b)	**178.** (a)	**179.** (b)	**180.** (a)
181. (d)	**182.** (c)	**183.** (d)	**184.** (d)	**185.** (c)	**186.** (c)	**187.** (a)	**188.** (d)	**189.** (d)	**190.** (c)	**191.** (b)	**192.** (d)
193. (c)	**194.** (d)	**195.** (d)	**196.** (a)	**197.** (b)	**198.** (d)	**199.** (d)	**200.** (c)				

SSC COMBINED HIGHER SECONDARY LEVEL EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Synonyms	5
Antonyms	5
Idiom/Phrases	5
Sentence Improvement	5
One Word Substitution	5
Spellings	5
Cloze Tests	10
TOTAL	**50**

English Language

Directions (1–5): *Some parts of the sentence have errors and some are correct. A sentence is divided into three parts, i.e. (a), (b), and (c). Find out which part of a sentence has an error and mark that part as your answer. If a sentence is free from errors, mark (d) as your answer.*

1. (a) Very soon (b) I realized
   (c) that he is at fault. (d) No error
2. (a) Santosh loves (b) by the principals
   (c) he professes. (d) No error
3. (a) There are (b) no poetries
   (c) in my book (d) No error.
4. (a) That house (b) is built of
   (c) stones. (d) No error.
5. (a) He as well as (b) you like
   (c) to go (d) No error.

Directions (6–10): *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.*

6. There is no possibility of _____ coming late.
   (a) they (b) their
   (c) them (d) theirs.

7. His friend _____ unexpectedly.
   (a) Returned to (b) come back
   (c) turned up (d) get down
8. The headmaster congratulated Rajan _____ getting the merit scholarship.
   (a) for (b) about
   (c) with (d) on
9. Smallpox has been eradicated _____ India.
   (a) in (b) from
   (c) within (d) out of
10. The police offered a _____ for information about the stolen money.
   (a) reward (b) award
   (c) profit (d) prize

Directions (11–15): *Out of the four alterative, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.*

11. Impediment
   (a) clear (b) ailment
   (c) incapable (d) obstruction
12. Advance
   (a) reduce (b) hall
   (c) progress (d) extend
13. Elastic
   (a) rubbery (b) flexible
   (c) expensive (d) exciting
14. Vacillate
   (a) waver (b) never
   (c) quiver (d) queer.
15. Impeccable
   (a) perfect (b) fair
   (c) faultless (d) criminal

Directions (16–20): *Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.*

16. Despair
   (a) sneer (b) compliment
   (c) irony (d) hope
17. Transparent
   (a) translucent (b) opaque
   (c) clear (d) sharp
18. Dormant
   (a) acute (b) active
   (c) able (d) ablaze
19. Chivalrous
   (a) gallant (b) dastardly
   (c) amorous (d) defiant
20. Erudite
   (a) illiterate (b) crude
   (c) boring (d) ignorant

Directions (21–25): *Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.*

21. 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
22. On the spur of the moment
   (a) to act at once
   (b) to ride a hours in a race

(c) to act deliberately
(d) to act at the appointed time/

23. 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.

24. To explore ever avenue
(a) to search all streets.
(b) to scout the wilderness
(c) to find adventure
(d) to try every opportunity

25. 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.

Directions (26–30): *A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part i.e. a, b and c which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'd'.*

26. The judge asked the lawyer to be consistent with <u>proof</u> in the case.
(a) corroboration (b) testimony
(c) evidence (d) No improvement

27. Raju <u>requested</u> me to his birthday party tomorrow.
(a) indulged (b) invited
(c) inspired (d) No improvement

28. Enlightenment <u>were</u> a state of relaxed awareness.
(a) had (b) has
(c) is (d) No improvement

29. I complimented him <u>for</u> his success in the examination.
(a) out (b) on
(c) at (d) No improvement

30. He <u>should not had</u> ignored his friend.
(a) should not have (b) should have not
(c) should not has (d) No improvement

Directions (31–35): *Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.*

31. An unexpected piece of good fortune
(a) turnstile (b) windfall
(c) philanthropy (d) benevolence

32. Those who go on to someone else's land without the owner's permission
(a) delinquents (b) trespassers
(c) offenders (d) culprits

33. Pertaining to horses
(a) equine (b) equestrian
(c) equinox (d) equation

34. One who cannot be corrected
(a) incurable (b) incorrigible
(c) hardened (d) vulnerable

35. Difficult or impossible to read
(a) illogical (b) illegible
(c) ineligible (d) legible

Directions (36–40): *Group of four words are given. In each group one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word. Find the correctly spelt and word.*

36. (a) ecspectation (b) expactation
(c) expectation (d) expectasion

37. (a) assimilation (b) asimillation
(c) assimillation (d) assimilasion
38. (a) desiccation (b) dessication
(c) desiccasion (d) deziccation
39. (a) nigardlely (b) niggardly
(c) nigeradly (d) nigardly
40. (a) relinquish (b) relenquish
(c) relinquesh (d) relinquesh

Directions (41–50): *In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.*

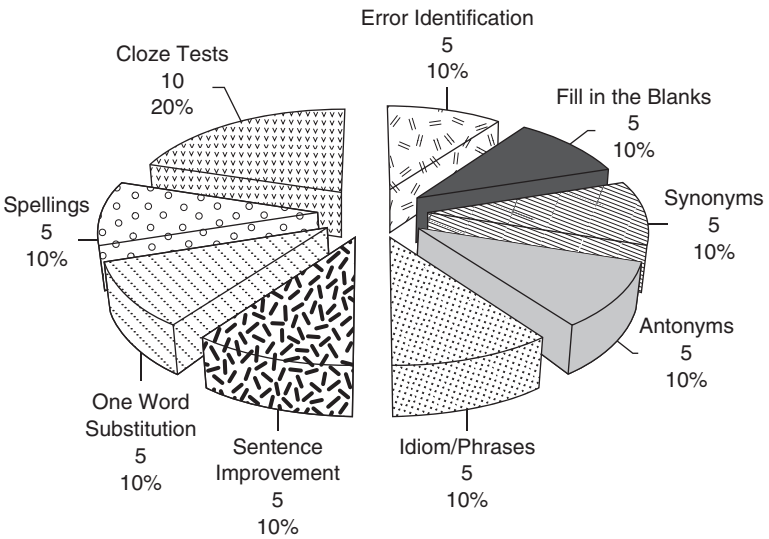
Even during that cold winter afternoon, the postman was slowly pushing his bicycle up the hill that led out to the village. He used to walk very …(41)… because there was a lot of ice on the ground. He had only one letter to …(42)…, this was for an …(43)… lady who lived at the …(44)… of the hill. Everyone …(45)… her 'grandmother'. She had lived along …(46)… since her daughter had emigrated …(47)… Australia many years …(48)… She …(49)… used to invite the postman for a cup of tea …(50)… he read her letters.

41. (a) briskly (b) slowly (c) fast (d) leisurely
42. (a) post (b) handover (c) deliver (d) give
43. (a) ancient (b) important (c) old (d) illiterate
44. (a) foot (b) top (c) end (d) mouth
45. (a) called (b) named (c) branded (d) designated
46. (a) even (b) ever (c) about (d) all
47. (a) for (b) about (c) in (d) to
48. (a) since (b) after (c) before (d) away
49. (a) always (b) rarely (c) frequently (d) occasionally
50. (a) always (b) while (c) sometimes (d) often

Answers

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

SSC FCI EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Synonyms	5
Antonyms	5
Idiom/Phrases	5
Sentence Improvement	5
One Word Substitution	5
Spellings	5
Cloze Tests	10
TOTAL	**50**

English Language

Directions (1–5): *Some part of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence (a), (b), (c) has an error and mark that part as your answer. If there is no error, then mark (d) as your answer.*

1. (a) Neither of them (b) are
   (c) good (d) No error
2. (a) Due to me being a new comer
   (b) I was unable
   (c) to get a good house
   (d) No error
3. (a) The circulation of the Statesman
   (b) is greater than
   (c) that of any newspaper
   (d) No error
4. (a) In the garden
   (b) were the more beautiful, folwers
   (c) and silver bells.
   (d) No errors
5. (a) The poet
   (b) describes about
   (c) the spring season
   (d) No error

Directions (6–10): *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.*

6. The news was _____ good to be true.
   (a) very (b) too
   (c) so (d) as
7. How much longer _____ this book?
   (a) you are needing
   (b) will you be needing
   (c) will you have needed
   (d) have you needed
8. _____ you hear the President's speech?
   (a) Have (b) Has
   (c) Had (d) Did
9. I _____ to the movies with some friends last night.
   (a) have gone (b) went
   (c) am gone (d) am going
10. She has only _____ friends.
    (a) fewer (b) less
    (c) more (d) a few

Directions (11–15): *Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.*

11. magnificent
    (a) magnanimous (b) modest
    (c) generous (d) splendid
12. Spirited
    (a) heated (b) drunk
    (c) enthusiastic (d) possessed
13. gloomy
    (a) misty (b) obscure
    (c) murky (d) shadowy
14. grumble
    (a) to scold (b) to complain
    (c) to sheer (d) to fight

15. crude
    (a) unrefined (b) cruel
    (c) rude (d) savage

Directions (16–20): *Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.*

16. detest
    (a) test (b) dislike
    (c) like (d) interest
17. intentional
    (a) accidental (b) undecided
    (c) concentrated (d) broken
18. commence
    (a) start (b) schedule
    (c) conclude (d) controvert
19. expand
    (a) contract (b) contrast
    (c) consist (d) controvert
20. prosperity
    (a) propriety (b) property
    (c) adversity (d) perspicacity

Directions (21–25): *Four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase.*

21. 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
22. 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
23. Hand in glove
    (a) in close relationship
    (b) non-cooperative
    (c) critical
    (d) on bad terms
24. 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
25. Wear an tear
    (a) a brand name (b) damage
    (c) lot of sorrow (d) a warning

Directions (26–30): *A part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined par at (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed you answer is (d).*

26. A pair of shoes <u>have been</u> purchased by me.
    (a) has been (b) has being
    (c) would been (d) No improvement
27. When <u>I shall go</u> to Agra, I shall visit the Taj Mahal.
    (a) have gone (b) shall travel
    (c) go (d) No improvement
28. You must apologise <u>with</u> him for this.
    (a) to (b) of
    (c) for (d) No improvement

29. Since he worked hard he failed to secure good grades.
    (a) As (b) When
    (c) Though (d) No improvement
30. The minister agreed will answer questions on television.
    (a) to answer (b) for answering
    (c) with answering (d) No improvement

Directions (31–35): *Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given sentence.*

31. A person who loves wealth and spends as little money as possible.
    (a) Curmudgeon (b) Money-grabber
    (c) Scrimp (d) Miser
32. State of anxiety or dismay causing mental confusion.
    (a) Constriction (b) Consternation
    (c) Concentration (d) Contraction
33. A person who is fluent in two languages.
    (a) Versatile (b) Expert
    (c) Bilingual (d) Knowledgeable
34. One who eats human flesh.
    (a) Maneater (b) Cannibal
    (c) Beast (d) Savage
35. The quality of being politely firm and demanding.
    (a) assertive (b) bossy
    (c) aggressive (d) lordy

Directions (36–40): *Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.*

36. (a) independance (b) independence
    (c) independens (d) indepandance
37. (a) hypocrisy (b) hypocresy
    (c) hipocrisy (d) hipocrecy
38. (a) aeroplane (b) airoplane
    (c) aeroplain (d) airoplain
39. (a) loanly (b) lonly
    (c) lonelie (d) lonely
40. (a) cerimony (b) ceremoney
    (c) ceremony (d) cerimoney

Directions (41–50): *Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given*

'Quite India' came not from the lips but the aching hearts of millions. In this open rebellion, the Indian …(41)… reached its climax. The British were not only …(42)… by it, but also were obliged to quit unilaterally. The importance of Quite India can be …(43)… from Lord Linlithgow's statement, 'I am engaged here in meeting by far the most …(44)… rebellion since that of 1857, the gravity and extent of which we have so far …(45)… from the world for reasons of military security.' Still more significant was Churchill's gloomy disclosure to the King Emperor that, 'the idea of … (46)… of power had become an admitted …(47)… in the minds of British party leaders,' although his public statements were diametrically opposite. The …(48)… created by Quit India made the British …(49)… that they could no longer keep India in …(50)… .

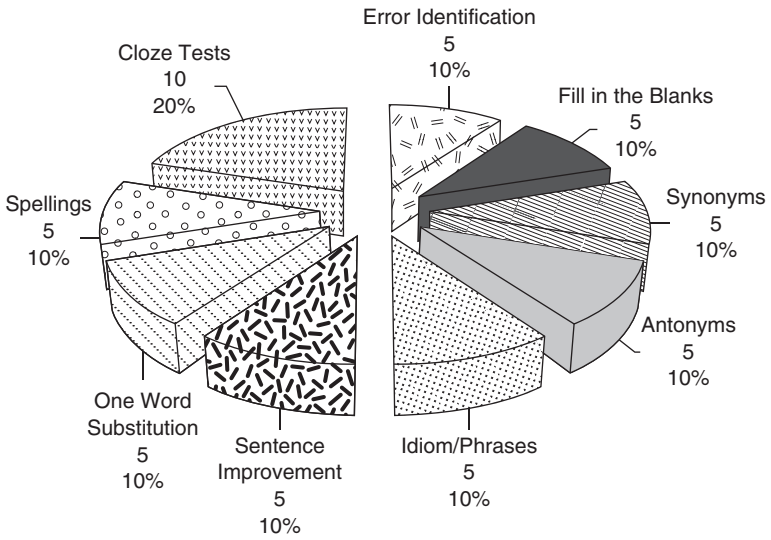
41. (a) freedom (b) patriotism
    (c) liberation (d) revolution
42. (a) threatened (b) inspired
    (c) attacked (d) impressed
43. (a) diffused (b) gauged
    (c) established (d) determined
44. (a) trivial (b) magnificent
    (c) serious (d) auspicious
45. (a) excluded (b) elicited
    (c) prevented (d) concealed
46. (a) transfer (b) seizure
    (c) grabbing (d) retainment

47. (a) tactics (b) fantasy
(c) inevitability (d) occurrence
48. (a) violence (b) taboos
(c) vengeance (d) anarchy
49. (a) imagine (b) pretend
(c) realise (d) anxious
50. (a) power (b) bondage
(c) exile (d) suspense

Answers

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

SSC MULTI-TASKING (NON-TECHNICAL) STAFF EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Synonyms	5
Antonyms	5
Idiom/Phrases	5
Sentence Improvement	5
One Word Substitution	5
Spellings	5
Cloze Tests	10
TOTAL	**50**

General English

Directions (1–5): *In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, the answer is (d).*

1. (a) Gita doesn't usually (b) wear jewellery but yesterday
(c) she wore ring (d) No error
2. (a) The college (b) is running a computer course
(c) since 2007. (d) No error
3. (a) Neither Ramesh nor Rajendra (b) has done
(c) their work properly (d) No error
4. (a) The two sister shouted (b) at one another
(c) in public (d) No error
5. (a) With as good line and length (b) the spinners were able
(c) to peg the batsman down (d) No error

Directions(6–10): *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.*

6. This is a good _____ for the school.
   (a) sight (b) cite
   (c) site (d) spot
7. I _____ rather die than join the gang of terrorists.
   (a) could (b) should
   (c) would (d) can
8. That week the dollar dropped _____ its lowest levels.
   (a) to (b) at
   (c) towards (d) by
9. I _____ just that Peter is in Australia.
   (a) am hearing (b) hearing
   (c) have heard (d) heard
10. To write regularly _____ is what she wants to do now.
    (a) in pleasure (b) for the pleasure
    (c) with the pleasure (d) for pleasure

Directions (11–15): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.*

11. AFFILIATE
    (a) control (b) associate
    (c) copy (d) discriminate
12. EXPLICIT
    (a) clear (b) obvious
    (c) cautions (d) exorbitant
13. DILIGENT
    (a) intelligent (b) energetic
    (c) modest (d) indus
14. FAMILIAR
    (a) well-known (b) familial
    (c) relative (d) common
15. DESERT
    (a) wasteland (b) abandon
    (c) sweet-dish (d) broth

Directions (16–20): *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.*

16. FANTASTIC
    (a) old (b) ordinary
    (c) classic (d) rational
17. INNOVATE
    (a) sell (b) buy
    (c) choose (d) copy
18. ANXIOUS
    (a) crafty (b) light
    (c) carefree (d) careless
19. HAZY
    (a) plain (b) light
    (c) clear (d) dull
20. THRIFTY
    (a) clean (b) loyal
    (c) westeful (d) reverent

Directions (21–25): *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase in bold. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.*

21. This fashion of long flowing skirts will **run its course.**
    (a) continue for a long time
    (b) become very popular

(c) develop and then come to its usual end
(d) end very soon

22. The A.T.S. **set the bait to** arrest the terrorists.
(a) laid the trap (b) announced the reward
(c) set the record (d) put the bet
23. I have decided to **give it a shot.**
(a) click a picture (b) try something
(c) pose for a picture (d) injure someone
24. He **turned a blind eye to** his son's pranks
(a) pretended not to notice
(b) paid special attention to
(c) covered up for
(d) punished severly
25. All his schemes to murder the king **ended in smoke.**
(a) fructified gradually
(b) came to nothing
(c) were discarded
(d) were partially carried out

Directions (26–30): *In the following questions, a part of the sentences is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (a), (b), (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternatives. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).*

26. She hurt her back while she **worked** yesterday.
(a) worked out (b) had worked
(c) was working (d) No improvement
27. Due to emergency conditions, the army was asked to **stand up.**
(a) stand out (b) stand in
(c) stand by (d) No improvement
28. He kept us all in **suspension** regarding his future plans.
(a) suspending (b) suspense
(c) suspicion (d) No Improvement
29. He returned the book after he **read** it.
(a) was read (b) reading
(c) had read (d) No improvement
30. **As he was braveheart,** Rakesh decided to join the army.
(a) Though he was a braveheart
(b) Although he was a brave heart
(c) While he was a braveheart
(d) No improvement

Directions (31–35): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.*

31. A war of relgions
(a) Calligraphy (b) Contraband
(c) Cavalry (d) Crusade
32. The Government by the nobility
(a) Bureaucracy (b) Aristocracy
(c) Autocracy (d) Oligarchy
33. To store and stock
(a) Hail (b) Hide
(c) Hoard (d) Horde
34. Study of relations of organism to one another and to their surroundings
(a) Biology (b) Ecology
(c) Psychology (d) Physiology
35. Boundary of an area
(a) Porch (b) Periphery
(c) Balcony (d) Verandah

Directions (36–40): *In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.*

36. (a) acommodation (b) accommodation (c) accomodation (d) acomodation
37. (a) sovereighty (b) soveriegnty (c) soverieignity (d) sovereignity
38. (a) greivance (b) grievance (c) griveance (d) grieveance
39. (a) occassion (b) occasion (c) ocasion (d) occasiion
40. (a) intermittent (b) intermitant (c) intermittent (d) intermitant

Directions (41–50): *In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.*

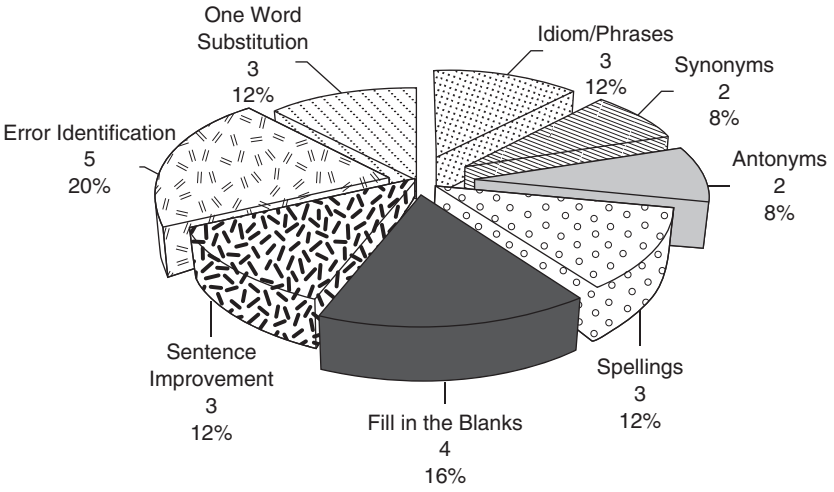
Ants go in groups in search of food. To do this (41) a few worker, ants (42) scouts, go out of their nasts to forage (43) food. Once an (44) source of food is (45) by a scout ant, it (46) to the nest with a sample, while (47) so, it ejects a chemical and (48) an invisible line from the (49) of food to its nest. It then contacts other ants who also follow the (50) procedure. More and more worker ants are brought in and the food is slowly taken back to the nest.

41. (a) primarily (b) initially (c) hastily (d) systematically
42. (a) called (b) named (c) identified (d) depicted
43. (a) after (b) by (c) for (d) upon
44. (a) unusual (b) enriched (c) excessive (d) abundant
45. (a) found (b) reached (c) targeted (d) recognized
46. (a) accesses (b) returns (c) goes (d) climbs
47. (a) pulling (b) crawling (c) doing (d) going
48. (a) draws (b) files (c) touches (d) pushes
49. (a) place (b) source (c) house (d) vessel
50. (a) same (b) agreed (c) matching (d) parallel

Answers

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

SSC RECRUITMENT OF CONSTABLE (GD)



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Idiom/Pharses	3
Synonyms	2
Antonyms	2
Spellings	3
Fill in the Blanks	4
Sentence Improvement	3
Error Identification	5
One Word Substitution	3
TOTAL	**25**

English Language

Directions (1–3): *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the given Idiom/Phrase. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given Idiom/Phrase.*

1. I had to pull strings to put up a good show.
   (a) play music
   (b) use personal influence
   (c) use the instrument
   (d) play a song
2. You can easily overcome this situation, if you keep your head.
   (a) Keep faith in (b) remain calm
   (c) believe in (d) trust the others
3. It is clear that the ideas of both reformers ran in the same groove.
   (a) Promoted each other
   (b) Clashed with each other
   (c) Moved in harmony
   (d) Moved in different directions

Directions (4 and 5): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.*

4. Cajole
   (a) Insist (b) Persuade
   (c) Flatter (d) Recommend
5. Fragrance
   (a) Taste (b) Aroma
   (c) Sight (d) Touch

Directions (6 and 7): *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.*

6. Strife
   (a) War (b) Peace
   (c) Anger (d) Woe
7. Repulsive
   (a) Attractive (b) Reflective
   (c) Distinctive (d) Progressive

Directions (8–10): *In the following questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.*

8. (a) Definitely (b) Definately
   (c) Definitley (d) Definitly
9. (a) Cermetary (b) Semetary
   (c) Cemetery (d) Cemetry
10. (a) Recesion (b) Reccesion
    (c) Reccession (d) Recession

Directions (11–14): *In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.*

11. The sparrows took no _____ the bread.
    (a) notice of (b) notice about
    (c) notice from (d) notice to
12. He shows great ability _____ mathematics.
    (a) at (b) for
    (c) about (d) in
13. There _____ any message from my teacher, since she moved to London.
    (a) isn't (b) wasn't
    (c) hasn't been (d) hadn't been
14. May I give you _____ advice?
    (a) an (b) some
    (c) little (d) one

Directions (15–17): *In the following 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. Chooose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (d).*

15. I have not finished <u>to paint</u> the door.
    (a) painting (b) the paint of
    (c) the painting (d) No improvement
16. She usually does not leave for work until she <u>finished</u> all her chores.
    (a) finished (b) has finished
    (c) had finished (d) No improvement
17. The article should not <u>exceed more than</u> hundred words.
    (a) exceed beyond (b) exceed than
    (c) exceed (d) No improvement

Directions (18–22): *In the following questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error (a), (b) and (c). If there is no error your answer is (d).*

18. (a) She is one of the (b) best mother
    (c) that has ever lived (d) No error
19. (a) John, I and Hari (b) have finished
    (c) our studies (d) No error
20. (a) Neither the mouse (b) nor the lion
    (c) were caught (d) No errors
21. (a) After you will returns (b) from new Delhi
    (c) will meet you (d) No error
22. (a) When I was young (b) I used to collect stamps
    (c) as a hobby (d) No error

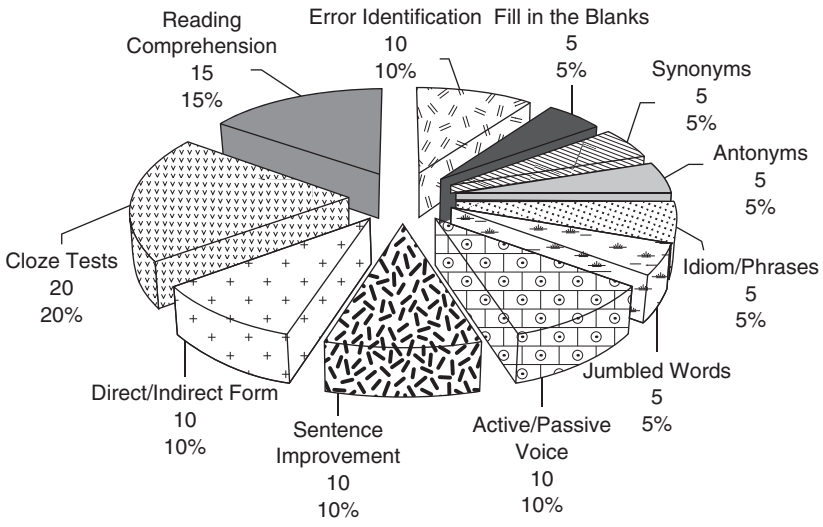
Directions (23–25): *In the following questions, out the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ sentence.*

23. A disease which is spread by direct contact.
    (a) Contagious (b) Infectious
    (c) Epidemic (d) Endemic
24. The study of ancient civilizations.
    (a) History (b) Anthropology
    (c) Enthnology (d) Archaeology
25. An animal story with a moral.
    (a) Fable (b) Tale
    (c) Anecdote (d) Parable

Answers

1. (b) **2.** (b) **3.** (c) **4.** (c) **5.** (b) **6.** (b) **7.** (a) **8.** (a) **9.** (c) **10.** (d) **11.** (a) **12.** (d)
13. (c) **14.** (b) **15.** (a) **16.** (b) **17.** (c) **18.** (b) **19.** (d) **20.** (c) **21.** (a) **22.** (d) **23.** (a) **24.** (d)
25. (a)

SSC STENOGRAPHER (GRADE C and D) EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	10
Fill in the Blanks	5
Synonyms	5
Antonyms	5
Idiom/Phrases	5
Jumbled Words	5
Active/Passive Voice	10
Sentence Improvement	10
Direct/Indirect Form	10
Cloze Tests	20
Reading Comprehension	15
TOTAL	**100**

English Language and Comprehension

Directions (1–10): *In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of that part is the answer. Your answer is (d) i.e. No error.*

1. (a) I am thinking (b) to write
   (c) my autobiography (d) No error
2. (a) Your sari (b) is superior
   (c) to mine (d) No error
3. (a) The Ganges has overflowed (b) its banks
   (c) and each of the four villages are flooded (d) No error
4. (a) What you (b) do in the
   (c) evenings? (d) No error
5. (a) Last night (b) you returned
   (c) lately (d) No error
6. (a) I felt sure
   (b) he would die
   (c) and that his money would go to his daughter
   (d) No error.
7. (a) Dresses, skits and children's clothing (b) are advertised
   (c) at great reduced prices. (d) No error
8. (a) Vijay, having finished his paper, (b) he
   (c) left the examination hall (d) No error
9. (a) Two and two (b) are equal to
   (c) four (d) No error.
10. (a) She wondered (b) how was he going to manage
    (c) if he couldn't get a job (d) No error

Directions (11–15): *In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word(s). four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.*

11. My father _____ home last week.
    (a) left off (b) went back
    (c) made out (d) came down

12. He assented _____ my proposal.
    (a) to (b) with
    (c) above (d) of
13. I _____ home before she arrived.
    (a) had left (b) left
    (c) have left (d) has left
14. You will have to _____ your mistakes.
    (a) pay to (b) pay for
    (c) pay off (d) pay over
15. The thieves _____ in a stolen jeep.
    (a) made out (b) made up
    (c) made off (d) made over

Directions (16–20): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.*

16. Flatter
    (a) hate (b) praise
    (c) love (d) estimate
17. Fragile
    (a) weak (b) durable
    (c) lasting (d) sturdy
18. Unique
    (a) ordinary (b) common
    (c) unusual (d) special
19. Inevitable
    (a) optional (b) necessary
    (c) countable (d) enviable
20. Bondage
    (a) slavery (b) fetters
    (c) chains (d) imprisonment

Directions (21–25): *In the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.*

21. sterile
    (a) lively (b) fertile
    (c) plenty (d) useful
22. Prominent
    (a) prompt (b) prolong
    (c) insignificant (d) prove
23. Memory
    (a) reminder (b) forgetfulness
    (c) ignorance (d) indifference
24. Relish
    (a) tolerate (b) refuse
    (c) disgust (d) relent
25. Industrious
    (a) industrial (b) lazy
    (c) smart (d) intelligent

Directions (26–30): *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idioms/Phrases. Choose the alternatives which best expresses the meaning of the Idioms/Phrases.*

26. Like wildfire
    (a) here and there (b) slowly
    (c) rapidly (d) partially
27. 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.

28. To make light of
    (a) to bring light into life (b) to treat as unimportant
    (c) to make candles (d) to light a fire
29. To took into
    (a) to observe (b) to search
    (c) to peep (d) to investigate
30. To egg on
    (a) to urge (b) to advise
    (c) to ask (d) to warn

Directions (31–35): *In the following questions, the first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest 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.*

31. 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
32. 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
33. 1. There is
    P. as the gift Q. and love for humanity
    R. no such thing S. of brotherhood
    6. in this world.
    (a) RPSQ (b) PRSQ
    (c) QPRS (d) RSPQ
34. 1. The World Health Organisation
    P. the greatest villain Q. has pointed out
    R. is S. the tobacco
    6. in the history of humankind.
    (a) QSRP (b) PQRS
    (c) QPRS (d) RPSQ
.35. 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

Directions (36–45): *In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentences in Passive/Active Voice.*

36. 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.
37. The recently damaged roads are being repaired by them.
    (a) The repaired the recently damaged roads.
    (b) They have repaired the recently damaged roads.
    (c) They are repairing the recently damaged roads.
    (d) The Recently damaged roads were repaired by them
38. 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.

39. 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.
40. 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 offier.
41. Our hosts treated us very kindly.
    (a) We got kind treatment from our hosts.
    (b) We were treated very kindly by our hosts.
    (c) We were kindly treated by hosts.
    (d) Our treatment was kind.
42. 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?
43. 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.
44. 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 this uncle's will.
    (c) His uncle's will and its details were given by the lawyer
    (d) The details of the lawyer.
45. 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 broke 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.

Directions (46–55): *In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), and (3) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative in case no improvement is needed your answer is (4).*

46. Strangely enough **the candidates restricted themselves** to small rallies and kept away from some rural areas.
    (a) the candidates restricted theirselves.
    (b) the candidates were restricted to themselves.
    (c) the candidates have restricted theirselves
    (d) No improvement
47. 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
48. 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
49. India is one of the most **vibrant democracies** of the world.
    (a) brightest democracy
    (b) vibrant democracy
    (c) lively democracies
    (d) No improvement
50. He stooped **to work** an hour ago.
    (a) worked
    (b) to have worked
    (c) working
    (d) No improvement
51. My teacher is the **kinder** of all
    (a) kind
    (b) kindly
    (c) kindest
    (d) No improvement
52. The accident occurred in the **centre** of the road.
    (a) middle
    (b) path
    (c) way
    (d) No improvement
53. Hardly had I reached the station **when** the train stated.
    (a) then
    (b) than
    (c) since
    (d) No improvement

54. He is **willful** to help you
    (a) willingly (b) willing
    (c) willfully (d) No improvement
55. His father **died** when he was very young.
    (a) broke down (b) passed away
    (c) took off (d) No improvement

Directions (56–65): *In the following questions, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect from. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.*

56. 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.
57. '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.
58. 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.
59. 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.
60. 'Good Morning, Father!' Baby Kochamma would call out when she saw him.
    (a) Baby Kochamma would call out to Fahter 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.
61. '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.
62. '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.
63. 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, 'Very good, you have done very well!'
64. 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.
65. 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.

Directions (66–85): *In the following two passages some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help to the alternatives give.*

Passage I

Questions (66–75)

Man worked with his small tools until the advent of modern machinery **(66)** by steam and electricity. The small tools **(67)** defeat from the big machines, as **(68)** hands had **(69)** to the hands **(70)** with tools. These machines operate only over large **(71)** of land and considerable **(72)** are needed for their procurement and use. But if therefore we give up all **(73)** saying that our peasantry cannot **(74)** them, it will simply mean **(75)** trouble.

66. (a) driven (b) moved (c) worked (d) controlled
67. (a) agreed (b) acknowledged (c) allowed (d) permitted
68. (a) free (b) weak (c) bare (d) strong
69. (a) succeeded (b) produced (c) yielded (d) created
70. (a) full (b) equipped (c) covered (d) painted
71. (a) bits (b) pieces (c) tracts (d) divisions
72. (a) sums (b) moneys (c) funds (d) costs
73. (a) hope (b) expectation (c) intention (d) ambition
74. (a) manage (b) afford (c) enable (d) inspire
75. (a) asking (b) requiring (c) pleading (d) inviting

Passage II

Questions (76–85)

Elephants are **(76)** in India and in Africa. The **(77)** elephant differs in some points **(78)** the Indian, being larger wilts **(79)** tusk and bigger ears. In fact, the two are considered to be different **(80)**. In the jungles, they move in **(81)** and are naturally **(82)** animals that keep away from **(83)**. Elephants are fine advertisement for **(84)** for they live **(85)** on leaves, grass and roots.

76. (a) available (b) found (c) watched (d) observed
77. (a) African (b) Korean (c) Malaysian (d) Chinese
78. (a) on (b) by (c) from (d) with
79. (a) larger (b) wider (c) long (d) longer
80. (a) varieties (b) kinds (c) species (d) types
81. (a) groups (b) herds (c) crowds (d) singles
82. (a) ferocious (b) fearsome (c) shy (d) terrible
83. (a) the world (b) the water (c) the cities (d) men
84. (a) spiritualism (b) communism (c) vegetarianism (d) capitalism
85. (a) entirely (b) partially (c) preferably (d) occasionally

Directions (86–100): *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.*

Passage I

Questions (86–95)

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 poured 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 he could 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.

86. Where did Dr Ambedkar teach?
    (a) London School of Ecomonics. (b) Sydenham College
    (c) London Museum (d) Gray's Institute of Law
87. Dr Ambedkar was a teacher of
    (a) Political Economics (b) Law
    (c) Literature (d) Political Science
88. Who amongst the following was Dr Ambedkar's benefactor?
    (a) Raja of Kathiawar (b) Queen of England
    (c) Raja of Kolhapur (d) Lord Gray
89. Name Dr Ambedkar's friend who helped him to go to England.
    (a) Nawal kishore (b) karl Marx
    (c) Lenin (d) Naval Bhathena.

90. 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
91. 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.
92. 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
93. Where did Dr Ambedkar spend most of his time in London?
    (a) Courtrooms (b) India House
    (c) Royal House (d) London Museum
94. How many year(s) did Dr Ambedkar expose in his thesis?
    (a) 1 year (b) 2 years
    (c) 3 years (d) 4 years
95. 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.

Passage II

Questions (96–100)

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 cultures. 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 symbols of approval. Gestures such as waving and handshaking also communicate certain cultural messages.

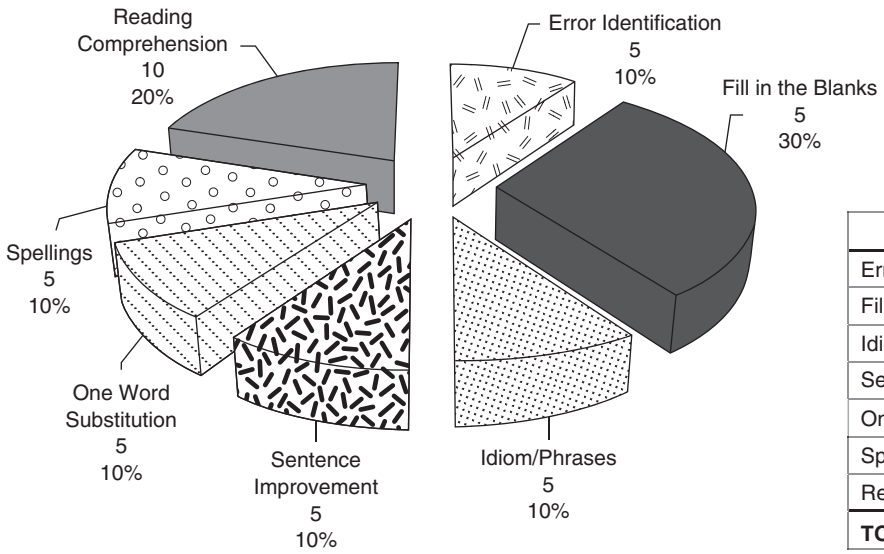
Although signals, signs, symbols and gestures are very useful, they do have a major disadvantage. They usually do not allow ideas to be shared without the sender being directly adjacent to the receiver. As a result, means of communication intended to be used for long distances and extended periods are based upon speech. Radio. Television and the telephone are only a few of such means.

96. According to the passage, passage, what is 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.
97. 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.
98. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage.
    (a) Signs and signals.
    (b) Gestural communication
    (c) Speech variations
    (d) Means of communication
99. 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.
100. 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.

Answers

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

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Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Error Identification	5
Fill in the Blanks	15
Idiom/Phrases	5
Sentence Improvement	5
One Word Substitution	5
Spellings	5
Reading Comprehension	10
TOTAL	**50**

English Comprehension

Directions (1–5): *In the following questions, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. The number of part is your answer. If a sentence is free from error. The number of that par is your answer. If a sentence is free from error, then your answer is (4) i.e. No error.*

1. (a) Having deprived of their houses
   (b) in the recent earth quake
   (c) they had no they option but to take shelter in a school
   (d) No error
2. (a) He (b) is addicted
   (c) with smoking (d) No error
3. (a) entering the hotel (b) he ordered for
   (c) a drink and a sumptuous dinner. (d) No error
4. (a) He is (b) your brother
   (c) is not it (d) No error
5. (a) I have (b) Known him
   (c) since two years. (d) No error.

Directions (6–20): *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.*

6. 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
7. Men _____ are thinkers look for facts.
   (a) who (b) that (c) which (d) those
8. 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
9. The principal congratulated him _____ passing the final exam.
   (a) in (b) of (c) on (d) with
10. Thank you very much _____ your suggestions.
    (a) on (b) with (c) about (d) for
11. Assault
    (a) attack (b) comfort (c) construct (d) attach
12. Protrude
    (a) lengthen (b) uphold (c) bulge (d) refute
13. Accomplish
    (a) surrender (b) achieve (c) forsake (d) abandon
14. Apex
    (a) bottom (b) outward (c) top (d) inward
15. Baffle
    (a) strike (b) puzzle (c) flutter (d) surpass
16. Philanthropic
    (a) self centered (b) benevolent (c) benign (d) unsparing
17. Opulent
    (a) poor (b) sumptuous (c) drooping (d) wealthy
18. Recede
    (a) advance (b) retrograde (c) retreat (d) withdraw
19. Perpetual
    (a) intermittent (b) frequent (c) continuous (d) rare
20. Unruly
    (a) uneven (b) undue (c) orderly (d) dirty

Directions (21–25): *In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase in bold in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase as your answer.*

21. Rides the high horse
    (a) superior (b) went on a gambling
    (c) started gambling (d) bought a horse
22. Rack and ruin
    (a) Successful (b) debt
    (c) destroyed (d) ransacked
23. To take to task
    (a) pass over (b) reward
    (c) punish (d) disappoint
24. Iron will
    (a) good health (b) strong determination
    (c) sticks to the point (d) has high hemoglobin
25. Weal and woe
    (a) ups and downs (b) joys and sorrows
    (c) whole heartedly (d) under suspicion

Directions (26–30): *In the following questions, a part of the sentence is printed in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (1), (2), (3), which may improve the sentence, chose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (4).*

26. We hurried to the door, but nobody is there.
    (a) nobody was there (b) nobody are there
    (c) nobody were there (d) No improvement

27. I cannot say it to you right now. We will discuss it tomorrow.
    (a) demand (b) expect
    (c) explain (d) No improvement
28. 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
29. He is not only a good teacher but a good man.
    (a) instead also (b) but seldom
    (c) but also (d) No improvement
30. The position given an excellent remuneration.
    (a) offers (b) carries
    (c) holds (d) No improvement

Directions (31–35): *In the following questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/ bold part of the sentence.*

31. An office with a salary but no work
    (a) Honorary (b) Sinecure
    (c) Insolvent (d) Sinuous
32. The study or collection of coins
    (a) Nymphomania (b) Numismatics
    (c) Numerology (d) Numeric
33. One who hates women
    (a) Misogynist (b) Misanthrope
    (c) Feminist (d) Effeminate
34. A woman with dark brown hair
    (a) Blonde (b) Philogynist
    (c) Brunette (d) Dotard
35. 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

Directions (36–40): *In the following questions, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word as your answer.*

36. (a) Vacum (b) Manoeuvre
    (c) reluctant (d) burocracy
37. (a) Perepherel (b) peripheral
    (c) perepheral (d) periphrial
38. (a) mathematician (b) mathamatisian
    (c) mathematican (d) mathematishen
39. (a) ceremoneal (b) cerimoneal
    (c) ceremonal (d) ceremonial
40. (a) diffidence (b) rabit
    (c) ninty (d) avenu

Directions (41–50): *In the following questions, read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.*

The most logical and intelligent people seem to go berserk when talking about snakes. Recently a reputed scientist said with a wise look his eyes that sand boas have two heads. The other day someone walked into my office and stated that in his village at least cobras mate with rat snakes. About other places he was not sure, he added modestly, but that was how it was in his village.

These stores about snakes are myths. Sand boas have only one head; vine snakes do not peck your eyes out; no snake will drink milk. But it is interesting to try and trace the origin of these untruths. The one about the sand boas two heads obviously exists because the short, stumpy tail of this snake looks remarkably like the head, an effective device to fool predators. Or take the one about vine snakes pecking at eyes. It was 'probably stated by a vine snake that had a bad aim, as snakes, when provoked, will bite the most prominent projection of the offender, which is usually the nose.

But the most interesting one is about snakes coming to the scene of killing to take revenge. It so happens that when injured or under stress, a snake exudes, a large quantity of musk. Musk is a powerful sex attractant, the snake equivalent of after-shave lotion. So after a snake is killed, the ground around still has this smell and naturally a snake of the same species passing by will lick its lips and come to

investigate. The killer of the snake, who is probably worried if the pooja he performed was adequate to liquidate the killing of a snake, sees the second snake and is convinced that it was not.

The Irula tribal's have a good answer to the query about whether cobras have jewels in their heads; 'If they did we wouldn't be snake catchers, we would be rajas!'

41. Which of the following statement is true?
    (a) The sand boas have two heads
    (b) The sand boas have one head but no tail
    (c) The sand boas have a head and a stumpy tail
    (d) The sand boas have only a stumpy tail but no head.
42. According to the passage, the vine snakes
    (a) do not bite (b) peck one's eyes
    (c) peck at the nose (d) bite the most prominent projection of the offender
43. According to the passage, musk
    (a) is a sex attractant
    (b) is an after shave lotion
    (c) is a poison aimed at the offender
    (d) attracts other snakes to take revenge.
44. Who of the following have a better understanding of snakes?
    (a) The scientists (b) The Irula tribal's
    (c) the Villagers (d) The killer of snakes.
45. According to the passage, the author
    (a) believes in myths (b) is afraid of snakes
    (c) worships snakes (d) believes in facts
46. In the passage, 'liquidate' means.
    (a) avenge (b) feel sorry
    (c) do away with (d) atone
47. Irula tribal's are
    (a) snake levers (b) worshippers of snakes
    (c) snake killers (d) snake catchers
48. In the context of the passage, 'exude' means
    (a) display an emotion (b) capture
    (c) emit (a smell) (d) feel happy
49. The phrase 'that it is not' means
    (a) the death of the snake has not been avenged
    (b) the pooja has not been performed properly.
    (c) the snake has not been killed.
    (d) the place has not been cleaned.
50. In the context of the passage, 'predator' means.
    (a) snake charmer (b) plunderer
    (c) an animal of prey (d) a kind of snake

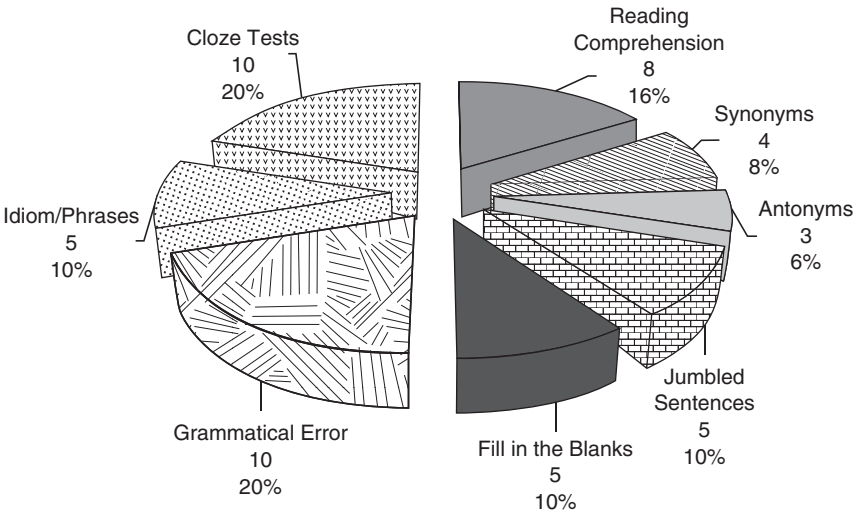
Answers

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

Chapter 30

Banking Tests

IBPS-CWE PO EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	8
Synonyms	4
Antonyms	3
Jumbled Sentences	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Grammatical Error	10
Idiom/Phrases	5
Cloze Tests	10
TOTAL	**50**

Test of English Language

Directions (1–8) *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

When times are hard, doomsayers the aplenty. The problem is that if you listen to them too carefully, you tend to overlook the most obvious signs of change. 2011 was a bad year. Can 2012 be any worse? Doomsday forecasts are the easiest to make these days. So let's try a contrarian's forecast instead.

Let's start with the global economy. We have seen a steady flow of good news from the US. The employment situation seems to be improving rapidly and consumer sentiment, reflected in retail expenditures on discretionary items like electronics and clothes, has picked up. If these trends sustain, the US might post better growth numbers for 2012 than the 1.5–1.8 per cent being forecast currently.

Japan is likely to pull out of a recession in 2012 as post earthquake reconstruction efforts gather momentum and the fiscal stimulus announced in 2011 beings to pay off. The consensus estimate for growth in Japan is a respectable 2 per cent for 2012.

The 'hard-landing' scenario for China remains and will remain a myth. Growth might decelerate further from the 9 per cent hat it expected to clock in 2011 but is unlikely to drop below 8–8.5 per cent in 2012.

Europe is certainly in a spot of trouble. It is perhaps already in recession and for 2012 it is likely to post mildly negative growth. The risk of implosion had dwindled over the last few months-peripheral economies like Greece, Italy and Spain have new government in place and have made progress towards genuine economic reform.

Even with some of these positive factors in place we have to accept the fact that global growth I 2012 will be tepid. But there is a flipside to this, Softer growth mean s lower demand for commodities and this is likely to drive a correction in commodity prices. Lower commodity inflation will enable emerging market central banks to reverse its stance and has pared its reserve ratio twice. The RBI also seems poised for a reversal in its rate cycle as headline inflation seems well on its way to its target of 7 per cent for March 2012.

That said, oil might be an exception to the general trend in commodities. Rising geopolitical tensions, particularly the continuing face-off between lran and the US, might lead to a spurt in prices. It might make sense for our oil companies to hedge this risk instead of buying oil in to spot market.

As inflation fears abate and emerging market central banks being to cut rates, two things could happen. Lower commodity inflation would mean lower interest rates and better credit availability. This could set a floor to growth and slowly reverse the business cycle within these economies second, as the fear of untamed, runaway inflation in these economies abates, the global investor's comfort levels with their markets will increase.

Which of the emerging markets will out performed who will get left behind? In an environment in which global growth is likely to be weak, economies like India that have a powerful domestic consumption dynamic should lead; those dependent on exports should, prime facie, fall behind. Specifically for India, fall behind. Specifically for India, a fall in the exchange rate could not have come at a better time. It will help Indian exporters gain market share even if global trade remains depressed. More importantly, It could lead to massive import substitution that favours domestic producers.

Let's now focus on India and start with a caveat. It is important not to confuse a short-run cyclical dip with a permanent de-rating of its long-term structural potential. the arithmetic is simple. Our growth rate can be in the range of 7–10 per cent depending on policy action. Ten per cent if we get everything right, 7 per cent if we get it will all wrong. Which policies and reforms are critical to taking us to our 10 per cent potential? in judging this, let's again be careful. Let's not go by the laundry list of reforms that fills like to wave: increase in foreign equity limits in foreign shareholding, greater voting rights for institutional shareholders in banks, FDI in retail, etc. These can have an impact only at the margin. We need not bnend over backwards to appease the fills through these reforms-they will invest in our markets when momentum picks up and will be the first to exit when the momentum flags. Reforms or not.

The reforms that we need are the ones that can actually raise out sustainable long-term growth rate. These have to come in area like better targeting of subsidies, making projects in infrastructure viable so that they draw capital, raising the productivity of agriculture, improving healthcare and education, bringing the parallel economy under the tax net, implementing fundamental reforms in taxation like GST and the direct tax code and finally easing the myriad rules and regulations that make doing business in India such a nightmare. A number of these things do not require new legislation and can be done through executive order.

1. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
   (a) China's economic growth may decline in the year 2012 as compared to the year 2011
   (b) The European economy is not doing very well.
   (c) Greece is on the verge of bringing about economic reforms
   (d) In the year 2012, Japan may post a positive growth and thus pull out of recession
   (e) All are true
2. Which of the following will possibly be a result of softer growth estimated for the year 2012?
   (1) Prices of oil will not increase
   (2) Credit availability would be lesser.
   (3) Commodity inflation would be lesser.
   (a) Only (2) (b) Only (1) and (2) (c) Only (1) and (3)
   (d) Only (3) (e) All (1), (2), and (3)
3. Which of the following can be said about the present status of the US economy?
   (a) There is not much improvement in the economic scenario of the country from the year 2011.
   (b) The growth in the economy of the country, in the year 2012, would definitely be lesser than 1.8 per cent.
   (c) The expenditure on clothes and electronic commodities, by consumers, by consumers, is lesser than that in the year 2011.
   (d) There is a chance that in 2012 the economy would do better than what has been forecast
   (e) The pace of change in the employment scenario of the country is very slow.
4. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
   (a) The Economic Disorder (b) Indian Economy versus the European Economy
   (c) Global Trade (d) The Current Economic Scenario.

(e) Characteristics of the Indian Economy

5. According to the author, which of the following would characterize Indian growth scenario in 2012?
   (1) Domestic producers will take a hit because of depressed global trade scenario.
   (2) On account of its high domestic consumption, India will lead.
   (3) Indian exporters will have a hard time in gaining market share.
   (a) Only (2) (b) Only (1) and (2) (c) Only (2) and (3)
   (d) Only (1) (e) All (1) and (2) and (3)
6. Why does the author NOT recommend taking up the reforms suggested by Flls?
   (a) These will bring about only minor growth.
   (b) The reforms suggested will have no effect on the economy of our country, whereas will benefit the Flls significantly.
   (c) The previous such recommendations had backfired.
   (d) These reforms will be the sole reason for our country's economic downfall
   (e) The reforms suggested by them are not to be trusted as they will not bring about any positive growth in India.
7. Which of the following is TRUE as per the scenario presented in the passage?
   (a) The highest growth rate that India can expect is 7 per cent.
   (b) The fall in the exchange rate will prove beneficial to India.
   (c) Increased FDI in retail as suggested by Flls would benefit India tremendously
   (d) The reforms suggested by the author require new legislation in India.
   (e) None of these
8. According to the author which of the following reforms/is/are needed to ensure long term growth in India?
   (1) Improving healthcare and educational facilities.
   (2) Bringing about reforms in taxation.
   (3) Improving agricultural productivity.
   (a) Only (1) (b) Only (1) and (2) (c) Only (2) and (3)
   (d) Only (1) (e) All (1), (2) and (3)

Directions (9–12) *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.*

9. DRAW
   (a) Entice (b) Push (c) Decoy (d) Attract (e) Persuade
10. CLOCK
   (a) Watch (b) Achieve (c) Time (d) Second (e) Regulate
11. ABATE
   (a) Rise (b) Gear (c) Hurl (d) Lessen (e) Retreat
12. EMERGING
   (a) Raising (b) Developing (c) Noticeable (d) Conspicuous (e) Up roaring

Directions (13–15) *Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in passage.*

13. MYRIAD
   (a) Trivial (b) Difficult (c) Few (d) Effortless (e) Countless
14. TEPID
   (a) Moderate (b) High (c) Warm (d) Irregular (e) Little
15. MYTH
   (a) Reality (b) Belief (c) Contrast (d) Idealism (e) Falsehood

Directions (16–20) *Rearrange the following six sentence* (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), *and* (F) *in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

(A) In China is the world's factory India has become the world's outsourcing centre keeping in the line with this image.
(B) But India's future depends crucially on its ability to compete fully in the Creative Economy—not just in tech and software but across design and entrepreneurship; arts, culture and entertainment; and the knowledge based professions of medicine, finance and law.
(C) While its creative assets outstrip those of other emerging competitors, India, must address several challenges to increases its international competitiveness as the world is in the midst of a sweeping transformation.
(D) This transformation is evident in the fact that the world is moving from an industrial economy to a Creative Economy that generates wealth by harnessing intellectual labour, intangible goods and human creative capabilities.

(E) Its software industry is the world's second—largest, its tech outsourcing accounts for more than half of the $ 300 billion global industry, according to a technology expert.
(F) If the meeting of world leaders at Davos is any indication, India is rapidly becoming an economic 'rock star'

16. Which of the following should be the Sixth (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
17. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) A (c) C (d) D (e) E
18. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
19. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) F (b) B (c) C (d) A (e) E
20. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) F

Directions (21–25) *The following questions consist of a single sentence with one blank only. You are given six words denoted by* 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 *as answer choices and from the six choices you have to pick two correct answers, either of which will make the sentence meaningful complete.*

21. _____ before the clock struck 8 on Saturday night, India Gate was swamped with people wearing black tee-shirts and holding candles.
(1) Minutes (2) Time (3) Later (4) Quickly
(5) Since (6) Seconds
(a) (2) and (5) (b) (1) and (3) (c) (1) and (6) (d) (2) and (4) (e) (3) and (5)
22. The state should take step to _____ the process of teachers appointments as the Centre has already sanctioned six lakh posts.
(1) Fasten (2) move (3) hasten (4) speed
(5) early (6) quicken
(a) (4) and (6) (b) (1) and (3) (c) (3) and (6) (d) (4) and (5) (e) (2) and (4)
23. A senior citizen's son _____ threatened her every day and physically harmed her, forcing her to transfer her property to him.
(1) Superficially (2) Mistakenly (3) Allegedly (4) miserably
(5) doubtfully (6) purportedly
(a) (3) and (6) (b) (1) and (5) (c) (3) and (5) (d) (4) and (6) (e) (1) and (3)
24. Medical teachers said that the management had continued to remain _____ to their casue leading to the stretching of their strike.
(1) unmoved (2) lethargic (3) unconcerned (4) apathetic
(5) indifferent (6) bored
(a) (2) and (3) (b) (3) and (6) (c) (1) and (5) (d) (1) and (4) (e) (4) and (5)
25. The parents had approached the high court to _____ the government order after their children who passed UKG, were denied admission by a school.
(1) void (2) quash (3) annul (4) stay
(5) lift (6) post
(a) (1) and (4) (b) (2) and (3) (c) (3) and (5) (d) (5) and (6) (e) (3) and (4)

Directions (26–35) *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error 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. If there is '5' (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any)*

26. (a) The Government has asked individuals (b) with income of over ₹ 10 lakhs to
(c) electronic file tax returns for the year 2011–12 (d) something which was optional till last year
(e) No error
27. (a) The power tariff has already (b) been increased twice in
(c) the last 15 months and the electricity board had also (d) levied additional monthly charges to consumers
(e) No error
28. (a) despite of curfew (b) in some areas, minor (c) communal incidents were reported
(d) from different area of the walled city (e) No error
29. (a) this comes (b) at a time (c) when fund allocation
(d) is been doubled (e) No error
30. (a) as the prison will get (b) an official telephone facility soon, the prisoners
(c) won't have to make calls in discreet manner (d) through smuggled mobile phones
(e) No error

31. (a) the area was plunged into (b) darkness mid a wave of (c) cheering and shouting
(d) slogans like 'Save the Earth' (e) No error
32. (a) the poll contestants approached (b) the commission complaining that the hoardings
(c) violated the code of conduct (d) and influenced public perception (e) No error
33. (a) The country has (b) adequate laws but problems
(c) arise when these are not (d) implemented in letter and sprit (e) No error
34. (a) the management feeld that (b) the employees of the organization are
(c) non-productive and do not want (d) to work hard (e) No error
35. (a) As far the issue of land encroachment
(b) in villages in concerned people will
(c) have to make a start from their villages by
(d) sensitizing and educating the villagers about this issue
(e) No error

Directions (36–40) *Which of the phrases* (a), (b), (c) *and* (d) *given below each sentence should replace the word/phrase printed 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* (e) *as the answer.*

36. US secretary of state made it clear that time **running out** for diplomacy over Iran's nuclear programme and said that talks amied at preventing Tehran from acquiring a nuclear weapon would resume in April.
(a) runs out (b) was running out (c) ran out
(d) run (e) No correction required
37. While the war of the generals **Rage on** somewhere in small town India, wonderful things are happening, quietly and minus fanfare.
(a) rage (b) raging (c) rages on
(d) raged on (e) No correction required
38. According to WWF, the small island nation of Samoa was the **first switch off** its lights for Earth Hour.
(a) First to switch of (b) The first to switch off (c) The first of switch off
(d) First in switch of (e) No correction required
39. The campaign is significant because **not just the youths** are directly appealing to the world but because their efforts challenge the chimera of normalcy in the area.
(a) not just because (b) just not because (c) not just
(d) because just (e) No correction required
40. The doctor's association has threatened to go on indefinite strike **support of** their teachers.
(a) on supporting to (b) to supporting (c) for support
(d) in support of (e) No correction required

Directions (41–50) *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered these numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.*

Greenhouses gases are only (41) of the story when it comes to global warming. Changes to one part of the climate system can (42) additional changes to the way the planet absorbs or reflects energy. These secondary changes to the way the planet absorbs or reflects energy. These secondary changes are (43) climate feedbacks, and they could more than double the amount of warming caused by carbon dioxide alone. The primary feedback are (44) to snow and ice, water vapour, clouds, and the carbon cycle.

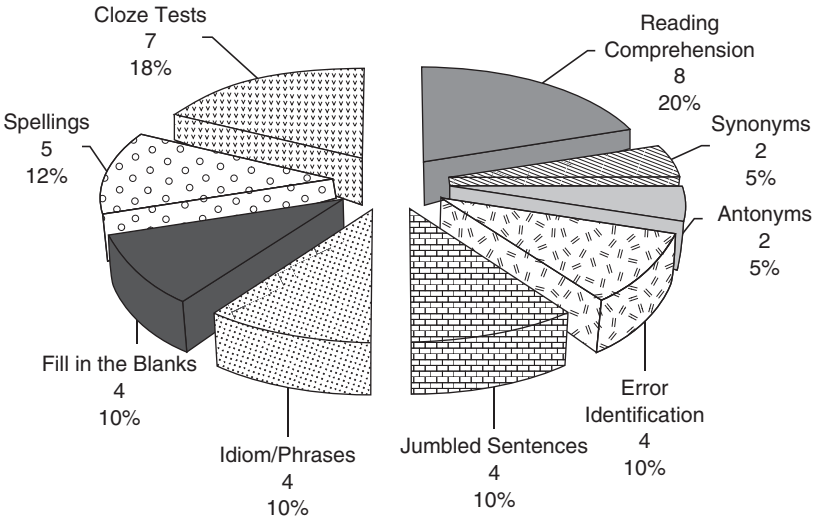
Perhaps the most well (45) feedback comes from melting snow and ice in the Northern Hemisphere. Warming temperatures are already (46) a growing percentage of Arctic sea ice, exposing dark ocean water during the (47) sunlight of summer. Snow cover on land is also (48) in many areas. In the (49) of snow and ice, these area go from having bright, sunlight reflecting surfaces that cool the planet to having dark, sunlight absorbing surfaces that (50) more energy into the Earth system and cause more warming.

41.	(a) whole	(b) part	(c) material	(d) issue	(e) most
42.	(a) raise	(b) brings	(c) refer	(d) stop	(e) cause
43.	(a) sensed	(b) called	(c) nothing	(d) but	(e) term
44.	(a) due	(b) results	(c) reason	(d) those	(e) because
45.	(a) done	(b) known	(c) ruled	(d) bestowed	(e) said
46.	(a) mastering	(b) sending	(c) melting	(d) calming	(e) increasing
47.	(a) make-shift	(b) ceasing	(c) troubled	(d) perpetual	(e) absent
48.	(a) dwindling	(b) manufactured	(c) descending	(d) generating	(e) supplied
49.	(a) progress	(b) reduced	(c) existence	(d) midst	(e) absence
50.	(a) repel	(b) waft	(c) monitor	(d) bring	(e) access

Answers

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

IBPS-CWE CLERICAL CADRE



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	8
Synonyms	2
Antonyms	2
Error Identification	4
Jumbled Sentences	4
Idiom/Phrases	4
Fill in the Blanks	4
Spellings	5
Cloze Tests	7
TOTAL	**40**

CWE Clerical Cadre

Directions (1–8): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.*

During Emperor Akbar's reign, there was a poor man in Agra who was thought to bring bad luck. People believed that if any one looked at his face in the morning, they would have a bad day.

'Get lost, you ugly fellow!' he would **cursed** by one and all. '**Hide** your face before you kill someone with your evil eye!'

The emperor soon heard of this man's reputation and wanted to see him. The poor fellow, who had not harmed a single person in his life, was brought to Akbar.

Akbar took a look at him and asked him to be brought back in the evening.

That **particular** day was an especially full and tiring day for the emperor and his courtiers.

So many matters had to be attended to, that Akbar even forgot to eat. By the end of the day, the emperor was **exhausted**. To make matters worse, Akbar was informed that his favourite child, little Prince Salim, had fallen ill.

Then the emperor suddenly remembered that he had seen the face of the 'unlucky' man that morning.

That was it. It was that man's entire fault, Akber decided.

Akbar called his courtiers and told them that he was going to have the 'unlucky' man executed. All of them agreed immediately.

That is, all expect Birbal. Instead, Birbal let out a short laugh.

'What is the matter, Birbal?' asked the angry emperor. 'You seem to find something funny!'

'Nothing, your majesty.' replied Birbal.

'You say this man brings bad luck because you had to go without food ever since you saw him this morning. Look at his luck. Yours was the first face he saw today, and he has to die because of it.'

Akbar immediately realized his **folly** and rewarded Birbal for his wisdom.

1. Which of the following is/are not true in the context of the passage?
   (i) Akbar worried too much after meeting the poor man.
   (ii) Akbar had eaten his food with the poor man.
   (iii) Akbar decided to execute the poor man.
   (a) Only (i) (b) Both (ii) and (iii) (c) All (i), (ii) and (iii)
   (d) Both (i) and (iii) (e) Only (iii)
2. Which of the following is TRUE in the context of the following?
   (a) The poor man wanted to see the king.
   (b) The poor man was well educated.
   (c) The courtiers were sympathetic with the poor man.
   (d) King Akbar was happy to see the poor man.
   (e) King Akbar realized his mistake.
3. Who was not well on that particular day?
   (a) King Akbar (b) The king's courtiers (c) Birbal
   (d) The poor man (e) Prince Salim
4. Which of the following describes Birbal?
   (a) He was a famous merchant. (b) He had lost his senses.
   (c) He was very poor. (d) He possessed good logical thinking.
   (e) He was a minister.
5. Why had the King not eaten his food?
   (a) He was very busy that day. (b) He had seen the face of the unlucky fellow.
   (c) He was not feeling well. (d) He had been invited by Birbal for lunch.
   (e) None of these
6. Why did the King decide to exccute the poor man?
   (a) The poor was in fact very unlucky. (b) The King had a very bad day after seeing him.
   (c) His attendants told him to de so. (d) The poor man brought ill luck for everyone.
   (e) The poor man refused to meet him.
7. Birbal was rewarded because
   (a) He was in agreement with the King's decision. (b) He made the King realize his mistake.
   (c) He brought the poor man to the King. (d) He wanted to teach a lesson to the poor man.
   (e) None of these
8. Which of the following cannot be said about the poor man?
   (i) The people of his own place cursed him. (ii) He was living in Agra.
   (iii) He was executed because of his unlucky face.
   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Only (iii)
   (d) All (i), (ii) and (iii) (e) None of these

Directions (9–10): *Choose the word that is most nearly the same in meaning as the word/pharse printed in bold as used in the passage.*

9. **Particular**
   (a) Special (b) Definite (c) General (d) Significant (e) Specific
10. **Reputation**
    (a) Character (b) Respect (c) Fame (d) Report (e) Honour

Directions (11–12): *Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.*

11. **Exhausted**
    (a) Consumed (b) Drained (c) Restless (d) Desirous (e) Energetic
12. **Cursed**
    (a) Blamed (b) Hated (c) Blessed (d) Ignored (e) Damned

Directions (13–16): *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. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is* (d)*. (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).*

13. The boys made up (a)/ when the (b)/ owner of the (c)/ garden appeared. (d)/ No error (e)
14. The question was (a)/ so difficult that (b)/ nobody were (c)/ able to answer it (d)/ No error (e)
15. The central government has (a)/ refused to meet (b)/ all the demands (c)/ of its employees in toto (d)/ No error (e)
16. Gandhiji was a (a)/ man who (b)/ become a legand (c)/ in his own time (d)/ No error (e)

Directions (17–20): *Rearrange the following sentences into a meaningful paragraph and then answer the questions given below it.*

(1) Sometimes, it works like a torch when clouds of confusion surround an individual.
(2) Hence, this is sometimes even called as sixth sense.

(3) It plays a vital role in shapinf one's destiny.
(4) The power of intuition shows how individual can explore the hidden powers of their brain.
(5) In fact intuition is so powerful that it can help individual foretell the future.
(6) History is full of examples of successful personalities who attributed their success in such times of crisis to that gut feeling.

17. Which of the following is the last sentence?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 6
18. Which of the following of the first sentence?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
19. Which of the following of the second sentence?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
20. Which of the following of the third sentence?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 6

Directions (21–24): *Which of the phrases* (a), (b), (c), (d) *given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in bold type to make the sentence grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as it is, mark* (d) *i.e., 'No correction required' as the answer.*

21. He regretted **that he had acted** so rashly in the 'Play'.
(a) because he had acted (b) that he had acts
(c) beacuse he has acted (d) that he had been acted
(e) No correction required
22. The company **had decided for normal** its relation with its clientele.
(a) has decided to normal (b) has decided to normalize
(c) have decided normalization (d) has decided in normalizing
(e) No correction required
23. The police are **tried hard for tracking up** the robbers.
(a) trying hard to track down (b) tried hard to track in
(c) trying hard to track up (d) tried hrad to tracking down
(e) No correction required
24. We **had five fingers** in each hand.
(a) have five fingers for (b) had five fingers on
(c) have five fingers in (d) have five fingers on
(e) No correction required

Directions (25–28): *Pick out the most effective word from among the given words to fill in the blanks so as to make the sentence meaningfully complete.*

25. His novels are very popular. They are being _____ into many languages.
(a) Recited (b) Transformed (c) Sold
(d) Translated (e) Crammed
26. We were _____ from seeing the prisoner.
(a) Affected (b) Prevented (c) Inhibited
(d) Punished (e) Beaten
27. Ruchi said that they must have a feast to _____ the victory.
(a) Enjoy (b) Flaunt (c) Celebrate
(d) Expand (e) Forget
28. I _____ to the teacher for coming late to school.
(a) Went (b) Apologized (c) Blamed
(d) Talked (e) Wished

Directions (29–33): *In each sentence below four words that are printed in bold have been numbered* (a), (b), (c) *and* (d)*. One of them may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word, which is wrongly spelt or inappropriate if there is, any. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words, which are printed in bold, are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence, mark* (e) *as the answer i.e., All correct.*

29. The **atmosphere** (a)/ was **fragrent** (b)/ with the **scent** (c)/ of rose **flowers**. (d)/ All correct (e)
30. The fear of **universal** (a)/ **destruction** (b)/ **hangs** (c)/ over us like a dark **cloud.** (d)/ All correct (e)
31. The environment has a **profounde** (a)/ **influence** (b)/ on the way a **society** (c)/ **develops**. (d)/ All correct (e)
32. The **cruelties** (a)of **history** (b)/ are **perpetrated** (c)/ in the name of **nobal**. (d)/ causes. All correct (e)
33. Gandhiji is **known** (a)/ for his **successful** (b)/ **afforts** (c)/ to **liberate**. (d)India. All correct (e)

Directions (34–40): *In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

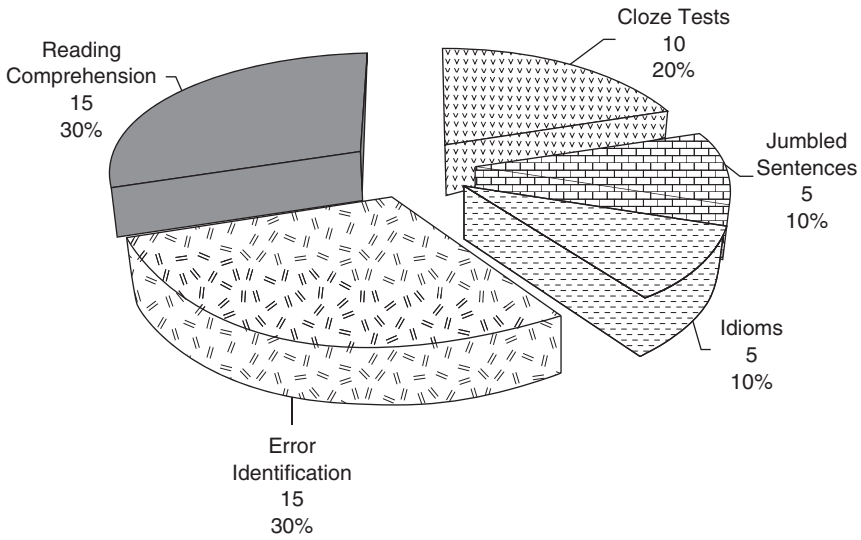
A system of education, which helps to prepare a man to earn his ...**(34)**..., and ...**(35)**... his family to the best of his ability, is extremely important. Education, however, has another ...**(36)**... reponsibility and that is to prepare a man to ...**(37)**... life itself, and all its stuggles, problems and joys with a calm ...**(38)**..., to be able to make ...**(39)**... decisions when a crisis arises, and to decide what action should be taken without too much delay. If education can train a man in reliability and make him trustworthy and guide in him the ...**(40)**... of leadership, it will have achieved the means of yielding his life worthwhile.

34.	(a) Degree	(b) Existence	(c) Food	(d) Salary	(e) Livelihood
35.	(a) Educate	(b) Support	(c) Cooperate	(d) Feed	(e) Give
36.	(a) Trivial	(b) Fix	(c) Stable	(d) Vital	(e) Minor
37.	(a) Survive	(b) Compare	(c) Face	(d) Lead	(e) Make
38.	(a) Mind	(b) Action	(c) Trial	(d) State	(e) Thinking
39.	(a) Haste	(b) Quick	(c) Liberal	(d) Appropriate	(e) Fast
40.	(a) Path	(b) Advantages	(c) Process	(d) Causes	(e) Tips

Answers

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

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Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Cloze Tests	10
Jumbled Sentences	5
Idioms	5
Error Identification	15
Reading Comprehension	15
TOTAL	**50**

Test II – English

Directions (1–10): *In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

(1) over the world, rights related to information technology that are already legally recognized are daily being violated, (2) in the name of economic advancement, political stability or for personal greed and interests. Violations of these rights have (3) new problems in

human social systems, such as the digital divide, cybercrime, digital security and privacy concerns, all of which have (4) people's lives either directly or indirectly.

It is important that countries come up with the guidelines for action to (5) the incidences of malicious attacks on the confidentially, integrity and availability of electronic data and systems, computer-related crimes, content-related offences and violations of intellectual property rights. (6), threats to critical infrastructure and national interests arising from the use of the internet for criminal and terrorist activities are of growing (7).The harm incurred to businesses, governments and individuals in those countries in which the internet is used (8) is gaining in (9) and importance, while in other countries, cybercrime threatens the application of information and communication technology for government service, health care, trade, and banking. As users start losing (10) in online transactions and business, the opportunity costs may become substantial.

1.	(a) Entire	(b) Lot	(c) Great	(d) all	(e) Much
2.	(a) scarcely	(b) Whether	(c) and	(d) for	(e) hardly
3.	(a) created	(b) bent	(c) pressured	(d) risen	(e) stopped
4.	(a) distanced	(b) affected	(c) exaggerated	(d) advanced	(e) cropped
5.	(a) engage	(b) conflict	(c) war	(d) combat	(e) struggle
6.	(a) But	(b) More	(c) Addition	(d) Beside	(e) Further
7.	(a) concern	(b) nature	(c) pattern	(d) important	(e) matter
8.	(a) really	(b) figuratively	(c) widely	(d) never	(e) tandem
9.	(a) fear	(b) days	(c) positivity	(d) width	(e) scope
10.	(a) tracks	(b) measure	(c) confidence	(d) mind	(e) grip

Directions (11–15): *Rearrange the following six sentences* (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) *and* (6) *in a proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

(1) It is no wonder that a majority of these excluded and low-achievers come from the most deprived sections of society.
(2) They are precisely those who are supposed to be empowered through education.
(3) With heightened political consciousness about the plight of these to-be-empowered people, never in the history of india has the demand for inclusive education been as fervent as today.
(4) They either never enroll or they drop out of schools at different stages during these eight years.
(5) Of the nearly 200 million children in the age group between 6 and 14 years, more than half
(6) Of those who do complete eight years of schooling, the achievement levels of a large percentage, in language and mathematics, is unacceptably low.

11. Which of the following should be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 6
12. Which of the following should be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
13. Which of the following should be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 3 (e) 2
14. Which of the following should be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
15. Which of the following should be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 2 (e) 1

Directions (16–20): *In each of the following sentences, an idiomatic expression of a proverb is highlighted. Select the alternative which best describes its use in the sentence.*

16. Facts spoke louder than words at the Company meeting where the director tried to paint a rosy picture of the Company's financial health.
(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.
17. By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, kajal had left her speechless.
(a) Kajal had ruined her chances of success by picking a fight with Sakshi in office.
(b) Kajal had exacted her revenge 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 with sakshi in office.
(e) By initiating the fight with Sakshi in office, kajal had missed getting the golden egg.

18. I let the chips fall where they may and do not worry too much about what I want 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.
19. After trying hard to convince Narendra to change his ways. Raman realized that a leopard cannot change its spots.
    (a) Raman realized that Narendra would never change his ways.
    (b) Raman realized that Naredra was helpless.
    (c) Raman realized that that he was not good at convincing others.
    (d) Raman realized that narendra would change his ways soon.
    (e) Raman realized that someone else was forcing Narendra to act in a certain way.
20. Before starting work on our new project, our mentor told us to not count our chickens before they hatched.
    (a) our mentor warned against being over-confident about achieving success.
    (b) Our mentor asked us to meticulously count the 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.

Directions (21–35): *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.)*

21. (a) The third season of /(b) the popular television show will ends /(c) on a grad not with /(d) celebrities dancing and having fun. /(e) No error
22. (a) The websit, which does not /(b) accept advertisements and is funded /(c) entirely by donations, describes itself /(d) as fifth most popular website on the planet. /(e) No error
23. (a) As sharing crime statistics for /(b) year 2011, the Commissioner admitted that /(c) there had been an undue delay in /(d) the setting up of an anti-narcotics cell. /
24. (a) The Moon may be the best Place /(b) to look for aliens as their /(c) footprints on their surface would /(d) last far longer than radio signals. /(e) No error
25. (a) The judge advised the government to /(b) have metered autorikshaws across the state while /(c) recounting his personal experience where an autorickshaw driver /(d) made him to wait and also demanded Rs.100 /(e) no error
26. (a) The Company aims /(b) to nearly double /(c) its revenues on the back /(d) of collective action. /(e) No error
27. (a) The woman that had /(b) Kidnapped a child has now /(c) been apprehended and is being /(d) held in the city's jail. /(e)
28. (a) Rose growers in /(b) the city are waking up /(c) to the benefits /(d) of collective action. /(e) No error
29. (a) The minister will have /(b) a tough task on his hands /(c) where three different recommendations /(d) for this year's rate reach his desk. /(e) No error
30. (a) In a first-of-its-kind study, /(b) could possibly undo /(c) the growth that followed /(d) the economic liberalization of 1991 /(e) No error.
31. (a) In a first-of –its-king study, /(b) a team of scientists have tried to /(c) 'grow' new stem cells in /(d) due to fatal illnesses. /(e) No error
32. (a) If successful, the research could /(b) Pave the way towards /(c) the prevention In untimely deaths /(d) due to fatal illnesses. /(e) No error
33. (a) The ministry has directed banks /(b) to do away with their /(c) separate promotion policies, a move /(d) strongly opposed by the officers' unions. /(e) No error
34. (a) After a complaint was filed, /(b) The police teams was given the photograph /(c) of the accused from the CCTV footage /(d) recorded at the hotel. /(e) No error
35. (a) Activists opposing the rail projects said /(b) that the eleven new flyovers to be built /(c) would practically ring /(d) The death knell for the city. /(e) No error

Directions (36–50): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

In India, innovation is emerging as one of the most important 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 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 newspaper and magazines, as well as more informal platform 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 investment in innovation.

Many Indian conversations around innovation begin by talking about jugaad, that uniquely Indian approach to a temporary fix when something complex, like an automobile or a steam engine, stops working. However many observers have pointed out that whole jugaad is certainly innovative, it is a response to the lack of an innovation culture-more a survival or coping mechanism at a time of need than a systematic methodology to effectively address a wide ranging, complex set of problems.

Another specifically India approach to innovation that has entered into deemed by many to be the most appropriate for the Indian context. In its midterm assessment of the 11th five-year plan, the Planning Commission stressed the need for innovation in india in order to 'accelerate its growth and to make growth more inclusive as well as environmentally sustainable.' The document went on to say that 'India needs more frugal innovation that produces more frugal cost products and services that are affordable by people at low levels of income without compromising the safety, efficiency, and utility of the products. The country also need processes of innovation that are frugal in the resources required to produce the innovation that are frugal in the resources required to produce the innovations. The products and processes must also have frugal impact on the earth's resources.'

Two people formulated a similar theory called the More-from-less (MLM) Theory of Innovation, which advocates a focus on innovations that allow for more production using fewer resources but benefit more people. Under this rubric come products that are more affordable versions of existing technologies. While both frugal innovation and the MLM theory are certainly valuable in terms of bringing affordable Products and services to a greater number of people, and may even be considered a necessary first step on Inida's innovation path, barely graze the surface of what innovation can accomplish. That is, innovation is capable of bringing about complete paradigm shifts and redefining the way we perceive and interact with the world. Take the cell Phone, for example : it revolutionized communication in a previously inconceivable way, provided consumers with a product of unprecedented value and created an entirely new market. The cell Phone was result of years of directed, Intentional innovation efforts and large investments, and would not have ever been created if the people responsible simply set out to make the existing telephone cheaper and more accessible to all.

While juggad and innovation may be indicative of the Indian potential for invectiveness, This potential is not utilized or given opportunity to flourish due to the lack of an enabling culture.

India's many diverse and complex needs can be met only through systematic innovation, and major shifts have to first take place in our educational institutions, government policies and commercial firms in order for such an innovation-enabling culture to come about. The one thing that India's innovation theorists have not said is that the absence of a culture of innovation is intrinsically linked to many intractable Problems facing India as nation. These include poor delivery of government services, inadequate systems of personal identification and the absence of widely available financial services of rural poor, health and sanitation failures. This list can go on. Cumulatively, The inability of India as a notion, society and economy to adequately provide for its own population no longer reflects a failure of implementation, but rather of a failure longer reflects failure of implementations, but rather of a failure of innovation, for there are not immediately available off-the-shelf solutions that would make it possible for these grand challenges facing india to be redressed, Rather, we need to look at these intractable problems form the more sophisticated and empowering lens of innovation for them to begin to be solved.

36. Which of the following depict/s the growing importance of innovation in India?
    (1) Increased investment in research
    (2) Initiation of govt-backed funds for innovation
    (3) Increase in number of conferences arranged and articles written on innovation
    (a) Only (2) (b) Only (1) and (2) (c) Only (3)
    (d) Only (2) and (3) (e) All (1), (2) and (3)
37. Which of the following best describes the MLM Theory of Innovation?
    (a) Maximize output by using least number of resources and benefiting a small number of people
    (b) Maximize resource utilization and cost, thereby benefit maximum number of people
    (c) Minimize output and resource utilization, yet benefit the maximum number of people
    (d) Benefit most number of people through least usage of resources and maximum output
    (e) Benefit most number of people through maximum usage of resources and minimizing cost
38. 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 Neighbouring Countries
    (d) World wide Developments in Innovation
    (e) Innovation-the History
39. What tone is the author employing in the entire passage to get his message across?
    (a) Pessimistic (b) sarcatic (c) Urgent
    (d) Informative (e) Dubious
40. Why, according to the author, is India unable to adequately provided for its people?
    (a) Failure to implement schemes and initiatives meant for the Indian populae
    (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) Hesitation of the Indian people in trying out different schemes provided by the government for upliftment

41. Why, according to some people, is jugaad not the answer to India's problems?
(a) Many a time, this methodology backfires leading to further complications.
(b) Juggad 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

42. 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 the public in a very short time form its idention.
(a) Only (1) (b) Only (1) and (2) (c) Only (2) and (3)
(d) Only (2) (e) All (1), (2) and (3)

43. What does the author mean by 'frugal impact on the earth's resources' as given in 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 term of pollution
(d) The impact on the environment should be such that it is reversible
(e) Minimum usage of earth's natural resources

Directions (44–48): *Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold used in the passage.*

44. Redressed
(a) Addressed (b) Equalized (c) restored (d) Redone (e) Rearranged

45. Currency
(a) Notes (b) Usage (c) Money (d) Cash (e) value

46. Intrinsically
(a) Internally (b) Whole-heatedly (c) Fundamentally (d) Virtually (e) Unavoidably

47. Indicative
(a) Causative (b) Forthcoming (c) Verbal (d) Abstract (e) Suggestive

48. Compromising
(a) Co-operating With (b) Reducing The Quality
(c) Hampering The Progress (d) Conciliating In order To
(e) Adjusting for the better

Directions (49–50): *Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.*

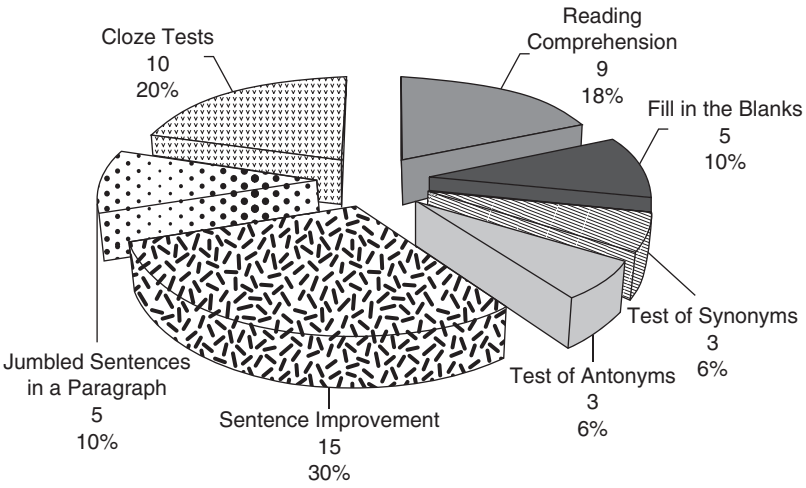
49. Lack
(a) Presence (b) Sufficiency (c) Charisma (d) Adequacy (e) Dearth

50. Inconceivable
(a) Visible (b) Truthful (c) Incredible (d) Apparent (e) Complex

Answers

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

SBI PO RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	9
Fill in the Blanks	5
Test of Synonyms	3
Test of Antonyms	3
Sentence Improvement	15
Jumbled Sentences in a Paragraph	5
Cloze Tests	10
TOTAL	**50**

Directions *Read the following passage carefully and answer these questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in* ***BOLD*** *to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

With an increasing dependence on information systems, the need for such systems to be reliable and secure also becomes more essential. As growing numbers of ordinary citizens use computer networks for banking, shopping, etc., network security is potentially a **massive** problem. Over the last few years, the need for computer and information system security has become increasingly evident, as web sites are being defaced with greater frequency, more and more denial-of-service attacks are being reported, credit card information is being stolen, there is increased sophistication of hacking tools that are openly available to the public on the Internet, and there is increasing damage being caused by viruses and worms to critical information system resources.

At the organizational level, institutional mechanisms have to be designed in order to review policies, practices, measures, and procedures to review e-security regularly and assess whether these are appropriate to their environment. It would be helpful if organizations share information about threats and vulnerabilities, and implement procedures for rapid and effective cooperation to prevent, detect and respond to security incidents. As new threats and vulnerabilities are continuously discovered, there is a strong need for cooperation among organizations and, if necessary, we could also consider cross-border information sharing. We need to understand threats and dangers that could be **vulnerable** to and the steps that need to be taken to **mitigate** these vulnerabilities. We need to understand access control systems and methodology, telecommunication and network security, and security management practice. We should be well versed in the area of application and systems development security, cryptography, operations security and physical security.

The banking sector is **poised** for more challenges in the near future. Customers of banks can now look forward to a large array of new offerings by banks. From an era of mere competition, banks are now cooperating among themselves so that the synergistic benefits are shared among all the players. This would result in the formation of shared payment networks (a few shared ATM networks have already been commissioned by banks), offering payment services beyond the existing time zones. The Reserve Bank is also facilitating new projects such as the Multi Application Smart Card project which, when implemented, would facilitate transfer of funds using electronic means and in a safe and secure manner across the length and breadth of the country, with reduced dependence on paper currency. The opportunities of e-banking or e-power in general, need to be harnessed, so that banking is available to all customers in such a manner that they would feel most convenient, and if required, without having to visit a branch of a bank. All these will have to be accompanied with a high level of comfort, which again boils down to the issue of e-security.

One of the biggest advantages accruing to banks in the future would be the benefits that arise from the introduction of Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS). Funds management by treasuries of banks would be helped greatly by RTGS. With almost 70 banks having joined the RTGS system, more large value funds transfers are taking place through this system. The implementation of core banking solutions by banks is closely related to RTGS too. Core banking will make anywhere banking a reality for customers of each bank, while RTGS

bridges the need for inter-bank funds movement. Thus, the days of depositing a cheque for collection and a long wait for its realization would soon be a thing of the past for those customers who would opt for electronic movement of funds, using the RTGS system, an almost instantaneous basis. Core banking is already in vogue in many private sector and foreign banks; while its implementation is at different stages amongst the public sector banks.

IT would also facilitate better and more scientific decision-making within banks. Information systems now provide decision makers in banks with a great deal of information which, along with historical data and trend analysis, help in the building up of efficient Management Information Systems. This, in turn, would help in better Asset Liability Management (ALM) which, in today's world of hairline margins, is a key requirement for the success of banks in their operational activities. Another benefit which e-banking could provide for, relates to Customer Relationship Management (CRM). CRM helps in stratification of customers and evaluating customer needs on a holistic basis which could be paving the way for competitive edge for banks and complete customer care for customers of banks.

1. The content of the passage mainly emphasises
   (a) the threat of competition among banks providing tele-banking services
   (b) the scientific advancements that have facilitated quicker and scientific banking procedures
   (c) threats to online banking and remedies to guard against them
   (d) e-banking and its impact on global economy
   (e) none of these
2. What, according to the passage, is the pre-requisite to lessen the threats of hacking?
   (a) Effective measures to combat vulnerability
   (b) Environment-friendly gadgets to remedy damages
   (c) Detection and timely prevention of the threat
   (d) Effective mechanism to evaluate the e-security
   (e) None of these
3. In what way does IT catalyse better decision-making?
   1. By providing updated data and trend analysis
   2. By providing increasing opportunities of personal contacts
   3. By ensuring better asset-liability management
   (a) 1 only (b) 2 only (c) 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only (e) all the three
4. What is the advantage of RTGS to the customers?
   (a) Anywhere banking (b) Instant realization of cheques
   (c) Easy withdrawal of cash (d) Hassle-free depositing of cash-load
   (e) Availability of transaction facilities
5. What, accordingly to the author, should be the ultimate goal(s) of e-banking?
   (1) Customers' convenience (2) Avoidance of heavy footfall of customers in bank branches
   (3) Protection of customers' interests
   (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) All the three (e) None of these
6. Why is it obligatory that a system should be perfectly dependable?
   (a) To justify escalating dependence on system (b) To ensure security of the system
   (c) To disallow any pilferage whatsoever (d) To ascertain proper logistic support
   (e) None of these
7. Which of the following is/are recommended by the author to ensure security of banking transactions?
   (1) Continuous re-examination of policies and procedures (2) Ensuring appropriateness of the security measures
   (3) Cooperation among various users to identify and prevent threat
   (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1 and 2 only (e) None of these
8. Which of the following statements is definitely false in the context of the passage?
   (1) Transfer of funds to any part of the country through electronic media is under active consideration.
   (2) Cooperation among various competing banks is helpful to all of them in sharing legitimate benefits.
   (3) Assessment of customer needs and their clustering in homogeneous groups provides competitive edge to banks.
   (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 and 3 (c) Only 1 and 3 (d) All the three (e) None of these
9. Computer-savvy citizens are also scared to transact online due to the following except
   (a) smuggling of vital information regarding credit cards
   (b) availability of hacking tools on the internet
   (c) damage by viruses to critical information
   (d) sophisticated, well-guarded online transaction devices
   (e) denial-of-service attacks that put valid customers to inconvenience

Directions *Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in, the passage.*

10. INSTANTANEOUS
(a) delayed (b) quick (c) immediate (d) eventful (e) unconventional
11. VULNERABLE
(a) susceptible (b) rigid (c) invincible (d) prone (e) weakling
12. MASSIVE
(a) tiny (b) gigantic (c) bulky (d) insignificant (e) acute

Directions *Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.*

13. ERA
(a) year (b) epoch (c) span (d) spirit (e) instinct
14. POISED
(a) balanced (b) adulterated (c) stupefied (d) launched (e) ready
15. MITIGATE
(a) investigate (b) allay (c) elevate (d) invigorate (e) amplify

Directions *In each of the following sentences, there are two blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five pairs of words denoted by numbers* (a), (b), (c), (d) *and* (e). *Find out which pair of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make the sentence grammatically correct and meaningfully complete.*

16. Most people are too _____ in their own lives to _____ much about the agonies of others.
(a) absorbed …. care (b) concerned … think (c) indulged … eradicate
(d) involved … console (e) entangling … worry
17. Doctors and lawyers _____ that advertising will certainly _____ their profession adversely.
(a) trust … damage (b) believe … affect (c) contemplate … boost
(d) argue … effect (e) plead … escalate
18. Because the _____ leading to cancellation of flight were murky, the Minister appointed a Commission to _____ and report the matter.
(a) staff members … undertake (b) decision … decide (c) facts … underplay
(d) events … camouflage (e) circumstances … investigate
19. Several plots _____ _____ in various televisions episodes.
(a) screen … concurrently (b) televised … consequently (c) occur … repeatedly
(d) exhibit … frequently (e) demonstrate … violently
20. By _____ of their athletic activities, a few sportsmen are able to escape the pressures that living in _____ can create.
(a) knowledge … affluence (b) way … prosperity (c) order … vicinity
(d) virtue … poverty (e) contrast … adversity

Directions *Which of the phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d) given below should replace the phrase given in bold in the following sentences to make the sentences grammatically meaningful and correct. If the sentence is correct as it is and no correction is required, mark (d) as the answer.*

21. It is now well known that the **world response to** the Asian tsunami disaster with an outpouring generosity.
(a) world responded to (b) world's response to (c) world had a response
(d) world responding for (e) No correction required
22. The most important quality a chief executive candidate **should have** a noble character.
(a) must have a (b) should have to be (c) should be (d) should have is a (e) No correction required
23. What is needed now is not mere declarations or promises, but actions. Actions to fulfill the **promises already made**.
(a) promises were already made (b) already made promises
(c) promises that we make (d) promises which already made (e) No correction required
24. What we **have done is** from humanity point of view.
(a) have been doing was (b) had done being (c) have done were
(d) have been were (e) No correction required
25. Despite considerable achievements in other areas, humans still cannot control weather and **probably never be able** to do so.
(a) probably not be able (b) perhaps be never have ability
(c) probably will never be able (d) probably never be enabled (e) No correction required
26. The newly-wed couple was shocked when it was observed that many people who **had been invited** missing.
(a) were invited (b) had been invited were (c) had invited were
(d) had been invited had been (e) No correction required
27. Though people **should be right** to protest, it should not be by upsetting the livelihood of others.
(a) should be righteous in protesting (b) should have right to protest
(c) would be right in protest (d) should have been right to protest (e) No correction required

28. They have made a futile attempt of suppressing the truth **and suggest falsehood**.
(a) for suggestion of falsehood (b) after suggesting falsity (c) and suggesting falsehood
(d) in suggestion of falsehood (e) no correction required
29. Because his work as a painter **requires that he use** products containing strong chemicals, he has developed skin allergy.
(a) required to use (b) requires that he should use (c) required that he uses
(d) requires that he uses (e) No correction required
30. From time to time, there **have been reports** of how children had tried to imitate their favourite hero and landed in trouble.
(a) has been report (b) were reports (c) often reported (d) had been reported
(e) No correction required
31. We are happy to note that **the use of emission controls** was created to reduce air pollution.
(a) emission controls were (b) the uses of emission controls were (c) emission controls had
(d) emission controls had to be (e) No correction required
32. Although he was seen with a drug-peddler, **he is not necessarily himself a drug-peddler**.
(a) it is not necessary that he be himself a drug-peddler (b) he is not necessary to be a drug-peddler himself
(c) he was not necessary to be himself a drug-peddler (d) he is not necessarily a drug-peddler himself
(e) No correction required
33. Optimism coupled with **faith in and hopes of** future is the key to progress.
(a) faithfulness in and hopes of faith in and helping of (b) faith in and helping of
(c) faith in and hopes for (d) faith and hope of (e) No correction required
34. We have already identified areas where landslides are possible and **start evacuation** of residents to safer locations.
(a) starting evacuation (b) started evacuation (c) have started evacuate
(d) start evacuating (e) No correction required
35. The law that now stands abolished was a **flawed and discriminatory peace of** legislation.
(a) flaw and discrimination of peace of (b) flawed and discriminating peace for
(c) flawing and discriminating peace of (d) flawed and discriminatory piece of
(e) No correction required

Directions *Given below is the first sentence of a paragraph followed by six other disarranged sentences which are denoted by (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). Rearrange these six sentences to make a meaningful paragraph, keeping the first sentence as the start of the pararaph and then answer the questions that follow.*

Starter: Twenty-five centuries ago when the Greek traveler Herodotus visited the already ancient monument of Egypt, he found that the tourists had gotten there first.

1. The Egyptians built for eternity.
2. The 'why' is easy: religious beliefs that sought perpetuation in masses of stones so ponderous they must be measures in tons and acres and that demanded that these material manifestations of faith be not only huge but permanent.
3. Tourists are still coming to Egypt and are probably still inscribing their names on the old stones.
4. In the words of Ramses II, who dedicated the magnificent temple of Mediner Habut in the 13th century BC, this was to be 'a place of the Lord of the Gods, forever.'
5. Their names were scratched on the crumbling ruins in hundreds of ancient languages.
6. They are probably sharing another experience too—standing in silent and involuntary admiration before the great structures and silently posing those inevitable questions: Why? How?

36. Which of the following should be the fifth sentence after the start?
(a) 1 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
37. Which of the following should the first sentence after the start?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 6 (d) 4 (e) 5
38. Which of the following should be the sixth (last) sentence after the start?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
39. Which of the following should be the fourth sentence after the start?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 6
40. Which of the following should be the second sentence after the start?
(a) 6 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

Directions *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words without changing the meaning of the passage.*

Capital investment is essential for … (41)… of productive capacity and adding new capacity for current and future industrial growth. The …(42)… of this article is to make an assessment of capital investment in the private corporate sector, which would provide important insights into the business expectations about performance of economy in …(43)…, and the infrastructure and manufacturing sectors in

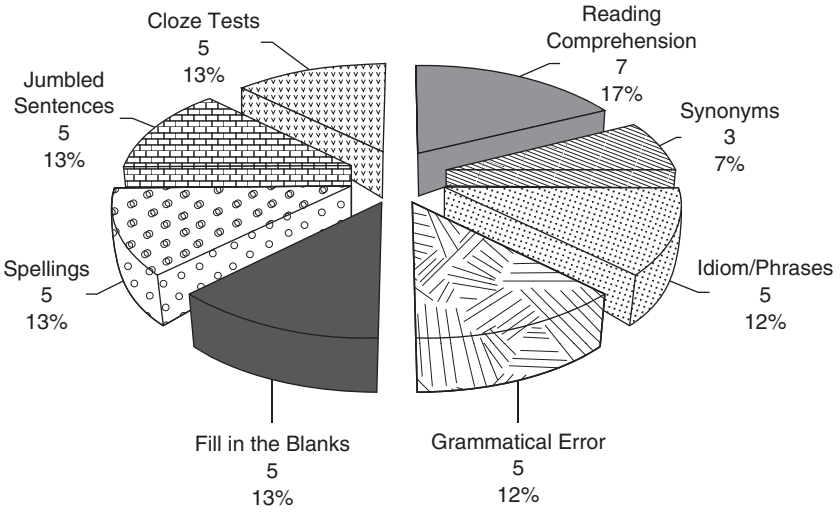
…(44)… The method of …(45)… growth in corporate investment should, ideally, be based on the available means of financing and investment project. The bulk of the major projects in the private corporate sector is …(46)… by the leading all India term-lending institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI), the Industrial Investment Bank of India (IIBI), ICICI Ltd. (now ICICI Bank) and the Infrastructure Development Finance Company (IDFC). The financial sector reforms in the 1990s have, in effect …(47)… the sources of financing corporate projects; in particular, commercial banks have, in recent years, stated …(48)… financial assistance to corporate projects. Since a majority of the private corporate entities, undertaking large projects, …(49)… the term-lending institutions and banks for financing the projects cost, the phasing details of capital expenditure available in the relevant project reports would provide a base for estimating …(50)… growth in capital expenditure.

41.	(a) installation	(b) maintenance	(c) aggravation	(d) generation	(e) modernization
42.	(a) problem	(b) objective	(c) summary	(d) essence	(e) moral
43.	(a) abstract	(b) globe	(c) development	(d) general	(e) details
44.	(a) particular	(b) question	(c) view	(d) future	(e) industrialization
45.	(a) reinventing	(b) augmenting	(c) estimating	(d) amplifying	(e) checking
46.	(a) financed	(b) encapacitated	(c) analyzed	(d) entrusted	(e) governed
47.	(a) reduced	(b) enlarged	(c) deactivated	(d) eurbed	(e) magnified
48.	(a) arresting	(b) monitoring	(c) regulating	(d) providing	(e) withdrawing
49.	(a) mitigate	(b) visit	(c) explore	(d) finance	(e) approach
50.	(a) fastidious	(b) sluggish	(c) likely	(d) complete	(e) relevant

Answers

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

SBI-BANK CLERICAL



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	7
Synonyms	3
Idiom/Phrases	5
Grammatical Error	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Spellings	5
Jumbled Sentences	5
Cloze Tests	5
TOTAL	**40**

Test II – General English

Directions (1–7): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the question given below it. Certain words are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.*

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 creatures 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 flying down in one mighty swoop and as expected it was the King's foot that touched the water first. He was ensnared and could not escape. Seeing this, the other geese flew into a panic. But none had the courage to try to free their king and so flew back to Mount Cittacuta for safety. All except one. He was the chief captain, Sumukha. King Dhatrattha entreated him to fly to safety too, as he would surely be captured if he stayed by his side. But Sumukha replied that he would never **desert** his master in the face of danger and would either try to save him or die by his die.

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 them turned to Sumukha and asked why he had not fled with the other birds even thought 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 realized 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.

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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 sympathized with a golden goose
   (e) The hunter did not want the chief captain to lose a friend
4. 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
5. 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

6. 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
7. Which of the following statements would best describe the qualities of Sumukha?
   (i) Betrayer of the flock (ii) The Selfless Goose (iii) Loyal towards the king
   (iv) The native and ignorant goose
   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Only (iii) and (iv)
   (d) Only (i) and (iv) (e) Only (ii) and (iii)

Directions (8–10): *Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage*

8. **Exquisite**
   (a) Expensive (b) Delicate (c) Elaborate (d) Wonderful (e) Efficient
9. **Snare**
   (a) Trap (b) Alarm (c) Plan (d) Arrangement (e) Efficient
10. **Desert**
    (a) Displease (b) Encourage (c) Instigate (d) Escort (e) Abandon

Directions (11–15) : *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.*

11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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

Directions (16–20): *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, the answer is (e) i.e. 'No Error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).*

16. A public safety advertisement (a)/ campaign in Russia (b)/ hope to draw attention (c)/ of pedestrians crossing the road (d)/. No error (e)
17. Nuclear waste will still being (a)/ radioactive even after twenty thousand years, (b)/ so it must be disposed (c)/ of very carefully (d)/. No error (e)
18. My friend lived at the top (a)/ of an old house (b)/ which attic had been (c)/ converted into a flat (d)/. No error (e)
19. The Renaissance was (a)/ a time to 're-awakening' (b)/ in both the arts (c)/ and the sciences (d)/. No error (e)
20. A cash prize was (a)/ award to the most (b)/ successful salesman of the year (c)/ by the President of the company (d)/. No error (e)

Directions (21–25): *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.*

21. The state-of-the-art school is _____ with a medical clinic and fitness centre.
    (a) establish (b) illustrative (c) having
    (d) equipped (e) compromising
22. 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
23. The charity _____ most of its money through private donations
    (a) receives (b) borrows (c) uses
    (d) proposes (e) invests
24. The Bhagaved Gita is a part of the Mahabharata, but it stands _____ and is _____ in itself.
    (a) dependent, justified (b) together, justified
    (c) separate, dignified (d) apart, complete
    (e) united, connected
25. The artist's work of art is worthy _____ praise
    (a) for (b) of (c) to (d) about (e) to be

Directions (26–30): *In each question below, four words printed in bold type are given. These are numbered* (a), (b), (c) *and* (d). *One of these words printed in bold may either be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the word that is inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of that word is your answer. If all the words printed in bold are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark* (e) *i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.*

26. Employees must **familiarise**(a)/themselves with the **health**(b)/and safety(c)/**manual**(d)/of the organization. All Correct(e)
27. The **political(**a)/**environment(**b)/is not **conducive(**c)/to **economic** reforms(d)/. All Correct(e)
28. The **ship(**a)/was at sea for many days and **finally(**b)/**anchored(**c)/near the **costline**(d)/. All Correct(e)
29. Some of our regular **listeners**(a)/have **complained**(b)/about the new **programme**(c)/**schedule**(d)/. All Correct(e)
30. The **report**(a)/found that the **safety**(b)/**equipment** had been very poorly(c)/**maintained**(d)/. All Correct(e)

Directions (31–35): *Rearrange the following six sentences/group of sentences* (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) *and* (6) *in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

(1) The merchant greedily counted his gold and said, 'The purse I dropped had 200 pieces of gold in it. You've already stolen more than the reward ! Go away or I will tell the police.'
(2) The judge, looking towards the merchant said, 'You stated that the purse you lost contained 200 pieces of gold. Well, that's a considerable cost. But, the purse this beggar found had only 100 pieces of gold.'
(3) Being an honest man, the beggar came forward and handed the purse to the merchant saying. 'Here is your purse. May I have my reward now?'
(4) 'This purse therefore cannot be the one you lost.' And, with that, the judge gave the purse and all the gold to the beggar.
(5) A beggar found a leather purse that someone had dropped in the marketplace. On opening it, he discovered that it contained 100 pieces of gold. Then he heard a merchant shout, 'A reward !to the one who finds my leather purse.'
(6) 'I am an honest man,' said the beggar defiantly. 'Let us take this matter to the court. The judge patiently listened to both sides of the story.

31. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 3 (e) 6
32. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 2 (e) 3
33. Which of the following should be the **SIXTH** (LAST) sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 5 (e) 3
34. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 2 (d) 5 (e) 3
35. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after the rearrangement?
    (a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 2 (d) 5 (e) 3

Directions (36–40): *In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against 4each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

The Bhagavad Gita is a poem of 700 verses which is a part of the Mahabharata. It is the only philosophical song existing in all languages. Its popularity and influence have never waned. It ...(36)... light and guidance to the troubled mind in times of crises. It is in the ...(37)... of a dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna on the battlefield. Arjuna's mind is troubled at the thought of the killings of his friends and relatives. He cannot conceive of any gain. Arjuna is the ...(38)... of the tortured spirit of man torn by conflicting obligations and moralities.

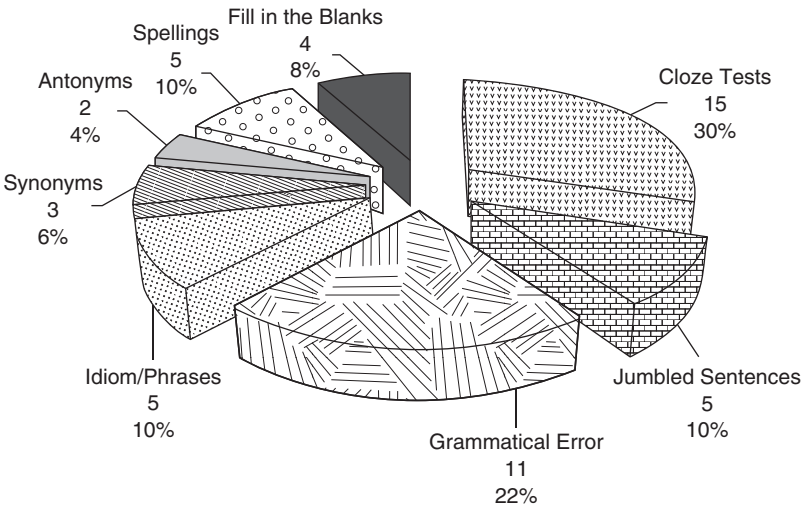
The dialogue proceeds and takes us to the higher level of individual duty and social behaviour, application of ethics to practical life and social outlook that should govern all. An attempt is ...(39)... to reconcile the three paths of human advancement-the path of knowledge, the path of action and the path of faith. But more ...(40)... is laid on faith. There is a call of action to meet the obligations of life, keeping in view the spiritual background and the large purpose of the universe.

36.	(a) shines	(b) enforces	(c) secures	(d) seeks	(e) teach
37.	(a) constitution	(b) part	(c) formation	(d) form	(e) programme
38.	(a) dream	(b) source	(c) figures	(d) symbol	(e) conceived
39.	(a) made	(b) established	(c) coined	(d) given	(e) generated
40.	(a) significant	(b) declaration	(c) emphasis	(d) blessings	(e) important

Answers

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

CORPORATION BANK PO EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Cloze Tests	15
Jumbled Sentences	5
Grammatical Error	11
Idiom/Phrases	5
Synonyms	3
Antonyms	2
Spellings	5
Fill in the Blanks	4
TOTAL	**50**

English Language

Directions (1–15): *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

Prima facie, there is much cause …(1)… Cheer. Provisional data gleaned from the latest Census …(2)… that India's literacy levels have soared: India's effective literacy rate jumped by 9.2 per cent to …(3)… 74.04 per cent.

Significantly, literacy rates improved sharply among females compared …(4)… males. Thus, while effective literacy rates for males rose from 75.26 per cent to 82.14 per cent—a rise of 6.9 per cent—literacy rates for females climbed from 53.67 per cent to 64.48 per cent an 11.8 per cent increase.

That is …(5)… news indeed. But this data masks a few worrying concerns. First, the data related to effective literacy, and …(6)… literacy. Measuring effective literacy in India means …(7)… anyone who can read and write his or her own name. …(8)… if Ram knows how to read and write the three letters of his name, and Sita knows how to …(9)… and write the four letters of her name, they got included in the …(10)… of effective literates. This is not the way developed countries …(11)… literacy.

Second literacy becomes relevant if it …(12)… to employability. Both the confederation of Indian industry and the Boston Consulting Group estimate that India would face a 'talent gap' of more than 5 million by 2012, as …(13)… educational institutions do not impart employable skills. Just 20 per cent of the engineering graduates are employable. A McKinsey report finds only 25 per cent engineers, 15 per cent finance graduates and less than 10 per cent of the other graduates to be employable.

It is even …(14), ... alarming when one taken into account that graduates comprise only 3.5 per cent of India's population—this includes graduates in all stream such as Arts, Commerce, Science Engineering and Medicine. If 90 per cent of the graduates are unemployable it means that barely 0.5 per cent of India's population …(15)… employable graduates.

1.	(a) of	(b) at	(c) upon	(d) for	(e) off
2.	(a) show	(b) speak	(c) site	(d) seek	(e) strive
3.	(a) cross	(b) decline	(c) reach	(d) increase	(e) double
4.	(a) to	(b) against	(c) for	(d) of	(e) at
5.	(a) worrying	(b) expected	(c) new	(d) old	(e) heartening
6.	(a) also	(b) nor	(c) not	(d) ineffective	(e) masked
7.	(a) excluding	(b) rejecting	(c) encouraging	(d) including	(e) subjecting
8.	(a) since	(b) thus	(c) there	(d) provided	(e) even
9.	(a) speak	(b) say	(c) tell	(d) read	(e) point
10.	(a) Process	(b) dynamic	(c) style	(d) development	(e) category
11.	(a) reduce	(b) increase	(c) enhance	(d) entertain	(e) define
12.	(a) succumbs	(b) leads	(c) reduces	(d) manages	(e) makes
13.	(a) future	(b) existing	(c) overseas	(d) bad	(e) best
14.	(a) less	(b) above	(c) more	(d) significant	(e) major
15.	(a) comprises	(b) provides	(c) educates	(d) postulates	(e) predicts

Directions (16–20): *Rearrange the following five sentences* (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) *in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph then answer the questions given below them.*

(1) This calls for a deeper understanding of the perceived as well as real risk of nuclear power for the countries where production and consumption levels of electricity are high.

(2) However, in per capita terms, it ranks around 150.

(3) The accident at japans' Fukushima nuclear power point as a result of a tsunami seems to have made a heavier impact on the public mind all over the world than the tsunami itself.

(4) China is at the 80th rank, Russia 26th, Japan 19th and the US 11th and in these as well as India nuclear is the only energy source which can meet the challenge.

(5) Among these countries, India is the fifth largest producer of electricity in the world after China, the US Japan and Russia.

16. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5

17. Which of the following would be the (FIFTH) LAST sentence.
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 1 (e) 2

18. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5 (e) 1

19. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence?
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 1 (d) 2 (e) 3

20. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence?
(a) 5 (b) 1 (c) 2 (d) 3 (e) 4

Directions (21–30): *Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error in it or a wrong word has been used. The error, if any will be in one part of the sentence or* (d)*. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error. The answer is* (e) *i.e. 'No error'. (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any)*

21. (a) the letter of offer (b) is being dispatched to
(c) the shareholders of the company (d) whom were allotted shares
(e) No error.
22. (a) The government policy does not (b) necessary have
(c) to be (d) dictated by global policy changes.
(e) No error
23. (a) Nothing is perfect (b) and we might realize
(c) that even when (d) we went wrong, the consequences was not as bad
(e) No error
24. (a) when the astronomers first begin (b) studying the motion of galaxies.
(c) they had no idea they had (d) embarked upon a great discovery.
(e) No error
25. (a) The child (b) was to
(c) small to (d) reach the switch.
(e) No error
26. (a) the rate of metabolism of (b) a body is comparatively lowest when
(c) it is at rest and is (d) thus optimum for examination
(e) No error
27. (a) The opposition leader tried (b) to bolster his position
(c) with the voters by pressing (d) corruption charges against rivals
(e) No error
28. (a) The recently imposed dress code (b) in the university has enraged
(c) the students who will be going (d) on strike since tomorrow.
(e) No error
29. (a) Ever since he took over (b) as the chief minister of the state
(c) rate for unemployment (d) has drastically increased.
(e) No error
30. (a) Although the brilliant writer (b) an lying
(c) pessimism prevails in (d) all her novels
(e) No error
31. (a) Changed social setting (b) demands the schools to teach
(c) moral and social values (d) among with the academic skills.
(e) No error

Directions (32–36): *Which of the phrases* (a), (b), (c), *and* (d) *given below each statement should replace the phrase printed 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* (e) *as the answer.*

32. The grim job market has taken its toll on students, many of those had hoped for a much better futures.
(a) much of whom (b) many of whom (c) several of these
(d) many of which (e) No correction required.
33. The relationship we have with our clients are the cornerstone of our futures.
(a) our client are (b) each clients is (c) our clients is
(d) all clients are (e) No correction required.
34. Many developed countries have been attempting to buy agricultural land in other countries to meet their won demand.
(a) has been attempting (b) have being attempting (c) are being attempting
(d) have been attempted (e) No correction required
35. A nuclear testing fills the air with radioactive dust and left the area uninhabitable.
(a) and leaves the (b) also leaves the (c) and leaving the
(d) and making the (e) No correction required
36. Modern ideas of governance started back to the time when people began to question kings.
(a) started when (b) set back to (c) start back to
(d) date back to (e) No correction required

Directions (37–39): *Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.*

37. Hearty:
(a) warm (b) enthusiastic (c) strong (d) substantial (e) energetic
38. Reaped:
(a) grown (b) harvested (c) sown (d) receipt (e) secured
39. Dived:
(a) jump (b) fell (c) descend (d) submerged (e) leap

Directions (40–41): *Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.*

40. Finished:
(a) completed (b) interrupted (c) began (d) rough (e) dark
41. Admiring:
(a) rejecting (b) disapproving (c) harmful (d) frightening (e) threatening

Directions (42–46): *In each sentence below four words have been printed in bold which are numbered* (a), (b), (c) *and* (d). *One of these words may be wrongly spelt or inappropriate in the context of the sentence. Find out the wrongly spelt or inappropriate word. The number of that word is the answer. If all the words are correctly spelt and are appropriate the answer is* (e) *i.e. 'All correct'*

42. Every single **decision** will be **review** at the **regular** monthly **meeting**. All correct
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
43. We **often** ask our customers to give us their **opinions** and **suggestions** for **improvement**. All correct
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
44. I tried to **convince** him that the **situation** was not **as worse as** it **appeared**. All correct
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
45. **Underneath** the new **law** the managing director will no **longer** be **appointed** by the government. All correct
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)
46. After the meeting I **discussed** the **issue** with my **colleagues** who **were** very helpful. All correct
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

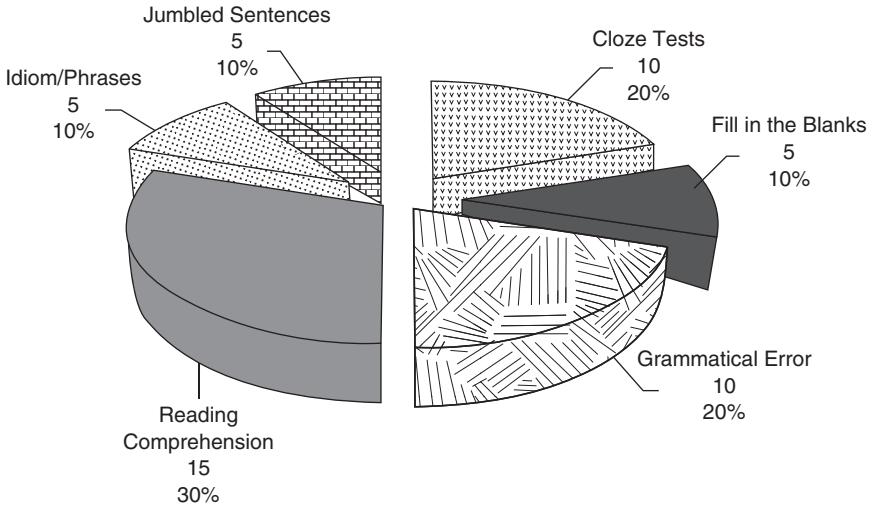
Directions (47–50): *Each question below has two blanks each blanks indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

47. Centre should _____ ministries whose functions _____ with the state ministries to save money, deliver efficiency and avoid duplication of work.
(a) finish, differ (b) establish, contradict
(c) constitute, matches. (d) abolish overlap
(e) block vary
48. Many people _____ genetically modified food but the reality is that all the food that we eat has been genetically modified naturally by thousands of years of _____
(a) praise, manipulation (b) grow, mismanagement
(c) criticize farming (d) avoid, experience
(e) condemn, abuse
49. Given that only seven per cent of the country's labor force is in the organized sectors training options _____ for the unorganized sectors should also be _____
(a) available enhanced (b) absent improved
(c) lacking sustained (d) existing restricted
(e) offered limited
50. Government initiatives and participation of many industrialists in _____ loans to he villages have led to the _____ of the farmers.
(a) providing plight (b) disbursing betterment
(c) denying, revitalization (d) subsidizing suffering
(e) taking advancement

Answers

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

IDBI BANK OFFICER EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Cloze Tests	10
Fill in the Blanks	5
Gramatrical Error	10
Reading Comprehension	15
Idiom/Phrases	5
Jumbled Sentences	5
TOTAL	**50**

English Language

Directions (1–10): *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words/phrases are suggested, one of which fits are blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word/phrase in each case.*

A mobile phone is no (1) a simple device to make calls, it has (2) the hub for all your activities, from emailing and browsing to paying bills and transferring money. Banks may have been the first to (3) their feet into this technological pool, but telecom companies have (4) to catch up. The RBI's step to remove the 50,000 cap that it had (5) earlier on daily mobile transactions has also provided the much needed (6) to mobile banking.

Mobile (7) you to conduct financial transactions on your phone just as you would at a bank branch or through Net Banking. Banks are now evolving this facility as they launch innovative products. For (8) a Bank's cash to mobile service (9) customers to transfer money to anybody, including those who do not have a bank account. A bank customer can download the bank's application on his phone and then put in the phone number of the person to whom he wants to send the money, along with the transaction amount. The bank will send a message to the remitter ferent PINs to each. The remitter will have to message his PIN to the beneficiary who can then use both PINs and his mobile number to withdraw cash from the respective Bank ATM. The service is (10) but operator charges will apply. Also the sender will need a Java Enabled handset.

1.	(a) Longer	(b) Much	(c) Anymore	(d) Doubt	(e) Sooner
2.	(a) Become	(b) Been	(c) Changed	(d) Made	(e) Transformed
3.	(a) Dip	(b) Stand	(c) Wash	(d) Touch	(e) Pick
4.	(a) Try	(b) Not	(c) Begun	(d) Made	(e) Soon
5.	(a) Sanctioned	(b) Festered	(c) Imposed	(d) Cooked	(e) Built

6.	(a) Breaking	(b) Fact	(c) Pushed	(d) Drop	(e) Boost
7.	(a) Forces	(b) Places	(c) Remits	(d) Allows	(e) Makes
8.	(a) Examples	(b) Instance	(c) Together	(d) Now	(e) Today
9.	(a) Permit	(b) Suggests	(c) Facilitated	(d) Attempts	(e) Enables.
10.	(a) Expensive	(b) There	(c) Costly	(d) Free	(e) Inaccessible

Directions (11–15): *Each question below has two blanks each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

11. 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
12. 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
13. The Policy _____ 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
14. 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
15. 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

Directions (16–25): *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).*

16. Although a doctor said that the test results (a)/ of five persons confirmed the disease hospital authorities (b)/ did not give an official statement said (c)/ they were still awaiting results of the rest of the patients. (d)/ No error (e).
17. Lightweight and (a)/ easy to handle, (b) automatic scooters have been (c)/ a godsend for women commuters. (d)/ No error.
18. The gang members has (a)/ confessed that they had been (b)/ obtaining bank account details (c)/ of their victims from a source based in Nigeria. (d)/ No error.
19. Weather officials said that (a)/ there is likely to be (b)/ wide spread rainfall all over the region (c)/ over the next few weeks. (d)/ No error (e)
20. Police said that (a)/ the seized counterfeit currency notes looked (b)/ so genuine that (c)/ anyone could have been misled. (d)/ No error
21. The committee has (a)/ asked for more information and (b)/ will again consider (c)/ the entries on the next meeting (d)/ No error
22. Looking for (a)/ imagine striking (b)/ this city has (c)/ Never been an easy job. (d)/ No error (e)
23. One could not (a)/ imagine striking (b)/ this kind of a bargain (c)/ last year or the year early. (d)/ No error.
24. The monsoon showers and (a)/ the fell in temperature (b)/ have brought a smile (c)/ on many faces. (d)/ No error
25. Schoolchildren in the city (a)/ were in for a surprise as they were (b)/ treated to a feast of some children's films (c) being screen in local theatres. (d) No error (e)

Directions (26–40): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/group of words has been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

Unemployment is the problem of every modern nation 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 hours/industrialists) by offering tax rebates and many other facilities so that they locate their upcoming plants on their soil, and thereby crate industrial employment. But there is a limit to what industry can bring. Also, industrial plants often crate toxic waste which results in air and water pollution and environmental problems which can outweigh whatever implement benefit industrial employment bring as substantial relief to the dwindling economy of the host country as they seem to promise as the profits of such foreign investments are carried back to the parent company and foreign shareholders aboard.

Self employment has none of these drawbacks. The problem is that self-employment is not as obviously glamorous is not as a shiny new factory. But profits from self employment remain in the country where they are produced. It is too small to create environmental hazards. Ti also put the poor person in charge of his or her won working hours and conditions. The hours are flexible and can adapt to fit any family situation. It allows people to choose between running a business full time, or 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. The 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 grown. All it takes to get the poor people out of poverty is for us to create an enabling environment of them. Once the poor can unleash their energy and creativity, poverty will disappear very quickly.

Directions (26–28): *Choose the word/group of words which is* **MOST OPPOSITE** *in* **MEANING** *to the word/group of words printed in* **bold** *us used in the passage.*

26. **RIGID**
    (a) Unstructured (b) Flexible
    (c) Soft (d) Gentle (e) Calm
27. **STEP-BY-STEP**
    (a) All at once (b) In quick succession
    (c) In slow motion (d) In a nutshell (e) Once and for all
28. **OFFERING**
    (a) Stealing (b) Permitting
    (c) Refusing (d) Pretesting (e) Questioning

Directions (29–31): Choose the word/group of words is **MOST SIMILAR** in **MEANING** to the word printed in **bold** as used in the passage.

29. **REMAIN**
    (a) Left-over (b) Stay (c) Stagnate
    (d) Continue (e) Linger
30. **HIRED**
    (a) Allowed (b) Rented (c) Authorized
    (d) Employed (e) Delegated
31. **LIMIT**
    (a) Maximum (b) Finish (c) Cap
    (d) Decrease (e) Barrier
32. Which of the following is a reason foreign investments do not strengthen the economies of host nations?
    (a) The parent company all the profit as tax to its nation.
    (b) The profit of such enterprise does not remain in the host notion; rather it goes back to the share holders and owners of the parent company.
    (c) The employees of the parent company demand extra pay from profits that the companies earn from factories in another nation.
    (d) The profit earned by such enterprises for anything beyond the salaries of employees.
    (e) None of these
33. What is the tone of the passage?
    (a) Offensive (b) Satirical (c) Analytical
    (d) Humorous (e) Speculative
34. 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 financers 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)

35. 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)

36. What does the another indicate by the example of a bonsai tree?
(1) When provided the right kind of financial help, poor people can flourish.
(2) The 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)

37. 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)

38. 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.

39. 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.

40. 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.

Directions (41–45): *Which of the phrases* (a), (b), (c) *and* (d) *given below each sentence should replace the phrase printed in* **bold** *in the sentence to make it grammatically correct? If the sentence is correct as required', mark* (e) *as the answer.*

41. Cultivating good **hobbies are an excellent way of** reducing the stress of daily living.
(a) Is an excellence way of (b) is an excellent way of
(c) be an excellent way of (d) are excellent way for
(e) No correction required

42. The business group **needs to reform** not only its business and marketing strategies, but also its organizational structure.
(a) needed to reforming (b) needs to reform
(c) needs for reform (d) needed for reform
(e) No correction required

43. I challenged him to produce the authority letter which I knew **had not been issued to** him.
(a) was not been issued to (b) had not being issued for
(c) had not been issued for (d) have not been issued to
(e) No correction required.

44. The old woman lied about her husband **behind his back**.
(a) in his absence (b) in his presence (c) in anyone's absence
(d) in everyone presence (e) None of these

45. He was called upon to **iron out** difference and bring about reconciliation between conflicting points of view.
(a) settle (b) create (c) manipulate
(d) vote out (e) None of these

Directions (46–50): *Rearrange the following six sentence* (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) *and* (6) *in a proper sequence so as to form a meaningful paragraph, and then answer the questions given below.*

(1) Owing to these difficulties, the prospects of the banking sector became very uncertain and caused recession.
(2) A progressively growing balance sheet, higher pace of credit expansion, and focus on financial inclusion have contributed to making Indian banking vibrant and strong.
(3) However, amidst all this chaos India's banking sector has been amongst the few to maintain resilience.
(4) Indian banks have already begun to revise their growth approach to take advantage of these new opportunities.
(5) In the recent times the world economy has witnessed many serious difficulties, the prominent of these being collapse of banking and financial institutions.
(6) 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.

46. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after the rearrangement.?
(a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 6 (e) 2

47. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 4 (d) 3 (e) 1

48. Which of the following should be the **THIRD** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 3 (b) 1 (c) 6 (d) 4 (e) 2

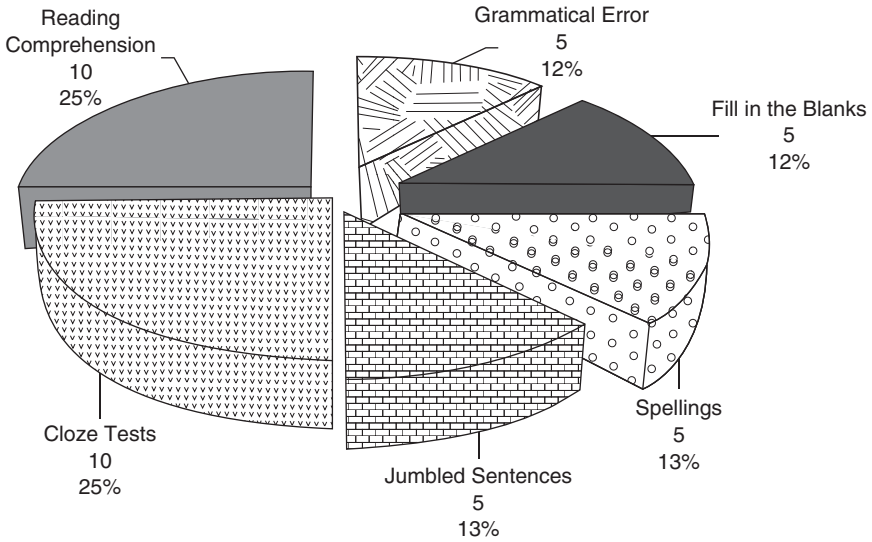
49. Which of the following should be the **LAST(SIXTH)** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) 5 (e) 6

50. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 4 (b) 6 (c) 3 (d) 5 (e) 1

Answers

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

SBI ASSOCIATES CLERK EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Grammatical Error	5
Fill in the Blanks	5
Spellings	5
Jumbled Sentences	5
Cloze Tests	10
Reading Comprehension	10
TOTAL	**40**

General English

Directions (1–5): *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)*

1. (a) Mangal Panday was well known (b) Because he was involved
   (c) In the initial stages (d) of the Indian rebellion
   (e) No error
2. (a) Most of the Indian Populations still lives (b) In its villages and thus the contribution of
   (c) Agriculture to Indian economy (d) Becomes very important
   (e) No Error
3. (a) Catherine's grandfather always (b) Lost his balance while walking
   (c) and would be found fallen (d) on the road
   (e) No Error
4. (a) Her Doctor was (b) Annoyed because she
   (c) Ignore her health (d) even after being hospitalized twice
   (e) No error
5. (a) Raghav was worry (b) about telling his parents
   (c) that he wanted move out (d) and live independently
   (e) No Error

Directions (6–10): *Each sentence below has two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank which best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

6. Rohit _____ a huge library and has a large collection of books in it.
   (a) wants (b) has (c) wanted (d) had (e) needs
7. 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
8. Elephants are the largest living land animals _____ earth today.
   (a) in (b) and (c) on (d) like (e) at
9. Jasephine was elated because the doctor confirmed the news _____ her pregnancy.
   (a) like (b) of (c) with (d) after (e) in
10. 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

Directions (11–15): *In each question below four words printed in* **bold** *type are given. These are numbered* (a), (b), (c) *and* (d)*. One of these wrote printed in* **bold** *might either be* **wrongly spelt or inappropriate** *in the context of the inappropriate or wrongly spelt, if any. The number of the word is your answer. If the words printed in* **bold** *are correctly spelt and appropriate in the context of the sentence then mark* (e) *i.e. 'All Correct' as your answer.*

11. (a) The **kidnappers** (b) asked for **ransom**
    (c) and **threatened** (d) to kill Mr. Gopalan's son if their Tsunami **demands**
    (e) were not met. All Correct
12. (a) Ramesh **spiled** (b) Juice all over Raj's **new**
    (c) Clothes and did not even **care** (d) to **apologize**
    (e) All correct
13. (a) Ravi **met** (b) with an **accident**
    (c) and **broke** (d) his new car
    (e) All correct
14. (a) Daisy **loved** (b) children and so she would **distribute**
    (c) sweets in an **orphanage** (d) on her **birthday**
    (e) All correct
15. (a) Roshni **wanted** (b) to **play**
    (c) with her pet dog and so she **started** (d) throwing **tantrums**.
    (e) All correct

Directions (16–20): *Rearrange the following eight sentences/group of sentences* (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) *and* (8) *in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.*

(1) During the examination the invigilator noticed the chits and despite Rajesh's plea for innocence asked him to leave the examination hall.
(2) At this point Ravish realized his mistake and felt guilty, so he immediately confessed his misdeed to the invigilator and left the examination hall;
(3) 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.
(4) Ravish and Rajesh were in college and had been friends since childhood. However, Ravish did not trust Rajesh.
(5) Another Student—Satish—who had seen Ravish hiding something in Rajesh's desk stood up and informed the invigilator of what he had seen.
(6) 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.
(7) Rajesh did not believe Satish instead was furious that Satish had falsely blamed his friend his friend and agreed that he would leave his examination only if Ravish was kept out of the matter.
(8) After the examination was over Ravish apologized to Rajesh and promised that he would be a good friend from then onwards.

16. Which of the following should be the **FIFTH** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 5 (d) 4 (e) 3
17. Which of the following should be the **FOURTH** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6 (e) 7
18. Which of the following should be the **EIGHTH (LAST)** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 5
19. Which of the following should be the **FIRST** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4 (e) 6
20. Which of the following should be the **SECOND** sentence after the rearrangement?
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 7 (d) 6 (e) 5

Directions (21–30): *In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbered are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.*

Once upon a time, Amarasakti ruled the city-state of Mahilaropyam in the south of India. He had three with less sons who became a matter of endless (21) for him. (22) that his sons had no interest in learning the king summoned his ministers and said, 'You know I am not happy with my sons. According to men of learning an unborn son is better than a son who is a (23). A son who is stupid will bring dishonor to his father. How can I make my sons fit to be my (24)? I turn to you for advice.'

One of the ministers (25) the name of Vishnu Sharman, a great scholar enjoying the (26) of hundreds of his disciples. 'He is the most (27) person to tutor your children. Entrust them to his care and very soon you will see the change.'

The king summoned Vishnu Sharman and pleaded with him 'Oh venerable scholar, take pity on me and please train my sons. Turn them into great scholars and I will be (28) to you all my life.' Vishnu Sharman Said 'Oh, king county six months from today. If I do not make your children great scholars, you can ask me to change my (29).

The king immediately called his sons and handed them over to the care of the learned man. Sharman took them to his monastery where he (30) teaching them. Keeping his word, he finished the task the king entrusted to him in six months, thus the king now has scholars for sons.

21. (a) ache (b) worry (c) joy (d) pity (e) hazard
22. (a) Fact (b) Belief (c) Since (d) Realizing (e) Being
23. (a) Stupid (b) Brilliant (c) fool (d) Uneducated (e) scholar
24. (a) self (b) place (c) successors (d) level (e) siblings
25. (a) suggested (b) requested (c) called (d) pointed (e) said
26. (a) teachings (b) attendance (c) glamour (d) rights (e) respect
27. (a) competent (b) right (c) easy (d) actual (e) skill
28. (a) happy (b) oblige (c) beside (d) indebted (e) disciple
29. (a) importance (b) name (c) clothes (d) location (e) life
30. (a) embark (b) mustered (c) begun (d) decided (e) started

Directions (31–40): *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.*

A long time ago, on big tree in the lap of the mountain, lived a bird named Sindhuka. It was a **rather** special bird because its droppings turned into gold as soon as they hit the ground.

One day, a hunter came to the tree in search of prey and he saw Sindhuka's droppings hits the ground and turn into gold. The hunter was struck with wonder. He thought, 'I have been hunting birds and small animals since I was a boy, but in all my 80 years, I have never seen such a miraculous creature. He decided that he had to catch the bird somehow. He climbed the tree and **skillfully** set a trap for the bird. The bird, quite unaware of the danger it was in stayed on the tree and sang merrily. But it was soon caught in the hunter's trap. The hunter immediately seized it and shoved it into a cage.

The hunter took the bird home joyfully. But as he had time to think over his good fortune later, he suddenly realized, 'If the king comes to know of this wonder, he will certainly take away the bird from me and he might even punish me for keeping such a rare treasure all to myself. So it would be safer and more honorable if I were to go to the king and present the unique bird to him.'

The next day, the hunter took the bird to the king and presented it to him in court with great **reverence.** The king was delighted to receive such an unusual and rare gift. He told his courtiers to keep the bird safe and feed it with the best bird food available.

The king's prime minster though, was **reluctant** to accept the bird. He said 'O Rajah, how can you believe the word of a foolish hunter and accept this bird? Has anyone in our kingdom ever seen a bird dropping gold? The hunter must he either crazy or telling lies. I think it is best that you **release** the bird form the cage.'

After a little thought the king felt that his prime minister's works were correct. So he ordered the bird to be released. But as soon as the door of the cage was thrown open the bird flew out perched itself on a nearby doorway and defecated. To everyone's surprise, the droppoing immediately turned into gold. The king mourned his loss.

31. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate is possibly the most appropriate title for the story?
    (a) The Skilled Hunter
    (b) The King's Prime Minster
    (c) The King's Defeat
    (d) The Bird With The Gold Dropping
    (e) The Trials And Tribulations of the Foolish Bird sindhuka
32. Which of the following emotions made the hunter gift the bird to the king?
    (a) Respect (b) Joy (c) Pride (d) Fear (e) Awe
33. Which of the following is TRUE according to the story?
    (a) Birds like Sindhuka were very common in the area near the mountain.
    (b) Sindhuka remained caged for the rest of its life.
    (c) Sindhuka remained caged for the rest of its life
    (d) The king when told to not accept the bird, did not listen to his prime minister
    (e) All are true
34. Why was the king's prime minister reluctant to accept the bird?
    (a) He believed that the bird would die if caged.
    (b) He knew about the hunter's habit of lying
    (c) He believed that the bird would bring bad luck to the king
    (d) His sources had informed him that the hunter was crazy
    (e) None of these
35. How did the hunter find Sindhuka?
    (a) He had read stories about the bird and had set traps at various locations in the city.
    (b) He followed the bird's droppings.
    (c) He was on the lookout for a prey when he chanced upon it.
    (d) People from the city had informed him about the bird's whereabouts.
    (e) He was attracted by the bird's calls.

Directions (36–38): *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.*

36. **RATHER**
    (a) regular (b) quite (c) instead (d) but (e) Known
37. **RELEASE**
    (a) free (b) vacate (c) vent (d) let expire (e) make public
38. **REVERENCE**
    (a) respect (b) detail (c) astonishment (d) hope (e) remembrance

Directions (79–80): *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.*

39. **RELUCTANT**
(a) true (b) clever (c) averse (d) hesitant (e) keen

40. **SKILFULLY**
(a) angrily (b) haphazardly (c) highly (d) cheaply (e) deftly

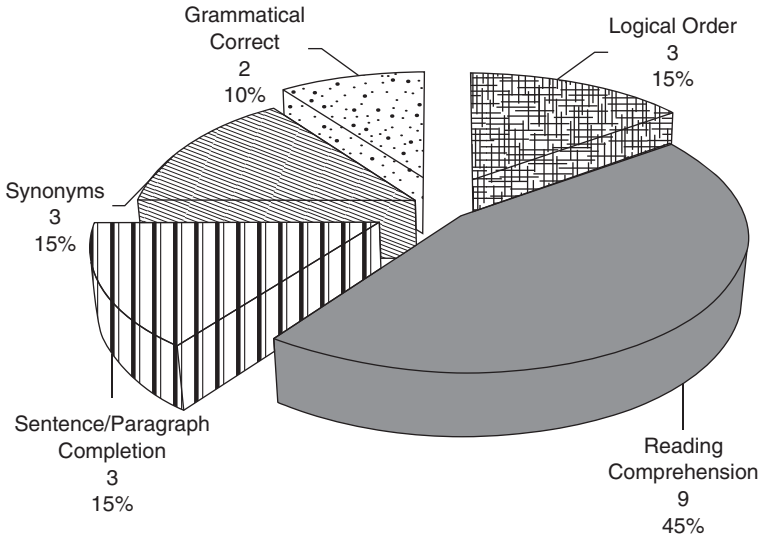
Answers

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

Chapter 31

MBA Tests

CAT (COMBINED ADMISSION TEST)



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Logical Order	3
Reading Comprehension	9
Sentence/Paragraph Completion	3
Synonyms	3
Grammatical Correct	2
TOTAL	**20**

Directions: *The sentences given in each question, when properly sequenced, form a coherent paragraph. Each sentence is labelled with a letter. Choose the most logical order of sentences from among the given choices to construct a coherent paragraph.*

1. (1) Similarly, turning to caste, even though being lower caste is undoubtedly a separate cause of disparity, its impact is all the greater when the lower-caste families also happen to be poor.
   (2) Belonging to a privileged class can help a woman to overcome many barriers that obstruct women from less thriving classes.
   (3) It is the interactive presence of these two kinds of deprivation—being low class and being female—that massively impoverishes women from the less privileged classes.
   (4) A congruence of class deprivation and gender discrimination can blight the lives of poorer women very severely.
   (5) Gender is certainly a contributor to societal inequality, but it does not act independently of class.
   (a) 51243 (b) 52431 (c) 41523 (d) 25341

2. (1) When identity is thus 'defined by contrast', divergence with the West becomes central.
   (2) Indian religious literature such as the *Bhagavada Gita* or the Tantric texts, which are identified as differing from secular writings seen as 'western', elicits much greater interest in the West than do other Indian writings, including India's long history of heterodoxy.
   (3) There is a similar neglect of Indian writing on non-religious subjects, from mathematics, epistemology and natural science to economics and linguistics.
   (4) Through selective emphasis that point up differences with the West, other civilizations can, in this way, be redefined in alien terms, which can be exotic and charming, or else bizarre and terrifying, or simply strange and engaging.
   (5) The exception is the *Kamasutra* in which western readers have managed to cultivate an interest.
   (a) 24135 (b) 45123 (c) 24531 (d) 23541
3. (1) This is now orthodoxy to which I subscribe—up to a point.
   (2) It emerged from the mathematics of chance and statistics.
   (3) Therefore the risk is measurable and manageable.
   (4) The fundamental concept: Prices are not predictable, but the mathematical laws of chance can describe their fluctuations.
   (5) This is how what business schools now call modern finance was born.
   (a) 14325 (b) 52431 (c) 12435 (d) 43251

Directions: *The passage given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the best answer to each question.*

A game of strategy, as currently conceived in game theory, is a situation in which two or more 'players' make choices among available alternatives (moves). The totality of choices determines the outcomes of the game, and it is assumed that the rank order of preferences for the outcomes is different for different players. Thus the 'interests' of the players are generally in conflict. Whether these interests are diametrically opposed or only partially opposed depends on the type of game.

Psychologically, most interesting situations arise when the interests of the players are partly coincident and partly opposed, because then one can postulate not only a conflict among the players but also inner conflicts within the players. Each is torn between a tendency to cooperate, so as to promote the common interests, and a tendency to compete, so as to enhance his own individual interests.

Internal conflicts are always psychologically interesting. What we vaguely call 'interesting' psychology is in very great measure the psychology of inner conflict. Inner conflict is also held to be an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres. The classical tragedy, as well as the serious novel, reveals the inner conflict of central figures. The superficial adventure story, on the other hand, depicts only external conflict; that is, the threats to the person with whom the reader (or viewer) identifies them in these stories exclusively from external obstacles and from the adversaries who create them. On the most primitive level this sort of external conflict is psychologically empty. In the fisticuffs between the protagonists of good and evil, no psychological problems are involved or, at any rate, none are depicted in juvenile representations of conflict.

The detective story, the 'adult' analogue of a juvenile adventure tale, has at times been described as a glorification of intellectualized conflict. However, a great deal of the interest in the plots of these stories is sustained by withholding the unravelling of a solution to a problem. The effort of solving the problem is in itself not a conflict if the adversary (the unknown criminal) remains passive, like Nature, whose secrets the scientists supposedly unravels by deduction. If the adversary actively puts obstacles in the detective's path towards the solution, there is genuine conflict. But the conflict is psychologically interesting only to the extent that it contains irrational components such as a tactical error on the criminal's part or the detective's insight into some psychological quirk of the criminal or something of this sort. Conflict conducted in a perfectly rational manner is psychologically no more interesting than a standard Western. For example, tic-tac-toe, played perfectly by both players, is completely devoid of psychological interest. Chess may be psychologically interesting but only to the extent that it is played not quite rationally. Played completely rationally, chess would not be different from tic-tac-toe.

In short, a pure conflict of interest (what is called a zero-sum game) although it offers a wealth of interesting conceptual problems, is not interesting psychologically, except to the extent that its conduct departs from rational norms.

4. According to the passage, internal conflicts are psychologically more interesting than external conflicts because
   (a) Internal conflicts, rather than external conflicts, from an important component of serious literature as distinguished from less serious genres.
   (b) Only juveniles or very few 'adults' actually experience external conflict, while internal conflict is more widey prevalent in society.
   (c) In situations of internal conflict, individuals experience a dilemma in resolving their own preferences for different outcomes.
   (d) There are no threats to the reader (or viewer) in case of external conflicts.
5. Which, according to the author, would qualify as interesting psychology?
   (a) A statistician's dilemma over choosing the best method to solve an optimization problem.
   (b) A chess player's predicament over adopting a defensive strategy against an aggressive opponent.
   (c) A mountaineer's choice of the best path to Mt Everest from the base camp.
   (d) A finance manager's quandary over the best way of raising money from the market.
6. According to the passage, which of the following options about the application of game theory to a conflict-of-interest situation is true?

(a) Assuming that the rank order of preferences for options is different for different players.
(b) Accepting that the interest of different players are often in conflict.
(c) Not assuming that the interests are in complete disagreement.
(d) All of the above

Directions: *In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, marked a to d. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.*

7. Near
   (a) I got there just after your left—a near miss!
   (b) She and her near friend left early
   (c) The war led to a near doubling of oil prices
   (d) They came near to tears seeing the plight of the victims
8. Hand
   (a) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today.
   (b) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
   (c) The situation is getting out of hand here!
   (d) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand.

Directions: *Each of the two passages given below is followed by a set of four questions. Choose the best answer to each question.*

Passage 1

While complex in the extreme, Derrida's work has proven to be a particularly influential approach to the analysis of the ways in which language structures our understanding of ourselves and the world we inhabit, an approach he termed deconstruction. In its simplest formulation, deconstruction can be taken to refer to a methodological strategy which seeks to uncover layers of hidden meaning in a text that have been denied or suppressed. The term 'text', in this respect, does not refer simply to a written form of communication. Rather, texts are something we all produce and reproduce constantly in our everyday social relations, be spoken, written or embedded in the construction of material artefacts. At the heart of Derrida's deconstructive approach is his critique of what he perceives to be the totalitarian impulse of the enlightenment pursuit to bring all that exists in the world under the domain of a representative language, a pursuit he refers to as logocentrism. Logocentrism is the search for a rational language that is able to know and represent the world and all its aspects perfectly and accurately. Its totalitarian dimension, for Derrida at least, lies primarily in its tendency to marginalize or dismiss all that does not neatly comply with its particular linguistic representations, a tendency that, throughout history, has all too frequently been manifested in the form of authoritarian institutions. Thus logocentrism has, in its search for the truth of absolute representation, subsumed difference and oppressed that which it designates as its alien 'other'. For Derrida, western civilization has been built upon such a systematic assault on alien cultures and ways of life, typically in the name of reason and progress.

In response to logocentrism, deconstruction posits the idea that the mechanism by which this process of marginalization and the ordering of truth occurs is through establishing systems of binary opposition. Oppositional linguistic dualisms, such as rational/irrational, culture/nature and good/bad are not, however, construed as equal partners as they are in, say, the semioligical structuralism of Saussure. Rather, they exist, for Derrida, in a series of hierarchical relationships with the first term normally occupying a superior position. Derrida defines the relationship between such oppositional terms using the neologism *difference*. This refers to the realization that in any statement, oppositional terms differ from each other (for instance, the difference between rationality and irrationality is constructed through oppositional usage), and at the same time, a hierarchical relationship is maintained by the deference of one term to the other (in the positing of rationality over irrationality, for instance). It is this latter point which is perhaps the key to understanding Derrida's approach to deconstruction.

For the fact that at any given time one term must defer to its oppositional 'other', means that the two terms are constantly in a state of interdependence. The presence of one is dependent upon the absence or 'absent-presence' of the 'other', such as in the case of good and evil, whereby to understand the nature of one, we must constantly relate it to the absent term in order to grasp its meaning. That is, to do good, we must understand that our act is not evil for without that comparison the term becomes meaningless. Put simply, deconstruction represents an attempt to demonstrate the absent-presence of this oppositional 'other', to show that what we say or write is in itself not expressive simply of what is present, but also of what is absent. Thus, deconstruction seeks to reveal the interdependence of apparently dichotomous terms and their meanings relative to their textual context; that is, within the linguistic power relations which structure dichotomous terms hierarchically. In Derrida's own words, a deconstructive reading 'must always aim at a certain relationship, unperceived by the writer, between what he commands and what he does not command of the patterns of a language that he uses . . . It attempts to make the not-seen accessible to sight.'

Meaning, then, is never fixed or stable, whatever the intention of the author of a text. For Derrida, language is a system of relations that are dynamic, in that all meanings we ascribe to the world are dependent not only on what we believe to be present but also on what is absent. Thus, any act of interpretation must refer not only to what the author of a text intends, but also to what is absent from his or her intention. This insight leads, once again, to Derrida's further rejection of the idea of the definitive authority of the intentional agent or subject. The subject is decentred; it is conceived as the outcome of relations of *difference*. As author of its own biography, the subject

thus becomes the ideological fiction of modernity and its logocentric philosophy, one that depends upon the formation of hierarchical dualisms, which repress and deny the presence of the absent 'other'. No meaning can, therefore, ever be definitive, but is merely an outcome of a particular interpretation.

9. According to the passage, Derrida believes that the system of binary opposition
   (a) represents a prioritization or hierarchy.
   (b) reconciles contradictions and dualities.
   (c) weakens the process of marginalization and ordering of truth.
   (d) deconstructs reality.
10. Derrida rejects the idea of 'definitive authority of the subject' because
   (a) interpretation of the text may not make the unseen visible.
   (b) the meaning of the text is based on binary opposites.
   (c) the implicit power relationship is often ignored.
   (d) any act of interpretation must refer to what the author intends.
11. According to the passage, Derrida believes that:
   (a) reality can be construed only through the use of rational analysis.
   (b) language limits our construction of reality.
   (c) a universal language will facilitate a common understanding of reality.
   (d) we need to uncover the hidden meaning in a system of relations expressed by language.
12. To Derrida, 'logocentrism' does not imply;
   (a) a totalitarian impulse.
   (b) a domain of representative language.
   (c) interdependence of the meanings of dichotomous terms.
   (d) a strategy that seeks to suppress hidden meanings in a text.

Directions: *Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which the last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.*

13. Federer's fifth grand slam win prompted a reporter to ask whether he was the best ever. Federer is certainly not lacking in confidence, but wasn't about to proclaim himself the best ever. 'The best player of this generation, yes', he said, 'But nowhere close to ever. Just look at the records that some guys have, I'm a minnow.'_____
   (a) His win against Agassi, a genius from the previous generation, contradicts that
   (b) Sampras, the king of an earlier generation, was as humble
   (c) He is more than a minnow to his contemporaries.
   (d) The difference between 'the best of this generation' and 'the best ever' is a matter of perception.
14. Thus the end of knowledge and the closing of the frontier that it symbolizes is not a looming crisis at all, but merely one of many embarrassing fits of hubris in civilization's long industry. In the end, it will pass away and be forgotten. Ours is not the first generation to struggle to understand the organizational laws of the frontier, deceive itself that it has succeeded, and go to its gravehaving failed. _____
   (a) One would be wise to be humble.
   (b) But we might be the first generation to actually reach the frontier.
   (c) But we might be the first generation to deal with the crisis.
   (d) However, this time the success is not illusory.
15. The audiences for crosswords and sudoku, understandably, overlap greatly, but there are differences, too. A crossword attracts a more literary person, while sudoku appeals to a keenly logical mind. Some crossword enthusiasts turn up their noses at sudoku because they feel it lacks depth. A good crossword requires vocabulary, knowledge, mental flexibility and sometimes even a sense of humour to complete. It touches numerous areas of life and provides an 'Aha!' or two along the way. _____
   (a) Sudoku, on the other hand, is just a logical exercise, each one similar to the last.
   (b) Sudoku, incidentally, is growing faster in popularity than crosswords, even among the literati.
   (c) Sudoku, on the other hand, can be attempted and enjoyed even by children.
   (d) Sudoku, however, is not exciting in any sense of the term.

Directions: *Each of the following questions has a paragraph with one italicized word that does not make sense. Choose the most appropriate replacement for that word from the options given below the paragraph.*

16. Intelligent design derives from an early 19th century explanation of the natural world given by an English clergyman, William Paley. Paley was the populariser of the famous watchmaker analogy. Proponents of intelligent design are *crupping* Paley's argument with a new gloss from molecular biology.
   (a) destroying (b) testing (c) resurrecting (d) questioning

17. Women squat, heads covered, beside huge piles of limp fodder and *blunks* oil lamps, and just about all the cows in the three towns converge upon this spot. Sinners, supplicants and yes, even scallywags hand over a few coins for a crack at redemption and a handful of grass.
    (a) shining (b) bright (c) sputtering (d) effulgent
18. It is *klang* to a sensitive traveller who walks through this great town, when he sees the streets, the roads, and cabin doors crowded with beggars, mostly women, followed by three, four or six children, all in rags and importuning every passenger for alms.
    (a) amusing (b) irritating (c) disgusting (d) distressing

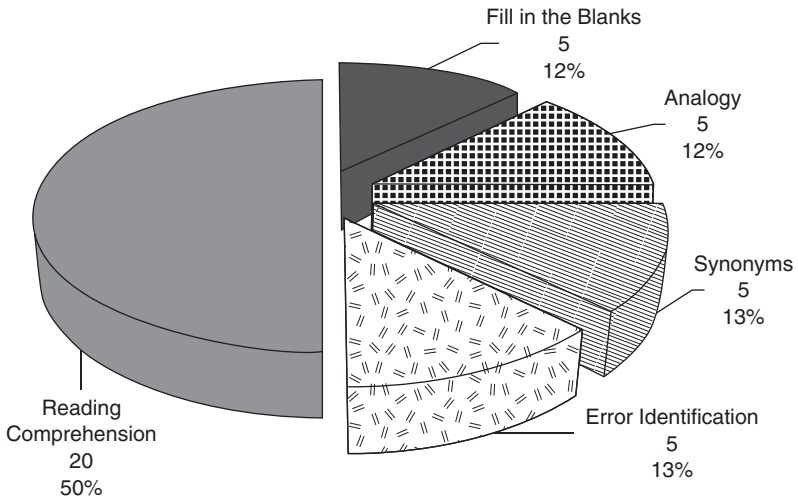
Directions: *Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).*

19. (1) The balance of power bill shift to the East as China and India evolve.
    (2) Rarely the economic ascent of two still relatively poor nations has been watched with such as mixture of awe, opportunism, and trepidation.
    (3) Postwar era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South Korea, but neither was populous enough to power worldwide growth or change the game in a complete spectrum of industries.
    (4) China and India, by contrast, possess the weight and dynamism to transform the 21st century global economy.
    (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 4 (c) 3 (d) 3 and 4
20. (1) People have good reason to care about the welfare of animals.
    (2) Ever since Enlightenment, their treatment has been seen as a measure of mankind's humanity.
    (3) It is no coincidence that William Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton, two leaders of the movement of abolish the slave trade, helped found the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1820s.
    (4) An increasing number of people go further; mankind has a duty not to cause pain to animals that have the capacity to suffer.
    (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 and 4

Answers

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (a)	9. (a)	10. (d)	11. (d)	12. (c)
13. (d)	14. (b)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (d)	20. (a)				

MAT (MANAGEMENT APTITUDE TEST)



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Fill in the Blanks	5
Analogy	5
Synonyms	5
Error Identification	5
Reading Comprehension	20
TOTAL	**40**

Directions: *Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are four words or set of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

1. Criticism that tears down without suggesting areas of improvement is not ___ and should be avoided if possible.
   (a) representative (b) constructive (c) mandatory (d) pertinent
2. As I am not an ardent admirer of the work of George Eliot, simple justice demands a prefatory ___ her many admirable qualities.
   (a) skepticism regarding (b) effusion over (c) denial of (d) tribute to
3. You may wonder how the expert on fossil remains is able to trace descent through teeth, which seem ____ pegs upon which to hang whole ancestries.
   (a) novel (b) reliable (c) specious (d) inadequate
4. An essential purpose of the criminal justice system is to enable purgation to take place; that is, to provide a ____ by which a community expresses its collective _____ the transgression of the criminal.
   (a) catharsis…outrage at (b) disclaimer…forgiveness of (c) means…empathy with
   (d) procedure…distaste for
5. In the tradition of scholarly _____, the poet and scholar A. E. Housman once assailed a German rival for relying on manuscripts 'as a drunkard relies on lampposts, for_____rather than illumination.'
   (a) animosity…current (b) discourse…stability (c) erudition…shadow
   (d) invective…support

Directions: *In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by four pair of words or phrases. Select the pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.*

6. YOLK : EGG : :
   (a) Rind : Melon (b) Nucleus : Cell (c) Stalk : Corn (d) Duck : Fowl
7. WOOD : SAND : :
   (a) Coal : Burn (b) Brick : Lay (c) Oil : Polish (d) Metal : Burnish
8. VINDICTIVE : MERCY : :
   (a) Avaricious : Greed (b) Insightful : Hope
   (c) Modest : Dignity (d) Skeptical : Trustfulness
9. RUFFLE : COMPOSURE : :
   (a) Flounce : Turmoil (b) Flourish : Prosperity
   (c) Provoke : Discussion (d) Upset : Equilibrium
10. BOUQUET : WINE : :
    (a) Chaff : Wheat (b) Aroma : Coffee (c) Yeast : Bread (d) Octane : Gasoline

Directions: *Identify the word nearest in meaning to the given one.*

11. Retorsion
    (a) distort (b) erosive (c) vindicate (d) correct
12. Vectorial
    (a) disease (b) weight (c) winner (d) torrid
13. Purlieu
    (a) border (b) army (c) surreal (d) absolute
14. Compaginate
    (a) order (b) companion (c) generate (d) support
15. Ecbatic
    (a) foundation (b) astonished (c) effect (d) treatment

Directions: *Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect.*

16. (a) Who is the (b) woman who
    (c) Stacy recommended (d) for the position
17. (a) The advantages of (b) the new antitrust
    (c) bill is (d) difficult to understand
18. (a) He promised (b) to quickly come
    (c) the next time (d) I called
19. (a) The company's lower level (b) management was quick
    (c) to voice their opposition (d) to the pay cut
20. (a) Every person (b) should be able
    (c) to see their (d) personnel file

Reading Comprehension

Directions: *Read the passages carefully to answer the questions that follow each passage.*

Passage 1

A year ago, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) issued a report on the 'Asian Brown Cloud', creating the image of a vast blanket of pollution choking the Indian subcontinent. This cloud of aerosols created by human activity would, it was claimed, have disastrous effects on the climate, including on the monsoon rain. Aerosols, which are fine particles in the atmosphere, can be natural or human made. Winds whip up sand and dust from the ground, and also carry vast quantities of fine sea salt into the air. Motor vehicle fumes, and the burning of coal, other fossil fuels and biofuels, such as wood, generate fine carbon particles. Emissions from industries can produce sulphate and nitrate particles. By scattering or absorbing the light coming from the sun or being reflected back into space from the Earth, these aerosols can have an impact on the climate. But such effects depend on the nature of aerosols present as well as their size and concentration. Aerosol levels, composition and geographical spread vary greatly from season to season and year to year. Natural aerosols may often predominate. So the question is whether the anthropogenic aerosols (that is, those generated by humans) are of such a level and kind that they have a significant impact on the climate in the way greenhouse gases are causing global warming.

The UNEP report left the impression that the 'cloud' of anthropogenic aerosols from Asia was having such an impact. Indian scientists disagree, pointing out that erroneous conclusions were being drawn largely from a single data collection campaign over the Indian Ocean and that such forms of aerosol pollution were present in other parts of the world too. A paper by American researchers published recently in a scientific journal notes that pollution plumes, off the east coast of the United States could be just as intense as those over India and other parts of Asia. Although there is greater recognition that the 'atmospheric brown cloud' (as it is now called) is a global phenomenon, the focus on India and China as large contributors to human made, and by implication avoidable, aerosol pollution persists. Such concern is not without reason. The declining air quality in towns and cities across India is all too obvious. It is not just vehicles and industries that enhance aerosol levels in the air. It may be that the burning of dung, wood and other biological material poses a more widespread and less easily controlled problem.

India, therefore, needs a sustained research programme of its own to quantify and understand aerosols all over the country. The Indian Space Research Organization has been studying this subject over the past two decades, but at just a few places. It has plans for countrywide multi-institutional campaigns for a later stage. There have been press reports that the Indian Meteorological Department is to aquire ground instruments for continual aerosol measurements. Both steps are welcome. However, it would probably help to have a single overarching programme so that aerosol data collection and its utilization for properly reviewed research projects across institutions can be coordinated and brought to bear on this problem. The Department of Science and Technology's successful Indian Climate Research Programme offers a good model. In any case, irrespective of the impact on the climate, identifying the sources of anthropogenic aerosols and taking steps to reduce their levels is an imperative if air quality is to be improved in India.

21. What is/are the cause(s) of global warming?
    (a) Greenhouse gases (b) Natural aerosols
    (c) Anthropogenic aerosols (d) All the above
22. As per the passage, which one of the following statements is not correct?
    (a) Levels of aerosols vary season to season and year to year.
    (b) Composition of aerosols change from year to year.
    (c) Geographical spread of aerosols is different from season to season.
    (d) None of these
23. Which none of these one of the following is a biofuel?
    (a) Coal (b) Fossil fuel (c) Wood (d) Aerosol
24. Which is/are the Indian agency/agencies involved in the research programme related to aerosols?
    (a) Indian Space Research Organization (b) Indian Meteorological Department
    (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

Passage 2

Population stabilization is crucial for the achievement of the goal of sustainable development and an equitable distribution of resources/ opportunities. Though government initiatives exist in the form of suitable public policies on education, health and family welfare along with economic incentives and facilities for small and micro-families, these measures have had a limited impact on the fertility, net reproduction rates and the family size. Improved access to primary and secondary education, extension of basic amenities, the empowerment of women, awareness generation and a better standard of living would ultimately contribute towards inculcation of the required consciousness regarding the desirability of a small family size.

In education, the elementary sector is besieged by numerous systemic problems such as inadequate school infrastructure, presence of single-teacher schools, high teacher absenteeism, (specially in rural areas), large-scale teacher vacancies, inadequate equipment, etc. This brings into focus the role of decentralization and people's participation in the provision of basic services. It is essential that control

over schools and teachers be transferred to local bodies having a direct interest in teacher performance. This has also been highlighted as an area of emphasis in the Tenth Plan.

As the country undergoes demographic and epidemiological transition, it is likely that larger investments in health would be required for maintaining even the current health status, since the technology required for tackling drug-resistant infections and non-communicable diseases is expensive. This would inevitably lead to escalating healthcare costs. Health sector reforms are a part of economic reforms. However, due care will have to be taken to ensure that the poorer segments of the population are able to access services they need. Data from the NSSO indicate that escalating healthcare costs is one of the reasons for indebtedness not only among the poor but also in the middle income group. It is, therefore, essential that appropriate mechanisms by which costs of severe illnesses and hospitalization can be borne by the individual/organization/State are explored, and affordable/appropriate choices made. Since continuation of a universally free public healthcare system is unsustainable, strategies be evolved for levy and collection of user charges from people above the poverty line.

The government is providing several fiscal and monetary incentives for the small-scale industries, many of which are based on agricultural goods and rural resources. However, these industries suffer from a lack of modern technology and skilled labour, inadequate bank credit, and an inefficient marketing network. It is imperative that a programme of skill development, vocational training and technical education adopted on a large scale in order to generate productive employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. The entire gamut of the existing poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes may have to be restructured to meet the newly emerging demand for employment.

It has also been observed that investment on rural infrastructure and agricultural extension services reduces poverty to a greater extent than agricultural subsidies, which are not properly targeted and benefit the rich farmers. Roads, well-designed irrigation systems, flood control, rural electrification and telecommunications are effective safety nets that insure the rural poor against income fluctuations, assist in overcoming market failures and need to be strengthened and widened.

An anti-poverty strategy that is fiscally sustainable has to be devised which directly targets those who are unable to benefit from the opportunities offered by growth. Safety nets should focus on those who either cannot participate in the growth process (for reasons of extreme deprivation or vulnerability combined with poverty) or face continuing exposure to risks.

There is a very good scope for the strengthening of public–private partnership in the delivery of healthcare services as also for the involvement of non-government organizations (NGOs) in the implementation of various government-guided schemes in the social sectors.

25. According to the passage, safety nets as a part of the anti-poverty strategy should be targeted at those who
    (a) cannot participate in the growth process
    (b) face continuing exposure to risk
    (c) both (a) and (b)
    (d) none of these
26. Based on the passage which of the observation rings untrue?
    (a) The entire gamut of existing poverty alleviation and employment generation will have to be restructured to meet new demand.
    (b) Investment on rural infrastructure and agricultural extension services reduces poverty to a greater extent than agricultural subsidies.
    (c) Escalating healthcare costs is one of the reasons for indebtedness not only among the poor but also among the middle income group.
    (d) To increase the role of decentralization and to improve the teachers' performance in schools, it is essential to transfer the control of schools to the private sector.
27. Small-scale industries based on agricultural goods and rural sources suffer from:
    (a) lack of modern technology
    (b) lack of skilled labour
    (c) inadequate bank credit
    (d) all the above
28. A programme of skill development, vocational training and technical education if adopted will
    (a) encourage smaller size of families
    (b) generate productive employment opportunities
    (c) increase healthcare costs
    (d) overcome market failures
29. Which of the following will contribute to raising consciousness regarding desirability of small family size?
    (a) Improved access to primary and secondary education
    (b) Empowerment of women
    (c) Awareness and generation of a better standard of living
    (d) All the above

Passage 3

Antarctica and its surrounding stormy waters are as pristine, unique and majestic as they are dry, harsh and bleak. The continent is the iciest, coldest (the lowest temperature ever recorded being –89°Celsius) and driest place on earth (rainfall is almost nil, even less than in the Sahara desert). Almost 98 per cent of its total area of 14 million square kilometres in summer (it doubles in size in winter owing to the ice that forms around the continent) is covered by ice, that is, on an average 2.3 km thick (4 km thick in some places). Winds whistling at a speed of up to 300 km an hour and blizzards can make visibility so poor that seeing one's own hand becomes impossible; they are as unpredictable as they are frequent. The South Pole lies somewhere near the continent's centre. In some cases, where giant ice sheets that dominate much of the continent's landscape have drifted away into the sea, areas of extensive rock exposure remain. These cold arid deserts which have one of the harshest environments on the planet, are called dry valleys.

The continent is divided into two subcontinents—East and West Antarctica—by the 500 million-year-old Trans-Antarctic Mountains. While East Antarctica is a very large pre-Cambrian shield which was once part of the ancient Gondwana landmass (which existed a billion years ago and included Africa, India, Australia, arid South America, and broke up 65 million years ago), West Antarctica is much younger and smaller. Again, while East Antarctica is tied to the base, the West Antarctic ice sheet, which was formed by the addition of continental microplates over the last 500 million years, is unstable; in some places it even floats just below the sea surface.

Scientists have over the past four decades discovered that the desolate continent is a key component in the planet's ecosystems—in fact recharging and reviving it. Its pure waters comprise 90 per cent of the earth's fresh water; its cold water currents which meet the warm currents from the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Oceans have a prominent influence on ocean currents worldwide; its thinning and retreating glaciers, which are very sensitive to changes in weather, also effect changes in global sea levels (which have gone up by 33 feet, or 10 metres) and atmospheric circulation; the ice and the icy waters are alive with life forms, micro-organism and marine life, which in some places have remained undisturbed for as long as two million years; the southern ocean dynamics act like a heat sink in the sequestration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (by elements in the ocean like phyto-planktons, zoophyto-planktons and chlorophyll); it stores and transports heat from one part of the earth to another, thus influencing global temperatures and rainfall.

Antarctica is a barometer for global climatic change. While temperatures have gone up by 1° Fahrenheit the world over the last century, they have gone up by 4°F in Antarctica. The untouched continent's ice cores, frozen archives that trap and hold atmospheric gases, provide weather summaries dating back to 1,00,000 years.

30. Which is the driest place on earth?
    (a) Sahara desert (b) Antarctica (c) South Pole (d) None of these
31. As per the passage, Antarctica is a key component in the planet's
    (a) marine life (b) giant ice-sheets (c) climate change (d) ecosystems
32. Which one of the following did not include the Gondwana landmass?
    (a) Antarctica (b) Africa (c) India (d) Australia
33. The word 'pristine' as used in the passage means
    (a) primitive (b) original purity (c) uncorrected (d) none of these

Passage 4

Nicholas Piramal (NP, 2002–03 turnover: ₹ 1,140 crore) has charted out a two-pronged strategy to further its growth in pharmaceutical space post-2005. First: leverage India's low-cost manufacturing ability for supplying formulations to global players, an outsourcing model. Second: focus on development of new molecule patented drugs.

This is a little different route compared to other pharma biggies like Ranbaxy and Dr Reddy's, who have a focus on generics market. 'We don't want to concentrate on generics market,' said Dr Swati Piramal, Director. 'In the long-term, margin on generics will shrink,' added J. C. Saigal, ED.

While the first outsourcing tie-up with US-based Advanced Medical Optics (AMO) was announced for supplying tablets, Ajay Piramal, Chairman, said there would be many more such tie-ups in the near future. Though talks were on, Ajay Piramal refused to divulge details and added that the company would expand into the US and Europe through such tie-ups.

And, according to Swati Piramal, such a manufacturing deal is paying. NP will earn $ 15–20 million per annum, till 5 years (totalling around $ 100 million) for supplying products to AMO. lt is setting up a ₹ 40 crore facility (to be invested by the next fiscal) over 2,00,000 sq. ft in Pithampur, MP, towards this end. Exports to AMO will start in early 2005.

According to Saigal, the deal does not bar NP from getting into more such deals and supplying different formulations to other players from this facility. However, selling of AMO competing products is not allowed. Recently, Ranbaxy has entered into one such deal with Glaxo-SmithKline.

On patented drugs, Ajay Piramal said NP was working on four molecules in the areas of cancer, diabetes, anti-fungal and arthritis. One of them (NP 102, anti-cancer) is expected to hit phase-I clinical trial by June 2004.

Swati Piramal added that the company was not looking for any early co-licensing of the molecule. 'For this, we will look for co-licensing from Phase II(A) stage.' The objective is to reap higher premium. The company is investing ₹ 80 crore to facelift R&D effort in Mumbai.

34. Which is the area on which Nicholas Piramal has been working and is likely to go for chemical trial by mid-2004?
    (a) Cancer (b) Diabetes (c) Anti-fungal (d) Arthritis
35. Nicholas Piramal is not intending to co-license the molecule immediately because:
    (a) other players like Ranbaxy and Dr Reddy's are not willing (b) AMO does not permit
    (c) the production facility is yet to be established (d) they would like to reap higher premium
36. What is the strategy adopted by Dr Reddy's for its growth?
    (a) Leverage low-cost manufacturing ability (b) Develop new molecule patented drugs
    (c) Focus on generics market (d) All the above
37. As per NP's understanding with AMO on the Pithampur plant
    (a) NP can get into more deals with other producer (b) NP cannot associate with other players
    (c) NP can sell AMO competing products (d) None of these

Passage 5

State-owned BSNL's net profit has slipped 77 per cent during 2002–03 fiscal to ₹1,444 crore, down from ₹6,312 crore, although revenues were up 5 per cent at over ₹25,000 crore.

BSNL officials put the decline in profit to a one-time outgo of funds on clearing arrears on salaries and benefits as well as higher operating expenses. They said, falling STD tariffs and increasing competition from private firms was not the main cause for this fall.

But it is believed that BSNL will never reap the kind of profits like it did in the era of huge STD margins, until 2001. 'Last year we paid about ₹6,266 crore in various arrears as against ₹3,848 crore in 2001–2002,' said BSNL CMD Prithipal Singh. BSNL has about 3.5 lakh employees and is introducing VRS.

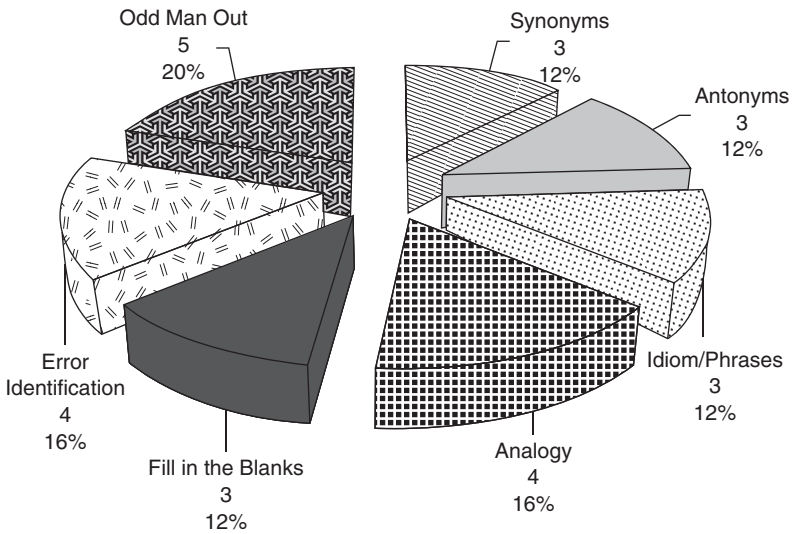
'Our operating expenses went up, mainly on account of fuel charges that are required for power back-up, by over ₹300 crore,' added Singh. He also said that the government had not fully reimbursed its licence fee and spectrum charges for the cellular business. BSNL got ₹2,300 crore instead of ₹3,400 crore it was expecting. 'In 2003–04, we expect to see our profits double to around ₹2,000 crore and our revenues will be up another 5 per cent or so,' said Singh. He said, however, that if they were not fully reimbursed for the licence fee then the profit growth this year could be less than ₹3,000 crore.

38. Reason(s) attributable to reported decrease in profit of BSNL during 2002–03 is/are:
    (a) falling STD tariffs (b) increasing competition
    (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) arrear clearance of salaries and benefits
39. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
    (a) BSNL's operating expenses have gone up due to fuel charges
    (b) Government has reimbursed ₹2,300 crore as licence fee and spectrum charges
    (c) BSNL will make huge profits due to STD margins
    (d) Fuel is not used for maintaining power backup
40. The revenue during 2001–2002 was approximately
    (a) ₹25,000 crore (b) ₹1,444 crore (c) ₹23,800 crore (d) can't be determined

Answers

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

CMAT



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Synonyms	3
Antonyms	3
Idiom/Phrases	3
Analogy	4
Fill in the Blanks	3
Error Identification	4
Odd Man Out	5
TOTAL	**25**

Directions: *Each question consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by four numbered words. Choose the numbered word that is most nearly same in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

1. FETTER
   (a) Restore (b) Chain (c) Lavish (d) Squander
2. CAVIL
   (a) To make fun of (b) To find fault (c) To insult (d) To whine
3. EXCULPATE
   (a) To fashion a piece of statuary (b) To involve in crime
   (c) To cut out (d) To free from blame

Directions: *Each question consists of a word printed in capital letters followed by four numbered word that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.*

4. AMBLE
   (a) Insufficient (b) Incapable (c) Dream (d) Run
5. GALLOP
   (a) Curse (b) Canter (c) Deny (d) Agree
6. FESTER
   (a) Celebrate (b) Mourn (c) Graduate (d) Heal

Directions: *In each question a sentence or part of a sentence, followed by four numbered words or phrases are given. Choose the numbered word or phrase, which conveys the same meaning as the sentence in question.*

7. Pantheism is
   (a) Belief in one God (b) Belief that God is in nature
   (c) Skepticism about God (d) Belief in many Gods
8. Xenophobia is the fear of
   (a) Heights (b) Open spaces (c) Foreigners (d) Crowd
9. A dabbler in the arts is called a (an)
   (a) Martinet (b) Dilettante (c) Virago (d) Iconoclast

Directions: *In each of these questions four pairs of numbered words follow a pair of words printed in capital letters. Choose the numbered pair of words that expresses the same relationship as the given pair in capital letters.*

10. INTERLUDE : REST
    (a) Vacation : Work (b) Retirement : Retreat
    (c) Sabbatical : Freedom (d) Intermission : Respite
11. RACISM : APARTHEID
    (a) Sexism : Chauvinism (b) Parochialism : Linguism
    (c) Nationalism : Identity (d) Communalism : Religion
12. SECULAR : SPIRITUAL
    (a) Amoral : Moral (b) Wet : Dank
    (c) Noisome : Hostile (d) Praise : Embarrassment
13. SINISTER : HARM
    (a) Malignant : Humour (b) Horrifying : Trepidation
    (c) Ominous : News (d) Benevolent : Bountiful

Directions: *Each of these questions consists of sentences, which has a blank each indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath each sentence are four alternative words or set of words labelled (a) through (d). Choose the word or set of words that when inserted in the sentence, best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.*

14. He was apparently a minor military _____ who did not wear a uniform.
    (a) Officer (b) Sepoy (c) Corps (d) Attache
15. Ancient Greek art is frequently described as timeless, partly because of its mathematical precise _____ proportions.
    (a) Even (b) Desirable (c) Inventive (d) Classic
16. One of the _____ of the contemporary global system is that despite all the technologies that shrink distances and help create millions of contacts between individuals of different societies, the force of political fragmentation, separateness and local loyalties are all strong and even increasing.
    (a) Paradoxes (b) Advantages (c) Ironies (d) Ambiguities

Directions: *Given below are sentences that may or may not have error. Mark (a) if there is only error. Mark (b) if there are two errors. Mark (c) if there are three errors. Mark (d) if there are no errors.*

17. Magma levels within the volcano had arisen, although the number of earthquakes has rapidly decreased.
18. China and the European Union failed to conclude a trade agreement to allow Beijing from joining a World Trade Organization.
19. After the Pakistani's arrived, Ravi's family urged him to go to the Nepal border to scout the situation.
20. He is one of those few people who know everything in this matter.

Directions: *Each of these questions consists of a group of words labelled (a) through (d). In each group of words one word does not belong to the group. Choose one numbered word, which does not belong to that group.*

21.	(a) Dachshund	(b) Spaniel	(c) Canine	(d) Labrador
22.	(a) Rouge	(b) Glow	(c) Sparkle	(d) Blush
23.	(a) Calumny	(b) Arrest	(c) Effigy	(d) Fight
24.	(a) Abode	(b) Shelter	(c) Home	(d) Dwelling
25.	(a) Docile	(b) Well-behaved	(c) Servile	(d) Tractable

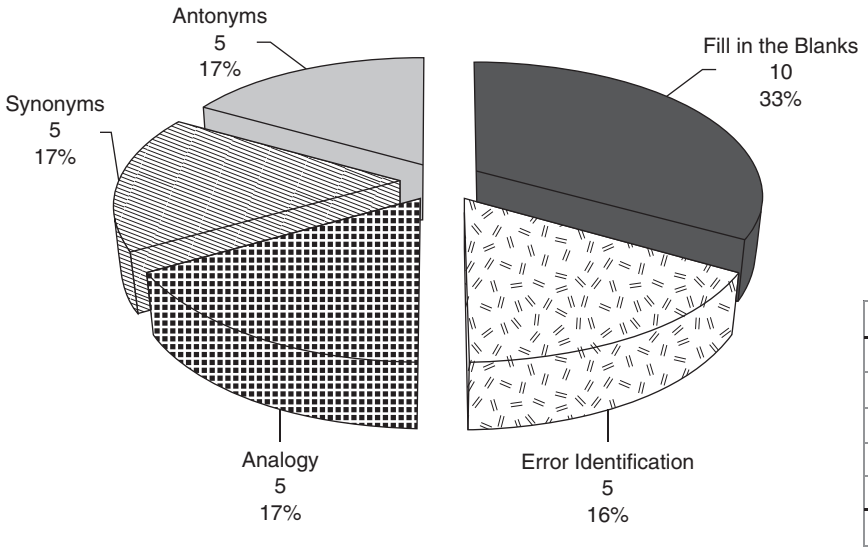
Answers:

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (d)	11. (a)
12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (d)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (d)	21. (c)	22. (a)
23. (c)	24. (b)	25. (b)								

CHAPTER 32

Other Important Examinations

LIC AAO (ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER) EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Fill in the Blanks	10
Error Identification	5
Analogy	5
Synonyms	5
Antonyms	5
TOTAL	**30**

Directions (1–5): *Each sentence has one or two blanks. Choose the word or set of words that best completes the sentence meaningfully.*

1. He went to the library _____ to find that it was closed.
   (a) seldom (b) never (c) only (d) solely
2. The ties that bind us together in common activity are so _____ that they can disappear at any moment.
   (a) tentative (b) tenuous (c) consistent (d) restrictive
3. Her reaction to his proposal was _____ . She rejected it _____
   (a) inevitable - vehemently (b) subtle - violently
   (c) clever - abruptly (d) sympathetic - angrily
4. His _____ directions misled us we did not know which of the two roads to take.
   (a) complicated (b) ambiguous (c) narrow (d) fantastic

5. It would be difficult for one so _____ to believe that all men are equal irrespective of caste, race and religion.
   (a) emotional (b) democratic (c) intolerant (d) liberal

Directions (6–10): *In each of the following sentences four words or phrases have been underlined. Only one underlined part in each sentence is not accepted in standard English. Identify that part and select its number (a), (b), (c) or (d) as your answer.*

6. Grazing for a thing (a) that are not (b) available easily (c) in the country is a universal phenomenon (d)
7. It is foolish to be expecting (a) one person to be like another (b) person, for (c) each individual is born (d) with his characteristic traits.
8. The tendency to believe (a) that (b) man is inherently dishonest is something that (c) will decried (d).
9. I have come across (a) very few people (b) who (c) think of thing beyond (d) their daily work.
10. He managed to board (a) the running train (b) but all his luggages (c) was (d) left on the station.

Directions(11–15): *Select the pair of words which are related in the same way as the capitalized words are related to each other.*

11. SCALES:JUSTICE::
    (a) weights : measures (b) laws : courts
    (c) torch : liberty (d) launch : peace
12. HOBBLE : WALK::
    (a) gallop : run (b) stammer : speak (c) stumble : fall (d) sniff : smell
13. FRAYED : FABRIC::
    (a) watered : lawn (b) renovated : building
    (c) thawed : ice (d) worn : nerves
14. YOLK : EGG::
    (a) rind : melon (b) nucleus : cell (c) stalk : corn (d) web : spider
15. BAMBOO : SHOOT::
    (a) bean : sprout (b) pepper : corn (c) oak : tree (d) holly : sprig

Directions (16–20): *For each of the following capitalized words, four words or phrases are given of which only one is synonymous with the given word. Select the synonym.*

16. DEFER
    (a) respect (b) dislike (c) postpone (d) disrespect
17. DUBIOUS
    (a) clear (b) undoubtedly (c) hesitant (d) doubtful
18. COARSE
    (a) impolite (b) rough (c) polished (d) improper
19. PROXIMITY
    (a) nearness (b) aloofness (c) completely (d) nearly
20. ABSTAIN
    (a) stay (b) tempt (c) refrain (d) pardon

Directions (21–25): *Fill in the blanks by selecting appropriate alternative.*

21. I met him only a week _____
    (a) back (b) past (c) ago (d) previous
22. Lovely asked me _____
    (a) why are you angry? (b) why I am angry?
    (c) why I was angry? (d) why was I angry?
23. Even after repeated warnings, he _____ to office on time.
    (a) never come (b) never comes (c) is never coming (d) have never come
24. He told his wife that _____ from Germany.
    (a) he will like to visit France (b) he was liking to visit France
    (c) he would like to visit France (d) he is liking to visit France
25. Some people can _____ even with murder.
    (a) get on (b) get out (c) get off (d) get away

Directions (26–30): *Choose the correct antonym from the choices for each of the following capitalized words:*

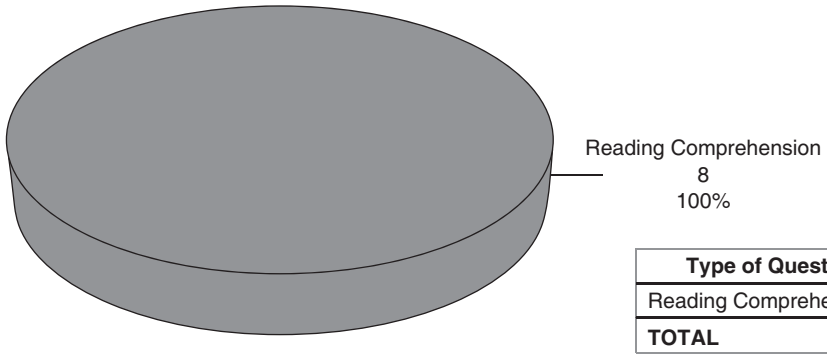
26. INDIFFERENT
    (a) curious (b) varied (c) alike (d) uniform

27. DISCREET
    (a) wise (b) diplomatic (c) prudent (d) careless
28. OBSOLETE
    (a) free (b) ancient (c) current (d) cultured
29. RATIONAL
    (a) sound (b) insane (c) judicious (d) sensible
30. SCEPTICAL
    (a) doubtful (b) convinced (c) questioning (d) cynic

Answers

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

EPFO SOCIAL SECURITY ASSISTANT EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	8
TOTAL	**8**

Directions (1–4): *Four (04) items are based on the passage given below:*

It has been rightly said that we spend the first half of our lives trying to understand the older generation, and the second half trying to understand the younger generation. Youth has always felt somewhat exasperated with age, and age has always been suspicious of youth. With their natural ebullience and impotence, a majority of young people are keen to act and learn on their won rather than be guided by the experience of their elders. The older people, being more at home with words rather than with action, often make noises about the problems of youth. In every generation, old men are found shaking their hoary heads and waxing nostalgic about the good old days when young people knew better and showed due reverence to age and tradition. In all ages, whenever they have pondered over the ways of youth, they have foreseen nothing ruination staring the world in its face. And yet the world goes on. Every generation passes from the spontaneity and exuberance of youth to the caution and prudence of old age, and then yields place to the next.

1. What, according to you, is the theme and the idea of the passge?
   (a) Generation gap (b) Problems of the youth
   (c) Optimism of the older generation. (d) None of the above
2. The older generation is suspicious about the younger generation as the youngsters lack:
   (a) Knowledge (b) experience
   (c) patience (d) time
3. The author seems to be supportive of the idea that:
   (a) The people of the older generation are men of words rather than action.
   (b) The younger generation is impatient.
   (c) The younger generation today is much misunderstood and more maligned than it deserves.
   (d) None of the above
4. "And yet the world goes on:—what is the tone of the author in this statement?
   (a) Optimistic (b) Pessimistic (c) Cynical (d) Critical

Directions (5–8): *Four (04) items are based on the passage given below:*

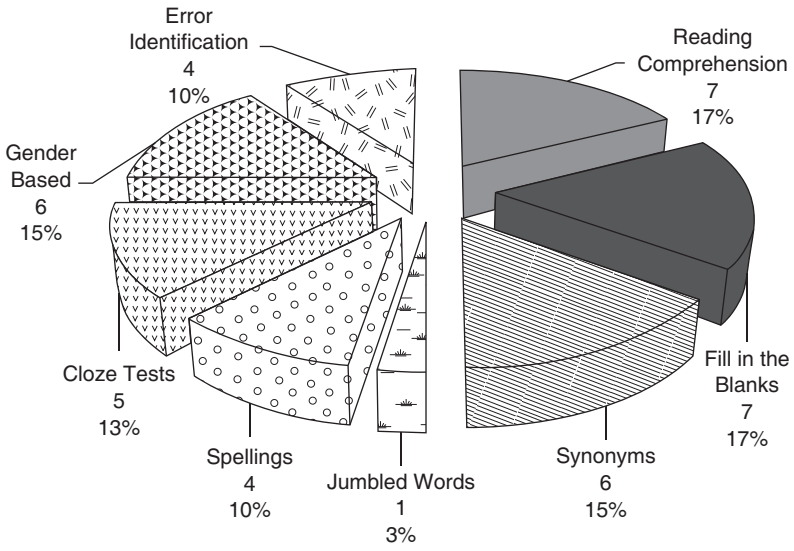
Who deserves more server punishment? One who gives bribes or the one the who takes them? The corrupt practice of bribery is possible because there is someone who is ready to pay money for illegal action or decision in his favour. Otherwise, how can one demand a bride? The bribe—giver tempts other to be corrupt and thus demoralizes our national character. Even Jesus Christ, fearing the power of temptation, had said, "Lead me not into temptation". A bribe-giver is generally moneyed and influential, while, on the other hand, one who demands bribe does so because of his poor circumstances and compulsions. Hence one who gives bribe should be awarded more severe punishment because he exploits the weakness of the poor. Giving and taking bribe happens in a more vicious circle which can continue only because of money. Naturally, therefore, it is the affluent that grease this wheel of corruption and should accordingly be dealt with firmly and suitably punished to put a stop to this nefarious practice.

5. The author feels that the practice of bribery is there because there are willing bribe-givers.
   (a) True (b) False (c) Partially true (d) None of the above
6. Who according to the author, should be punished more severely?
   (a) The bride-taker (b) The bribe-giver
   (c) The person who demands bribe. (d) None of these
7. Who, according to the author, should be punished more severely?
   (a) The Police who allow this practice
   (b) The bribe-giver
   (c) The person who demands bribe
   (d) None of the above
8. Who, according to the author, is more corrupted?
   (a) Our system
   (b) The person who demands bribe
   (c) The affluent who exploits the weakness of the poor
   (d) The supporter of bribe who is left with little choice.

Answers

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (b)

JEE (HOTEL MANAGEMENT ENTRANCE) EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	7
Fill in the Blanks	7
Synonyms	6
Jumbled Words	1
Spellings	4
Cloze Tests	5
Gender Based	6
Error Identification	4
TOTAL	**40**

English Language

Directions: *The questions are based on the following passage. Read the passage carefully to answer these questions:*

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the Gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants. Yet, he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way becoming his masters. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and cause ruin and destruction all around them. So, we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.

And this brings me to the point at which I ask "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, is not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely, loving rightly, and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, finding out more and more about the universe, removing the causes to quarrels between nations, and discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be greater, as it would be most lasting than there has ever been.

1. The advantage of having so many machines is
   (a) Man has got the power of Gods
   (b) Man has machines to look after him
   (c) Man has more time and energy
   (d) Man has learnt to look after machines
2. Which of the following statements is not true?
   (a) Man has become dependent on machines
   (b) Machines need to be looked after well
   (c) Machines are on their way to becoming the masters
   (d) Man is spending his time in useful pursuits like preventing poverty
3. How has man made machines his master?
   (a) By using them like children
   (b) By becoming dependent on them
   (c) By looking after them and becoming their servant
   (d) By spending money on them
4. We use the time saved by the machines for
   (a) New areas of activity
   (b) Other ways of having fun
   (c) Making new machines
   (d) Doing nothing
5. "Being civilized" means
   (a) Maintaining justice
   (b) Thinking freely
   (c) Making beautiful things
   (d) All of the above
6. The great defect of our civilization discussed in the above passage is
   (a) Not having enough knowledge
   (b) Making too many children
   (c) Not knowing what to do with its knowledge
   (d) Having too much free time
7. When the machines are not looked after, they
   (a) Refuse to work (b) Blow up (c) Cause ruin and destruction (d) All of the above

Directions: *In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate words. Four alternatives (a), (b), (c), and (d) are suggested for each blank.*

Choose the correct one:

8. Hari and Rajesh are _____ unable to complete the task.
   (a) neither (b) either (c) each (d) both
9. Her friend gave her _____ gifts to show her appreciation.
   (a) lavish (b) generous (c) overwhelming (d) profuse
10. All matter _____ indestructible.
    (a) is (b) are (c) it (d) was
11. I don't want _____ of these books.
    (a) all (b) none (c) any (d) each

Directions: *In these questions, out of the four alternatives (a), (b), (c), and (d), choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word:*

12. REPAST
    (a) recent past (b) a meal (c) repetition (d) relaxation

13. CARRIER
    (a) occupation (b) carrying equipment
    (c) moving at high speed (d) name of a person
14. APPLAUSE
    (a) approval (b) entertainment (c) stop (d) possible
15. DOCTRINE
    (a) medicine (b) degree (c) medical specialist (d) teaching
16. In the question, the first and the last part of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts P, Q, R, S, which are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence carefully to find out which of the four combinations of these four parts is correct so as to make the sentence meaningful:
    1. Perhaps the most
    P. the brain-drain phenomenon Q. important reason for
    R. which does not serve S. is an education pattern
    6. The needs of the country.
    (a) PQSR (b) QRSP (c) QSPR (d) QPSR

Directions: *Select the correct spellings from the four options given.*

17. (a) Rendezvous (b) Rondezvous (c) Rondewoo (d) Rendervous
18. (a) Mallingering (b) Maliengering (c) Malingering (d) Malingring
19. (a) Garantee (b) Guarantee (c) Guarenti (d) Garanti
20. (a) Schisme (b) Sckism (c) Skism (d) Schism

Directions: *In these questions, choose the word opposite in meaning (antonym) to the given word from the four alternatives (a), (b), (c), (d).*

21. SELFISH
    (a) selfless (b) unthinking (c) generous (d) profuse
22. TIGHT
    (a) lose (b) loose (c) loosen (d) untie
23. SPARSE
    (a) crowded (b) thick (c) few (d) scattered
24. CALM
    (a) turmoil (b) placid (c) agitated (d) hysterical
25. PERFECT
    (a) faulty (b) defective (c) inadequate (d) imperfect

Directions: *In the following passage, there are blank spaces which are numbered from 26 to 31. Against each of these numbers, there are four choices of words from which one is the correct option for each space. Read the passage carefully to choose the appropriate option:*

He was a Hindu, an Indian, the ...(26)... in many generations, and he was proud of being a Hindu and an Indian. To him, India was dear because she represented throughout the ages ...(27)... immutable truths. But ...(28)... he was intensely religious and came to be called the Father of the Nation which he held ...(29)..., yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit.

His death brought more tributes ...(30)... have been paid at the passing of any other human being in history. Perhaps what would have pleased him best ...(31)... the spontaneous tributes that came from the people of Pakistan. On the morrow of the tragedy, all of us forgot for a while the bitterness that had crept in.

26. (a) best (b) greatest (c) most (d) higher
27. (a) certain (b) some (c) many (d) all
28. (a) also (b) whereas (c) even though (d) though
29. (a) freed (b) liberated (c) made independent (d) fought for
30. (a) than (b) then (c) as (d) for
31. (a) they (b) that (c) were (d) was

Directions: *In these questions, you have to choose the correct feminine gender of the given word from the four alternatives given:*

32. SERVANT
    (a) master (b) mistress (c) employer (d) maid
33. WIZARD
    (a) sorceress (b) witch (c) teacher (d) magician

Directions: *Complete the following sentences by filling the blanks with the appropriate options.*

34. The doctor gave the medicine to _____ the pain.
    (a) bring down (b) reduce (c) relief (d) relieve
35. Only the honest person _____ first stone.
    (a) can hit the (b) can throw the (c) can cast the (d) can catch the

36. The students _____ a protest march against the college authorities.
    (a) carried on (b) staged (c) walked out (d) caused

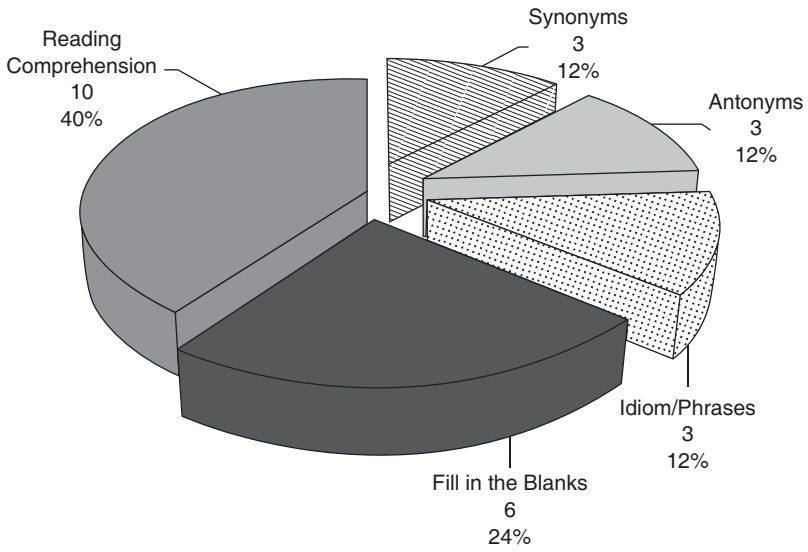
Directions: *In these questions, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which of the parts (a), (b), (c), and (d)has an error. Ignore the error of punctuation, if any:*

37. I will take(a)/ten minutes to(b)/walk through the bridge.(c)/No error(d)
38. I cannot hardly(a)/raise my hand(b)/to eat my food.(c)/No error(d)
39. A man(a)/who beats his wife(b)/is wicked.(c)/No error(d)
40. There goes(a)/Sita and Radha(b)/fighting like always.(c)/No error(d)

Answers

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

NID (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN) EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Synonyms	3
Antonyms	3
Idiom/Phrases	3
Fill in the Blanks	6
Reading Comprehension	10
TOTAL	**25**

Directions: *In these questions, choose the alternative which is same is mean to the keyword given in capitals.*

1. PENSIVE
   (a) habitually tardy (b) confident
   (c) given to quit reflection (d) affectionate
2. SLOTHFUL
   (a) fat (b) stubborn (c) ignorant (d) lazy
3. EMANCIPATE
   (a) set free (b) exist (c) correct morally (d) restrain

Directions: *In these questions, choose the alternative which is opposite in meaning to the keyword, given in capitals.*

4. SERENE
   (a) impure (b) agitated (c) showy (d) complicated

5. REPRIMAND
   (a) encourage (b) recommend (c) release (d) praise
6. RECTITUDE
   (a) firmness (b) smoothness (c) anarchy (d) deception

Directions: *Choose the exact meaning of the idioms/phrases from the given alternatives.*

7. Paint the town red
   (a) Indulge in rioting (b) Paint the house red
   (c) Spill red wire (d) Have a lively time
8. High and dry
   (a) Isolated (b) Rejected (c) Wounded (d) Depressed
9. Tooth and nail
   (a) With weapons (b) As best as he could
   (c) Using unfair means (d) With strength and fury

Directions: *Fill in the blank space of the sentence so that it becomes meaningful and correct.*

10. Though Neelima is poor _____ she is honest.
    (a) still (b) nevertheless (c) but (d) yet
11. My finger is still _____ where is caught it in the door yesterday.
    (a) bruised (b) injured (c) sore (d) wounded
12. A son who is unable to look his father in the face is _____.
    (a) timid (b) guilty (c) arrogant (d) ashamed

Directions: *Choose the most appropriate preposition to fill the blank space in these sentences.*

13. It is not away easy to sympathise _____ an unfortunate man.
    (a) for (b) by (c) at (d) with
14. He was advised to abstain _____ all alcoholic drinks.
    (a) in (b) at (c) from (d) by
15. He had to repent _____ he had done.
    (a) at (b) for (c) cover (d) of

Directions: *Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on it.*

Passage

National integration is a problem that has been considered to be of vital importance over the world. This is of special significance to our country. Leaders like Abraham Lincoln and President Kennedy fell victims to bullets of assassins in their efforts to bring about greater unity among the people and greater integration of the various parts of the country.

Many social reformers believed that integration of a country could survive on the foundation of faith, brother-hood and cooperation. The conditions in India were diversified with factors like caste system, colour etc. It was not an easy task to bring about the brotherhood feeling among our people in India. Hindu rulers, though professing the same faith, were divided among themselves. The division was perpetuated later by Muslim rulers. But during the British rule the policy of divide and rule became a cause of conflict.

The dynamism of Sardar Patel led independent states to become an integral part of the Indian Union. This was the first step towards national integration. Today national integration remains a distant goal. Love for power, craze for riches, religious and linguistic fantasia makes integration impossible. Under these circumstances a need for national integration is greatly felt. Young minds should be taught the value of national integration and its advantages.

16. The killers of Abraham Lincoln and Kennedy
    (a) wanted to rule the country themselves (b) wanted to destabilize the government
    (c) opposed the idea of national integration (d) challenged the government
17. Abraham Lincoln and Kennedy were the advocates of
    (a) non-violence (b) unity among the countries of the world
    (c) peace and harmony in the world (d) national integration
18. Which of the following was seen as the first step towards national integration in our country?
    (a) All the independent states coming under one umbrella
    (b) Muslim rulers coming on a single platform
    (c) Britishers establishing their control all over India
    (d) People coming together after the end of the British rule
19. Which of the following has not been seen as an obstacle to the idea of national integration?
    (a) Hunger for power (b) Going mad after wealth
    (c) Craze for higher education (d) Religious intolerance

20. Which of the following is true in the context of the passage?
    (a) Sardar patel supported the idea of international integration
    (b) In terms of national integration, Hindu rulers were not united
    (c) Britishers tried their best for national integration in India
    (d) Muslim rulers supported the idea of national integration

Directions: *Read the passage correctly and answer the questions based on it.*

Passage

Essentially, religion is code of conduct for people of different communities—geographical or cultural—to follow. Religion is a dead document. It is an imposed human burden on man after his birth. Besides, every religion generates hatred in a bid to gather more people in its flock, leading to bloodshed.

Whenever and wherever religion grows, it spreads intolerance amongst people of different religious denominations. Religion actually removes God from the purview of man, assuring him of heaven by his own good words. Thus God is made superfluous. What a falsehood! Perhaps it is this unconscious lack of fear of a living God that results in every evil. It is time for all of us to realize that what men need today is a God, and not religion. From the time of his birth, man's conscience is coded with the knowledge of God, the fact that there is only one God who has eyes to behold, ears to hear and a heart to love and to save. God is indeed invincible and cannot be defeated by any power.

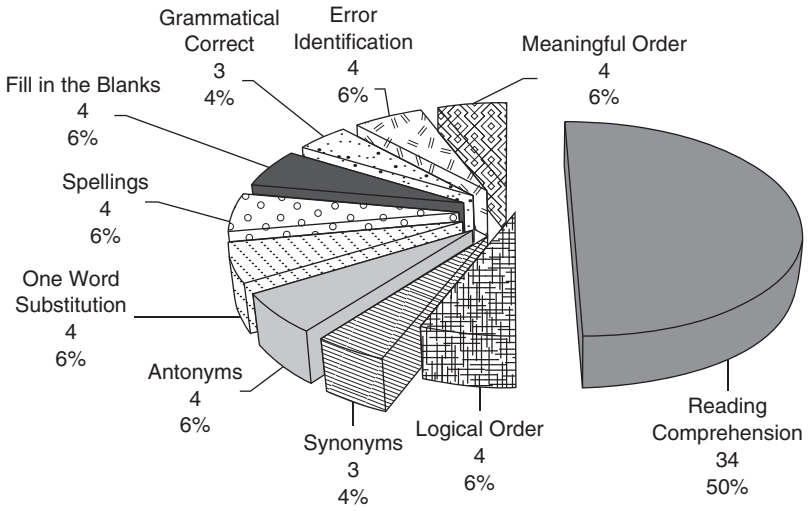
At this hour, when we must unite to combat pain and suffering, I request you to turn to this God of love, forgiveness and justice. He is your need and not religion. Over the ages, millions, irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion, have cried out to God and have been saved. May the Lord grant all humanity the humility to do so, for sooner or later every one has to meet his or her maker.

21. What message does the author convey to the people?
    (a) God is almighty
    (b) God showers his love on all of us
    (c) Embrace God, shun religion
    (d) May all religions prosper
22. Which of the following generates evil in the society?
    (a) Growth in the number of religions
    (b) People's dissociation with God
    (c) People's idea of God
    (d) Extremists in different religions
23. When any religion attempts to increase the number of its followers,
    (a) the affected religions do not approve it
    (b) bargaining takes place
    (c) it has to offer something at stake
    (d) people come in large numbers to join it
24. How do we decide the religion of a newborn?
    (a) There is no specific religion of a newborn
    (b) A newborn is considered to be the child of God
    (c) There are no criteria to decide the religion of a newborn
    (d) As per the customs, a newborn gets associated with the religion of his/her father
25. Which of the following best expresses the concern of the author about religion and God?
    (a) Religion has made people closer to the Almighty
    (b) Religion has created a wide gap between people and God
    (c) Every religion has its own way of worshipping God
    (d) Religion is not the only way to God

Answers

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (d)	11. (c)
12. (b)	13. (d)	14. (c)	15. (b)	16. (c)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (c)	20. (b)	21. (c)	22. (a)
23. (a)	24. (d)	25. (b)								

NIFT (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY) EXAMINATION



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	34
Logical Order	4
Synonyms	3
Antonyms	4
One Word Substitution	4
Spellings	4
Fill in the Blanks	4
Grammatical Correct	3
Error Identification	4
Meaningful Order	4
TOTAL	**68**

Comprehension

Directions (1–30): *Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow each passage.*

Passage 1

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 ramblins 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 Threau's sensitive social conscience an even greater infidelity. Freedom with abstinence seemed to him better than serdom 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 critism 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."

1. The author's primary purpose in this passage it 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
2. On the basis of the passage. Thoreau was all of the following except
   (a) liberated (b) dogmatic
   (c) energetic (d) critical
3. 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 Threau's greatest book (d) wholly captured Thoreau's imagination.

4. 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

Passage 2

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 ₹ 15,000 crore biscuit market. And, within this, in the creams segments (which accounts for over ₹ 3,500 crore) Sunfeast commands 15 percent share.

5. 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
6. How has competition from foreign brands affected the Indian biscuit market?
   (1) Only the three largest manufactures survived; while the smaller ones withered away.
   (2) The range of categories available to Indian consumers has expanded.
   (3) The foreign brands got restricted to premium categories only; leaving the field open to domestic brands is non-premium categories.
   (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 & 3 (c) 2 only (d) 1, 2 & 3
7. 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
8. 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

Passage 3

Changes in lifestyle are unshered 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 synonyms 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 live stock 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.

9. 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

10. 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 & 3 (c) 1 & 2 (d) 1, 2, & 3
11. 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
12. 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.

Passage 4

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 range of deprivations in areas such as education, malnutrition, child mortality, sanitation and services. The researchers analysed the most recent publicity available household 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.

13. 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
14. Which of the following factors are considered relevant in measuring poverty?
    (1) Income (2) Education (3) Nutrition
    (a) 1 only (b) 1 & 2 (c) 1 & 3 (d) 1, 2 & 3
15. 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)
16. 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 the growth and development taking place there.

Passage 5

Italian coffee chain Lavazza has launched its international brand Espression in the country in a move that industry insiders say will push Barista Lavazza to the back seat. The first outlet of Espression, positioned at the high end of the café segment in the country, opened at Cannaught 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. Official 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 Espression, known for its culinary collaboration with the three-Michelin star EI Bulli restaurant's chef, is expected to enter Bangalore and Mumbai next. Its food and beverages are priced 15–20% higher than the classic Barista Espression, globally launched in 2007, has presence in Italy, the US,

China, Spain, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Romania and the UK. Industry players say Espression is Lavazza's strategy to differentiate in a market dominated by Café Coffee Day. There are en 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.

17. '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
18. 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
19. 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) EI Bulli's food and beverages are priced 15-20% higher than the classic Barista.
    (d) there are 5, 000 coffee chains operating in India
20. Which of the following statements is not true?
    (a) Espression, Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf and Segafredo Zenetti Espress 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

Passage 6

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. "Planes have not yet been cemented but we are expecting the launch of this new brand in another 12 to 15 months." Market sources sat 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 ₹ 85 crore is targeting ₹ 130 crore in current fiscal. The company has two lifestyle brands under the names 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.

21. The range of clothing offered by Turtle includes
    (1) Menswear (2) Casualwear (3) Denim
    (a) 1 & 2 (b) 1 & 3
    (c) 1 only (d) 1, 2, & 3
22. 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 & 2
    (c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) 1 & 3
23. Which of the following statements is implied in the passage?
    (a) The company (Turtle) would end the current year with a turnover of ₹ 130 crore.
    (b) Turtle expects to increase its turnover to ₹ 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.
24. 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.

Passage 7

India and Pakistan are the only two countries starting construction of a nuclear power plant in 2011, even as plants 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 years as many as 13 nuclear reactors were closed thereby reducing the total number of reactors in operation around the world, from 441 at the beginnings 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.

25. 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.
26. What are the factor adversely affecting nuclear power production in the world?
    (1) Cost of production.
    (2) Fukushima disaster.
    (3) Lower demand for electricity.
    (a) 1 & 2 (b) 2 only
    (c) 1 only (d) 1, 2, & 3
27. 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 & 2 (b) 2 only
    (c) 1, 2 & 3 (d) 1 only

Passage 8

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, find 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 percentages 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 regularily 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.

28. 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
29. 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.

30. Which are the countries where the employed people don't necessarily, avail of all their holidays?
(a) Only India (b) India and Scandinavian countries
(c) India and Europeans countries (d) India, Koreas and Japan

Directions (31–34): *Choose the order of the sentences marked 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 to form logical paragraph.*

31. (1) Doctors rearrange them.
(2) People make jokes about their unflattering characteristic.
(3) Boxers flatten them.
(4) Worst of all, when it comes to smell no one really understands them.
(5) Noses have it pretty hard.
(a) 24531 (b) 13542 (c) 53124 (d) 54132

32. (1) They brought gifts to the babe in the manger.
(2) Being wise, their gifts were, no doubt, wise ones.
(3) The Magi were wise men.
(4) They invented the art of giving Christmas presents.
(5) They were wonderfully wise men.
(a) 12345 (b) 34512 (c) 45123 (d) 35142

33. (1) He was a great fellow from the Middle West.
(2) He was on a flying visit to New York to fetch his wife.
(3) Mrs. Ramsay was a very pretty little thing.
(4) Ramsay was in the American Consular service.
(5) He was on his way back to resume his post.
(a) 41523 (b) 41235 (c) 23514 (d) 12354

34. (1) The director has to translate this scenario into film language.
(2) The novelist works in the written word.
(3) The film director works in pictures, in visual movement.
(4) The Pictures may be supported by speech, sound and colour.
(5) But primarily the film is a pictorial art.
(a) 12345 (b) 34512 (c) 23451 (d) 54321

Directions (35–37): *Choose the option which best expresses the meaning of the words (s) in bold in the sentence.*

35. The data **compiled** by the organization was very useful.
(a) analysed (b) enclosed (c) collected (d) published

36. Gandhiji always advocated the cause of **indigenous industries**.
(a) foreign (b) big (c) cottage (d) native

37. Kamini could not **recollect** the incident that had taken place in he childhood.
(a) remind (b) recall (c) memorise (d) assemble

Directions (38–41): *Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the word in bold in the sentence.*

38. This window-glass is **transparent**.
(a) opaque (b) translucent (c) solid (d) fragile

39. The government is taking measures to augment the country's food supply.
(a) prohibit (b) decrease (c) surpass (d) compensate

40. It was a **unanimous** decision.
(a) uncertain (b) partial (c) discordant (d) divergent

41. The students **assembled** in the meeting hall.
(a) removed (b) diffused (c) dispersed (d) eliminated

Directions (42–45): *Choose the option which can be substituted for the given words.*

42. Students of the meaning and psychology of words.
(a) philanderer (b) etymologist (c) entomologist (d) semanticist

43. Something, or someone, out of time
(a) incongruity (b) anachronism (c) chronicity (d) incorrigible

44. A method of doing something based on practical experience rather than theory or careful calculation.
(a) rule of thumb (b) rule of three (c) fact (d) law

45. Deliberate or underhand damage or destruction, especially carried out for military or political reasons.
(a) abet (b) damage (c) sabotage (d) aid

Directions (46–49): *A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt word.*

46. (a) genelogy (b) genealogy (c) geneology (d) genalogy
47. (a) breathoren (b) brothren (c) breathren (d) brethron
48. (a) aliennate (b) allienate (c) alienate (d) alienattte
49. (a) acquiescence (b) acquicence (c) acquisence (d) acquissence
50. Hence the word sophistry has an unfavourable _____ and means arguing deceitfully, attempting to turn a poor case into a good one by means of clever but _____ reasoning.
(a) impact, cogent (b) denotation, ingenuous
(c) significance, vague (d) connotation, specious
51. Though he is reputed for his technical _____, his books were sadly _____ of the work of others as he lacked originality.
(a) advice, unconscious (b) skill, independent
(c) knowledge, ignorant (d) expertise, derivative
52. Nothing is so _____ to a nation as an extreme of self-partiality, and the total want of _____ of what others will naturally hope or fear.
(a) detrimental, concern (b) repugnant, sense
(c) unethical, discretion (d) fatal, consideration
53. I would like to _____ your attention to the second paragraph of my letter _____ to the terms of sale of the machinery.
(a) inviting, according (b) withdraw, regarding
(c) react, mainly (d) draw, pertaining

Direction (54–56): A sentence has been broken into four parts. Choose the part that has an error.

54. (a) It is suggested that (b) a part of the reserve is drawn on
(c) to set up a sovereign wealth fund (d) to acquire raw material assets abroad.
55. (a) Consumption much more than investment
(b) has always fuelled the Indian economy,
(c) but it has been domestic consumption more than anything else
(d) that has helped prop up growth during the global financial crisis.
56. (a) Sadly, he never (b) reached his ambition
(c) of playing for (d) his country

Directions (57–60): *For these questions, identify the correctly written option conveying the message clearly.*

57. (a) The other, a bull-necked youth with coarse bloated features, had stood in front of the window with his hands in his pockets, whistling a popular hymn.
(b) The other, a bull-necked youth with coarse bloated features, is standing in front of the window with his hands in his pockets, whistling popular hymn
(c) The other, a bull-necked youth with coarse bloated features, was standing in front of the window with his hands in his pockets, whistling popular hymn
(d) The other, a bull necked youth with coarse bloated features, has stood in front of the window with his hands in his pockets, whistling a popular hymn.
58. (a) He expected that he would receive some message or remonstrance from Young for his conduct, and he was not mistaken, though it came in an unlooked-for manner.
(b) He expected that he would receive some message or remonstrance from young about his conduct and he was not mistaken, though it came in an unlooked-for manner.
(c) He expected that he would receive some message or remonstrance from Young to his conduct, and he was not mistaken, though it came in an unlooked-for manner.
(d) He expected that he would receive some message or remonstrance from young as to his conduct, and he was not mistaken, though it came in an unlooked-for manner.
59. (a) In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, was appearing delighted to see me.
(b) In old days Stamford had never been a particular crony of mine but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, appears to be delighted to see me.
(c) In old days Stampford had never been a particular crony of mine but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, appeared delighted to see me.
(d) In old days Stampford had never been a particular crony of mine, but now I hailed him with enthusiasm, and he, in his turn, appeared to be delighted to see me.

60. (a) In the year 1878 I could take my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army.
    (b) In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army.
    (c) In the year 1878 I had taken my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army.
    (d) In the year 1878 I did take my degree of Doctor of Medicine the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to go through the course prescribed for surgeons in the army.

Directions (61–64): *These questions follow the passage; and each question contains an inference. Examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity.*

Mark answer as

(a) if the inference is 'definitely true' i.e., it directly follows from the facts given in the passage.
(b) if the inference is 'probably true' though not definitely true in the light of the facts given.
(c) if you think the data are inadequate i.e., from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false.
(d) If you think the inference is 'definitely false' i.e., it contradicts the given facts.

Procurement of wheat is in full swing in the north-western states of India. By June end, public agencies are likely to end up with foodgrain stocks of about 40 to 42 million tones, the highest ever witnessed in the history of this country. This stock should be more than sufficient to ensure that country's "food security" is not endangered even if India faces two consecutive droughts. But strangely enough, while the granaries overflow, there is still widespread hunger in the country, even without a drought. The estimates of poverty are being debated, but broadly one-third of India seems to remain underfed. And this coexistence of grain surpluses with large scale hunger should make any serious policy-maker think and examine the existing policy mix with a view to ensure faster economic growth and reduction in poverty.

61. The distribution of foodgrains to the masses has remained a problem area for India.
62. India's food grains stock has been satisfactory over the past few years.
63. More than 30 percent of population in India do not even get two square meals per day.
64. The policy of India needs to be revamped to reduce the extent of poverty in the country.

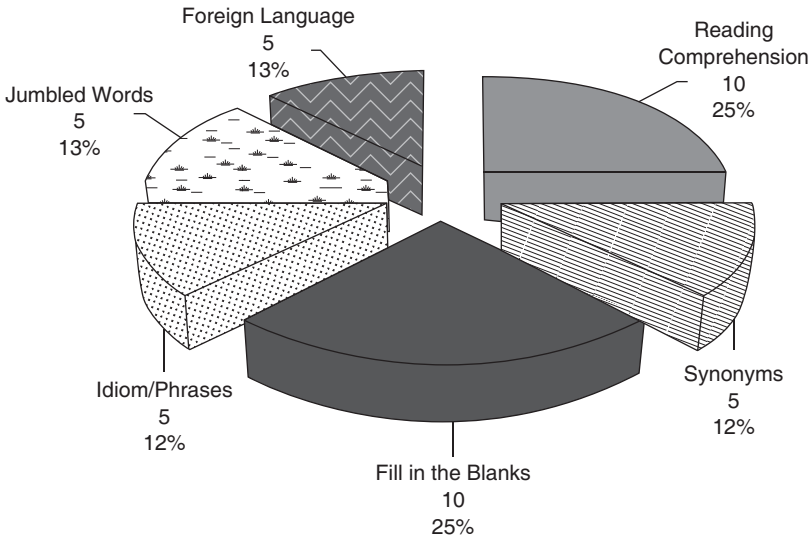
Directions (65–68): *In each of these questions, arrange the given words in a meaningful sequence and then choose the most appropriate sequence from amongst the given alternatives.*

65. (1) Rain (2) Monsoon (3) Rescue (4) Flood
    (a) 2, 1, 4, 3 (b) 1, 2, 3, 4 (c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 1, 3, 2, 4
66. (1) Patient (2) Diagnosis (3) Bill (4) Doctor
    (a) 1, 4, 2, 3 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4 (c) 1, 4, 3, 2 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
67. (1) Hecta (2) Centi (3) Deca (4) Deci
    (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4 (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
68. (1) Puberty (2) Childhood (3) Infancy (4) Adolescence
    (a) 3, 2, 4, 1 (b) 3, 2, 1, 4 (c) 1, 3, 4, 2 (d) 1, 4, 2, 3

Answers

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (b)	9. (c)	10. (a)	11. (a)	12. (a)
13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (a)	16. (a)	17. (d)	18. (a)	19. (b)	20. (c)	21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (a)	24. (b)
25. (d)	26. (d)	27. (c)	28. (c)	29. (b)	30. (d)	31. (c)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (c)	35. (c)	36. (d)
37. (b)	38. (a)	39. (b)	40. (b)	41. (c)	42. (d)	43. (b)	44. (a)	45. (c)	46. (b)	47. (c)	48. (c)
49. (a)	50. (c)	51. (d)	52. (a)	53. (d)	54. (b)	55. (b)	56. (b)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (c)	60. (b)
61. (b)	62. (c)	63. (a)	64. (a)	65. (a)	66. (a)	67. (a)	68. (b)				

CLAT 2012 UG



Type of Questions	No. of MCQs
Reading Comprehension	10
Synonyms	5
Fill in the Blanks	10
Idiom/Phrases	5
Jumbled Words	5
Foreign Language	5
TOTAL	**40**

Directions (1–10): *Read the given passage carefully and attempt the questions that follow:*

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 or wish it success and give 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 was 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.

1. According to the passage, egalitarianism will not survive if
   (a) It is based on voluntary renunciation
   (b) It is achieved by resorting to physical force
   (c) Underprivileged people are not involved in its establishment.
   (d) People's outlook towards it is not radically changed.

2. According to the passage, why does man value his possessions more than his life?
   (a) He has inherent desire to share his possession with others.
   (b) He is endowed with the possessive instinct.
   (c) Only his possession helps him earn love and respect from his descendants.
   (d) Through his possessions he can preserve his name even after his death.
3. According to the passage, which was the unfinished part of Gandhi's experiment?
   (a) Educating people to avoid class conflict.
   (b) Achieving total political freedom for the country
   (c) Establishment of an egalitarian society
   (d) Radically changing the mind and attitude of men towards truth and nonviolence.
4. Which of the following statements is 'not true' in the context of the passage?
   (a) True egalitarianism can be achieved by giving up one's possessions under compulsion.
   (b) Man values his life more than his possessions.
   (c) Possessive instinct is a natural desire of human beings
   (d) In the political struggle, the fight was against alien rule.
5. According to the passage, true egalitarianism will last only if
   (a) It is thrust upon people.
   (b) It is based on truth and non-violence.
   (c) People inculcate spiritual values instead of material values.
   (d) 'Haves' and 'have-nots' live together peacefully
6. According to the passage, people ultimately overturn a social order _____
   (a) which is based on coercion and oppression.
   (b) which does not satisfy their basic needs
   (c) which is based upon conciliation and rapprochement.
   (d) which is not congenital to the spiritual values of the people
7. 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.
8. 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
9. 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 of 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.
10. 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 'haves' 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 (11–15): *Choose the correct synonym out of the four choices given.*

11. Lethargy
   (a) Serenity (b) listlessness (c) impassivity (d) laxity
12. Emaciated
   (a) tall (b) languid (c) very thin (d) wise
13. Latent
   (a) concealed (b) apparent (c) lethargic (d) prompt
14. Sporadic
   (a) epidemic (b) whirling (c) occasional (d) stagnant

15. Compendium
(a) summary (b) index (c) reference (d) collection

Directions (16–25): *Choose the correct option out of the four choices given.*

16. Give an example pertinent _____ the case.
(a) with (b) on (c) for (d) to
17. My voice reverberated _____ the walls of the castle.
(a) with (b) from (c) in (d) on
18. The reward was not commensurate _____ the work done by us.
(a) for (b) on (c) with (d) order
19. 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
20. Your conduct smacks _____recklessness.
(a) of (b) with (c) from (d) in
21. A good judge never gropes _____the conclusion.
(a) to (b) at (c) on (d) for
22. Nobody in our group is a genius _____winning friends and in convincing people.
(a) for (b) in (c) of (d) at
23. If you are averse _____recommending my name, you should not hesitate to admit it.
(a) about (b) for (c) to (d) against
24. Religious leaders should not delve _____ politics.
(a) in (b) with (c) at (d) into
25. What you say has hardly any bearing _____ the lives of tribals.
(a) about (b) for (c) on (d) with

Directions (26–30): *Select the correct meaning of the* **italicized** *idioms and phrases out of the four choices given.*

26. 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
27. 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
28. Mrs. Hashmi has been *in the blues* for the last several weeks.
(a) abroad (b) unwell (c) depressed (d) penniless
29. For the first week, the apprentice felt like *a fish out of water.*
(a) frustrated (b) homeless (c) disappointed (d) uncomfortable
30. 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

Directions (31–35): *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.*

31. 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
iii. murders 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
32. 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, v, iv, iii (d) v, ii, iii, iv

33. 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 population.
(a) ii, iii, iv, v (b) v, iii, ii, iv
(c) iii, ii, iv, v (d) iv, v, iii, ii

34. 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) v, iii, iv, ii

35. 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 nonviolence
v. the greatest apostle of non-violence 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 (36–40): *Given below are a few commonly used foreign language phrases, select the correct answer from the four options given below.*

36. Mala fide
(a) generous (b) bad intention
(c) trustworthy (d) genuine

37. Tabula rasa
(a) clean slate (b) agitated
(c) deprived (d) creative

38. Carte blanche
(a) slavery (b) complete discretion
(c) anarchy (d) dependent

39. De jure
(a) illegal (b) heir
(c) concerning law (d) forbidden

40. Raison d'etre
(a) logical conclusion (b) reason for existence
(c) free choice (d) dubious argument

Answers

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

CHAPTER 33

MCQ Bin

SYNONYMS

Directions In the following questions, a word is followed by four options. From these alternatives, select the one that is nearest in meaning to the given word.

1. ABASE
(a) low (b) peaceful
(c) humble (d) cruel

2. ABASH
(a) acquit (b) confuse
(c) blush (d) condemn

3. ABET
(a) force (b) discourage
(c) assist (d) neglect

4. ABRIDGE
(a) desire (b) to condense
(c) graceful (d) disconnect

5. ACCOMPLICE
(a) friend (b) abetter
(c) criminal (d) thief

6. ACCORD
(a) failure (b) agreement
(c) difference (d) disagreement

7. ACUMEN
(a) beauty (b) appearance
(c) insight (d) distaste

8. ADJUST
(a) assist
(b) delay
(c) get accustomed to
(d) intervene

9. ADVERSITY
(a) dishonesty (b) hardship
(c) dynamics (d) boredom

10. ADVOCATE
(a) patient (b) supporter
(c) client (d) friend

11. AGGRANDIZE
(a) increase
(b) receive
(c) boast
(d) aggravate

12. AGGRESSION
(a) supportive network
(b) unlimited boundary
(c) obvious choice
(d) forceful action

13. ALBEIT
(a) although
(b) further more
(c) because
(d) not only

14. ALIENATION
(a) separation (b) unselfishness
(c) connection (d) failure

15. ALLEGIANCE
(a) disaffection (b) satisfactory
(c) loyalty (d) enemity

16. ALLEVIATE
(a) lessen (b) work all the time
(c) make worse (d) post

17. ALTERNATIVE
(a) record (b) option
(c) shock (d) risk

18. ALTRUISTIC
(a) truthful (b) capable
(c) loving (d) generous

19. AMBIGUITY
(a) confidence (b) corroboration
(c) certainty (d) uncertainty

20. AMELIORATE
(a) strengthen (b) lessen
(c) cause (d) replace

21. AMICABLE
(a) poisonous (b) friendly
(c) satisfying (d) heartening

22. ANALYTICAL
(a) intelligent (b) logical
(c) open (d) creative

23. ANALYZE
(a) bound (b) inform
(c) evaluate (d) based on fact

24. ANARCHIC
(a) free (b) properly done
(c) lacking order (d) lacking discipline

25. ANONYMITY
(a) opposite (b) influence
(c) unidentified (d) named

26. ANSWER
(a) reply
(b) question
(c) interrogation
(d) return

27. ANTECEDENT
(a) that which comes before
(b) barrier
(c) insight
(d) achievement

28. ANTIQUE
(a) old-fashioned (b) rare
(c) modern (d) unique

29. ANXIETY
(a) gait
(b) happened
(c) easy-go-lucky
(d) worry

30. ANXIOUS
(a) critical (b) concerned
(c) rebellious (d) turbulent

31. APPALLED
(a) disheartened (b) animated
(c) shocked (d) discouraged

32. APPARENT
(a) confusing (b) helpful
(c) obvious (d) quickly

33. APPELLATION
(a) anonymity (b) regard
(c) submission (d) repentance

34. APPLICATION
(a) use (b) result
(c) status (d) method

35. ARC
(a) semicircle (b) rectangle
(c) obtuse angle (d) triangle

36. ARCANE
(a) outdated (b) mysterious
(c) expensive (d) silly

37. ARCHITECTURE
(a) building design
(b) building demolition
(c) building desecration
(d) building implosion

38. ARRAY
(a) deflection (b) collection
(c) selection (d) election

39. ARSENAL
(a) weapons (b) strategy
(c) storehouse (d) munitions

40. ASCERTAIN
(a) determine (b) examine
(c) confuse (d) believe

41. ASSAY
(a) attack (b) accept
(c) case (d) evaluate

42. ASSERTIVENESS
(a) self- assurance
(b) cooperation
(c) continuity
(d) determination

43. ASSESS
(a) recommend (b) evaluate
(c) recall (d) organize

44. ASSIMILATE
(a) blend (b) live
(c) return (d) attain

45. ASSUMPTION
(a) withdrawal (b) expectation
(c) resection (d) afterthought

46. ATTAINMENT
(a) goal (b) value
(c) pleasure (d) achievement

47. ATTRIBUTE
(a) give credit to (b) lean toward
(c) desire (d) avoid

48. AUGMENT
(a) minimize (b) divide
(c) increase (d) subtract

49. AUTHENTICITY
(a) accuracy (b) analysis
(c) merit (d) quality of trust

50. AUTHORITY
(a) boss (b) administer
(c) respect (d) power figure

51. AUTONOMY
(a) religion (b) moral codes
(c) independence (d) government

52. AVALANCHE
(a) a mass of fast moving water and mud
(b) a mass of fast moving snow, ice, and rock
(c) a mass of slow moving snow, ice, and rock
(d) a mass of slow moving water and mud

53. BARREN
(a) unproductive
(b) reproductive
(c) fertile
(d) productive

54. BELLIGERENT
(a) lonely
(b) peaceful
(c) dogmatic
(d) inclined to fight

55. BESTOW
(a) give to (b) reconcile
(c) harbor (d) receive

56. BESTOWED
(a) gave (b) returned
(c) received (d) honored

57. BIASED
(a) careful (b) partial
(c) expert (d) unskilled

58. BIOSPHERE
(a) moon's surfaces inhabited by living things
(b) earth's surfaces inhabited by living things
(c) moon's surfaces inhabited by dead things
(d) earth's surfaces inhabited by dead things

59. BOISTEROUS
(a) boiling (b) hot
(c) noisy (d) dangerous

60. BOON
(a) unknown
(b) promotion
(c) conflict
(d) blessing

61. BOYCOTT
(a) befriend (b) shun
(c) help (d) work for

62. BRACKISH
(a) slightly salty (b) flowing
(c) stagnant (d) polluted

63. BRISTLY
(a) cottony (b) smooth
(c) rough (d) silky

64. BROWSER
(a) software for searching the Internet
(b) index
(c) microfiche
(d) hotline

65. BRUTAL
(a) humane (b) adamant
(c) ruthless (d) criminal

66. BRUTISH
(a) rough (b) reluctant
(c) playful (d) amusing

67. BUMPTIOUS
(a) hurry (b) haste
(c) modest (d) assertive

68. BUREAUCRACY
(a) process of therapy
(b) business operation
(c) continuing dialogue
(d) network of departments

69. CALLOUS
(a) large
(b) hardened in feeling
(c) thick
(d) dangerous

70. CANDID
(a) sweet (b) pleasing
(c) frank (d) dishonest

71. CANDID
(a) frank (b) deceptive
(c) cunning (d) rude

72. CELEBRATE
(a) criticize (b) forgive
(c) ignore (d) praise

73. CHARGES
(a) income (b) payment
(c) fee (d) profit

74. CHEMOTHERAPY
(a) stem cell therapy
(b) holistic medicine
(c) drug cancer treatment
(d) gene therapy

75. CHRONIC
(a) fatal (b) serious
(c) contagious (d) continuing

76. CHRYSALIS
(a) locust (b) moth
(c) cocoon (d) dragonfly

77. CICADA
(a) a June bug
(b) a transparent dragonfly
(c) a snapping turtle
(d) a stout insect with large wings

78. CIRCUITOUS
(a) winding (b) immobile
(c) gone (d) mobile

79. CIRCUMFERENCE
(a) middle (b) perimeter
(c) left (d) right

80. CIVILIAN
(a) special duty
(b) boring
(c) ordinary
(d) status of a private citizen

81. CLOAK
(a) dissolve (b) motivate
(c) disguise (d) disappear

82. COAGULATE
(a) clot (b) forestall
(c) inhibit (d) gel

83. COERCIVE
(a) overbearing (b) capable
(c) insightful (d) cooperative

84. COGNITION
(a) disability (b) awareness
(c) helpfulness (d) pleasure

85. COLLABORATION
(a) working together
(b) working diligently
(c) working independently
(d) working by rules

86. COLLECTIVELY
(a) totally (b) disjointedly
(c) separately (d) incoherently

87. COLLOSSAL
(a) dangerous
(b) gigantic
(c) fatal
(d) honourable

88. COMMERCE
(a) strip mall (b) fish market
(c) barber shop (d) business

89. COMPARABLE
(a) superior (b) inferior
(c) equivalent (d) different

90. COMPENSATION
(a) acquire (b) forfeit
(c) payment (d) penalty

91. COMPETITIVE
(a) spirited (b) inactive
(c) passive (d) inert

92. COMPILE
(a) gather (b) rumble
(c) scatter (d) dissipate

93. COMPLACENT
(a) impatient (b) restless
(c) anxious (d) overconfident

94. COMPLY
(a) complete (b) pretend
(c) reveal (d) adhere to

95. COMPONENT
(a) part (b) half
(c) third (d) whole

96. COMPOSE
(a) create (b) rehearse
(c) destroy (d) undo

97. COMPRISE
(a) delay (b) smash
(c) exclude (d) include

98. COMPROMISE
(a) endanger (b) deject
(c) surrender (d) subject

99. COMPULSIVENESS
(a) humorous
(b) overly neat
(c) unkind behavior
(d) driven by an outside force

100. CONCEPT
(a) interest (b) idea
(c) desire (d) hope

101. CONCISENESS
(a) correctness (b) frankness
(c) brevity (d) refiness

102. CONCOCT
(a) cook up (b) wake up
(c) look up (d) free up

103. CONDUCIVE
(a) harmful (b) helpful
(c) unfavorable (d) problematic

104. CONFISCATE
(a) to give up freely
(b) accept
(c) reveal
(d) take possession of

105. CONFRONT
(a) investigate (b) face
(c) demand (d) ask

106. CONGENIAL
(a) polite (b) friendly
(c) fiery (d) hostile

107. CONGESTION
(a) closure (b) emptiness
(c) barrier (d) overcrowding

108. CONJECTURE
(a) inference (b) prediction
(c) conclusion (d) guess

109. CONSENT
(a) authorization
(b) deny
(c) applying
(d) overheated

110. CONSEQUENTLY
(a) accordingly (b) last
(c) other (d) second

111. CONSERVATIVE
(a) renegade
(b) naturalist
(c) one who supports a traditional view
(d) one who supports change

112. CONSTANT
(a) old value
(b) new value
(c) flexible value
(d) unchanging value

113. CONSTITUTE
(a) recondition (b) declare
(c) make up (d) condition

114. CONSTITUTED
(a) reported (b) made up
(c) repeated (d) blamed

115. CONSTRAINT
(a) reluctance (b) restriction
(c) freedom (d) willingness

116. CONSTRICT
(a) discipline (b) remove
(c) straighten (d) squeeze

117. CONSUMPTION
(a) conservation (b) ingestion
(c) starvation (d) new life

118. CONTAMINATE
(a) release (b) purify
(c) include (d) infect

119. CONTEND
(a) declare (b) deny
(c) upright (d) trustworthy

120. CONTIGUOUS
(a) connected (b) relocated
(c) disconnected (d) disengaged

121. CONTRACEPTION
(a) production hormone
(b) production of new offspring
(c) a way to avoid pregnancy
(d) reproductive health

122. CONVENTION
(a) traditional practice
(b) example
(c) rules
(d) protocol

123. CONVERSELY
(a) in the same manner
(b) in an additional manner
(c) in an effective manner
(d) in the opposite manner

124. CONVEY
(a) question (b) withhold
(c) express (d) resist

125. CONVICTION
(a) confidence (b) doubt
(c) unconcern (d) arrogance

126. COPE
(a) deal with (b) necessary
(c) success (d) crumble

127. COSMIC
(a) relating to the universe
(b) rare
(c) sophisticated
(d) devious

128. COUNTER
(a) to refuse to accept
(b) to contrast
(c) to unconditionally accept
(d) to reply in kind

129. COUNTERACT
(a) annual (b) biannual
(c) occur (d) prevent

130. COWARDICE
(a) timidity (b) gallantry
(c) criminal (d) humanity

131. CREDO
(a) treatment (b) witness
(c) risk (d) personal beliefs

132. CRUDE
(a) crumbly (b) ordinary
(c) primitive (d) cruel

133. CRYPTIC
(a) mysterious (b) aberrant
(c) nonchalant (d) straightforward

134. CULPABLE
(a) correct (b) guilty
(c) right (d) innocent

135. CULTURE
(a) society (b) city
(c) suburb (d) country

136. CUMULATIVE
(a) overall (b) unconventional
(c) particular (d) peculiar

137. DECEIT
(a) simplicity
(b) gentility
(c) sincerity
(d) dishonesty

138. DEFY
(a) challenge (b) comply with
(c) stretch (d) obey

139. DEGRADATION
(a) communication
(b) humiliation
(c) connotation
(d) frustration

140. DEITIES
(a) worshipers
(b) gods
(c) populations
(d) governments

141. DELETERIOUS
(a) lamentable (b) harmless
(c) worthy (d) harmful

142. DELUSION
(a) actuality (b) illusion
(c) clarity (d) emulating

143. DEMEAN
(a) belittle (b) provide
(c) force (d) determine

144. DEMISE
(a) universe (b) creation
(c) death (d) life

145. DENIAL
(a) accord (b) unity
(c) agree (d) reject

146. DENIGRATE
(a) accuse (b) scorn
(c) belittle (d) provoke

147. DENOUEMENT
(a) outcome (b) eschew
(c) action (d) character

148. DEPRIVE
(a) deny (b) indulge
(c) control (d) reward

149. DERIVATIVE
(a) original (b) origin
(c) candid (d) genuine

150. DESPITE
(a) since (b) although
(c) regardless of (d) consequently

151. DESTORY
(a) make (b) produce
(c) create (d) demolish

152. DETERIORATION
(a) denial (b) descent
(c) destruction (d) departure

153. DETRIMENT
(a) aid (b) harm
(c) benefit (d) habit

154. DEVASTATION
(a) fractured (b) ruin
(c) immune (d) scarce

155. DEVIANT
(a) advanced (b) abnormal
(c) talented (d) criminal

156. DIAMETER
(a) width (b) weight
(c) depth (d) height

157. DIFFERENTIATE
(a) make distinction
(b) persuade
(c) instruct
(d) convince

158. DILEMMA
(a) ethical choice
(b) hardship
(c) consultation
(d) difficult choice

159. DILIGENT
(a) defensive (b) offensive
(c) industrious (c) slack

160. DIMENSION
(a) individual (b) aspect
(c) belief (d) session

161. DIMENSION
(a) convent (b) advent
(c) feature (d) resident

162. DIMINISH
(a) decrease (b) populate
(c) explain (d) mingle

163. DISCERN
(a) recognize (b) forget
(c) drill (d) restore

164. DISCLOSE
(a) make known (b) cover-up
(c) conceal (d) hide

165. DISPLACE
(a) new construction
(b) immobile
(c) stay put
(d) relocate

166. DISPLACEMENT
(a) weight of fluid
(b) weight of fluid shifted by volume
(c) weight of fluid shifted by range
(d) weight of fluid shifted by a solid

167. DISPLAY
(a) present (b) hide
(c) open (d) conceal

168. DISPUTE
(a) exaggerate (b) disagree
(c) agree (d) cheat

169. DISRUPTION
(a) interruption (b) inclination
(c) resentment (d) openness

170. DISSIPATE
(a) flood (b) darken
(c) increase (d) vanish

171. DISTINCTIVE
(a) common (b) rare
(c) unique (d) frequent

172. DIVERSION
(a) agreement (b) division
(c) pastime (d) membership

173. DIVINE
(a) resentful (b) malicious
(c) dreadful (d) heavenly

174. DOPING
(a) smuggling illegal products
(b) unauthorized use of copyrighted material
(c) contraband
(d) illegal performance-enhancing products

175. DURATION
(a) time (b) opening
(c) length (d) completion

176. DWINDLE
(a) circumvent (b) increase
(c) avoid (d) decrease

177. DYNAMICS
(a) discussions
(b) abilities
(c) emotions
(d) force and energy

178. EBULLIENT
(a) exorbitant (b) exuberant
(c) obscure (d) still

179. EMPATHIC
(a) unconcerned (b) caring
(b) apathetic (d) euphoric

180. EMULATE
(a) imitate (b) disappoint
(c) engulf (d) limit

181. ENCOMPASS
(a) include (b) explain
(c) relieve (d) exclude

182. ENCUMBER
(a) to correct (b) to impede
(c) to aid (d) to hasten

183. ENDOGAMY
(a) similar religious practice
(b) similar child-rearing practice
(c) ceremony of marriage
(d) marriage within a group

184. ENDORPHIN
(a) disaster-producing hormones
(b) gross hormones
(c) hormones producing a sense of well-being
(d) hormones producing death

185. ENERVATE
(a) exhaust (b) organize
(c) nervous (d) energize

186. ENGAGE
(a) deny (b) interfere with
(c) interest (d) analyze

187. ENHANCE
(a) larger than life
(b) transparent
(c) add to
(d) decrease

188. ENTITY
(a) behavior
(b) individual being
(c) season
(d) combination

189. ENTREPRENEUR
(a) store associate
(b) insurance agent
(c) business person
(d) automobile associate

190. ENTWINEMENT
(a) rampant growth
(b) a twisting together
(c) envy
(d) prematurity

191. EPITOMIZE
(a) to beautify
(b) to be an example of
(c) to disfigure
(d) to deface

192. EQUATION
(a) number sentence that equals a solution
(b) number sentence that adjusts the solution
(c) number sentence that lacks a solution
(d) number sentence that divides the solution

193. EQUIVOCAL
(a) clear (b) certain
(c) accurate (d) unclear

194. ESSENCE
(a) core (b) apex
(c) detail (d) exterior

195. ETHICAL
(a) typical
(b) pertaining to ideas of right or wrong
(c) convenient
(d) encouraging

196. ETHNOCENTRISM
(a) conviction of one's faith
(b) conviction of one's family tradition
(c) conviction of one's family values
(d) conviction of one's own cultural superiority

197. ETIOLOGY
(a) symptoms (b) tests
(c) origin (d) results

198. EVIDENT
(a) difficulty (b) obscure
(c) eccentric (d) obvious

199. EXACERBATED
(a) made worse (b) controlled
(c) diagnosed (d) caused

200. EXERT
(a) excel (b) push
(c) release (d) increase

201. EXOGAMY
(a) observance of family customs
(b) marriage outside a group
(c) marriage of different age groups
(d) marriage of distant relatives

202. EXPERTISE
(a) manicure (b) mastery
(c) masonry (d) masseur

203. EXPLOIT
(a) honor
(b) take advantage of
(c) disrespect
(d) respect

204. EXPULSION
(a) repeating (b) exploding
(c) excluding (d) banishing

205. EXQUISITE
(a) clumsy (b) rough
(c) graceful (d) unrefined

206. EXTEMPORE
(a) praiseworth
(b) without preparation
(c) extraordinary
(d) essential

207. EXTINCTION
(a) trading with various cultures
(b) history of a nation
(c) death of an entire group
(d) scarcity of food

208. FANCIFUL
(a) elaborate (b) imaginative
(c) extensive (d) decorative

209. FEIGN
(a) hesitate (b) pretend
(c) deserve (d) attend

210. FESTOON
(a) complain (b) increase
(c) decorate (d) consult

211. FICTIONAL
(a) imaginary (b) authentic
(c) genuine (d) daunting

212. FIDUCIARY
(a) unfriendly one
(b) related to spending recklessly
(c) friendly one
(d) related to holding something in trust for another

213. FIREWALL
(a) security measure to teach hackers
(b) security measure to prevent hackers
(c) security measure to encourage hackers
(d) security measure to present to hackers

214. FISCAL
(a) bankrupt (b) thrifty
(c) monetary (d) clerk-like

215. FISSURE
(a) sprain (b) gash
(c) strain (d) fracture

216. FLANK
(a) side (b) back
(c) rear (d) front

217. FLOUT
(a) obey (b) follow
(c) laugh at (d) heed

218. FLUKE
(a) fury (b) radar
(c) coincidence (d) colony

219. FORAGE
(a) hunt (b) saunter
(c) disperse (d) run

220. FORMULA
(a) plan (b) sketch
(c) draft (d) blueprint

221. FORSAKE
(a) forgive (b) punish
(c) abandon (d) benefit

222. FORUM
(a) session (b) chorus
(c) dissertation (d) rhythm

223. FRAUDUL ENT
(a) alleviate (b) unclear
(c) dishonest (d) gradual

224. FUTILITY
(a) organization (b) uselessness
(c) imagination (d) value

225. FUTURIST
(a) military chain of command
(b) one who imagines possibilities
(c) consumer watch advocate
(d) chief executive officer

226. GIST
(a) contribution (b) substance
(c) prestige (d) accessory

227. GLOBAL
(a) coincidence (b) worldwide
(c) genial (d) community

228. GLORIOUS
(a) delightful (b) painful
(c) cowardly (d) humiliating

229. GRANDEUR
(a) splendor (b) obscurity
(c) beacon (d) dullness

230. GRATIFY
(a) enjoy (b) replace
(c) question (d) fulfill

231. GRAVE
(a) unusual (b) fatal
(c) serious (d) remarkable

232. GROUNDWORK
(a) determination
(b) ritual
(c) policy
(d) foundation

233. GRUDGE
(a) hard (b) very hot
(c) dangerous (d) envy

234. GRUELING
(a) terrifying
(b) agonizing
(c) complaining
(d) unsatisfying

235. HAMPER
(a) encourage (b) interfere
(c) allow (d) allocate

236. HARNESS
(a) release (b) guarantee
(c) control (d) conquer

237. HERITAGE
(a) inheritance (b) honor
(c) alternative (d) refund

238. HINDER
(a) help (b) impede
(c) bother (d) control

239. HOLISM
(a) belief in the sacredness of life
(b) the whole is greater than the sum of its parts
(c) all parts are created equal
(d) the parts equal the whole

240. HOMELY
(a) refined (b) plain
(c) reliable (d) amiable

241. HOMEOSTASIS
(a) related events
(b) equal action
(c) unequal reaction
(d) internal balance

242. HOMOGENEOUS
(a) unique (b) all the same
(c) diverse (d) unlike

243. HOST
(a) organism which requires a symbiotic relationship
(b) parasitic relationship between organisms
(c) living organism on which another organism lives
(d) organism which requires another organism for survival

244. HOSTILE
(a) misanthropic
(b) unfriendly
(c) gregarious
(d) friendly

245. HUB
(a) bottom (b) west
(c) edge (d) core

246. IMPART
(a) receive (b) practice
(c) borrow (d) share

247. IMPASSE
(a) importance (b) transportation
(c) pleasure (d) barrier

248. IMPENDING
(a) dangerous (b) forthcoming
(c) conflicting (d) returning

249. IMPERATIVE
(a) long lasting (b) hopeful
(c) unimportant (d) important

250. IMPLEMENT
(a) carry in (b) blow out
(c) carry out (d) blow in

251. IMPLY
(a) obligation (b) catch
(c) hint (d) central

252. IMPOSTER
(a) imposer (b) lazy
(c) cheat (d) painful

253. IMPRECATION
(a) hoax (b) party
(c) festival (d) curse

254. IMPROVIDENT
(a) thriftiness (b) incautious
(c) unhappy (d) shabby

255. IMPULSIVE
(a) spontaneous (b) remarkable
(c) excessive (d) deliberate

256. INCANDESCENT
(a) to glow in light
(b) to glow without heat
(c) to glow with heat
(d) to glow in the dark

257. INCITE
(a) discourage (b) encourage
(c) internal (d) crime

258. INCLINATION
(a) hostile (b) opposition
(c) leaning (d) dislike

259. INCOMPETENT
(a) composed (b) incredible
(c) incapable (d) controlled

260. INCREMENTAL
(a) rising suddenly
(b) a sudden drop
(c) decreasing quickly
(d) increasing gradually

261. INCUR
(a) bring upon oneself
(b) plot against
(c) retreat from
(d) grant a pardon

262. INDIGENOUS
(a) turmoil (b) remote
(c) native (d) angry

263. INDUSTRIALIZE
(a) create liberally
(b) develop or organize status quo
(c) develop or organize with production or industry
(d) contain in a small area

264. INFAMOUS
(a) of a disgraceful reputation
(b) wealthy
(c) invulnerable
(d) honorable

265. INFERENCE
(a) suggestion (b) identical
(c) overt (d) manipulate

266. INFERIOR
(a) discriminate (b) insincere
(c) fascinate (d) substandard

267. INFIDELITY
(a) faithfulness (b) honesty
(c) bliss (d) unfaithfulness

268. INFINITE
(a) fruitless (b) endless
(c) useless (d) groundless

269. INFLAME
(a) excite
(b) set on fire
(c) remove from view
(d) motivate

270. INFLUX
(a) flowing out (b) flowing in
(c) returning (d) repeating

271. INFRINGEMENT
(a) obedience (b) invitation
(c) loyalty (d) violation

272. INGEST
(a) choke (b) inhale
(c) swallowed (d) regurgitate

273. INHABITANT
(a) drifter (b) migrant
(c) nomad (d) citizen

274. INHERENT
(a) basic (b) inhibited
(c) learned (d) obvious

275. INHERIT
(a) loner (b) owner
(c) donor (d) receive

276. INHIBITOR
(a) something that prevents
(b) something that precludes
(c) something that excludes
(d) something that responds

277. INITIATIVE
(a) holiday (b) parade
(c) campaign (d) flagship

278. INNOVATION
(a) a invention (b) decade
(c) invitation (d) reason

279. INSTIGATION
(a) determination (b) motivation
(c) reaction (d) pleasure

280. INTEGRITY
(a) ability (b) understanding
(c) honesty (d) respect

281. INTEGRITY
(a) quickness (b) soundness
(c) loudness (d) quietness

282. INTENSITY
(a) activity (b) tense
(c) depth (d) relative

283. INTENSIFY
(a) boiling (b) satisfy
(c) aggravate (d) destroyed

284. INTER
(a) revolve (b) go in
(c) between (d) bury

285. INTERACTION
(a) sophistication
(b) naivete
(c) communication
(d) complexity

286. INTERCEPT
(a) understand (b) repeat
(c) catch (d) identify

287. INTERCULTURAL
(a) between different relics
(b) between different relatives
(c) between different cultures
(d) between different parties

288. INTERFACE
(a) delay
(b) unconnected
(c) interconnection
(d) payment

289. INTERVENE
(a) between parts
(b) send away
(c) come between
(d) rapid action

290. INTERVENTION
(a) mendacity (b) interference
(c) truth (d) personal

291. INTOLERABLE
(a) simple (b) easy
(c) painful (d) painless

292. INTUITION
(a) interfere (b) payment
(c) concentrate (d) premonition

293. INVASIVE
(a) dietician (b) an incision
(c) tramp (d) holistic

294. INVESTIGATIVE
(a) logical (b) unknown
(c) combustible (d) redeemable

295. INVESTMENT
(a) money earned from property
(b) total net worth
(c) amount paid for use of card
(d) something acquired for future gain

296. IRONY
(a) literary style with an unappreciated twist
(b) literary style with an appreciated twist
(c) literary style with an expected twist
(d) literary style with an unexpected twist

297. ISOLATION
(a) hamper (b) separation
(c) complain (d) association

298. JEOPARDIZE
(a) weaken (b) strengthen
(c) risk (d) make steady

299. JUBILANT
(a) disturbed (b) scared
(c) gloomy (d) exultant

300. JUDICIAL
(a) pertaining to honest behavior
(b) pertaining to common courtesy
(c) pertaining to fair treatment
(d) pertaining to a court or a judge

301. JUSTIFICATION
(a) explanation (b) boldness
(c) destruction (d) equality

302. LETHAL
(a) sharp (b) brutal
(c) deadly (d) sickly

303. LETHARGY
(a) dynamism
(b) laziness
(c) cool-headed
(d) lavish

304. LEVITATE
(a) evaporate (b) to rape
(c) to rise (d) subsidized

305. LONGEVITY
(a) short life
(b) long life
(c) without wealth
(d) great wealth

306. LOOSE
(a) unbroken (b) joined
(c) tight (d) unbound

307. LOUDER
(a) little (b) softer
(c) smaller (d) noisier

308. LOW
(a) down (b) above
(c) level (d) high

309. LUCRATIVE
(a) profitable (b) open-minded
(c) bossy (d) unfortunate

310. LUMINOUS
(a) clear (b) dull
(c) translucent (d) bright

311. MACABRE
(a) innocent (b) tarried
(c) gruesome (d) pleasing

312. MAGNIFYING
(a) enlarging
(b) discriminating
(c) reducing
(d) denying

313. MALADY
(a) ill will (b) ill luck
(c) ill feeling (d) illness

314. MANACLE
(a) fetter (b) ornament
(c) spectacles (d) order

315. MARROW
(a) innermost part
(b) decaying part
(c) vital part
(d) living part

316. MASS
(a) rush (b) large-scale
(c) collision (d) complete

317. MASTICATE
(a) swallow (b) organise
(c) meander (d) reduce

318. MAWKISH
(a) certain
(b) devious
(c) sentimental
(d) carefree

319. MEAN
(a) product of numbers
(b) quotient of numbers
(c) sum of numbers
(d) average of numbers

320. MECHANIZED
(a) sensitive (b) automatic
(c) manual (d) labor-intensive

321. MEDIA
(a) middle number
(b) average size
(c) methods of mass communication
(d) newspapers

322. MEDIAN
(a) bottom (b) top
(c) center (d) mid-point

323. MEDIATE
(a) communicate
(b) oversee
(c) negotiate
(d) judge

324. MEDIEVAL
(a) relating to the Middle Ages
(b) relating to the Renaissance
(c) relating to the Prehistoric
(d) relating to the Reformation

325. METAPHOR
(a) discrepancy (b) disagreement
(c) comparison (d) fondness

326. METEORITE
(a) a portion of a meteor in the earth's atmosphere
(b) a portion of another galaxy
(c) a star that has fallen to earth
(d) a planet that is no longer in orbit

327. METERS
(a) measurement of 100 inches
(b) measurement of 12.0 inches
(c) measurement of 39.7 inches
(d) measurement of 36.7 inches

328. METHODICAL
(a) morbidly (b) candidly
(c) orderly (d) simply

329. MEWL
(a) shout (b) growl
(c) cry pitifully (d) sigh loudly

330. MIGRANT
(a) extended family
(b) wanderer
(c) inhabitant
(d) citizen

331. MILITANT
(a) dramatic (b) religious
(c) combative (d) quaint

332. MISERLY
(a) thrifty
(b) hospitable
(c) generous
(d) philanthropic

333. MOBILIZE
(a) spread out (b) dismiss
(c) scatter (d) rally

334. MODALITY
(a) energy (b) reminder
(c) manner (d) modernity

335. MODE
(a) most unusual number
(b) most usual number
(c) most distant number
(d) most frequent number

336. MODERATE
(a) to lessen (b) to augment
(c) involve (d) to increase

337. MOLECULE
(a) tiny particle
(b) cell base
(c) nuclear action
(d) remote section

338. MOLTEN
(a) solid (b) gooey
(c) fluid (d) melted

339. MONTAGE
(a) conglomerate
(b) assortment
(c) arrangement
(d) duet

340. MONUMENT
(a) gymnasium (b) hacienda
(c) sports club (d) shrine

341. MORAL
(a) concerning issues of emotional well-being
(b) concerning issues of right and wrong
(c) concerning difficult decisions
(d) concerning intellectual issues

342. MORTAL
(a) urgently needed
(b) unavoidably delayed
(c) overcome with fear
(d) capable of dying

343. MOTIVATE
(a) deter (b) stimulate
(c) unresponsive (d) cold

344. MULTILINGUAL
(a) able to speak several languages
(b) able to read two languages
(c) able to speak two languages
(d) able to read several languages

345. MUNDANE
(a) expensive (b) organized
(c) ordinary (d) remote

346. MURAL
(a) dissertation
(b) data processing
(c) large wall painting
(d) essay

347. MUTUAL
(a) emotional (b) unbiased
(c) common (d) middle

348. MYRIAD
(a) minor (b) worthless
(c) countless (d) desirable

349. MYSTICAL
(a) inexplicable (b) ancient
(c) dishonest (d) criminal

350. MYTHS
(a) undetermined origin
(b) imaginary tales
(c) secret societies
(d) ancient civilizations

351. NEOLITHIC
(a) New Stone Age
(b) up-to-date
(c) contemporary
(d) modern

352. NEUROTIC
(a) lazy (b) maladjusted
(c) creative (d) content

353. NORM
(a) worst
(b) best
(c) exception
(d) average standard

354. NOTCH
(a) sign
(b) fork
(c) natural appearance
(d) v-shaped cut

355. NUTRIENT
(a) emaciate
(b) lack of nutrition
(c) nourishing foods
(d) three square meals

356. OBSESSION
(a) overweight (b) organization
(c) fixation (d) prevention

357. OBTAIN
(a) repeat (b) observe
(c) receive (d) acquire

358. OBTRUSIVE
(a) modest (b) obvious
(c) humble (d) meek

359. OBVIOUS
(a) obscure (b) difficult
(c) uncertain (d) clear

360. OFTEN
(a) never (b) always
(c) quickly (d) frequently

361. ORACLE
(a) statistician
(b) meteorologist
(c) mathematician
(d) predictor

362. ORATION
(a) plead (b) speech
(c) prayer (d) invitation

363. ORIENTATION
(a) deviation (b) promotion
(c) admiration (d) adaptation

364. OSTENSIBLE
(a) apparent (b) elaborate
(c) traditional (d) showy

365. OVERINDULGE
(a) object (b) excess
(c) deny (d) give in to

366. OVERWHELM
(a) hope (b) drive
(c) energy (d) make ineffective

367. PENITENCE
(a) confinement
(b) retribution
(c) submission
(d) repentance

368. PERCEIVE
(a) neglect (b) ignore
(c) confuse (d) understand

369. PERCEPTION
(a) individual worth
(b) value
(c) open ideas
(d) view or image

370. PERILOUS
(a) endless (b) remote
(c) quarrelsome (d) dangerous

371. PERNICKETY
(a) spiteful (b) careless
(c) fussy (d) ignorant

372. PERSISTENCE
(a) prevention
(b) act of continuing
(c) act of protesting
(d) relation

373. PERSONA
(a) support (b) promotion
(c) image (d) personal

374. PERSPECTIVE
(a) perception (b) view
(c) spectacular (d) persuade

375. PHASE
(a) time (b) puberty
(c) decade (d) adolescent

376. PHILANTHROPIST
(a) one who studies mankind
(b) one who contributes to learning
(c) one who helps the poor
(d) one who contributes to the good of mankind

377. PHOTOSYNTHESIS
(a) process by which plants create food
(b) process that red cells use to produce blood
(c) process bats use to fly in the dark
(d) process by which pictures are created

378. PHYSIOLOGICAL
(a) men working in the clinic
(b) women working in the clinic
(c) the way that living things do not function
(d) the way living things function

379. PIONEERING
(a) ground-breaking
(b) typical
(c) record breaking
(d) history breaking

380. PLACATE
(a) restore (b) improve
(c) pacify (d) agitate

381. PLATELET
(a) iron-manufacturing factor in blood
(b) oxygen-producing component in blood
(c) component in blood that promotes clotting
(d) product that determines Rh factor in blood

382. PLATONIC
(a) non-physical
(b) unethical
(c) joyful
(d) reliable

383. PLETHORA
(a) insufficiency (b) overabundance
(c) shortage (d) elongation

384. PLIGHT
(a) jobs (b) sports
(c) troubles (d) faults

385. POLARITY
(a) shyness (b) rigidity
(c) opposition (d) ability

386. POLICY
(a) hearing (b) without guidance
(c) rule (d) lawless

387. POLYANDRY
(a) practice of having more than one husband
(b) practice of having more than one spouse
(c) practice of having more than one wife
(d) practice of remaining unmarried

388. POLYGYNY
(a) practice of having more than one wife
(b) practice of having more than one husband
(c) practice of remaining unmarried
(d) practice of having more than one spouse

389. PONDEROUS
(a) burdensome (b) joyous
(c) gleeful (d) festive

390. POPULATION
(a) interviewing group
(b) selected group
(c) entire group being studied
(d) selected candidates

391. POSE
(a) demand (b) answer
(c) argue (d) to present

392. POST
(a) fence (b) message
(c) recreation (d) wall

393. POTENTIAL
(a) unwilling (b) helpful
(c) rowdy (d) ability

394. PRECEDENT
(a) example based on an earlier decision
(b) action based on standards
(c) model of court action
(d) reaction to another behavior

395. PRECIPITATE
(a) reject (b) cause
(c) avoid (d) cost

396. PRECISE
(a) complete (b) estimated
(c) exact (d) approximate

397. PREDISPOSITION
(a) the occult (b) prophesy
(c) inclination (d) destination

398. PREMIER
(a) circulating (b) helping
(c) commanding (d) leading

399. PRESUMABLY
(a) offensively
(b) believing that something is true
(c) roughly
(d) believing in a different view

400. PREVALENCE
(a) abundance (b) supply
(c) complete (d) congestion

401. PREVALENT
(a) abnormal (b) rare
(c) common (d) widespread

402. PREVIOUS
(a) late (b) about
(c) before (d) after

403. PRINCIPLE
(a) authority (b) basic truth
(c) partner (d) provision

404. PRISTINE
(a) run down (b) like new
(c) messy (d) very old

405. PROBABILITY
(a) impossibility (b) positive
(c) possibility (d) negative

406. PROCEDURE
(a) lifeless (b) unsafe
(c) peace (d) surgery

407. PROCESS
(a) deal with (b) retrieve
(c) verbalize (d) explain

408. PRODUCT
(a) result of multiplying numbers
(b) result of adding numbers
(c) result of dividing numbers
(d) result of subtracting numbers

409. PROFOUND
(a) insightful (b) orthodox
(c) theoretical (d) phony

410. PROGNOSIS
(a) ambiguous (b) lucid
(c) clueless (d) forecast

411. PROHIBIT
(a) banish (b) punish
(c) forbid (d) exhibit

412. PROMPT
(a) effect (b) slow
(c) swift (d) scheme

413. PROMPTING
(a) revision (b) conclusion
(c) motivation (d) suggestion

414. PROPENSITY
(a) reaction (b) imitation
(c) ramification (d) inclination

415. PROTAGONIST
(a) president
(b) chair of the board
(c) central character
(d) member

416. PROTOCOL
(a) procedure (b) results
(c) example (d) requirements

417. PROVISION
(a) clients (b) terms
(c) seconds (d) orders

418. PROXY
(a) critic (b) leader
(c) supporter (d) alternate

419. PRUDENT
(a) skilled
(b) experienced
(c) cautious
(d) criminal

420. PSYCHOLOGICAL
(a) pertaining to social adjustment
(b) pertaining to right and wrong
(c) pertaining to the intellect
(d) pertaining to the mind

421. PSYCHOSOMATIC
(a) bacterial
(b) pertaining to scientific study
(c) neurological
(d) pertaining to the mind

422. PUNISH
(a) fine
(b) help
(c) sympathy
(d) pity

423. QUACK
(a) pyromaniac
(b) charlatan
(c) dilemma
(d) victim

424. QUAINT
(a) old (b) quiet
(c) haunted (d) usual

425. QUAY
(a) peninsula (b) wharf
(c) target (d) island

426. QUEST
(a) search (b) vocation
(c) vacation (d) education

427. QUIP
(a) conceal (b) steal
(c) joke (d) terminate

428. QUOTIENT
(a) result of multiplying numbers
(b) result of dividing numbers
(c) result of adding numbers
(d) result of subtracting numbers

429. RAUCOUS
(a) flavourful
(b) boisterous
(c) aggressive
(d) evil

430. RECESS
(a) balcony (b) highway
(c) ranch (d) alcove

431. REFUGE
(a) safe place (b) contradict
(c) scarce (d) not allow

432. REGARD
(a) consider (b) detail
(c) thesis (d) courage

433. REGARDLESS
(a) because of
(b) in spite of
(c) without doubt
(d) between times

434. REGIMEN
(a) regulated behavior
(b) strict practice
(c) resume
(d) standard events

435. REJECT
(a) refuse
(b) agree
(c) allow
(d) accept

436. RELATIONAL
(a) interconnected
(b) unusual
(c) conclusion
(d) divided

437. RELEVANT
(a) significant (b) rational
(c) insignificant (d) irrational

438. REMISSION
(a) a longer lasting state
(b) a decrease in severity
(c) a return to normal
(d) a relaxed state

439. RENAISSANCE
(a) bicentennial of art and culture
(b) death of art and culture
(c) century of art and culture
(d) rebirth of art and culture

440. RENASCENT
(a) lackadaisical
(b) lethargic
(c) energetically renewed
(d) irritated

441. RENDER
(a) sort out (b) peace
(c) provide (d) hide

442. RENEGADE
(a) rebel (b) scholar
(c) atheist (d) sculptor

443. REPEAL
(a) cancel (b) depart
(c) break (d) provide

444. REPERCUSSION
(a) confusion (b) enroll
(c) consequence (d) promotion

445. REPLICA
(a) genuine article
(b) prototype
(c) duplicate
(d) original

446. REPUDIATE
(a) comply (b) deny
(c) scream (d) cry

447. REPULSIVE
(a) frustrating
(b) repellent
(c) admirable
(d) pleasant

448. RESENTMENT
(a) kindness (b) like
(c) dislike (d) pleasure

449. RESERVED
(a) restrained (b) popular
(c) talkative (d) likeable

450. RESORT
(a) reduce (b) repeat
(c) involve (d) put in effect

451. REVAMP
(a) prostitute (b) dangerous
(c) decamp (d) reconstruct

452. REVERBERATE
(a) reflect
(b) accelerate
(c) revitalise
(d) gibberish

453. REVITALISE
(a) accelerate
(b) vigorise
(c) minimise
(d) maximise

454. RIDDLE
(a) continue (b) crush
(c) puncture (d) crash

455. RIDICULE
(a) mock (b) disturb
(c) disagree (d) repeat

456. RITE
(a) informality
(b) legal right
(c) commitment
(d) act of initiation

457. RITUALS
(a) believe (b) concern
(c) repeat (d) traditions

458. RIVET
(a) create meaningful reason
(b) open a difficult passage
(c) hold the attention of
(d) bind pieces together

459. RIVULET
(a) stream (b) isthmus
(c) cape (d) peninsula

460. ROBUST
(a) powerless (b) defenseless
(c) defensive (d) powerful

461. RUDIMENTARY
(a) secondary (b) supreme
(c) basic (d) advanced

462. RUEFULLY
(a) fearfully (b) sorrowfully
(c) defensively (d) laughingly

463. RUINOUS
(a) advantageous
(b) committed
(c) applicable
(d) disastrous

464. SARCASTIC
(a) feeble
(b) wittily sharp
(c) lackadaisical
(d) dense

465. SATCHEL
(a) a lock (b) a large fork
(c) a tool (d) a briefcase

466. SAVVY
(a) satisfied (b) talented
(c) skill-less (d) modern

467. SAW
(a) an old horse (b) wise saying
(c) short poem (d) a secret

468. SCARCE
(a) more than enough
(b) in short supply
(c) ample
(d) adequate

469. SECRETE
(a) confuse (b) construct
(c) generate (d) manufacture

470. SECURITY
(a) safety (b) caution
(c) preparation (d) companionship

471. SEGMENT
(a) detail (b) ornate
(c) portion (d) fragment

472. SENSITIVE
(a) willing to help
(b) intelligent
(c) painful
(d) highly aware

473. SHEER
(a) secret (b) absolute; total
(c) open (d) blank

474. SHREWD
(a) simple (b) cunning
(c) required (d) agreeable

475. SHUN
(a) destroy (b) weaken
(c) avoid (d) include

476. SIBLING
(a) brother or sister
(b) mother
(c) uncle
(d) nephew

477. SIGNIFY
(a) suggest (b) state
(c) prove (d) indicate

478. SLANDER
(a) circular
(b) spherical
(c) fragile
(d) damage

479. SNAG
(a) boycott (b) invade
(c) migrate (d) catch unaware

480. SNEER
(a) belittle (b) harass
(c) mock (d) ignore

481. SOCIO-ECONOMIC
(a) trade and industry
(b) money making
(c) financially viable
(d) financial and social status

482. SOLICIT
(a) give (b) scarce
(c) ask for (d) provide

483. SOLICITIOUS
(a) nonchalant (b) firm
(c) reverential (d) worried

484. SOLSTICE
(a) February (b) May
(c) leap year (d) longest day

485. SONOROUS
(a) a timid sound
(b) rich sounding
(c) commanding sound
(d) shrill sound

486. SPECIES
(a) particular types of organisms
(b) natural habitat for animals
(c) scientific name for living cells
(d) animals that transmit disease

487. SPECIFY
(a) search (b) cite
(c) assist (d) enable

488. SPECULATIVE
(a) indefinite (b) definite
(c) sensible (d) customary

489. STARK
(a) silent (b) severe
(c) obvious (d) tense

490. STATUS
(a) deadbeat (b) standing
(c) homeless (d) ward of the state

491. STEREOTYPE
(a) file (b) categorize
(c) copy (d) ignore

492. STIMULUS
(a) a motivator (b) deplete
(c) complete (d) enthusiasm

493. STODGY
(a) happy (b) dull
(c) lively (d) stupid

494. STRATEGY
(a) routine (b) test
(c) plan (d) rival

495. STRIVE
(a) make every effort
(b) give up
(c) scold
(d) without effort

496. STRUMPET
(a) surprise
(b) prostitute
(c) noisy
(d) peaceful

497. STUBBORN
(a) fearless (b) shameless
(c) loyal (d) determined

498. SUBCULTURE
(a) relatives
(b) subordinates
(c) small community
(d) social standing

499. SUBJECT
(a) lack of leadership
(b) course of study
(c) cause to experience
(d) standard of living

500. SUBJECTIVE
(a) based on logic
(b) based on opinion
(c) based on circumstances
(d) based on fact

501. SUBSIDED
(a) returned (b) exploded
(c) remained (d) decreased

502. SUBSTANTIATE
(a) discuss (b) attack
(c) speak (d) validate

503. SUBTLETY
(a) chaos (b) mutiny
(c) diplomacy (d) usurper

504. SUCCUMB
(a) determine (b) reply
(c) complete (d) give in to

505. SUMMIT
(a) center point (b) lowest point
(c) middle point (d) highest point

506. SUPPRESS
(a) go forth (b) veto
(c) hold back (d) discontinue

507. SURFEIT
(a) core (b) base
(c) excess (d) scarcity

508. SURPASS
(a) go under (b) go before
(c) go after (d) go beyond

509. SURROGATE
(a) substitute (b) professional
(c) elderly (d) successful

510. SUSTAIN
(a) reverse (b) terminate
(c) depend upon (d) continue

511. SUSTENANCE
(a) low sodium (b) vegetables
(c) nourishment (d) vitamin C

512. TEMPERATE
(a) cool (b) moderate
(c) favourable (d) dangerous

513. TENACIOUS
(a) flexible (b) intelligent
(c) stubborn (d) adjusting

514. TETE-A-TETE
(a) delightful (b) penetrating
(c) piercing (d) conversation

515. THESPIAN
(a) alcoholic (b) actor
(c) inexperienced (d) ancient

516. THREAD
(a) telephone discussion
(b) cell phone discussion
(c) Blackberry discussion
(d) Internet discussion

517. THRUST
(a) push with force
(b) jerk away
(c) combat openly
(d) stab repeatedly

518. TITAN
(a) muscle (b) giant
(c) miniature (d) prowess

519. TOLERATE
(a) deny (b) disallow
(c) accept (d) rebuff

520. TONE
(a) height of a person's voice
(b) depth of a person's voice
(c) quality of a person's voice
(d) intensity of a person's voice

521. TORSO
(a) thighs (b) upper body
(c) heart (d) oblong

522. TREBLE
(a) musical notation
(b) loud shout
(c) shrill sound
(d) unusual cry

523. TRIBUTARY
(a) current of a river
(b) land surrounding water
(c) measure of the depth of a river
(d) water that feeds into a larger body of water

524. TRIVIAL
(a) economical (b) uneconomical
(c) rare (d) commonplace

525. TUTELAGE
(a) proverb (b) rare coin
(c) hero (d) instruction

526. TWAIN
(a) discarded (b) worthless
(c) couple (d) strong

527. ULTIMATELY
(a) joyfully (b) partially
(c) eventually (d) forcefully

528. UNDAUNTED
(a) careless
(b) not discouraged
(c) worthless
(d) prudent

529. UNREMITTING
(a) droning (b) continuous
(c) fleeting (d) infrequent

530. UPGRADE
(a) specify (b) downgrade
(c) clarify (d) improve

531. VENIAL
(a) contagious (b) filthy
(c) worthless (d) excusable

532. VICTORY
(a) progress (b) success
(c) defeat (d) fortune

533. VIGILANT
(a) careless (b) irresponsible
(c) alert (d) innocent

534. VIGNETTE
(a) transparency (b) PowerPoint
(c) lecture (d) illustration

535. VIGOR
(a) empathy (b) lethargy
(c) vitality (d) endearment

536. VIRGINITY
(a) decency (b) maidenhood
(c) beauty (d) attractiveness

537. VISAGE
(a) appearance (b) doubt
(c) hermitage (d) armour

538. VISIONARY
(a) idealistic (b) burdensome
(c) unromantic (d) practical

539. VITAL
(a) rebuke (b) emerge
(c) essential (d) demean

540. VOID
(a) emptiness (b) job
(c) sound (d) trip

541. VOTARY
(a) devotee (b) conscious
(c) religious (d) amiable

542. WEARISOME
(a) beautiful (b) attractive
(c) handsome (d) tiresome

543. WHIMPER
(a) rejoice (b) enjoy
(c) cry (d) smile

544. WISDOM
(a) skill (b) excitement
(c) diversion (d) discussion

545. WOEFUL
(a) quiet (b) unhappy
(c) sick (d) joyful

546. WOO
(a) spend (b) persuade
(c) evaluate (d) force

547. WORTHLESS
(a) cheap (b) valuable
(c) invalid (d) variable

548. XENOPHOBIA
(a) fear of Xerox
(b) fear of love
(c) fear of freedom
(d) fear of strangers

549. YIELD
(a) give (b) apply
(c) difference (d) protect

550. ZENITH
(a) sharp (b) bright
(c) bravery (d) climax

Editor's Pick

551. ACCOLADE
(a) impinge (b) inactive
(c) anomaly (d) praise

552. ARABLE
(a) tolerable
(b) suitable for ploughing
(c) likeable
(d) ardent

553. ASCETIC
(a) fashionable (b) austere
(c) articulate (d) athletic

554. ASSIDUOUS
(a) shy (b) extrovert
(c) diligent (d) handsome

555. ATTENUATE
(a) to weaken (b) to celebrate
(c) to store (d) to swim

556. CAVIL
(a) to play (b) to complain
(c) to prepare (d) to cut a joke

557. CHOLERIC
(a) congenial (b) fearless
(c) cautious (d) bad-tempered

558. CLEMENT
(a) harsh (b) lenient
(c) thrifty (d) extravagant

559. COGENT
(a) forceful (b) objectionable
(c) exceptional (d) false

560. COLLUDE
(a) exhaust (b) flood
(c) weaken (d) conspire

561. COME-UPPANCE
(a) retribution (b) lenience
(c) leisure (d) competitive nature

562. COMMISERATION
(a) commission (b) vastness
(c) sympathy (d) commendation

563. COUNTERVAILING
(a) argumentative (b) compensating
(c) crying (d) complaining

564. DESPOT
(a) pragmatic person
(b) cruel ruler
(c) knowledgeable historian
(d) leading industrialist

565. DIAPHANOUS
(a) cylindrical
(b) almost transparent
(c) complicated
(d) steep climb

566. DISPARATE
(a) helpless (b) uninspiring
(c) incompatible (d) obdurate

567. EPAULET
(a) ammunition
(b) shoulder ornament
(c) equipment
(d) cockpit

568. EVINCE
(a) to learn (b) to exhibit
(c) to resist (d) to become infirm

569. EXPIATION
(a) expansion (b) atonement
(c) explanation (d) addition

570. FERRET
(a) steal (b) search
(c) forget (d) fight

571. GERMANE
(a) foreign goods (b) offence
(c) related (d) favourable

572. HURDLES
(a) bars (b) defects
(c) rejections (d) obstacles

573. IMPASSIVELY
(a) impatiently
(b) respectfully
(c) without emotion
(d) rudely

574. INCENSE
(a) to become angry
(b) to support someone
(c) to become relevant
(d) to introduce a new topic

575. INCURRED
(a) collected (b) included
(c) spent (d) experienced

576. INEBRIATED
(a) restless (b) jubilant
(c) drunk (d) uncalled for

577. MASQUERADE
(a) to provide support
(b) to go in disguise
(c) to mesmerize
(d) to run in a marathon race

578. MIFFED
(a) baffled (b) felicitated
(c) admired (d) annoyed

579. MUSTY
(a) tiring (b) deserted
(c) swanky (d) obsolete

580. OBSTREPEROUS
(a) noisy (b) tasty
(c) lavish (d) steep

581. ORNATE
(a) dimension
(b) ancient
(c) richly decorated
(d) vigour

582. PALPABLE
(a) over-excited (b) obvious
(c) unpredictable (d) cleverness

583. PECKISH
(a) angry (b) impudent
(c) hungry (d) smart

584. PECULATE
(a) to embezzle
(b) to guess
(c) to study deeply
(d) to store

585. PECUNIARY
(a) pertaining to money
(b) pertaining to politics
(c) pertaining to geography
(d) pertaining to history

586. PERNICKETY
(a) highly talented
(b) futuristic
(c) fussy
(d) extravagant

587. PONDEROUS
(a) facile (b) exorbitant
(c) cautious (d) unwieldy

588. POWERS
(a) expertise (b) affluence
(c) influence (d) ignorance

589. PREVAILING
(a) popular (b) implemented
(c) existing (d) persuading

590. PREVARICATE
(a) to evade (b) to work hard
(c) to steal (d) to demonstrate

591. PROFFER
(a) to apologize (b) to appoint
(c) to disappear (d) to offer

592. PROPRIETY
(a) rightness
(b) brand name
(c) cultivated land
(d) market share

593. REPRISAL
(a) loneliness (b) retaliation
(c) remuneration (d) pleasure

594. REPROBATE
(a) fashionable (b) unprincipled
(c) orthodox (d) lively

595. ROSETTE
(a) badge (b) wild jungle
(c) exhibition (d) palatial building

596. SECEDE
(a) to stop (b) to arrest
(c) to flow (d) to withdraw

597. SLIPSHOD
(a) vulgar (b) careless
(c) commonplace (d) retaliatory

598. STARK
(a) starry (b) unadorned
(c) stormy (d) pleasant

599. TO DEBILITATE
(a) to outlaw (b) to support
(c) to weaken (d) to honour

600. UNSCATHED
(a) unstinting (b) unsociable
(c) unspeakable (d) unharmed

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (b)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (b)	**11.** (a)	**12.** (d)
13. (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (c)	**16.** (a)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (c)	**24.** (c)
25. (c)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (a)	**29.** (d)	**30.** (b)	**31.** (c)	**32.** (c)	**33.** (a)	**34.** (a)	**35.** (a)	**36.** (b)
37. (a)	**38.** (b)	**39.** (c)	**40.** (a)	**41.** (d)	**42.** (a)	**43.** (b)	**44.** (a)	**45.** (b)	**46.** (d)	**47.** (a)	**48.** (c)
49. (d)	**50.** (d)	**51.** (c)	**52.** (b)	**53.** (a)	**54.** (d)	**55.** (a)	**56.** (a)	**57.** (b)	**58.** (b)	**59.** (c)	**60.** (d)
61. (b)	**62.** (a)	**63.** (c)	**64.** (a)	**65.** (c)	**66.** (a)	**67.** (d)	**68.** (d)	**69.** (b)	**70.** (c)	**71.** (a)	**72.** (d)
73. (c)	**74.** (c)	**75.** (d)	**76.** (c)	**77.** (d)	**78.** (a)	**79.** (b)	**80.** (d)	**81.** (c)	**82.** (a)	**83.** (a)	**84.** (b)
85. (a)	**86.** (a)	**87.** (b)	**88.** (d)	**89.** (c)	**90.** (c)	**91.** (a)	**92.** (a)	**93.** (d)	**94.** (d)	**95.** (a)	**96.** (a)
97. (d)	**98.** (a)	**99.** (d)	**100.** (b)	**101.** (c)	**102.** (a)	**103.** (b)	**104.** (d)	**105** (b)	**106.** (b)	**107.** (d)	**108.** (d)
109. (a)	**110.** (a)	**111.** (c)	**112.** (d)	**113.** (c)	**114.** (b)	**115.** (b)	**116.** (d)	**117.** (b)	**118.** (d)	**119.** (a)	**120.** (a)
121. (c)	**122.** (a)	**123.** (d)	**124.** (c)	**125.** (a)	**126.** (a)	**127.** (a)	**128.** (b)	**129.** (d)	**130.** (a)	**131.** (d)	**132.** (c)
133. (a)	**134.** (b)	**135.** (a)	**136.** (a)	**137.** (d)	**138.** (a)	**139.** (b)	**140.** (b)	**141.** (d)	**142.** (b)	**143.** (a)	**144.** (c)
145. (d)	**146.** (c)	**147.** (a)	**148.** (a)	**149.** (b)	**150.** (c)	**151.** (d)	**152.** (b)	**153.** (b)	**154.** (b)	**155.** (b)	**156.** (a)

157. (a)	**158.** (d)	**159.** (c)	**160.** (b)	**161.** (c)	**162.** (a)	**163.** (a)	**164.** (a)	**165.** (d)	**166.** (d)	**167.** (a)	**168.** (b)
169. (a)	**170.** (d)	**171.** (c)	**172.** (c)	**173.** (d)	**174.** (d)	**175.** (c)	**176.** (d)	**177.** (d)	**178.** (b)	**179.** (b)	**180.** (a)
181. (a)	**182.** (b)	**183.** (d)	**184.** (c)	**185.** (a)	**186.** (c)	**187.** (c)	**188.** (b)	**189.** (c)	**190.** (b)	**191.** (b)	**192.** (a)
193. (d)	**194.** (a)	**195.** (b)	**196.** (d)	**197.** (c)	**198.** (d)	**199.** (a)	**200.** (b)	**201.** (b)	**202.** (b)	**203.** (b)	**204.** (d)
205. (c)	**206.** (d)	**207.** (c)	**208.** (b)	**209.** (b)	**210.** (c)	**211.** (a)	**212.** (d)	**213.** (b)	**214.** (c)	**215.** (d)	**216.** (a)
217. (c)	**218.** (c)	**219.** (a)	**220.** (d)	**221.** (c)	**222.** (a)	**223.** (c)	**224.** (b)	**225.** (b)	**226.** (b)	**227.** (b)	**228.** (a)
229. (a)	**230.** (d)	**231.** (c)	**232.** (d)	**233.** (d)	**234.** (b)	**235.** (b)	**236.** (c)	**237.** (a)	**238.** (b)	**239.** (b)	**240.** (b)
241. (d)	**242.** (b)	**243.** (c)	**244.** (b)	**245.** (d)	**246.** (d)	**247.** (d)	**248.** (b)	**249.** (d)	**250.** (c)	**251.** (c)	**252.** (c)
253. (d)	**254.** (b)	**255.** (a)	**256.** (c)	**257.** (b)	**258.** (c)	**259.** (c)	**260.** (d)	**261.** (a)	**262.** (c)	**263.** (c)	**264.** (a)
265. (a)	**266.** (d)	**267.** (d)	**268.** (b)	**269.** (a)	**270.** (b)	**271.** (d)	**272.** (c)	**273.** (d)	**274.** (a)	**275.** (d)	**276.** (a)
277. (c)	**278.** (a)	**279.** (b)	**280.** (c)	**281.** (b)	**282.** (c)	**283.** (c)	**284.** (d)	**285.** (c)	**286.** (c)	**287.** (c)	**288.** (c)
289. (c)	**290.** (b)	**291.** (c)	**292.** (d)	**293.** (b)	**294.** (a)	**295.** (d)	**296.** (d)	**297.** (b)	**298.** (c)	**299.** (d)	**300.** (d)
301. (a)	**302.** (c)	**303.** (b)	**304.** (c)	**305.** (b)	**306.** (d)	**307.** (d)	**308.** (a)	**309.** (a)	**310.** (d)	**311.** (c)	**312.** (a)
313. (d)	**314.** (a)	**315.** (a)	**316.** (b)	**317.** (d)	**318.** (c)	**319.** (d)	**320.** (b)	**321.** (c)	**322.** (d)	**323.** (c)	**324.** (a)
325. (c)	**326.** (a)	**327.** (c)	**328.** (c)	**329.** (c)	**330.** (b)	**331.** (c)	**332.** (a)	**333.** (d)	**334.** (c)	**335.** (d)	**336.** (a)
337. (a)	**338.** (d)	**339.** (b)	**340.** (d)	**341.** (b)	**342.** (d)	**343.** (b)	**344.** (a)	**345.** (c)	**346.** (c)	**347.** (c)	**348.** (c)
349. (a)	**350.** (b)	**351.** (a)	**352.** (b)	**353.** (d)	**354.** (d)	**355.** (c)	**356.** (c)	**357.** (d)	**358.** (b)	**359.** (d)	**360.** (d)
361. (d)	**362.** (b)	**363.** (d)	**364.** (a)	**365.** (d)	**366.** (d)	**367.** (d)	**368.** (d)	**369.** (d)	**370.** (d)	**371.** (c)	**372.** (b)
373. (c)	**374.** (b)	**375.** (a)	**376.** (d)	**377.** (a)	**378.** (d)	**379.** (a)	**380.** (c)	**381.** (c)	**382.** (a)	**383.** (b)	**384.** (c)
385. (c)	**386.** (c)	**387.** (a)	**388.** (a)	**389.** (a)	**390.** (c)	**391.** (d)	**392.** (b)	**393.** (d)	**394.** (a)	**395.** (b)	**396.** (c)
397. (c)	**398.** (d)	**399.** (b)	**400.** (a)	**401.** (d)	**402.** (c)	**403.** (b)	**404.** (b)	**405.** (c)	**406.** (d)	**407.** (a)	**408.** (a)
409. (a)	**410.** (d)	**411.** (c)	**412.** (c)	**413.** (c)	**414.** (d)	**415.** (c)	**416.** (a)	**417.** (b)	**418.** (d)	**419.** (c)	**420.** (d)
421. (d)	**422.** (a)	**423.** (b)	**424.** (c)	**425.** (b)	**426.** (a)	**427.** (c)	**428.** (b)	**429.** (c)	**430.** (d)	**431.** (a)	**432.** (a)
433. (b)	**434.** (b)	**435.** (a)	**436.** (a)	**437.** (a)	**438.** (b)	**439.** (d)	**440.** (c)	**441.** (c)	**442.** (a)	**443.** (a)	**444.** (c)
445. (c)	**446.** (b)	**447.** (b)	**448.** (c)	**449.** (a)	**450.** (d)	**451.** (d)	**452.** (a)	**453.** (b)	**454.** (c)	**455.** (a)	**456.** (d)
457. (d)	**458.** (c)	**459.** (a)	**460.** (d)	**461.** (c)	**462.** (b)	**463.** (d)	**464.** (b)	**465.** (d)	**466.** (b)	**467.** (b)	**468.** (b)
469. (c)	**470.** (a)	**471.** (c)	**472.** (d)	**473.** (b)	**474.** (b)	**475.** (c)	**476.** (a)	**477.** (d)	**478.** (d)	**479.** (d)	**480.** (c)
481. (d)	**482.** (c)	**483.** (d)	**484.** (d)	**485.** (b)	**486.** (a)	**487.** (b)	**488.** (a)	**489.** (c)	**490.** (b)	**491.** (b)	**492.** (a)
493. (b)	**494.** (c)	**495.** (a)	**496.** (b)	**497.** (d)	**498.** (c)	**499.** (c)	**500.** (b)	**501.** (d)	**502.** (d)	**503.** (c)	**504.** (d)
505. (d)	**506.** (c)	**507.** (c)	**508.** (d)	**509.** (a)	**510.** (d)	**511.** (c)	**512.** (b)	**513.** (c)	**514.** (d)	**515.** (b)	**516.** (d)
517. (a)	**518.** (b)	**519.** (c)	**520.** (c)	**521.** (b)	**522.** (c)	**523.** (d)	**524.** (d)	**525.** (d)	**526.** (c)	**527.** (c)	**528.** (b)
529. (b)	**530.** (d)	**531.** (d)	**532.** (b)	**533.** (c)	**534.** (d)	**535.** (c)	**536.** (b)	**537.** (a)	**538.** (a)	**539.** (c)	**540.** (a)
541. (a)	**542.** (d)	**543.** (c)	**544.** (a)	**545.** (b)	**546.** (b)	**547.** (c)	**548.** (d)	**549.** (a)	**550.** (d)	**551.** (d)	**552.** (b)
553. (b)	**554.** (c)	**555.** (a)	**556.** (b)	**557.** (d)	**558.** (b)	**559.** (a)	**560.** (d)	**561.** (d)	**562.** (c)	**563.** (b)	**564.** (b)
565. (b)	**566.** (c)	**567.** (b)	**568.** (b)	**569.** (b)	**570.** (b)	**571.** (c)	**572.** (d)	**573.** (c)	**574.** (a)	**575.** (c)	**576.** (c)
577. (b)	**578.** (d)	**579.** (d)	**580.** (a)	**581.** (c)	**582.** (b)	**583.** (b)	**584.** (a)	**585.** (a)	**586.** (c)	**587.** (d)	**588.** (a)
589. (c)	**590.** (a)	**591.** (d)	**592.** (a)	**593.** (b)	**594.** (b)	**595.** (a)	**596.** (d)	**597.** (b)	**598.** (b)	**599.** (c)	**600.** (d)

ANTONYMS

Directions In the following questions, a word is followed by four options. From these alternatives, select the one that is farthest in meaning to the given word.

1. absurd
(a) awkward (b) unreasonable
(c) reasonable (d) worthless

2. accomplished
(a) over (b) done
(c) difficult (d) unfinished

3. acquit
(a) sentence (b) convict
(c) criminal (d) thief

4. acquittal
(a) warrant (b) condemnation
(c) punishment (d) castigation

5. admonition
(a) warning (b) threat
(c) fear (d) request

6. adroit
(a) deterred (b) skillful
(c) foolish (d) awkward

7. alienate
(a) sanatorium (b) extravagant
(c) conjoin (d) excessive

8. alleviate
(a) consent to (b) aggravate
(c) bring about (d) disparage

9. altercation
(a) argument (b) concord
(c) provisions (d) necessities

10. altruism
(a) sincerity (b) broadmindedness
(c) prejudice (d) selfishness

11. altruistic
(a) disliked (b) unpopular
(c) talkative (d) destitute

12. amalgamate
(a) resourceful (b) postpone
(c) integrate (d) segregate

13. amateur
(a) arrogant (b) humble
(c) lazy (d) expert

14. ameliorate
(a) solidify (b) roughen
(c) aggravate (d) progress

15. amenable
(a) receptive (b) intractable
(c) uncaring (d) delightful

16. amiable
(a) friendly (b) not agreeable
(c) agreeable (d) amicable

17. amicable
(a) dangerous (b) criminal
(c) unfriendly (d) compensatory

18. amorphous
(a) lucent (b) lucid
(c) organized (d) dense

19. analogous
(a) curse (b) infected
(c) dangerous (d) heterogeneous

20. ancient
(a) latent (b) raw
(c) recent (d) historical

21. anomalous
(a) large (b) fierce
(c) explicated (d) explainable

22. antecedent
(a) anticipate (b) dilemma
(c) secondary (d) posterior

23. apocryphal
(a) authentic (b) charming
(c) enthusiastic (d) wicked

24. appease
(a) sympathise (b) irritate
(c) peaceful (d) apart

25. applause
(a) to make noise (b) acclaim
(c) abuse (d) prosper

26. apposite
(a) incongruous (b) sheer
(c) spiteful (d) hostile

27. arrogate
(a) make undue claim
(b) suggest
(c) conceited
(d) vain

28. asperity
(a) smoothness (b) production
(c) deception (d) lethargy

29. assent
(a) put aside (b) question
(c) dislike (d) disavow

30. assert
(a) accept (b) agree
(c) contradict (d) affirm

31. asseverate
(a) affirm (b) deny
(c) enfold (d) misinform

32. assuage
(a) resolve (b) decrease
(c) separate (d) irritate

33. audacity
(a) shivering (b) cowardice
(c) brevity (d) shortness

34. autonomous
(a) generous (b) vague
(c) exiguous (d) dependent

35. averse
(a) loath (b) agreeable
(c) chance (d) edible

36. aversion
(a) reprieve (b) omen
(c) affinity (d) prophecy

37. barren
(a) dry (b) fruitful
(c) distant (d) unfertile

38. beguile
(a) deceive (b) enact
(c) cheat (d) persuade

39. benevolence
(a) kindness (b) humanely
(c) unhumanely (d) malice

40. biased
(a) disinterested (b) distasteful
(c) cured (d) curved

41. bizarre
(a) costly (b) attractive
(c) normal (d) abnormal

42. bleak
(a) cheering (b) cheerful
(c) stout (d) fine

43. blustering
(a) calm (b) dangerous
(c) boiling (d) risky

44. brutality
(a) criminal (b) humanely
(c) adamant (d) without fear

45. callous
(a) capable (b) hardened
(c) injured (d) confident

46. catastrophe
(a) calamity (b) disaster
(c) blessing (d) storm

47. clandestine
(a) above ground (b) public
(c) outside (d) burnt out

48. clumsy
(a) mercy (b) dull
(c) bright (d) dextrous

49. colligation
(a) cultivation (b) concurrence
(c) embracement (d) disorientation

50. commensurate
(a) inadequate (b) useless
(c) complex (d) multipart

51. complacent
(a) content (b) pleasant
(c) spiteful (d) querulous

52. concave
(a) vacant (b) concrete
(c) convex (d) composite

53. concomitant
(a) assistant (b) artificial
(c) pellucid (d) discrete

54. condign
(a) unavoidable (b) satisfactory
(c) guarded (d) undeserved

55. confident
(a) reserved (b) sky
(c) timid (d) diffident

56. congruous
(a) tedious (b) indecorous
(c) vivid (d) dramatic

57. consistency
(a) stability (b) harmony
(c) defective (d) inconsistency

58. contentious
(a) conciliatory (b) combative
(c) dissatisfied (d) discontented

59. controvert
(a) forecast (b) confuse
(c) mean (d) agree

60. contumacious
(a) scrupulous (b) plentiful
(c) thoughtful (d) obedient

61. contumely
(a) monetary (b) immediacy
(c) eminence (d) foretell

62. corpulent
(a) pallid (b) helpful
(c) emaciated (d) pioneering

63. court
(a) reject (b) expose
(c) contaminate (d) issue

64. courteous
(a) slack (b) loose
(c) insolent (d) meticulous

65. covert
(a) delayed (b) unfeeling
(c) recline (d) open

66. covetous
(a) incomplete (b) uncovered
(c) not desired (d) religious

67. cowardly
(a) courageously (b) silently
(c) secretly (d) timidity

68. credulity
(a) parked (b) creditworthy
(c) credential (d) cynicism

69. cursory
(a) flimsy (b) careful
(c) degrading (d) torment

70. desolate
(a) abandon (b) dislocate
(c) cheerful (d) accelerate

71. diffidence
(a) magnetism (b) discrepancy
(c) brashness (d) mistake

72. dilettante
(a) titmouse (b) pillar
(c) strophe (d) professional

73. disastrous
(a) constructive (b) demolishing
(c) positive (d) none

74. disciple
(a) farmer (b) gutless
(c) renegade (d) spineless

75. discord
(a) clamor (b) amity
(c) annoyance (d) fragment

76. discrete
(a) loud (b) combined
(c) loose (d) circle

77. discrete
(a) shrewd (b) stupid
(c) unkempt (d) continuous

78. disparity
(a) equality (b) calmness
(c) suggestion (d) composure

79. dogmatic
(a) sage (b) mystic
(c) compliant (d) psychic

80. dormant
(a) reliable (b) stretch
(c) active (d) unexciting

81. dour
(a) gay (b) sweet
(c) wealthy (d) responsive

82. dubious
(a) affiliated (b) pallid
(c) immutable (d) colourless

83. dull
(a) clever (b) coloured
(c) bright (d) youthful

84. endure
(a) sensor (b) censor
(c) discontinue (d) continue

85. enervate
(a) debilitate (b) fortify
(c) introduce (d) conclude

86. ephemeral
(a) remote (b) imperial
(c) customary (d) eternal

87. equivocate
(a) slouch (b) sigh
(c) stability (d) be truthful

88. eschew
(a) traduce (b) escheat
(c) greet (d) emanate

89. estranged
(a) reconciled (b) alienated
(c) distant (d) skilled

90. ethereal
(a) synchronous (b) advantageous
(c) ponderous (d) infectious

91. evanescent
(a) lenient (b) flattering
(c) permanent (d) unlimited

92. evasion
(a) facing (b) lie
(c) dodge (d) shift

93. exaggerate
(a) minimise (b) maximise
(c) cessation (d) difficult

94. exculpate
(a) acquit (b) absolve
(c) murder (d) accuse

95. exculpate
(a) response (b) obliterate
(c) generate (d) convict

96. exculpation
(a) exoneration (b) imputation
(c) nearness (d) proximity

97. exemplary
(a) deplorable (b) derivative
(c) terrific (d) scrupulous

98. exonerate
(a) implicate (b) turn out
(c) desperate (d) punish

99. exonerate
(a) swear (b) produce
(c) accuse (d) overwhelm

100. exterior
(a) inward
(b) interior
(c) inner
(d) internal

101. extirpate
(a) propagate (b) eliminate
(c) abolish (d) weaken

102. extraneous
(a) bizarre (b) turbulent
(c) impulsive (d) central

103. fallacious
(a) true (b) faulty
(c) wrong (d) dirty

104. feckless
(a) spotted (b) fatuous
(c) fawning (d) strong

105. fetid
(a) in an embryonic state
(b) easily enraged
(c) acclaimed by peers
(d) having a pleasant odour

106. flacon
(a) banner (b) bird
(c) bookish (d) large bottle

107. flamboyant
(a) decorated (b) apparitional
(c) plain (d) female

108. forge
(a) prolong (b) dissolve
(c) silence (d) provoke

109. forward
(a) unpleasant (b) wicked
(c) progressive (d) tractable

110. fungible
(a) corrosive (b) iridescent
(c) unique (d) retrograde

111. fusion
(a) schism (b) illogicality
(c) blending (d) correlation

112. gelid
(a) chilly (b) solid
(c) mature (d) boiling

113. genuine
(a) correction (b) germinate
(c) chaste (d) fake

114. gigantic
(a) huge (b) small
(c) dangerous (d) fantastic

115. grand
(a) great (b) tiny
(c) noble (d) aristocratic

116. hostile
(a) friendly (b) sudden
(c) costly (d) unfair

117. hyperbole
(a) saturnalia (b) corpse
(c) misanthrope (d) modesty

118. idle
(a) hardly working
(b) efficient
(c) untrained
(d) quick

119. illusory
(a) nimble (b) realistic
(c) powerful (d) underrated

120. implicate
(a) involve (b) exonerate
(c) corrupt (d) accuse

121. implode
(a) extract (b) explode
(c) burst (d) erupt

122. incite
(a) exhort (b) to cut
(c) discourage (d) encourage

123. indifferent
(a) curious (b) diverse
(c) homogeneous (d) identical

124. indigenous
(a) alien (b) lovely
(c) revolting (d) repulsive

125. indubitable
(a) putrid (b) artistic
(c) absolute (d) questionable

126. inexorable
(a) learned (b) unassailable
(c) indulgent (d) insightful

127. infinitesimal
(a) ceaseless (b) colossal
(c) constant (d) radiant

128. ingenuous
(a) intelligent (b) dense
(c) youthful (d) sophisticated

129. iniquity
(a) morality (b) corruption
(c) noxious (d) debauchery

130. initiation
(a) stickler
(b) virago
(c) consummation
(d) nationalism

131 innocuous
(a) bulky (b) toxic
(c) immaculate (d) unsullied

132. innoxious
(a) harmful (b) rigid
(c) silly (d) risk-free

133. insipid
(a) tasty (b) impractical
(c) fuming (d) dynamic

134. insolent
(a) sullen (b) rich
(c) determined (d) affable

135. insouciant
(a) friendly (b) fretful
(c) speedy (d) substandard

136. intrepid
(a) furtive (b) droning
(c) paranoiac (d) cowardly

137. intrude
(a) to tear away (b) keep away
(c) force (d) compelled

138. inured
(a) reliable (b) degenerate
(c) bereft (d) sensitive

139. invidious
(a) dependent (b) immoral
(c) benignant (d) unintended

140. irascible
(a) even-tempered
(b) irritable
(c) stationary
(d) frozen

141. irascible
(a) placid (b) fortuitous
(c) shameless (d) entrancing

142. irrelevant
(a) relevant (b) illegible
(c) not connected (d) immature

143. lachrymose
(a) blessed (b) incomprehensible
(c) miraculous (d) joyful

144. lambast
(a) refute (b) appreciate
(c) praise (d) envisage

145. languid
(a) timid (b) uncaring
(c) depressing (d) vigorous

146. languorous
(a) frenetic (b) physical
(c) overt (d) abstruse

147. loutish
(a) energetic (b) challenging
(c) catastrophic (d) sophisticated

148. lugubrious
(a) cheerful (b) famished
(c) practiced (d) covetous

149. malevolence
(a) tenderness (b) kindness
(c) benefiting (d) indulgence

150. malice
(a) affection (b) benevolence
(c) egoism (d) filthy

151. manumit
(a) throw (b) lock
(c) promise (d) enslave

152. mask
(a) hit (b) expose
(c) injure (d) deface

153. meagre
(a) villager (b) ample
(c) danger (d) simple

154. mendacious
(a) broken (b) efficacious
(c) truthful (d) destructive

155. moist
(a) crisp (b) hard
(c) dry (d) parched

156. mutation
(a) factotum (b) penitence
(c) continuance (d) megalomania

157. mutinous
(a) routine (b) clever
(c) obedient (d) helpful

158. nascent
(a) fully developed
(b) precious
(c) prized
(d) educational

159. nefarious
(a) virtuous (b) ambler
(c) ingenious (d) squalid

160. nepotism
(a) dawn (b) prejudice
(c) impartiality (d) sunrise

161. noisome
(a) silence (b) fragrant
(c) enthusiastic (d) stinking

162. obdurate
(a) vague (b) disheartened
(c) spiteful (d) malleable

163. obfuscate
(a) clarify (b) enlarge
(c) deepen (d) deride

164. obloquy
(a) disgrace (b) fame
(c) forename (d) discussion

165. obsequious
(a) flattering (b) servile
(c) supercilious (d) rude

166. opaque
(a) excited (b) grotesque
(c) tending (d) transparent

167. opportune
(a) surprisingly agreeable
(b) closely berthed
(c) badly shaped
(d) poorly timed

168. opportune
(a) dialectical (b) changeable
(c) accidental (d) ill-timed

169. opulence
(a) beauty (b) abstinence
(c) badinage (d) penury

170. ostentation
(a) abasement (b) pretension
(c) affectation (d) posing

171. palliate
(a) apologize
(b) hesitate
(c) wait impatiently
(d) worsen

172. partisan
(a) partial (b) subjective
(c) disinterested (d) biased

173. partition
(a) solidify (b) unify
(c) parse (d) enjoin

174. paucity
(a) sincerity (b) difficulty
(c) adversity (d) abundance

175. petulant
(a) pliable (b) equable
(c) uncouth (d) abnormal

176. phlegmatic
(a) hoarse (b) voluntary
(c) oral (d) effusive

177. piquant
(a) factitious (b) vain
(c) insipid (d) colorful

178. postulate
(a) ripple (b) prove
(c) thump (d) pulse

179. precipitate
(a) wary (b) impulsive
(c) audacious (d) perpetuate

180. precipitous
(a) well-planned (b) gigantic
(c) creative (d) quick

181. predilection
(a) soberness (b) hostility
(c) rigor (d) severity

182. premeditated
(a) superannuated (b) obedient
(c) repulsive (d) impromptu

183. preposterous
(a) complaisant (b) proud
(c) remorseful (d) rational

184. pretentious
(a) genuine (b) pretext
(c) modest (d) unforgivable

185. primitive
(a) polite (b) naive
(c) weak (d) sophisticated

186. priority
(a) worry
(b) abnormality
(c) subsequence
(d) goodness

187. proclivity
(a) authority (b) avoidance
(c) credibility (d) slander

188. procrastinate
(a) praise (b) spend
(c) expedite (d) imply

189. profusion
(a) charade (b) brave
(c) scarcity (d) decree

190. prolific
(a) valueless (b) barren
(c) sensible (d) menacing

191. propinquity
(a) remoteness (b) moistness
(c) equivalent (d) boredom

192. protuberance
(a) tempo (b) habitat
(c) indentation (d) addition

193. provincial
(a) urbane (b) lawmaking
(c) limited (d) rustic

194. puissance
(a) bicuspid (b) approval
(c) impotence (d) denial

195. punctilious
(a) tardy (b) correct
(c) careless (d) apathetic

196. pungent
(a) clear (b) turbid
(c) sharp (d) harmless

197. quiescence
(a) tragedy (b) nervousness
(c) pushiness (d) frenzy

198. quiescent
(a) restless (b) excused
(c) hateful (d) vile

199. recede
(a) proceed (b) restore
(c) advance (d) refuse

200. refractory
(a) refreshing (b) burdensome
(c) privileged (d) manageable

201. religious
(a) secular (b) sinful
(c) immoral (d) atheistic

202. renew
(a) restoration (b) ruin
(c) renovation (d) replacement

203. repulsive
(a) inducive (b) dull
(c) attractive (d) attentive

204. respite
(a) niche (b) interval
(c) exertion (d) banquet

205. restitution
(a) increase (b) misfortune
(c) deprivation (d) misogyny

206. retaliation
(a) breakdown (b) reconciliation
(c) caution (d) rejection

207. revere
(a) bump (b) yield
(c) threaten (d) despise

208. ridicule
(a) hurried (b) reasonable
(c) baseless (d) faulty

209. ridiculous
(a) dangerous (b) reasonable
(c) hazardous (d) poisoner

210. rotundity
(a) leniency (b) ebullience
(c) angularity (d) contumely

211. sage
(a) snob (b) egoist
(c) fool (d) rogue

212. sanctity
(a) sacred (b) sophisticacy
(c) unlawfulness (d) eagerness
213. sanguine
(a) genuine (b) animate
(c) moving (d) morose
214. sanguine
(a) physical (b) tamarind
(c) subaltern (d) apathetic
215. satiated
(a) mocking (b) centaur
(c) stunning (d) hungry
216. satiety
(a) starvation (b) fullness
(c) facade (d) societal
217. savory
(a) droopy (b) secret
(c) pliant (d) unpalatable
218. sedulous
(a) voluble (b) indolent
(c) attendant (d) traveling
219. sententious
(a) hindered (b) curt
(c) frustrated (d) prolix
220. serendipitous
(a) calm (b) planned
(c) flat (d) evil
221. skeptical
(a) mysterious (b) credulous
(c) significant (d) renowned
222. sluggishness
(a) promptness (b) keenness
(c) simplicity (d) boldness
223. solicitude
(a) nonchalance (b) truncheon
(c) ebullition (d) dereliction
224. splenetic
(a) reticent (b) mysterious
(c) complacent (d) remorseful
225. spurious
(a) spiteful (b) authentic
(c) serving (d) sociable
226. stoicism
(a) accrual (b) sensitivity
(c) accumulation (d) build up
227. stout
(a) skilled (b) weak
(c) unskilled (d) strong
228. subjoin
(a) delete (b) retreat
(c) spirit (d) exclaim
229. subservient
(a) flattering (b) ubiquitous
(c) wavering (d) haughty
230. sycophancy
(a) colloquialism (b) insinuation
(c) nihilism (d) forthrightness
231. tenuous
(a) sycophantic (b) irresolute
(c) sadistic (d) stout
232. terminus
(a) tomb (b) harbor
(c) spontaneity (d) commencement
233. timid
(a) fearful (b) tasteless
(c) bold (d) busy
234. timidity
(a) gallantry (b) fearing
(c) weakness (d) guilty
235. tortuous
(a) straight (b) adventurous
(c) disturbing (d) wavering
236. tractable
(a) disjointed (b) prudent
(c) simplistic (d) uncooperative
237. tranquil
(a) peaceful (b) disturbed
(c) painful (d) punishing
238. tranquility
(a) gratification (b) tumult
(c) forecast (d) divination
239. trepidation
(a) disdain (b) agitation
(c) rancor (d) courage
240. turbulent
(a) boiling (b) tranquil
(c) disturbing (d) comfortable
241. ugly
(a) evil (b) goodlooking
(c) hateful (d) fearful
242. vague
(a) foggy (b) cloudy
(c) clear (d) rare
243. vigorous
(a) strongly (b) dangerous
(c) weak (d) ruthless
244. vilify
(a) sing the praises of
(b) show satisfaction with
(c) regard with distrust
(d) welcome with glee
245. vindictive
(a) praise (b) forgiving
(c) useless (d) piercing
246. virtue
(a) clime (b) goodness
(c) smile (d) vice
247. vociferous
(a) laudable (b) quiet
(c) dangerous (d) powerful
248. whimsical
(a) courteous (b) wonderful
(c) predictable (d) unseen
249. wont
(a) customary (b) habitual
(c) ordinary (d) exceptional
250. zenith
(a) summit (b) apex
(c) nadir (d) peak

Editor's Pick

251. archaic
(a) respectful (b) brave
(c) exciting (d) modern
252. assiduously
(a) casually
(b) tirelessly
(c) without fear
(d) hopeless
253. celerity
(a) lack of wisdom
(b) silence
(c) victory
(d) sluggishness
254. chafe
(a) to remain patient
(b) to get medically examined
(c) to succeed in an examination
(d) to get reprimand
255. charlatan
(a) knowledgeable doctor
(b) trickster
(c) comedian
(d) senior government official
256. choleric
(a) affluent (b) brave
(c) pleasant (d) tired
257. common
(a) calm (b) scarcity
(c) pungent (d) motivation
258. consummate
(a) sluggish (b) imperfect
(c) melancholy (d) dull
259. copious
(a) grand (b) affluence
(c) meagre (d) weird
260. cynosure
(a) abomination (b) picturesque
(c) mundane (d) fertile
261. decrepit
(a) research-oriented
(b) sprawling
(c) intelligent
(d) energetic
262. disdain
(a) praise (b) euivocate
(c) salvage (d) turbulence
263. erudite
(a) adamant (b) ignorant
(c) opaque (d) original
264. excruciating
(a) mild (b) noisy
(c) sophisticated (d) modern
265. fecund
(a) underweight (b) infidel
(c) infertile (d) uncritical
266. felicitous
(a) jealous (b) inapt
(c) demanding (d) inaccessible
267. flourishing
(a) drooping (b) declining
(c) fluctuating (d) worthless
268. grumpy
(a) high-headed (b) influential
(c) cheerful (d) affluent
269. imminent
(a) uncertain (b) probable
(c) wishful (d) hopeless
270. insolence
(a) futuristic (b) respectfulness
(c) tolerance (d) aptitude
271. intrepid
(a) honest (b) sick
(c) timid (d) ugly

272. laconic
(a) verbose (b) insipid
(c) cumbersome (d) vague

273. lucid
(a) lacking resources
(b) lacking vitality
(c) lacking clarity
(d) lacking comfort

274. macabre
(a) gruesome (b) pleasant
(c) dishonest (d) fascinating

275. nascent
(a) tasteful (b) fading
(c) notorious (d) detestable

276. obliterate
(a) devastate (b) perpetuate
(c) clear (d) uncomplicated

277. outlandish
(a) migrant (b) opulence
(c) boastful (d) conventional

278. outlandish
(a) modern (b) moderate
(c) disrespectful (d) coward

279. outlandish
(a) stubborn (b) conventional
(c) agitated (d) fearful

280. pathetic
(a) rapturous (b) friendly
(c) conscious (d) desolate

281. perennial
(a) frequent (b) permanent
(c) occasional (d) immediate

282. piffling
(a) annoying
(b) vast amount
(c) unnatural
(d) lying at a great height

283. pious
(a) inquisitive (b) divine
(c) impure (d) original

284. predilection
(a) haziness (b) legal right
(c) disinclination (d) camaraderie

285. proclivity
(a) speed (b) weakness
(c) disgust (d) disinclination

286. procrastinate
(a) to be prompt (b) to adjudicate
(c) to teach (d) to help others

287. prudence
(a) vacillation (b) mercy
(c) variety (d) extravagance

288. puerile
(a) upright (b) peripheral
(c) matured (d) steadfast

289. rectitude
(a) non-adherence to procedure
(b) dishonesty
(c) untidiness
(d) disrespect

290. reproof
(a) brawl (b) omission
(c) ambiguity (d) approval

291. sedate
(a) lacking in confidence
(b) weak
(c) flippant
(d) ill-informed

292. soothe
(a) absolute (b) chafe
(c) dark (d) intimidate

293. spasmodic
(a) ill-humoured (b) ancient
(c) regular (d) tireless

294. stringent
(a) magnanimous (b) vehement
(c) miserly (d) lenient

295. supplicate
(a) short of supply
(b) to be arrogant
(c) to be tolerant
(d) to fall on lean days

296. terse
(a) detailed (b) nasty
(c) advanced (d) impure

297. transgress
(a) to remain within acceptable limits
(b) to observe from a distance
(c) to learn a new language
(d) to go to a foreign country

298. transient
(a) slippery (b) slipshod
(c) permanent (d) original

299. undulating
(a) ups (b) flat
(c) steep (d) gradual

300. vital
(a) practical (b) voluntary
(c) negative (d) worthless

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (d)	**3.** (b)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)	**6.** (d)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (c)	**12.** (d)
13. (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (b)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (d)	**20.** (c)	**21.** (d)	**22.** (d)	**23.** (a)	**24.** (b)
25. (c)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (a)	**29.** (d)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (b)	**32.** (d)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (d)	**35.** (b)	**36.** (c)
37. (b)	**38.** (d)	**39.** (d)	**40.** (a)	**41.** (c)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (a)	**44.** (b)	**45.** (b)	**46.** (c)	**47.** (b)	**48.** (d)
49. (d)	**50.** (a)	**51.** (d)	**52.** (c)	**53.** (d)	**54.** (d)	**55.** (d)	**56.** (b)	**57.** (d)	**58.** (a)	**59.** (d)	**60.** (d)
61. (c)	**62.** (c)	**63.** (a)	**64.** (c)	**65.** (d)	**66.** (c)	**67.** (a)	**68.** (d)	**69.** (b)	**70.** (c)	**71.** (c)	**72.** (d)
73. (a)	**74.** (c)	**75.** (b)	**76.** (b)	**77.** (d)	**78.** (a)	**79.** (c)	**80.** (c)	**81.** (a)	**82.** (c)	**83.** (c)	**84.** (c)
85. (b)	**86.** (d)	**87.** (d)	**88.** (c)	**89.** (a)	**90.** (c)	**91.** (c)	**92.** (a)	**93.** (a)	**94.** (d)	**95.** (d)	**96.** (b)
97. (a)	**98.** (a)	**99.** (c)	**100.** (b)	**101.** (a)	**102.** (d)	**103.** (a)	**104.** (d)	**105.** (d)	**106.** (d)	**107.** (c)	**108.** (b)
109. (d)	**110.** (c)	**111.** (a)	**112.** (d)	**113.** (d)	**114.** (b)	**115.** (b)	**116.** (a)	**117.** (d)	**118.** (b)	**119.** (b)	**120.** (b)
121. (b)	**122.** (c)	**123.** (a)	**124.** (a)	**125.** (d)	**126.** (c)	**127.** (b)	**128.** (d)	**129.** (a)	**130.** (c)	**131.** (b)	**132.** (d)
133. (a)	**134.** (d)	**135.** (b)	**136.** (d)	**137.** (b)	**138.** (d)	**139.** (c)	**140.** (a)	**141.** (a)	**142.** (a)	**143.** (d)	**144.** (c)
145. (d)	**146.** (a)	**147.** (d)	**148.** (a)	**149.** (b)	**150.** (b)	**151.** (d)	**152.** (b)	**153.** (b)	**154.** (c)	**155.** (c)	**156.** (c)
157. (c)	**158.** (a)	**159.** (a)	**160.** (c)	**161.** (b)	**162.** (d)	**163.** (a)	**164.** (b)	**165.** (c)	**166.** (d)	**167.** (d)	**168.** (d)
169. (d)	**170.** (a)	**171.** (d)	**172.** (c)	**173.** (b)	**174.** (d)	**175.** (b)	**176.** (d)	**177.** (c)	**178.** (b)	**179.** (a)	**180.** (a)
181. (b)	**182.** (d)	**183.** (d)	**184.** (c)	**185.** (d)	**186.** (c)	**187.** (b)	**188.** (c)	**189.** (c)	**190.** (b)	**191.** (a)	**192.** (c)
193. (a)	**194.** (c)	**195.** (c)	**196.** (d)	**197.** (d)	**198.** (a)	**199.** (c)	**200.** (d)	**201.** (d)	**202.** (b)	**203.** (c)	**204.** (c)
205. (c)	**206.** (b)	**207.** (d)	**208.** (b)	**209.** (b)	**210.** (c)	**211.** (c)	**212.** (c)	**213.** (d)	**214.** (d)	**215.** (d)	**216.** (a)
217. (d)	**218.** (b)	**219.** (d)	**220.** (b)	**221.** (b)	**222.** (a)	**223.** (a)	**224.** (c)	**225.** (b)	**226.** (b)	**227.** (b)	**228.** (a)
229. (d)	**230.** (d)	**231.** (d)	**232.** (d)	**233.** (c)	**234.** (a)	**235.** (a)	**236.** (d)	**237.** (b)	**238.** (b)	**239.** (d)	**240.** (b)
241. (b)	**242.** (c)	**243.** (c)	**244.** (a)	**245.** (b)	**246.** (d)	**247.** (b)	**248.** (c)	**249.** (d)	**250.** (c)	**251.** (d)	**252.** (a)
253. (d)	**254.** (a)	**255.** (a)	**256.** (c)	**257.** (b)	**258.** (b)	**259.** (c)	**260.** (a)	**261.** (d)	**262.** (a)	**263.** (b)	**264.** (a)
265. (c)	**266.** (b)	**267.** (b)	**268.** (c)	**269.** (a)	**270.** (b)	**271.** (c)	**272.** (a)	**273.** (c)	**274.** (d)	**275.** (b)	**276.** (b)
277. (d)	**278.** (b)	**279.** (b)	**280.** (a)	**281.** (c)	**282.** (d)	**283.** (b)	**284.** (c)	**285.** (c)	**286.** (a)	**287.** (d)	**288.** (c)
289. (b)	**290.** (c)	**291.** (c)	**292.** (d)	**293.** (c)	**294.** (d)	**295.** (b)	**296.** (a)	**297.** (a)	**298.** (c)	**299.** (c)	**300.** (d)

SENTENCE COMPLETION

Directions In the following questions, select the appropriate word(s) from the given options to complete the sentence.

1. _____ the corner of the street stood a policeman _____ an umbrella, shivering in the rain.
(a) On, with (b) Near, under
(c) By, in (d) At, under

2. Put the milk _____ the table and cover it _____ cloth.
(a) on, with (b) near, by
(c) on, by (d) in, with

3. I must hold a discussion _____ you _____ that matter shortly.
(a) about, for (b) with, for
(c) about, in (d) with, about

4. _____ cover of darkness, the enemy crept _____ the hill.
(a) In, over (b) In, along
(c) Under, up (d) Through, upon

5. There was no agreement _____ the great powers _____ a treaty to ban nuclear weapons.
(a) with, about (b) among, on
(c) between, about (d) in, for

6. _____ two weeks, he did not venture _____ the safety of his house, even once.
(a) Within, for (b) For, beyond
(c) For, over (d) Over, for

7. _____ the house tops the kite flew until it got lost _____ the clouds.
(a) By, in (b) From, in
(c) On, among (d) Over, among

8. You must bear _____ his rudeness.
(a) to (b) with
(c) out (d) of

9. You must dispense _____ his services.
(a) of (b) in
(c) at (d) with

10. You must attend _____ the lecture.
(a) on (b) with
(c) in (d) to

11. He deals _____ vegetables these days.
(a) out (b) to
(c) for (d) in

12. The blind man was feeling _____ the table.
(a) in (b) for
(c) by (d) out

13. Mr Rohit, their cashier, is working _____ a small salary.
(a) for (b) at
(c) on (d) in

14. He does not work with his hands, he works _____ the machine.
(a) with (b) by
(c) at (d) on

15. At the time of difficulty turn _____ your friend for help.
(a) into (b) upon
(c) up (d) down

16. Do not intrude, they are talking _____ a confidential matter.
(a) on (b) for
(c) over (d) in

17. We see _____ a box at the opera.
(a) into (b) on
(c) in (d) under

18. I slept after lunch _____ armed chair.
(a) on (b) into
(c) in (d) over

19. They planned to link the various cities one _____ another.
(a) over (b) with
(c) under (d) into

20. They were talking _____ the UN.
(a) on (b) about
(c) with (d) in

21. Rapid progress _____ medical science has amazed everyone.
(a) in (b) of
(c) about (d) with

22. He is unreliable, do not count _____ his help.
(a) for (b) on
(c) in (d) to

23. She was waiting for you _____ the table this morning.
(a) on (b) at
(c) for (d) with

24. Before going any where else, we must go _____ Chandigarh.
(a) at (b) to
(c) in (d) for

25. You must dispense _____ the services of your gardener.
(a) in (b) of
(c) at (d) with

26. Rakesh is well acquainted _____ him.
(a) to (b) by
(c) with (d) of

27. I have dispensed _____ his services.
(a) by (b) of
(c) with (d) to

28. She was confined _____ bed due to malaria.
(a) on (b) to
(c) in (d) into

29. Her face is quite familiar _____ us.
(a) for (b) to
(c) on (d) with

30. I could not refrain _____ shedding tears.
(a) by (b) to
(c) from (d) with

31. He is an amateur _____ stenography.
(a) for (b) in
(c) to (d) of

32. Children are the delight _____ the house.
(a) for (b) of
(c) to (d) with

33. No one has control _____ his tongue.
(a) for (b) to
(c) on (d) with

34. She was conscious _____ her weakness.
(a) in (b) for
(c) of (d) by

35. I bade farewell _____ my colleague.
(a) for (b) to
(c) with (d) of

36. We went _____ the room and sat down _____ soft cushions.
(a) to, in (b) from, upon
(c) into, on (d) in, in

37. Will you play _____ me _____ a while ?
(a) with, for (b) for, in
(c) for, within (d) against, over

38. _____ the last fortnight, I have noticed that you have been keeping away _____ the French class.
(a) During, from (b) Within, in
(c) In, during (d) Amid, in

39. _____ the corner of the street stood a dog _____ a shed, shivering in the rain.
(a) On, with (b) From, under
(c) By, in (d) At, under

40. She is accustomed _____ doing work under any type of circumstances.
(a) in (b) with
(c) of (d) to

41. _____ my word, I am telling you nothing _____ the truth.
(a) By, from (b) Upon, but
(c) On, outside (d) By, but

42. _____ the room it was very hot; but _____ the terrace it was cool.
(a) Within, near (b) In, outside
(c) Inside, on (d) Outside, inside

43. You may leave _____ Sunday or before, but must return _____ seven days.
(a) from , after (b) after, by
(c) on, within (d) since, before

44. Send the letter _____ post _____ my Ludhiana address.
(a) in, at (b) by, to
(c) through, on (d) in, for

45. _____ you and me, _____ ten o'clock this morning. I have had two good offers for my TV set.
(a) Between, since (b) Within, before
(c) Amongst, after (d) Among, within

46. The prisoner is accused _____ theft.
(a) for (b) of
(c) with (d) by

47. This is not in accordance _____ the standing orders applicable to this Factory.
(a) to (b) with
(c) by (d) in

48. We must adapt ourselves _____ our circumstances.
(a) with (b) in
(c) to (d) by

49. Nothing can absolve you _____ the promise you have made.
(a) from (b) in
(c) for (d) with

50. He is accustomed _____ doing work under any type of circumstances.
(a) in (b) with
(c) of (d) to

51. The accelerated growth of public employment _____ the dramatic expansion of budgets and programmes.
(a) parallels (b) contains
(c) revolves (d) escapes

52. Not every _____ mansion, church, battle site, theatre, or other public hall can be preserved.
(a) noble (b) structured
(c) comparative (d) venerable

53. Man is still a _____ in the labour market.
(a) glut (b) possibility
(c) commodity (d) provision

54. As we moved on to Agra shortly after noon on Saturday, the clear air and the rolling _____ enthralled us.
(a) stones (b) hovels
(c) skyline (d) terrain

55. The book will be _____ by every Western student of the USSR, and it will be a thrilling adventure for any reader.
(a) skimmed (b) persued
(c) rejected (d) borrowed

56. There is a notion abroad that history has gotten away from us; that our lives are beyond control; that there are no points of _____ which mean anything any more.
(a) conference (b) inference
(c) prudence (d) reference

57. I cannot honestly number myself among the pious and I have frequently had the experience of being _____ amongst to being the unholy.
(a) regenerated (b) deteriorated
(c) complied (d) consigned

58. Today, we who read Latin return far more often to the exuberance of Apuleius than to the carefully moulded _____ of Cicero.
(a) literature (b) redundancies
(c) objects (d) piracies

59. No one can say for sure how _____ the awards have been.
(a) determined (b) effective
(c) reducible (d) effervescent

60. For fifty years only such women and the few intellectuals who shared his _____ scorn read Stendhal.
(a) reverberating (b) explicit
(c) sensational (d) sensuous

61. On the ground, liquid hydrogen must be stored in large stainless steel tanks with double walls filled with _____ and evacuated to a high vaccum.
(a) velocity (b) visibility
(c) sufficiency (d) insulation

62. Onthology is the word now used in place of metaphysics, on the grounds that it is less _____ and supernatural.
(a) theological (b) applicable
(c) reliable (d) approximate

63. All countries in the region, who are also UN members, are _____ to join.
(a) embraced (b) eligible
(c) prohibited (d) tantamount

64. An Australian woman _____ has discovered a way to boost the seed yield of pastureland.
(a) agronomist (b) psychoanalyst
(c) phrenologist (d) bioscopist

65. Basic research provides the _____ fund of scientific knowledge on which the applied researchers draw to give society a rich rate of interest.
(a) depleted (b) endowed
(c) capital (d) deterred

66. He _____ his speech heavily with jargon of the trade.
(a) retards (b) brakes
(c) inflates (d) lards

67. The growing of cereals on a large scale was the first stage in a revolution that was to replace a food gathering _____ existence by an urban civilisation based on agriculture.
(a) paternal (b) herbivorous
(c) sedulous (d) nomadic

68. But a _____ wind built up during the race, and shortly most of the summertime boats turned to and went home.
(a) infamous (b) helpless
(c) snarling (d) ravishing

69. The sales of Jules Verne's books continue to _____ like a runaway balloon.
(a) flit (b) advance
(c) revive (d) soar

70. Professionals focus their _____ on fulfilling their responsibilities and achieving results, not on _____ a particular image.
(a) planning, devising
(b) leadership, attributing
(c) abilities, contributing
(d) energies, portraying
(e) skills, obtaining

71. 'Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel,' says Johnson. In the modern world where the cunning selfish people _____ and the hard working conscientious people _____ the quotation holds good.
(a) dominate, suppress
(b) thrive, suffer
(c) enjoy, mutilate
(d) empower, subjected
(e) harass, abdicate

72. We must be rest assured that our sorrows, if any, are shortlived and a period of joy _____ us. Such, thinking will always maintain our _____ and peace of mind.
(a) begets, dream
(b) befits, body
(c) bemoans, skills
(d) merits, life
(e) awaits, equipoise

73. When you are living with your _____ values and principles, you can be straightforward, honest and _____
(a) core, up-front
(b) inherited, distinct
(c) innate, durable
(d) cultural, perceptive
(e) inborn, behement

74. In the role of a counsellor, you are an authority figure whose objective is to _____ attentively and sensitively to employees who _____ you with their feelings.
(a) projects, focus
(b) manage, direct
(c) listen, trust
(d) concentrate, believe
(e) consider, explain

75. If a junior executive neglects his professional development and _____ education, he can easily and quickly become obsolete in a world changing at _____ rates.
(a) management, voluminous
(b) higher, vulnerable
(c) better, supreme
(d) continuing, dizzying
(e) value, profound

76. Harassment is just plain _____ There is never a valid reason or a good _____ for it.
(a) wrong, excuse
(b) murder, command
(c) falsehood, remedy
(d) killing, magic
(e) offence, strategy

77. Man is _____ He likes to know how things work. The search for understanding is _____ in its own right.
(a) evolving, prophetic
(b) inquisitive, prophetic
(c) appreciative, fundamental
(d) curious, philosophical
(e) social, judgemental

78. Leadership is one of the world's oldest _____ The understanding of leadership has figured strongly in the _____ for knowledge.
(a) cultures, desire
(b) institutions, passion
(c) preoccupations, quest
(d) subjects, preference
(e) undertakings, conviction

79. Our _____ to understand the process of learning underlying behaviour change are _____ by the fact that any given behaviour is determined jointly by many processes.
(a) nature, determined
(b) scope, preceded
(c) implications, followed
(d) limitations, moderated
(e) attempt, complicated

80. When interpersonal problems _____ but are dealt with, the organization's productivity inevitably _____
(a) surface, develops
(b) focus, increases
(c) establish, projects
(d) develop, exhibits
(e) exist, diminishes

81. Participatory management, in which everyone _____ into a decision that a leader then makes, is a mechanism for _____ employees.
(a) share, protecting
(b) value, thwarting
(c) motivation, involving
(d) contributes, stimulating
(e) input, empowering

82. Lack of _____ is the basis of good teamwork but our ability to work with others depends on our _____.
(a) rigidity, compatibility
(b) dogmatism, motivation
(c) professionalism, vulnerability
(d) positivism, flexibility
(e) consideration, acumen

83. Complete and constant openness is a notion that can be _____ to absurdity. Am I _____ to stop everyone on the street and tell them my reaction to their appearance?
(a) consigned, communicated
(b) reduced, required
(c) attributed, requested
(d) projected, destined
(e) subjected, confined

84. When organisations _____ creativity and risk taking, the usual method of maintaining order and _____ are indeed shaken.
(a) encourage, decorum
(b) exhibit, durability
(c) propose, humility
(d) enhance, supply
(e) propagate, production

85. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree, _____.
(a) my education will be employed by the university
(b) employment will be given to me by the university
(c) the university will employ me
(d) I will be employed by the university

86. If it _____ more humid in the deserts the hot temperature would be unbearable.
(a) be (b) is
(c) was (d) were

87. _____ small specimen of the embryonic fluid is removed from a foetus, it will be possible to determine whether the baby will be born with birth defects.
(a) A (b) That a
(c) If a (d) When it is a

88. Prices for bikes can run _____ ₹35,000.
(a) as high as (b) as high to
(c) so high to (d) so high as

89. Ancient civilizations such as Phoenicoans and the Mesopotamians' _____ goods rather than use money.
(a) use to trade (b) is used to trade
(c) used to trade (d) was used to trade

90. Most executives do not object _____ them by their first names.
(a) that I call (b) to my calling
(c) for calling (d) that I do call

91. Travellers _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to travel during the Diwali holidays.
(a) had better to get (b) had to get better
(c) had better get (d) had better got

92. To generate income, magazine publishers must decide whether to increase the subscription price or _____.
(a) to sell advertising
(b) if they should sell advertising
(c) selling advertising
(d) sold advertising

93. All of the people at this conference are _____.
(a) mathematic teachers
(b) mathematics teachers
(c) mathematics teacher
(d) mathematic's teacher

94. _____ Java man, who lived before the first Ice age, is the first man-like animal.
(a) It is generally believed that
(b) Generally believed it is
(c) Believed generally is
(d) That is a generally believed

95. Since Vandana's father never approved of _____ Sumit, the couple eloped to Italy where they lived and wrote.
(a) her to marry (b) her marrying
(c) she marrying (d) she to marry

96. Only after food has been dried _____.
(a) that is should be stored for later consumption
(b) should be stored for later consumption
(c) should it be stored for later consumption
(d) it should be stored for later consumption

97. An eighteen-year-old is _____ to vote in the election as per the Constitution of India.
(a) old enough (b) as old enough
(c) enough old (d) enough old as

98. The observation deck at the World Trade Center _____ in New Delhi.
(a) is highest than any other
(b) is higher than any other
(c) is highest that any other
(d) is higher that any other

99. The United States is _____ that there are five time zones.
(a) much big (b) too big
(c) so big (d) very big

100. Upon hatching; _____.
(a) young ducks know how to swim
(b) swimming is known by young ducks
(c) the knowledge of swimming is in young ducks
(d) how to swim is known in young ducks

101. I liked the pineapple _____ used on the wallpaper and carvings throughout the house.
(a) coherence (b) underpinning
(c) acrophobia (d) motif

102. I love the look of the _____ tree in my yard, but I don't like raking its leaves.
(a) toxic (b) symbiotic
(c) deciduous (d) derogatory

103. I need more examples to support my _____ that the college needs more parking spaces.
(a) thesis (b) modulated
(c) execution (d) diction

104. I put my art projects in my _____ to keep them from getting ruined when I take them to class.
(a) encrypt (b) carcinogen
(c) prerogative (d) portfolio

105. I quit the club because the _____ of members had become oppressive. The officers considered themselves so important that they wouldn't talk to others in the club.
(a) genre (b) conventional
(c) pervasive (d) stratification

106. I suffer from _____. I get nervous standing on a balcony when I'm higher than the second floor.
(a) jargon (b) elixir
(c) metrophobia (d) acrophobia

107. I thought my sister was going to stop by while I was gone, but there wasn't a _____ of her having come by the apartment.
(a) levy (b) relish
(c) hailing (d) venerate

108. I took an aspirin to _____ the pain in my knee.
(a) cited (b) deviate
(c) alleviate (d) plagiarized

109. I tried to _____ my friend after he got a phone call unjustly accusing him of breaking the neighbor's window.
(a) manifest (b) placate
(c) motif (d) meticulous

110. I tried to draw _____ lines without a ruler, but I couldn't make them straight enough; they would have eventually met.
(a) variables (b) vivid
(c) parallel (d) martyrdom

111. I try to avoid making _____ remarks. I don't like to hurt people's feelings.
(a) essence (b) derogatory
(c) underpinning (d) emblematic

112. I understand why the city needs to start _____ a fee on use of the pool, but it will cost me quite a bit a year since I go three days a week.
(a) hue (b) levying
(c) relish (d) trace

113. I use _____ to relax before getting a shot. It doesn't hurt so much when I picture myself splashing in the surf.
(a) extrovert (b) posterity
(c) triumvirate (d) visualization

114. I usually _____ my cookbooks with any changes I make to a recipe, and I add comments in the margins about people's reactions to the dish.
(a) flora (b) sojourn
(c) annotate (d) parasitic

115. I want a bright _____ for the baby's room, such as yellow or pink.
(a) taboo (b) carcinogen
(c) hue (d) ostracize

116. I want to _____ any rumors that I am moving. I will be living in this apartment for at least another year.
(a) parasitic (b) venerate
(c) quell (d) destitute

117. I want to paint my bathroom a green _____, but there are so many shades from which to choose that I can't make up my mind.
(a) persecute (b) abstract
(c) hue (d) calculate

118. I want to use a _____ in my paper to contrast my friends, but I will stay away from "as different as night and day" because it is overused.
(a) autonomy (b) motif
(c) simile (d) norm

119. I wanted to check on the _____ of the speaker's statistics, so I asked him for his sources.
(a) verity (b) epitomized
(c) disconcerted (d) levity

120. I wanted to find a place to listen to soothing music, but I could hear the _____ disco beat from every club we passed.
(a) alleviate (b) wary
(c) complacent (d) ubiquitous

121. I was _____ about answering the phone after I had four hang-up calls in a row.
(a) wary (b) alchemist
(c) exhumed (d) impervious

122. I was _____ by my boss for publicly disagreeing with company policy.
(a) censured (b) fauna
(c) paraphrase (d) clamored

123. I was _____ by the rush of people and loud noises at the airport. I had to sit down and take a deep breath before I could find my gate.
(a) hierarchy (b) attuned
(c) hailed (d) disconcerted

124. I was curious about the average price I paid for shoes last year. I added up the numbers $20, $35, $45, $60, and $95 to discover the _____: $51.
(a) metaphor (b) quota
(c) median (d) mean

125. I was delighted when a reviewer _____ my book as "the best novel of the year."
(a) hailed (b) ritual
(c) immutable (d) attuned

126 I was pleased when my friend said I was a sunflower that brightened his day. I thought that was a kind _____ to use.
(a) ascertain (b) metaphor
(c) biographic (d) induce

127. I was so _____ to my sister's feelings that I could tell she was sad just by the way she opened the door.
(a) epitomize (b) hailed
(c) attuned (d) export

128. I was surprised to read how many _____ substances there are in most people's medicine cabinets.
(a) toxic (b) portfolio
(c) perennial (d) distilled

129. I wasn't able to meet my _____ today, so I will have to work extra hard tomorrow.
(a) quota
(b) bureaucracy
(c) theocracy
(d) magnitude

130. I went to talk to her to _____ any worries she might have.
(a) quell (b) bibelot
(c) gambrel (d) manifest

131. If a painting has a dominant purple _____, my aunt adores it.
(a) hue (b) deviate
(c) alleviate (d) essence

132. If I could remember the _____ Gerardo used the other night at dinner, I would love to use it sometime. It made everyone laugh.
(a) acumen (b) fortitude
(c) bon mot (d) forensics

133. If I had known that taking one's shoes off was the _____ at Lucy's house, I would have worn nicer socks.
(a) nomadic (b) norm
(c) carpe diem (d) disconcerted

134. If my manager wasn't so _____, I am sure that my plan for a four-day work week would be put into action.
(a) humanoid (b) viable
(c) manifest (d) immutable

135. In a review of my financial _____, my advisor suggested that I further diversify.
(a) surreal (b) metamorphosis
(c) republic (d) portfolio

136. In a state of _____, we are likely to have _____.
(a) ochlocracy - havoc
(b) ousted
(c) posthumously
(d) desuetude - activity

137. In biology class we have been learning to _____ animals according to a variety of characteristics. It is interesting to organize the different species.
(a) attuning (b) classify
(c) status (d) manifesting

138. In certain tropical areas, malaria is an _____ disease.
(a) metaphor (b) introversive
(c) endemic (d) posthumously

139. In india, a wealthy person may travel in a _____ borne by means of poles resting on men's shoulders.
(a) palanquin (b) status
(c) alfresco (d) lampoon

140. In its search for means of inducing sleep in the grievously sick, modern researchers have analyzed many of the _____ compounds that primitive people have discovered.
(a) simile (b) soporific
(c) conducive (d) imagery

141. In my _____, I urged my audience to get out and vote.
(a) epitomized (b) ritual
(c) summation (d) disconcerted

142. In my family, it is _____ to talk about bodily functions at the dinner table.
(a) taboo (b) allegate
(c) subordiante (d) ostracize

143. In the science fiction movie, everyone has a tracking system _____ in his or her left leg.
(a) embedded (b) cerulean
(c) estivated (d) encrypted

144. In the United States, the _____ of the **1960**s was one of activism and enthusiasm.
(a) tribute (b) zeitgeist
(c) protocol (d) alchemist

145. Irritability was the _____ mood at work when the coffee machine broke.
(a) abstract (b) pervasive
(c) execution (d) extrovert

146. It is great to see the _____ of the downtown area. It has been transformed from crumbling to fashionable in the last three years.
(a) statistics (b) ambivalence
(c) median (d) metamorphosis

147. It is time to _____! This weekend I will take advantage of the good weather to get outside and have fun at the lake.
(a) repertoire (b) du jour
(c) carpe diem (d) socialization

148. It isn't _____ at this time to expand the company, but when the economy improves, we will definitely move ahead.
(a) bubonic (b) feasible
(c) extrovert (d) crepuscular

149. It isn't _____ to leave at four; I don't get off work until four-thirty.
(a) endocrine (b) audible
(c) feasible (d) interstitial

150. It took a lot of _____ to refrain from yelling when my mother-in-law kept criticizing my clothes during her weeklong visit.
(a) fortitude (b) artifact
(c) manifest (d) clamor

151. It took me a few minutes to _____ my vision to the darkness in the theater; then I was able to find my seat.
(a) heinous (b) quell
(c) export (d) attune

152. It was Nick's _____ to pick the color of the paint he wanted for his room, but no one expected him to select bright orange.
(a) lichen (b) acumen
(c) proponent (d) prerogative

153. John wanted nothing more than to _____ the pain.
(a) alleviate (b) species
(c) statistics (d) alliterate

154. Knowledge cannot thrive where there is _____.
(a) bon mot (b) nescience
(c) species (d) dolce vita

155. Lou is a(n) _____ of more parks and open spaces.
(a) multitude (b) elixir
(c) proponent (d) juxtaposition

156. Man's fate is _____.
(a) ineluctable (b) norm
(c) stratification (d) spatulated

157. Maria's _____ failed her when Mario told such a humorous joke that she spit out her drink while laughing.
(a) ostracize (b) decorum
(c) immutable (d) conventional

158. Mark carries a(n) _____ to school every day, but I have never seen him open it. I wonder what he has in it.
(a) voilà (b) hue
(c) portfolio (d) alfresco

159. Marsha can be stubborn and refuse to _____ from a plan even when it doesn't make sense to continue.
(a) surreal (b) taboo
(c) deviate (d) sequential

160. Mary Kay _____ the capable woman; she is always well-dressed, polite, and organized.
(a) introvert (b) juxtaposition
(c) epitomizes (d) portfolio

161. Maybe I will explore the company _____ and see who above my manager would be willing to listen to new ideas.
(a) hierarchy (b) juxtaposition
(c) connoisseur (d) ritual

162. My _____ has improved since I have been taking a speech class.
(a) consumer (b) diction
(c) bourgeoisie (d) detract

163. My _____ in France was much too short. I had time to see only a few castles, and I had to hurry through the Louver.
(a) parturition (b) sojourn
(c) monolith (d) neoclassicism

164. My _____ is to finish my science project by noon on Friday, so I can go camping over the weekend.
(a) essence (b) metamorphosis
(c) intention (d) perennial

165. My ability to inspire others is my best _____.
(a) coherence (b) acumen
(c) feasible (d) attribute

166. My aunt just bought another _____ of lily for her garden. Her yard looks so beautiful with all the different kinds of flowers she has planted.
(a) alleviate (b) metamorphosis
(c) species (d) ostracize

167. My boss, however, feels that having time off is a(n) _____ crime.
(a) repertoire (b) heinous
(c) ubiquitous (d) clamor

168. My colleague is like a cactus. The plant _____ fits because he has a prickly personality whenever he deals with people.
(a) essence (b) simile
(c) magnanimous (d) personification

169. My first day back at work, I was asked to give a(n) _____ talk on my recent trip to Cambodia. I was delighted to share my experiences.
(a) montage (b) relevant
(c) impromptu (d) genre

170. My friend and I had an enjoyable time using _____ on our nature walk. We took turns selecting a tree or flower and saying whether it was brave or sad or angry.
(a) wane (b) motif
(c) simile (d) personification

171. My friend and I have a _____ relationship. I help him with math and he helps me with English.
(a) autonomy (b) deciduous
(c) symbiotic (d) quota

172. My friend tends to speak quietly, so her voice wasn't _____ in the busy restaurant.
(a) flora (b) pervasive
(c) audible (d) sojourn

173. My friends are jealous that I get to _____. While they are stuck in traffic, I am making dinner.
(a) flora (b) telecommute
(c) endeavor (d) metamorphosis

174. My grandmother's favorite _____ is the musical. She grew up watching Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dance in memorable movies like Top Hat and Carefree.
(a) consumer (b) levity
(c) hierarchy (d) genre

175. My instructor said my _____ were excellent. She said I captured the meaning of the original passages, but clearly used my own words.
(a) paraphrases (b) extrovert
(c) abstract (d) magnitude

176. My major _____ with painting the room blue is that I am afraid it will feel as if I'm living underwater.
(a) ominous (b) qualm
(c) serendipity (d) manifest

177. My schedule at work continues to _____. Sometimes I get thirty-five hours a week and sometimes only fifteen.
(a) motif (b) fluctuate
(c) socialization (d) oasis

178. My sister doesn't follow _____ behavior. She sometimes wears a swimsuit to work and an evening gown bowling. Most people in town are used to her unusual actions.
(a) proponent (b) pristine
(c) du jour (d) conventional

179. My teacher asked me about the _____ of my research paper since it is due in a week, and I haven't shown her a draft yet.
(a) status
(b) drooping - potable
(c) bloomin - amenable
(d) socialization

180. On a hot summer day, a tall glass of lemonade, a shady spot, and a good book make for _____ as far as I'm concerned.
(a) derogatory (b) socialization
(c) la dolce vita (d) testimony

181. Owen is a(n) _____. He loves to talk to people, and he makes new friends wherever he goes.
(a) parasitic (b) introvert
(c) extrovert (d) myriad

182. Paul is a careful shopper. He takes time to _____ the various opinions and reviews of a product before he decides which brand to buy.
(a) metaphor (b) analyze
(c) executing (d) gamut

183. Portia finds art to be a(n) _____ process. She just feels when a painting is done.
(a) inference (b) sequential
(c) multifaceted (d) intuitive

184 Rachel is a(n) _____ person. She has interests in art, music, and science.
(a) multitude (b) inherent
(c) abstract (d) multifaceted

185. Rich people usually feel revulsion mingled with pity at the sight of the _____ of slum areas.
(a) jargon (b) squalor
(c) fluctuate (d) humanoid

186. Science fiction is my favorite _____ to read.
(a) genre (b) utmost
(c) martyrdom (d) cinematography

187. Since he is determined to destroy any healthy relationships he sees, most of the words that come out of Carson's mouth are _____.
(a) alfresco (b) prolific
(c) toxic (d) pristine

188. Sitting in rows is the _____ in most classes, but my math instructor always puts us in a circle.
(a) burgeon (b) norm
(c) chicanery (d) escapade

189. Some people like to display their _____ through the clothes they wear and the cars they drive, while others prefer to hide their wealth.
(a) audible
(b) testimony
(c) cinematography
(d) affluence

190. Some people seem incapable of _____ their voices; for example, they insist on speaking in a normal tone during a movie.
(a) trace (b) modulating
(c) tyro (d) distill

191. Stewart is such a(n) _____ that he refuses to come out of his room when his mother has guests.
(a) introvert (b) escapade
(c) magnanimous (d) relish

192. Sue didn't want to _____ from our plans, but it seemed ridiculous to go sixty miles out of our way when the concert we had planned to attend was cancelled.
(a) temerity (b) deviate
(c) dubious (d) pallor

193. Suffering from _____, he decided to stay indoors.
(a) status (b) agoraphobia
(c) proletariat (d) stratification

194. Tabitha underwent a _____ during her first year of college; in one year she gained a lot of confidence.
(a) tactile (b) lichen
(c) species (d) metamorphosis

195. Taking a poetry class helped me deal with my _____. I now enjoy reading poems.
(a) intuitive (b) simile
(c) personification (d) metrophobia

196. Television sets have become _____ in public places. There was even one in the restroom at the airport.
(a) artifacts (b) impervious
(c) ambiguous (d) ubiquitous

197. Thanks to the corporation's _____ donation of ten thousand dollars, we will be able to put on the play.
(a) flora (b) pristine
(c) burgeon (d) magnanimous

198. Thanks to the efforts of most companies to _____ personal information, I feel confident to shop online.
(a) inception (b) ubiquitous
(c) encrypt (d) fortitude

199. That _____ seems so out of place with those lovely little girls.
(a) censuring (b) hoyden
(c) gamut (d) clamoring

200. The _____ effects of the drug made her very weary.
(a) relish (b) spurious
(c) soporiflc (d) abstract

201. The _____ flower was also _____.
(a) pretty - redolent (b) terrain
(c) peninsula (d) pale - opulent

202. The _____ of war is death and cruelty.
(a) imagery (b) rutabaga
(c) beldam (d) quiddity

203. The _____ professor put his wife out and went to sleep with the cat.
(a) clamor (b) distrait
(c) plateaus (d) ostracize

204. The _____ was very informative during the trip.
(a) intuitive (b) centaur
(c) cicerone (d) feasible

205. The _____ woman was the _____ of all eyes.
(a) utopian
(b) lonely - sinecure
(c) ugly - doggerel
(d) attractive - cynosure

206. The _____ of my decision to go away to college didn't hit me until I arrived on campus and saw how big it was.
(a) magnitude (b) artifact
(c) hierarchy (d) autonomy

207. The _____ cast a huge shadow on the campsite.
(a) plateau (b) descent
(c) ascent (d) monolith

208. The _____ caused by the area's heavy winds have created some fascinating rock formations.
(a) claustrophobia
(b) erosion
(c) statistics
(d) patois

209. The _____ continued to build fine homes, further distancing themselves from the workers.
(a) shard (b) bourgeoisie
(c) species (d) vanguard

210. The _____ environment of the forest is only maintained because those who venture into it are careful to leave it unspoiled.
(a) pristine (b) hinterland
(c) monolith (d) fortitude

211. The _____ fought hard to get an eight-hour workday instead of ten hours.
(a) jargon (b) underpinning
(c) proletariat (d) embed

212. The _____ in her letter didn't fit her purpose, so the company didn't understand that she was upset about its product.
(a) sirocco (b) paraphrase
(c) coherence (d) diction

213. The _____ in the auditorium are so good that one can hear a pin drop.
(a) succinct (b) decorum
(c) acoustics (d) supine

214. The _____ in the auditorium were so bad that half of the audience left at intermission.
(a) diurnal (b) acoustics
(c) clamor (d) dilatory

215. The _____ in the desert have learned to adapt to hot weather. They know how to find water and when to venture outside.
(a) titled - cupola
(b) lichen
(c) metamorphosis
(d) fauna

216. The _____ in the film impressed me; the use of odd angles enhanced the mystery.
(a) hinterland (b) juxtaposition
(c) connoisseur (d) cinematography

217. The _____ in the jungle are good at hiding. I saw only a few birds on my walk and no other animals.
(a) vivid (b) utmost
(c) quota (d) fauna

218. The _____ in the park that bloom in the spring include rhododendrons, azaleas, and daffodils.
(a) imagery (b) flora
(c) introvert (d) qualm

219. The _____ leaders made careful plans as to how much food and what kinds of clothing the team would need to survive.
(a) expedition (b) acoustics
(c) execution (d) plateau

220. The _____ modes of transportation would be by train or car, but we have decided to take a hot-air balloon trip across England.
(a) sojourn (b) du jour
(c) pristine (d) conventional

221. The _____ of a rotten tomato gave me a vivid picture of the man's face.
(a) censer (b) republic
(c) metaphor (d) burgeon

222. The _____ of going to work five days a week is outdated.
(a) ritual (b) peninsula
(c) plateau (d) manifest

223. The _____ of Morocco is filled with miles of sand.
(a) gamut (b) acrophobia
(c) hinterland (d) triumvirate

224. The _____ of my decision to marry and move to Italy dawned on me this morning.
(a) republic (b) magnitude
(c) posterity (d) triumvirate

225. The _____ of pots and pans told me the kids were busy making a special breakfast.
(a) genre (b) decorum
(c) execution (d) cacophony

226. The _____ of the **1930**s was helplessness as the Great Depression left many Americans destitute and uncertain of how to improve their lives.
(a) statistics (b) zeitgeist
(c) induce (d) artifacts

227. The _____ of the cooking club were to share unusual recipes and eat delicious food.
(a) intentions (b) proletariat
(c) triumvirate (d) underpinnings

228. The _____ of the mountain went faster than I expected; the trail wasn't really that steep.
(a) ascent (b) hinterland
(c) qualm (d) oasis

229. The _____ of the new chair next to the old side table made it look even older.
(a) repertoire
(b) connoisseur
(c) juxtaposition
(d) inception

230. The _____ of the volcano's destruction astounded the villagers.
(a) monolith (b) posterity
(c) magnitude (d) jargon

231. The _____ of war illustrate that the Roman army contained some of the most disciplined soldiers ever.
(a) impervious (b) affluence
(c) annals (d) ascent

232. The _____ outside awakened me. When I looked out the window, I saw that a car had hit the fire hydrant.
(a) clamor (b) epitome
(c) connoisseur (d) decorum

233. The _____ philosophy of the charity is that everyone needs help sometimes.
(a) montage (b) triumvirate
(c) underpinning (d) cinematography

234. The _____ plays an important role in deciding what is and isn't in fashion.
(a) diction (b) consumer
(c) detracted (d) ambivalence

235. The _____ process begins early; most children begin learning about acceptable behaviors in their first year.
(a) audible (b) deviate
(c) alleviate (d) socialization

236. The _____ thought he had discovered the secret to long life, but he was proven wrong when he died a week later.
(a) diction (b) forensics
(c) alchemist (d) metaphor

237. The _____ was angry at the store because half of the items that were listed in the ad were not in stock.
(a) bravura (b) prerogative
(c) proponent (d) consumer

238. The _____ was too wide to jump across, so we had to climb down into it and crawl up the other side.
(a) ravine (b) simile
(c) jargon (d) ramification

239. The _____ weather has made it hard to plan what to wear all week.
(a) export (b) median
(c) variable (d) nomadic

240. The _____ barely managed to stay intact when threatened by a military coup.
(a) republic (b) hierarchy
(c) connoisseurs (d) imagery

241. The _____ of actions at a poker table showed the tension in high-stakes gambling.
(a) montage (b) wanes
(c) procures (d) juxtaposition

242. The _____ will take five days, but the effort will be worth it when we reach the top.
(a) ascent (b) du jour
(c) dolce vita (d) triumvirate

243. The art _____ liked the all-black painting; however, everyone else in the room thought it was boring.
(a) milieu
(b) genre
(c) cinematography
(d) connoisseur

244. The award was given _____. The artist died a month before the ceremony.
(a) jargon (b) encrypted
(c) posthumously (d) ascent

245. The bank vault was supposed to be _____ to robbery, but thieves still broke in.
(a) taboo (b) ravine
(c) permutation (d) impervious

246. The blurry _____ didn't make the scene look like a dream; it just gave me a headache.
(a) thesis (b) cinematography
(c) paranoid (d) mean

247. The building plans underwent so many _____ that I couldn't see any of my original ideas in the final structure.
(a) endeavor (b) monoliths
(c) permutations (d) carcinogen

248. The chairman's _____ speech swayed the audience to favor his proposal.
(a) attribute (b) blatant
(c) ancillary (d) cogent

249. The city continued to _____ me with threatening letters even after I paid my parking fines.
(a) expedition (b) persecute
(c) derogatory (d) taboo

250. The commuters _____ each other as they rushed to get a seat on the train.
(a) hue (b) jostled
(c) gratuitous (d) alchemist

251. The company has been preserving old films for _____. Future generations will get to enjoy these movies as much as the original audiences did.
(a) posterity (b) epitomize
(c) quell (d) testimony

252. The company's _____ began with a few bad decisions by the top management, and the situation worsened when the company had to recall more than a million toys.
(a) artifact (b) descent
(c) panoply (d) ramification

253. The company's _____ was rapid. It had one store four years ago, and today it has more than two hundred outlets.
(a) montage
(b) telecommute
(c) personification
(d) ascent

254. The company's announcement that profits were down sounded _____. Did that mean layoffs would follow?
(a) placate
(b) ominous
(c) personification
(d) ascertain

255. The conceited soldier was forward and _____ in his attitude.
(a) garnered (b) thrasonical
(c) placate (d) attributed

256. The convicted man resorted to _____ in attcking his accusers.
(a) oasis (b) anathema
(c) erosion (d) totalitarian

257. The country's _____ continued as long as it was ruled by a foreign power.
(a) descent (b) magnitude
(c) utmost (d) martyrdom

258. The county park _____ a day-use fee to help pay for maintenance.
(a) levies (b) proletariat
(c) gamut (d) exports

259. The day is so beautiful that I suggest we grab a blanket, pack a few sandwiches, and have lunch _____ in the park.
(a) alfresco (b) toxic
(c) feasible (d) doppleganger

260. The emotions of the crowd at the football game ran the _____ from elation to depression as the score changed.
(a) parallel (b) bourgeoisie
(c) gamut (d) symmetrical

261. The ending of the film was _____; it wasn't clear whether the couple was going to get married or break up.
(a) cursory (b) complacent
(c) totalitarian (d) ambiguous

262. The event had its _____ of men signed up, but now it needed more women to make the speed-dating night a success.
(a) utopian (b) magnitude
(c) quota (d) descent

263. The excitement at the party began to _____ after Antonio left. He always makes an event fun.
(a) wane (b) endeavored
(c) classified (d) levy

264. The family was left _____ after the flood.
(a) gamut (b) persecuted
(c) utmost (d) destitute

265. The field of _____ has really benefited from technology.
(a) ravines (b) carcinogens
(c) forensics (d) hinterlands

266. The freedoms assured by a _____ were threatened when the citizens became apathetic about their government.
(a) republic (b) empath
(c) antipode (d) triumvirate

267. The fruit _____ in the poem was so vivid it made me hungry.
(a) surreal (b) imagery
(c) taboo (d) nomadic

268. The heavy rains this winter have caused a lot of _____, which is threatening my garden. I am losing my best soil.
(a) autonomy (b) impervious
(c) ravine (d) erosion

269. The hot, humid day made me feel completely _____; I sank back weakly into the hammock.
(a) republic (b) sapient
(c) enervated (d) triumvirate

270. The Independence Day sing-along has become a _____ favorite with our family. We take a picnic and go to the park every year to join in singing patriotic songs.
(a) perennial (b) montage
(c) connoisseur (d) tactile

271. The last two exhibits have _____ many positive reviews for the art museum.

(a) garnered (b) geared
(c) attributed (d) detracted

272. The lines were supposed to _____ in the center of the square, but because I didn't have a ruler they ended up meeting a little to one side.
(a) mundane (b) intersect
(c) sequential (d) laconic

273. The lost travelers were overjoyed to find the _____. They were about to die of thirst.
(a) nepotism (b) oasis
(c) ascertain (d) bravura

274. The lover of democracy has an _____ toward totalitarianism.
(a) antipathy (b) taboo
(c) magnanimous (d) idiopathy

275. The man was _____ for wearing black socks on the tennis courts.
(a) inference (b) ostracized
(c) inherent (d) metrophobia

276. The more time I spend with Joy, I see that she is a _____ person. She has many interests and insightful opinions on a wide variety of topics.
(a) annotate (b) multifaceted
(c) symmetrical (d) refute

277. The most recent _____ from the dig indicate that the society was involved in farming.
(a) coherence (b) posterity
(c) artifacts (d) fauna

278. The mourning throng was preparing for a _____.
(a) impervious (b) cirque
(c) riposte (d) monody

279. The movie star's latest _____ was captured by several photographers. Prancing around half-naked in a fountain seemed tame for her.
(a) placated (b) plateau
(c) bon mot (d) escapade

280. The musician's _____ was surprisingly varied. He played jazz, country western, and hip hop.
(a) oasis (b) cacophony
(c) execution (d) repertoire

281. The only thing that could _____ me to go to a football game would be the promise of an expensive dinner afterward.
(a) monolith (b) induce
(c) derogatory (d) impervious

282. The painter demurred and procrastinated so much that it was clear he would take on the job with great _____.
(a) wimple (b) fervency
(c) redolence (d) reluctance

283. The painting was definitely _____; it was difficult to tell that the three circles represented a city.
(a) alleviated (b) abstract
(c) taciturn (d) deviated

284. The painting with the yellow background filled with black _____ lines reminds me of a piece of notebook paper.
(a) conducive (b) horizontal
(c) levity (d) prolific

285. The paper lacked _____, so I couldn't follow the writer's point.
(a) elixirs (b) intention
(c) coherence (d) toxic

286. The party was filled with people dressed as animals, which gave the whole event a _____ atmosphere.
(a) surreal (b) mean
(c) variable (d) disconcerted

287. The people sensed a war brewing after one of the _____ died, and the other two began to argue about who they should select to take her place.
(a) sedulous (b) bourgeoisie
(c) triumvirate (d) energetic

288. The police decided to _____ the man when new evidence pointed to murder. They needed to take a closer look at the body.
(a) repertoire (b) distill
(c) endeavor (d) exhume

289. The power of the _____ was weakened when one of its members died and a new third member was not found quickly.
(a) genres (b) erosion
(c) triumvirate (d) anecdotes

290. The problem asked me to solve for the _____ x and y. It took a while, but I finally found the answers.
(a) inception (b) paraphrase
(c) utmost (d) variables

291. The reply that she liked chocolate didn't seem _____ to my question on whether Judy wanted to meet at nine or ten to study.
(a) placate (b) relevant
(c) alfresco (d) persecute

292. The restaurant felt it had the right to _____ the man when he started to make derogatory remarks about the waitress.
(a) furor (b) permutation
(c) encrypt (d) oust

293. The rubber chicken on the mantel _____ from the otherwise sophisticated atmosphere of the living room.
(a) diction (b) classified
(c) detracted (d) thesis

294. The scientist's ideas were so _____ that only a handful of people worldwide could comprehend them.
(a) trace (b) emblematic
(c) conducive (d) abstract

295. The sculptor will convert this _____ piece of clay into a beautiful bust.
(a) relish (b) amorphous
(c) doppleganger (d) multifaceted

296. The speaker's _____ remarks about our company made several workers angry.
(a) republic (b) impromptu
(c) derogatory (d) milieu

297. The stained tablecloth _____ from the fine china and lovely flowers the hostess had put on the table.
(a) detracted (b) clamor
(c) modulated (d) jostled

298. The storeowner's _____ didn't convince me that he knew nothing about what caused the fire.
(a) variable (b) testimony
(c) endeavor (d) mean

299. The waiter told us about the specials _____. Both the salmon and turkey dishes sound good to me.
(a) du jour (b) symbiotic
(c) parasitic (d) audible

300. The waiter told us that the pasta _____ is penne with a basil-mushroom sauce. I'm going to order that.
(a) impromptu (b) du jour
(c) expedition (d) ramification

301. The Web site guaranteed that it would _____ my personal information, so I decided to use my credit card to buy new clothes.
(a) humanoid (b) embed
(c) encrypt (d) inference

302. The western film took advantage of the landscape to show the wagons crossing the valley with the impressive _____ rising in the background.
(a) virulent (b) plateaus
(c) void (d) salient

303. The will did not require _____ of witnesses since it was _____.
(a) analyzed
(b) bribery - histrionic
(c) attestation - holographic
(d) eschewed

304. The woman couldn't meet her sales _____, so she was fired.
(a) quota (b) status
(c) faux pas (d) median

305. The woman loves to show her _____ by wearing diamonds and furs.
(a) impromptu (b) exports
(c) affluence (d) relevant

306. The woman's voice was barely _____. I finally asked her to speak up so I didn't have to strain to hear her.
(a) audible (b) status
(c) terrain (d) acoustics

307. The Yucatan _____ in Mexico is home to some amazing ruins and beautiful beaches.
(a) ascent (b) pristine
(c) peninsula (d) oust

308. There are a _____ reasons why Kurt and I aren't right for each other, but we keep coming back together.
(a) myriad (b) toxic
(c) carcinogen (d) deciduous

309. There are always problems to overcome at the _____ of a new policy, but those should be dealt with in a few months.
(a) inception (b) exhume
(c) eschew (d) escapade

310. There wasn't a _____ of cheesecake left by the time I got home.

(a) trace (b) proletariat
(c) totalitarian (d) faux pas

311. There were no errors in my paper because I was _____ in my proofreading.
(a) fauna (b) disconcerted
(c) impromptu (d) meticulous

312. These coffee beans were _____ from Madagascar. I'm glad they made it to the United States because I really love the cup of coffee they brew.
(a) embed (b) waned
(c) levied (d) exported

313. This summer I am going to be living _____ on the beaches of Hawaii.
(a) tactile (b) faux pas
(c) carpe diem (d) la dolce vita

314. Through his _____, he deceived us all.
(a) subordination - genocidic
(b) selvage
(c) canard
(d) consternation - ballistic

315. Trixie must have discovered the _____ of life because she doesn't look any older than when we were in high school thirty years ago.
(a) elixir (b) utopian
(c) republic (d) forensics

316. We can _____ interest in the Arts Festival by having a big rally outside the cafeteria a few days before the event.
(a) garner (b) terrain
(c) fluctuate (d) relish

317. We cleaned up the campsite so well that there wasn't a(n) _____ of evidence that we had been there.
(a) anecdote (b) trace
(c) eschew (d) visualization

318. We considered our cabin in the woods a(n) _____ retreat until it began to rain, and then we discovered that the roof leaked.
(a) utopian (b) analyze
(c) trace (d) underpinning

319. We didn't anticipate the _____ of painting the living room. Once the walls looked like new, the rest of the room looked dated, so we ended up buying a rug, throw pillows, and new furniture.
(a) nomadic (b) summations
(c) verity (d) ramifications

320. We need to _____ Xavier from our reading club; he always gets us off the topic.
(a) oust (b) pervasive
(c) escapade (d) totalitarian

321. We were all worried about my brother's _____: a weekend camping trip in the desert in July. It could be 120 degrees, and we were afraid he would run out of water.
(a) escapade (b) manifesting
(c) hailing (d) magnanimous

322. We were close to the cabin, but it took us longer than we expected to get there because the _____ got extremely steep.
(a) voilà (b) terrain
(c) jostle (d) zeitgeist

323. We were supposed to _____ the chemicals, but I knocked over the beaker, so we were unable to separate the elements.
(a) distill (b) imagery
(c) foremost (d) endeavor

324. We will be eating _____ tonight while the paint dries in the dining room.
(a) al fresco (b) paranoid
(c) sequential (d) voilà

325. We will be eating dessert _____, so we can watch the stars.
(a) annals (b) posthumously
(c) alfresco (d) posterity

326. We will begin the _____ in the morning. It should take us two days to reach the bottom.
(a) burgeon (b) hinterland
(c) descent (d) escapade

327. We will never find our friends again. There are a _____ places in the mall where they could have gone.
(a) venerated (b) metaphor
(c) trace (d) myriad

328. We will start _____ our furniture to Australia next month. There has been a lot of interest in our styles overseas in the past year.
(a) exporting (b) imperturbale
(c) malignant (d) venerating

329. When his band practices, my son calls the _____ coming from the garage music, but I don't agree.
(a) norms (b) cacophony
(c) ambivalence (d) acoustics

330. When I asked where she had spent the day, Emma's answers were _____. I don't know why she didn't want to tell me exactly where she'd been.
(a) ambiguous (b) quiescent
(c) subcutaneous (d) inference

331. When I forgot to mention one of my major points in my _____, I confused a few members of the audience.
(a) zeitgeist (b) testimony
(c) verity (d) summation

332. When I get test anxiety, I use _____ to picture myself getting a good grade on the exam.
(a) levity (b) summation
(c) testimony (d) visualization

333. When I join a team to play basketball on the weekends, the _____ of a successful season isn't winning most of our games, but having made new friends.
(a) analyze (b) essence
(c) parallel (d) exhume

334. When I was a kid, I liked my aliens to be mainly _____. Those without human traits used to really scare me.
(a) whit (b) complacent
(c) humanoid (d) petard

335. When it started to rain, we decided to have a(n) _____ party. We called our friends and asked them to come over for popcorn and cocoa.
(a) impromptu (b) alfresco
(c) numismatist (d) immutable

336. When it was discovered that the diamond ring was missing, we decided to _____ Grandma Kay's body. It might have been in the pocket of the dress she was buried in.
(a) escapade (b) exhume
(c) evasive (d) fortitude

337. When the diplomat's car crashed on the way to the peace talks, he was killed. His service award to the nation was then given _____.
(a) quota (b) metaphor
(c) inference (d) posthumously

338. While Javier was mayor, he helped the city _____ several awards, including "cleanest city in the state."
(a) anecdote (b) detract
(c) attribute (d) garner

339. With new management, the company's profits are expected to _____. The latest executives have been in charge of several successful operations.
(a) anecdote (b) fluctuate
(c) pristine (d) burgeon

340. Every human being is _____ to the Almighty for his actions on earth.
(a) faithful (b) approachable
(c) accountable (d) responsible

341. I don't know where he is but I could _____ a guess.
(a) suggest (b) attempt
(c) hazard (d) estimate

342. I never saw such a _____ sight.
(a) dreadful (b) deadening
(c) dreaded (d) dread

343. We must _____ trade with neighbouring countries.
(a) add (b) promote
(c) enter (d) deal

344. She has been ill but now she is back in _____.
(a) movement (b) motion
(c) circulation (d) moving

345. A leader has the capacity to influence others, _____ expectations and establish specific desires which determine the direction a business takes.
(a) search (b) evoke
(c) develop (d) construct

346. Roshan and his family members were _____ from the hospital after treatment for minor injuries.
(a) removed (b) transferred
(c) discharged (d) evicted

347. Management consulting is an independent and _____ advisory service provided by qualified professionals to clients in order to help them identify and analyze management problems or opportunities.
(a) objective (b) subjective
(c) confirmed (d) experienced

348. His teacher advised him to give _____ bad company.
(a) away (b) up
(c) in (d) off

349. He appealed to the President as a last _____.
(a) solution (b) resource
(c) force (d) resort

350. I will come to meet you at the station in my car _____ you do not have to walk to my house.
(a) in order (b) that
(c) because (d) so that

351. That table would collapse if both _____ on it.
(a) would stand (b) will stand
(c) are standing (d) stood

352. I wonder why I always have trouble with my car whenever I _____ to go to the cinema.
(a) imagine (b) decide
(c) am deciding (d) had decided

353. Though fond of many acquaintances, I desire _____ with only a few.
(a) introduction (b) cordiality
(c) intimacy (d) encounter

354. His energy was unbounded; his resourcefulness inexhaustible; and his equanimity in the face of danger almost _____.
(a) unreasonable (b) uncanny
(c) natural (d) false

355. It is certain that human beings _____ latent power of which they are only _____ aware
(a) possess; vaguely
(b) exhibit; little
(c) impose; clearly
(d) inherit; consciously

356. His _____ to speak an India language hadn't _____ to be a handicap.
(a) eagerness; stopped
(b) desire; made
(c) inability, proved
(d) promise; halted

357. The airline industry is _____ out its survival kit to deal with _____ losses.
(a) spreading; raising
(b) pulling; mounting
(c) handling; abating
(d) pushing; increasing

358. Akbar, one of the _____ and _____ emperors of India is acknowledged even today.
(a) desirous; indolent
(b) aspiring; sluggard
(c) slothful; active
(d) ambitious; powerful

359. There was no agreement _____ the great powers _____ a treaty to ban nuclear weapons.
(a) with; about
(b) among; on
(c) between; about
(d) in; for

360. Travellers _____ their reservation well in advance if they want to fly during winter vacation.
(a) had better to get
(b) had to better get
(c) better get
(d) better gets

361. Not until a monkey is several years old _____ to exhibit signs of independence from its mother.
(a) it begins (b) does it begin
(c) beginning (d) does it begun

362. Although Dr Singh had several assistants during his long investigations of Andaman Islands, the bulk of research was done by _____ alone.
(a) himself (b) he
(c) him (d) his

363. He is the only boy in the school who _____ a book whenever he gets time.
(a) has read
(b) has been reading
(c) is reading
(d) reads

364. To answer accurately is more important than _____.
(a) quick finish
(b) finish quickly
(c) finishing quickly
(d) you finish quickly

365. Professional people nowadays appreciate _____ when it is necessary to cancel an appointment.
(a) your calling them
(b) you to call them
(c) that you would call them
(d) that you are calling them

366. Though the programme was originally scheduled for seven days, due to heavy monsoons, it was later _____ four days.
(a) ended (b) curtailed
(c) postponed (d) recommended

367. Janet was _____ in the gathering because of her red hair and her height.
(a) glamorous (b) important
(c) conspicuous (d) remarkable

368. The marked difference between the weapons with the police and those possessed by criminals has heightened the sense of _____ even within the police force.
(a) responsibility (b) insecurity
(c) duty (d) instability

369. Our politicians fill their _____ by exploiting the downtrodden.
(a) galleries (b) coffers
(c) treasures (d) lockers

370. Who will _____ the children when their mother is in the hospital?
(a) look after (b) look for
(c) look up (d) look about

371. This photo clearly _____ the difference between the two brothers.
(a) brings about (b) brings out
(c) brings up (d) brings in

372. We were _____ decorating the living room, when our guests 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

373. Have you heard the latest? The increase in case prices is _____.
(a) on the cards (b) on the carpet
(c) on the call (d) on the bottle

374. This is strictly _____ but you are going to be transferred.
(a) off the mark (b) off the record
(c) off the rails (d) on the bottle

375. We must be _____.We can't _____ to rely on others, particularly in the matter of defence.
(a) prompt-dare
(b) particular-pretend
(c) frank-claim
(d) self-reliant-afford

376. He used to _____ the point that victory in any field needs _____ courage.
(a) emphasise-little
(b) stress-exemplary
(c) refute-no
(d) dismiss-formidable

377. We will call back the agitation if the Chairman gives a written _____ that there will be no _____ of workers.
(a) example-harassment
(b) assurance-victimisation
(c) explanation-demand
(d) paper-expectation

378. Despite _____ knowledgeable, he remained _____ all through.
(a) having-ignorant
(b) of-doubtful
(c) owing-through
(d) being-poor

379. Using _____ designs to _____ the importance of others is not a healthy act.
(a) nefarious-undermine
(b) architectural-elevate
(c) fictitious-elevate
(d) brittle-activate

380. Although the economic growth in the last decade was _____ more than half a billion Indians have remained in dire _____.
(a) sluggish-shelter
(b) rapid-poverty
(c) paramount-consequences
(d) exorbitant-diffidence

381. The social worker's _____ towards the society has created a wave of _____ among his admirers.
(a) apathy-delight
(b) negligence-patience
(c) sympathy-panic
(d) indifference-shock

382. It is a noble quality to _____ the good and _____ the bad.
(a) retain-preserve
(b) imitate-pretend
(c) appreciate-condemn
(d) criticize-ape

383. Terrorist attacks, riots, _____ and _____ have become the salient features of modern life.
(a) harmony-peace
(b) brotherhood-hatred
(c) violence-unrest
(d) friendship-jealousy

384. People respect him because he _____ into practice whatever he _____ to others.
(a) transforms-preaches
(b) turns-donates
(c) realizes-teaches
(d) converts-gives

385. It is impossible for an ordinary mortal to _____ all these figures to memory.
(a) retain (b) hoard
(c) keep (d) commit

386. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and _____ her right hand badly.
(a) sizzled (b) scalded
(c) scorched (d) scolded

387. We don't know what _____ him to commit this crime.
(a) roused (b) prompted
(c) excited (d) attracted

388. He bought new shoes last month but they are already _____ out.
(a) gone (b) knocked
(c) worn (d) fashion

389. He made a _____ effort at passing the examination.
(a) futile (b) fragile
(c) fatal (d) fertile

390. _____ an accident, the train will arrive in time.
(a) accepting (b) baring
(c) stopping (d) barring

391. The new government took _____ last year.
(a) up (b) out
(c) over (d) after

392. His standard of living has _____ since his son joined the services.
(a) increased (b) heightened
(c) lifted (d) risen

393. All youngsters, even those who come from the poorest of families, should have _____ to the benefits of higher education.
(a) introduction (b) access
(c) entrance (d) admission

394. It is strange that he should be as _____ as his brother is generous.
(a) reckless (b) stingy
(c) spendthrift (d) liberal

395. Kites may be _____ by people for recreation, art or other practical uses.
(a) fly (b) flew
(c) flown (d) flies

396. China is one of the world's _____ civilizations
(a) olden (b) oldest
(c) eldest (d) older

397. The milk in this type of tea is _____, though many tea houses use it.
(a) dependable (b) optional
(c) delightful (d) accepted

398. Fats or lipids are _____ down in the body by enzymes called lipases
(a) break (b) broken
(c) broke (d) breaking

399. Normally, when people _____ weight, they lose a combination of fat and muscle.
(a) less (b) lessen
(c) loose (d) lose

400. Nitrogen fixation is the process by which nitrogen gas _____ available to plants
(a) becomes (b) became
(c) be (d) is

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (d)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (d)	**12.** (b)
13. (a)	**14.** (d)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (c)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)	**21.** (a)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (b)
25. (d)	**26.** (c)	**27.** (c)	**28.** (b)	**29.** (b)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (b)	**32.** (b)	**33.** (c)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (b)	**36.** (c)
37. (a)	**38.** (a)	**39.** (d)	**40.** (d)	**41.** (b)	**42.** (c)	**43.** (c)	**44.** (b)	**45.** (a)	**46.** (b)	**47.** (b)	**48.** (c)
49. (a)	**50.** (d)	**51.** (a)	**52.** (d)	**53.** (c)	**54.** (c)	**55.** (d)	**56.** (a)	**57.** (d)	**58.** (d)	**59.** (b)	**60.** (d)
61. (d)	**62.** (a)	**63.** (b)	**64.** (a)	**65.** (c)	**66.** (d)	**67.** (d)	**68.** (c)	**69.** (d)	**70.** (d)	**71.** (b)	**72.** (d)
73. (b)	**74.** (c)	**75.** (d)	**76.** (a)	**77.** (b)	**78.** (b)	**79.** (e)	**80.** (a)	**81.** (d)	**82.** (b)	**83.** (b)	**84.** (e)
85. (d)	**86.** (d)	**87.** (c)	**88.** (a)	**89.** (c)	**90.** (b)	**91.** (c)	**92.** (a)	**93.** (b)	**94.** (a)	**95.** (b)	**96.** (c)
97. (a)	**98.** (b)	**99.** (c)	**100.** (a)	**101.** (d)	**102.** (c)	**103.** (a)	**104.** (d)	**105.** (d)	**106.** (d)	**107.** (b)	**108.** (c)
109. (b)	**110.** (c)	**111.** (b)	**112.** (b)	**113.** (d)	**114.** (c)	**115.** (c)	**116.** (c)	**117.** (c)	**118.** (c)	**119.** (a)	**120.** (d)
121. (a)	**122.** (a)	**123.** (d)	**124.** (d)	**125.** (a)	**126.** (b)	**127.** (c)	**128.** (a)	**129.** (a)	**130.** (a)	**131.** (a)	**132.** (c)
133. (b)	**134.** (d)	**135.** (d)	**136.** (a)	**137.** (b)	**138.** (c)	**139.** (a)	**140.** (b)	**141.** (c)	**142.** (a)	**143.** (a)	**144.** (b)
145. (b)	**146.** (d)	**147.** (c)	**148.** (b)	**149.** (c)	**150.** (a)	**151.** (d)	**152.** (d)	**153.** (a)	**154.** (b)	**155.** (c)	**156.** (a)
157. (b)	**158.** (c)	**159.** (c)	**160.** (c)	**161.** (a)	**162.** (b)	**163.** (b)	**164.** (c)	**165.** (d)	**166.** (c)	**167.** (b)	**168.** (b)
169. (c)	**170.** (d)	**171.** (c)	**172.** (c)	**173.** (b)	**174.** (d)	**175.** (a)	**176.** (b)	**177.** (b)	**178.** (d)	**179.** (a)	**180.** (c)
181. (c)	**182.** (b)	**183.** (d)	**184.** (d)	**185.** (b)	**186.** (a)	**187.** (c)	**188.** (b)	**189.** (d)	**190.** (b)	**191.** (a)	**192.** (b)
193. (b)	**194.** (d)	**195.** (d)	**196.** (d)	**197.** (d)	**198.** (c)	**199.** (b)	**200.** (c)	**201.** (a)	**202.** (d)	**203.** (b)	**204.** (c)
205. (d)	**206.** (a)	**207.** (d)	**208.** (b)	**209.** (b)	**210.** (a)	**211.** (c)	**212.** (d)	**213.** (c)	**214.** (b)	**215.** (d)	**216.** (d)
217. (d)	**218.** (b)	**219.** (a)	**220.** (d)	**221.** (c)	**222.** (a)	**223.** (c)	**224.** (b)	**225.** (d)	**226.** (b)	**227.** (d)	**228.** (a)
229. (c)	**230.** (c)	**231.** (c)	**232.** (a)	**233.** (c)	**234.** (b)	**235.** (d)	**236.** (c)	**237.** (d)	**238.** (a)	**239.** (c)	**240.** (a)
241. (a)	**242.** (a)	**243.** (d)	**244.** (c)	**245.** (d)	**246.** (b)	**247.** (c)	**248.** (d)	**249.** (b)	**250.** (b)	**251.** (a)	**252.** (b)
253. (d)	**254.** (b)	**255.** (b)	**256.** (b)	**257.** (d)	**258.** (a)	**259.** (a)	**260.** (c)	**261.** (d)	**262.** (c)	**263.** (a)	**264.** (d)
265. (c)	**266.** (a)	**267.** (b)	**268.** (d)	**269.** (c)	**270.** (a)	**271.** (a)	**272.** (b)	**273.** (b)	**274.** (a)	**275.** (b)	**276.** (b)
277. (c)	**278.** (d)	**279.** (d)	**280.** (d)	**281.** (b)	**282.** (d)	**283.** (b)	**284.** (b)	**285.** (c)	**286.** (a)	**287.** (c)	**288.** (d)
289. (c)	**290.** (d)	**291.** (b)	**292.** (d)	**293.** (c)	**294.** (d)	**295.** (b)	**296.** (c)	**297.** (a)	**298.** (b)	**299.** (a)	**300.** (b)
301. (c)	**302.** (b)	**303.** (c)	**304.** (a)	**305.** (c)	**306.** (a)	**307.** (c)	**308.** (a)	**309.** (a)	**310.** (a)	**311.** (d)	**312.** (d)
313. (d)	**314.** (c)	**315.** (a)	**316.** (a)	**317.** (b)	**318.** (a)	**319.** (d)	**320.** (a)	**321.** (a)	**322.** (b)	**323.** (a)	**324.** (a)
325. (c)	**326.** (c)	**327.** (d)	**328.** (a)	**329.** (b)	**330.** (a)	**331.** (d)	**332.** (d)	**333.** (b)	**334.** (c)	**335.** (a)	**336.** (b)
337. (d)	**338.** (d)	**339.** (d)	**340.** (c)	**341.** (c)	**342.** (a)	**343.** (b)	**344.** (b)	**345.** (b)	**346.** (c)	**347.** (d)	**348.** (b)
349. (d)	**350.** (d)	**351.** (d)	**352.** (b)	**353.** (c)	**354.** (c)	**355.** (a)	**356.** (c)	**357.** (b)	**358.** (d)	**359.** (b)	**360.**(c)
361. (b)	**362.** (c)	**363.** (d)	**364.** (c)	**365.** (c)	**366.** (b)	**367.** (c)	**368.** (b)	**369.** (b)	**370.** (a)	**371.** (b)	**372.** (d)
373. (a)	**374.** (b)	**375.** (d)	**376.** (b)	**377.** (b)	**378.** (d)	**379.** (a)	**380.** (b)	**381.** (d)	**382.** (c)	**383.** (c)	**384.** (a)
385. (a)	**386.** (b)	**387.** (b)	**388.** (c)	**389.** (a)	**390.** (d)	**391.** (c)	**392.** (d)	**393.** (b)	**394.** (b)	**395.** (c)	**396.** (b)
397. (b)	**398.** (b)	**399.** (d)	**400.** (a)								

JUMBLED PARAGRAPH

Directions: Arrange the sentences P, Q, R and S to form a logical sequence between sentences S1 and S6.

1. S1 : Making people laugh is tricky.
P : At times, the intended humour may simply not come off.
Q : Making people laugh while trying to sell them something is a tougher challenge, since the commercial can fall flat on two grounds.
R : There are many advertisements that do amuse but do not even begin to set the cash tills ringing.
S : Again, it is rarely sufficient for an advertiser simply to amuse the target audience in order to reap the sales benefit.
S6 : There are indications that in substituting the hard sell for a more entertaining approach, some agencies have rather thrown out the baby with the bath water.
(a) RSQP (b) PQRS
(c) QPSR (d) SRQP

2. S1 : Picture a termite colony, occupying a tall mud hump on an African plain.
P : Hungry predators often invade the colony and unsettle the balance.
Q : The colony flourishes only if the proportion of soldiers to workers remains roughly the same, so that the queen and workers can be protected by the soldiers, and queen and soldiers can be serviced by the workers.
R : But its fortunes are presently restored, because the immobile queen, walled in a well below ground level, lays eggs not only in large enough numbers, but also in the varying proportions required.
S : The hump is alive with worker termites and soldier termites going about their distinct kinds of business.
(a) QPSR (b) SQPR
(c) PSRQ (d) QSRP

3. S1 : According to recent research, the critical period for developing language skills is between the ages of three and five-and-a-half years.
P : The read-to child already has a large vocabulary and a sense of grammar and sentence structure.
Q : Children who are read to in these years have a far better chance of reading well in school, indeed, of doing well in all their subjects.
R : And the reason is actually quite simple.
S : This correlation is far and away the highest yet found between home influences and school success.
S6 : Her comprehension of language is therefore very high.
(a) SPRQ (b) PSRQ
(c) PQRS (d) QSRP

4. S1 : High-powered outboard motors were considered to be one of the major threats to the survival of the Beluga whales.
P : With these, hunters could approach Belugas within hunting range and profit from its inner skin and blubber.
Q : To escape an approaching motor, Belugas have learned to dive to the ocean floor and stay there for up to 20 minutes, by which time the confused predator has left.
R : Today, however, even with much more powerful engines, it is difficult to come close, because the whales seem to disappear suddenly just when you thought you had them in your sight.
S : When the first outboard engines arrived in the early 1930s, one came across 4 and 8 HP motors.
S6 : Belugas seem to have used their well-known sensitivity to noise to evolve an 'avoidance' strategy to outsmart hunters and their powerful technologies.
(a) SPRQ (b) RSPQ
(c) PSQR (d) QSPR

5. S1 : The reconstruction is history by post-revolutionary science texts involves more than a multiplication of historical misconstructions.
P : Because they aim to quickly acquaint the student with what the contemporary scientific community thinks it knows, textbooks treat the various experiments, concepts, laws and theories of the current normal science as separately and as nearly seriatim as possible.
Q : Those misconstructions render revolutions invisible; the arrangement of the still visible material in science text implies a process that, if it existed, would deny revolutions a function.
R : But when combined with the generally unhistorical air of science writing and with the occasional systematic misconstruction, one impression is likely to follow.
S : As pedagogy, this technique of presentation is unexceptionable.
S6 : Science has reached its present state by a series of individual discoveries and inventions that, when gathered together, constitute and modern body of technical knowledge.
(a) QPSR (b) PSRQ
(c) SPRQ (d) RQSP

6. S1 : Why are horses the same?
P : It may be old and lame, and in time it will die.
Q : A particular horse 'flows' naturally.
R : But there is something all horses have in common.
S : You probably don't think they are at all.
S6 : But the 'form' of the horse is eternal and immutable.
(a) SRPQ (b) RPQS
(c) RQSP (d) SRQP

7. S1 : Buddism is a way to salvation.
P : But Buddism is more severely analytical.
Q : In the Christian tradition, there is also a concern for the fate of human society conceived as a whole, rather than merely as a sum or network of individuals.
R : Salvation is a property, or achievement, of individuals.
S : Not only does it dissolve society into individuals; the individual in turn is dissolved into component parts and instants—a stream of events.
S6 : In modern terminology, Buddhist doctrine is reductionist.
(a) QRPS (b) PSQR
(c) RQPS (d) RSPQ

8. S1 : Matrilineal systems of land inheritance advantaged women in many respects, especially in granting them economic and social security.
P : Women, in particular, were profoundly affected by these changes.
Q : Large joint family estates came to be partitioned; there was an increasing penetration of market forces and patriarchal ideologies spread in influence.
R : These systems, however, did not remain fixed over time.
S : Interventions by the colonial and post-colonial states, and the process of social change, which these set in motion, eroded customary practices.
S6 : At the same time, their customary exclusion from major authority in public bodies meant that they were unlikely to be the ones directing the changes.
(a) QSRP (b) RSQP
(c) RSPQ (d) RPSQ

9. S1 : The problem of improving Indian agriculture is both a sociological and an administrative one.
P : It also appears that there is a direct relationship between the size of a state and development.
Q : The issues of Indian development and the problems of India's agricultural sector, will remain with us long into the next century.

R : Without improving Indian agriculture, no liberalization and delicensing will be able to help India.
S : At the end of the day, there has to be a ferment and movement of life and action in the vast segment of rural India.
S6 : When it starts marching, India will fly.
(a) SPQR (b) RSQP
(c) PRSQ (d) PQRS

10. S1 : A market for Indian art has existed ever since the international art scene sprang to life.
P : But interest in architectural concepts is an unanticipated fallout of the festivals of India of the 1980s, which were designed to increase exports of Indian crafts.
Q : Simultaneously, the Indian elite discarded their synthetic sarees and kitsch plastic furniture, and a market came into being.
R : Western dealers, unhappy in a market afflicted by violent price fluctuations and unpredictable profit margins, began to look east, and found cheap antiques with irresistible appeal.
S : The fortunes of the Delhi supremos, the Jew Town dealers in Kochi and myriad others around the country were made.
S6 : A chain of command was established, from the local contacts to the provincial dealers and up to the big boys, who entertain the Italians and the French, cutting deals worth lakhs in warehouses worth crores.
(a) QRPS (b) SRQP
(c) PRQS (d) RPQS

11. S1 : A nation, like an individual, has many personalities and many approaches to life.
P : If there is a strong organic bond between different personalities, it is well.
Q : Otherwise, this could lead to disintegration and trouble.
R : Normally, some kind of equilibrium is eventually established.
S : If normal development is arrested, then conflict arises between different personalities.
S6 : In the mind and spirit of India, there has been this fundamental conflict due to a long period of arrested growth.
(a) PQRS (b) QSRP
(c) RPQS (d) SQRP

12. S1 : Until the MBA arrived on the scene, the IIT graduate was king.
P : A degree from one of the five IITs was a passport to a well-paying job, great prospects abroad and, for some, a decent dowry to boot.
Q : From the day he or she cracked the joint entrance exam, the IIT student commanded the awe of neighbours and close relatives.
R : IIT students had, meanwhile, also developed their own special culture, complete with lingo and attitude, which they passed down.
S : True, the success stories of IIT graduates are legion and they now constitute the cream of the Indian diaspora.
S6 : But not many alumni would agree that the IIT undergraduate mindset a serious psychological study, let alone an interactive one.
(a) QPRS (b) PQRS
(c) SRQP (d) PQRS

13. S1 : Some of the maharajas, like the one of Kapurthala, had exquisite taste.
P : In 1902, the Maharaja of Kapurthala gave his civil engineer photographs of the Versailles palace and asked him to replicate it, right down to the gargoyles.
Q : Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore brought in Bauhaus aesthetics and even works of modern artists like Brancusi and Duchamp.
R : Kitsch is the most polite way to describe them.
S : But many of them, as the available-light photographs show, had execrable taste.
S6 : Like Ali Baba's caves, some of the palaces were like warehouses with the downright ugly next to the sublimely aesthetic.
(a) QPRS (b) QSRP
(c) PQRS (d) PQSR

14. S1 : So now let's sum it up.
P : We can call this the material of knowledge.
Q : According to Kant, there are two elements that contribute to man's knowledge of the world.
R : The other is the internal conditions in man himself.
S : One is the external conditions that we cannot know of before we have perceived them through the series.
S6 : We can call this form of knowledge.
(a) QSPR (b) QPSR
(c) RPSQ (d) RQSP

15. S1 : I may have a strong desire for a fresh ripe peach, but no peaches may be available.
P : I am about to take a bite when news arrives of an accident injuring someone dear to me.
Q : The hay fever passes.
R : On the other hand, I buy some peaches but a sudden attack of hay fever prevents me from enjoying their fragrance or taste.
S : My interest in the peach vanishes.
S6 : I no longer have any appetite.
(a) SRQP (b) RQPS
(c) PQRS (d) PRQS

16. S1 : Liz Taylor isn't just unlucky in love.
P : She and husband Larry Fortensky, will have to pay $ 432,600 in court costs.
Q : The duo claimed that a 1993 story about a property dispute damaged their reputations.
R : Taylor has lost defamation suit against the National Enquirer.
S : She is unlucky in law too.
S6 : Alas, all levels of the California court system disagreed.
(a) RSPQ (b) SRPQ
(c) SPQR (d) RSQP

17. S1 : Since its birth, rock has produced a long string of guitar heroes.
P : It is a list that would begin with Chuck Berry, continue on through Hendrix, Page and Clapton.
Q : These musicians are celebrated for their sheer instrumental talent and their flair for expansive, showy and sometimes self-indulgent solos.
R : It would also include players of more recent vintage, like Van Halen and Living Colour's Vernon Reid.
S : But with the advent of alternative rock and grunge, guitar heroism became uncool.
S6 : Guitarists like Peter Buck and Kurt Cobain shy away from exhibitionism.
(a) PRQS (b) PQRS
(c) QRPS (d) QPSR

18. S1 : Hiss was serving as head of the Endowment on August 3, 1948, when Whittaker Chambers reluctantly appeared before the House for Un-American Activities Committee.
P : Chambers, a portly rumpled man with a melodramatic style, had been a Communist courier but had broken with the party in 1938.
Q : When Nixon arranged a meeting of the two men in New York, Chambers repeated his charges and Hiss his denials.
R : Summoned as a witness, Hiss denied he had ever been a Communist or had known Chambers.
S : He told the Committee that he was among the members of a secret Communist cell in Washington during the '30s.
S6 : Then, bizarrely, Hiss asked Chambers to open his mouth.
(a) RQPS (b) PSQR
(c) PSRQ (d) PRSQ

19. S1 : For many scientists, oceans are the cradle of life.
P : But all over the world, chemical products and nuclear waste continue to be dumped into them.

Q : Coral reefs, which are known as the most beautiful places of the submarine world, are fast disappearing.
R : The result is that many species of these problems.
S : Of course man is the main cause of these problems.
S6 : Man has long since ruined the places he goes to—continents and oceans alike.
(a) PRQS (b) QPRS
(c) PQSR (d) QRPS

20. S1 : Am I one of the people who are worried that Bill Clinton's second term might be destroyed by a constitutional crisis?
P : On the other hand, ordinary citizens have put the campaign behind them.
Q : In other words, what worries me is that Bill Clinton could exhibit a version of what George Bush used to refer to as the Big Mo.
R : That is, he might have so much campaign momentum that he may not be able to stop campaigning.
S : Well, it is true that I have been wondering whether a President could be impeached for refusing to stop talking about the bridge we need to build to the 21st century.
S6 : They prefer now to watch their favourite soaps and acts on Television rather than their senators.
(a) SQRP (b) PQSR
(c) QPRS (d) RQSP

21. S1 : Historically, stained glass was almost entirely reserved for ecclesiastical spaces.
P : By all counts, he has accomplished that mission with unmistakable style.
Q : 'It is my mission to bring it kicking and screaming out of the milieu', says Clarke.
R : The first was the jewel-like windows he designed for a Cistercian Church in Switzerland.
S : Two recent projects show his genius in the separate worlds of the sacred and the mundane.
S6 : The other was a spectacular, huge skylight in a shopping complex in Brazil.
(a) RQPS (b) QPSR
(c) PQSR (d) SQPR

22. S1 : So how big is the potential market?
P : But they end up spending thousands more each year on hardware upgrades and software overhauls.
Q : Analysis say the new machines will appeal primarily to corporate users.
R : An individual buyer can pick up a desktop computer for less than $ 2000 in America.
S : For them, the NC's best drawing card is its promise of much lower maintenance costs.
S6 : NCs, which automatically load the latest version of whatever software they need, could put an end to all that.
(a) QRPS (b) SPQR
(c) QSRP (d) SRPQ

23. S1 : Chichen Itza, the last outpost of the Mayan civilization, was built in the heat of arid Yucatan Peninsula, unlike most of the earlier Mayan cities, which were built in rain forests.
P : If she survived in the dark water until mid-day, priests hauled her out to ask what the gods had told her.
Q : In times of crisis, a maiden was hurled at dawn into the 60 ft deep hole in the limestone rock.
R : The city folks drank from one well and used the other as a well of sacrifice.
S : It got its water from two wells known as cenotes, fed by underwater streams.
S6 : The Mayans also threw cherished possessions into the hole—carved jade, gold, nodules of resin used asincense, copper discs and human skeletons have all been dredged out of it.
(a) SRQP (b) QRPS
(c) RPSQ (d) PQRS

24. S1 : All human beings are aware of the existence of a power greater than that of the mortals—the name given to such a power by individuals is an outcome of birth, education and choice.
P : This power provides an anchor in times of adversity, difficulty and trouble.
Q : Industrial organizations also contribute to the veneration of this power by participating in activities such as religious ceremonies and festivities organized by the employees.
R : Their other philanthropic contributions include the construction and maintenance of religious places such as temples or gurdwaras.
S : Logically, therefore, such a power should be remembered in good times also.
S6 : The top management/managers should participate in all such events, irrespective of their personal choice.
(a) PSQR (b) QRPS
(c) RPSQ (d) SPRQ

25. S1 : Total forgiveness for a mistake committed generates a sense of complacency towards target achievement among the employees.
P : In such a situation, the work ethos gets distorted and individuals get a feeling that they can get away with any lapse.
Q : The feeling that they develop is, 'whether I produce results or not, the management will not punish me or does not have the guts to punish me'.
R : Also, excess laxity damages management credibility, because for a long time, the management has maintained that dysfunctional behaviour will result in punishment, and when something goes wrong, it fails to take specific punitive action.
S : The severity of the punishment may be reduced by modifying it, but some action must be taken against the guilty so as to serve as a reminder for all others in the organization.
S6 : Moreover, it helps establish the management's image of being firm, fair and yet human.
(a) SRQP (b) QPSR
(c) SQRP (d) RPQS

26. S1 : Currency movements can have a dramatic impact on equity returns for foreign investors.
P : This is not surprising as many developing economies try to peg their exchange rates to the US dollar or to a basket of currencies.
Q : Many developing economies manage to keep exchange rate volatility lower than that in industrial economies.
R : India has also gone in for the full float on the current account and abolished the managed exchange rate.
S : Dramatic exceptions are Argentina, Brazil and Nigeria.
S6 : Another emerging-market-specific risk is liquidity risk.
(a) PSQR (b) RSPQ
(c) QSPR (d) RPQS

27. S1 : Managers must lead by example; they should not be averse to giving a hand in manual work, if required.
P : They should also update their competence to guide their subordinates; this would be possible only if they keep in regular touch with new process, machines, instruments, gauges, systems and gadgets.
Q : Work must be allocated to different groups and team members in clear, specific terms.
R : Too much of wall-building is detrimental to the exercise of the 'personal charisma' of the leader whose presence should not be felt only through notices, circulars or memos, but by being seen physically.
S : Simple, clean living among one's people should be insisted upon.
S6 : This would mean the maintaining of an updated organization chart, laying down job descriptions, identifying Key result areas, setting personal targets, and above all,

monitoring of performance, to meet organizational goals.
(a) QSPR (b) QRSP
(c) PSRQ (d) PRSQ

28. S1 : The top management should perceive the true worth of people and only then make friends.
P : Such 'true friends' are very few and very rare.
Q : Factors such as affluence, riches, outward sophistication and conceptual abilities are not prerequisites for genuine friendship.
R : Such people must be respected and kept close to the heart.
S : Business realities call for developing a large circle of acquaintances and contracts; however, all of them will be motivated by their own self-interest and it would be wrong to treat them as genuine friends.
S6 : There is always a need for real friends to whom one can turn for balanced, unselfish advice, more so when one is caught in a dilemma.
(a) PQRS (b) PSQR
(c) PQSR (d) PRQS

29. S1 : Conflicting demands for resources are always voiced by different functions/departments in an organization.
P : Every manager examines the task entrusted to him and evaluates the resources required.
Q : Availability of resources in full measure makes task achievement easy, because it reduces the effort needed to somehow make-do.
R : A safety cushion is built into the demand for resources, to offset the adverse impact of any cut imposed by the seniors.
S : This aspect needs to be understood as the reality.
S6 : Dynamic, energetic, growth-oriented and wise managements are always confronted with the inadequacy of resources with respect to one of the four M's (men, machines, money and materials) and the two T's (time and technology)
(a) SPQR (b) PRQS
(c) PQRS (d) QRSP

30. S1 : The Ethiopains, who believe that they are God's chosen people, have a special legend to justify their confidence.
P : According to the legend, God moulded the first man from clay.
Q : So he threw them away to the South of Africa.
R : He took the second batch out too soon and they were pasty and white, so he threw them away to North, where they became Arabs and Europeans.
S : He put the first batch in the oven to bake but left them too long.
S6 : The third batch came out just right and he put them in Ethiopia.
(a) PSQR (b) SRQP
(c) QPRS (d) RQSP

31. S1 : According to Greek myth, Pandora was the first woman.
P : Only hope was left.
Q : She was sent to the rebellious Zeus as a punishment for mankind.
R : She was given a box to take with her, with instructions not to open it.
S : Because she was curious, she disobeyed, opened the box and all the evils of the world flew out.
S6 : Pandora's box has since become a symbol for any action whose consequences are dangerously unpredictable.
(a) SRQP (b) PQRS
(c) QRSP (d) RPSQ

32. S1 : Despite the passage of time, a large number of conflicts continue to remain alive, because the wronged parties, in reality or in imagination, wish to take revenge upon each other, thus creating a vicious circle.
P : At times, managers are called upon to take ruthless decisions in the long-term interests of the organization. People hurt others, at times knowingly, to teach them a lesson and, at other times, because they lack correct.
Q : Understanding of the other person's stand.
R : The delegation of any power, to any person, is never absolute.
S : Every ruthless decision will be easier to accept if the situation at the moment of committing the act is objectively analysed, shared openly and discussed rationally.
S6 : If power is misused, its effects can last only for a while since employees are bound to confront it someday,more so, the talented ones.
(a) QRPS (b) PSQR
(c) SPQR (d) QPSR

33. S1 : Clues to the answer lie at your feet, scattered among the rubble.
P : Most are only a few inches across.
Q : The rock here is a crumbling, easily-split sandstone and in it lie thousand upon thousands of coiled shells.
R : They are ammonites.
S : Some are big as cartwheels.
S6 : No ammonite is alive today but a hundred million years ago, they flourished in vast numbers.
(a) PSRQ (b) QPSR
(c) RQPS (d) SRQP

34. S1 : A reptile becomes stuck in a swamp and dies.
P : Over great periods of time, the peat is compressed and turned to coal.
Q : As the centuries pass and more vegetation accumulates, the deposit turns to peat.
R : Changes in sea level may cause the swamp to be flooded and layers of sand to be deposited on top of the peat.
S : Dead vegetation drifts to the bottom and covers them.
S6 : The reptile's bones still remain within it.
(a) SQRP (b) QRSP
(c) RSQP (d) SPQR

35. S1 : Voyager-I was very high in the ecliptic plane.
P : They are triumphs of human engineering and one of the glories of the American space programme.
Q : In 1981, it had made a close pass by Titan, the giant moon of Saturn.
R : The two Voyager robots have explored four planets and nearly sixty moons.
S : Its sister ship, Voyager, was despatched on a different trajectory, so she was able to perform her celebrated explorations of Uranus and Neptune.
S6 : They will be in the history books when much else about our time is forgotten.
(a) RQSP (b) SPRQ
(c) QSRP (d) QRSP

36. S1 : There are, moreover, unconscious aspects of our perception of reality.
P : Within the mind they become psychic events.
Q : The first is the fact that even when our senses react to real phenomena, sights and sounds, they are somehow translated from the realm of reality.
R : Not to speak of the fact that every concrete object is always unknown in certain respects.
S : Thus, every experience contains an indefinite number of unknown factors.
S6 : The reason is, we cannot know the ultimate nature of matter itself.
(a) RQSP (b) QPSR
(c) SQPR (d) SPQR

37. S1 : The process continued for million of years.
P : Tibet, before the collision of the continents, had been a well-watered plain along the southern edge of Asia.
Q : Nor has this process stopped.
R : On the site of the ancient sea there now stood the highest and newest mountains in the world.
S : It was not only pushed upwards but gradually deprived of its rainfall by the young mountains and so changed into a high cold desert.
S6 : India is still moving north at the rate of 5 centimetres a year, and each year the rocky summits of the Himalayas area millimetre higher.
(a) RQPS (b) SRQP
(c) QPSR (d) PSRQ

38. S1 : Commercially reared chicken can be unusually aggressive, and are often kept in darkened sheds to prevent them pecking at each other.
P : The birds spend far more of their time—up to a third—pecking at the inanimate objects in the pens, in contrast to birds in other pens, which spend a lot of time attacking others.
Q : In low light conditions, they have less disorders and respiratory problem.
R : In an experiment, aggressive head-pecking was all but eliminated among birds in the enriched environment.
S : Altering the birds' environment, by adding bales of wood-shavings to their pens, can work wonders.
S6 : The bales could diminish aggressiveness and reduce injuries; they might even improve productively, since a happy chicken is a productive chicken.
(a) SRPQ (b) RSQP
(c) SQPR (d) QSRP

39. S1 : The concept of a 'nation-state' assumes complete correspondence between the boundaries of the nation and the boundaries of those who live in a specific state.
P : Then there are members of national collectivities who live in other countries, making a mockery of the concept.
Q : There are always people living in particular states who are not considered to be (and often do not consider themselves to be) members of the hegemonic nation.
R : Even worse, there are nations that never had a state or that are divided across several states.
S : This, of course, has been subject to severe criticism and is fiction virtually everywhere.
S6 : However, the fiction has been, and continues to be, at the basis of nationalist ideologies.
(a) SQPR (b) PQRS
(c) QPRS (d) SPRQ

40. S1 : In the sciences, even questionable examples of research fraud are harshly punished.
P : But no such mechanism exists in the humanities. Much of what humanities researchers call research does not lead to results that are replicable by other scholars.
Q : Given the importance of interpretation in historical and literacy scholarship, humanities researches are in a position where they can explain away deliberate and even systematic distortion.
R : Mere suspicion is enough for funding to be cut off; publicity guarantees that careers can be effectively ended.
S : Forgeries which take the form of pastiches in which the forger intersperses fake and real parts can be defended as mere mistakes or aberrant misreading.
S6 : Scientists fudging data have no such defences.
(a) QSRP (b) PQSR
(c) RPQS (d) RSQP

Directions: 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.*

41. 1. To much of the Labour movement, it symbolizes the brutality of the upper classes.
2. And to everybody watching, the current mess over foxhunting symbolizes the government's weakness.
3. To foxhunting's supporters, Labour's 1991 manifesto commitment to ban it symbolizes the party's metropolitan roots and hostility to the countryside.
4. Small issues sometimes have large symbolic power.
5. To those who enjoy thundering across the countryside in red coats after foxes, foxhunting symbolizes the ancient roots of rural lives.
(a) 45132 (b) 53421
(c) 35142 (d) 42153

42. 1. In the case of King Merolchazzar's courtship of the Princess of the Outer Isles, there occurs a regrettable hitch.
2. She acknowledges the gifts, but no word of a meeting date follows.
3. The monarch, hearing good reports of a neighbouring princess, dispatches messengers with gifts to her court, beseeching an interview.
4. The princess names a date, and a formal meeting takes place; after that everything buzzes along pretty smoothly.
5. Royal love affairs in olden days were conducted through correspondence.
(a) 13245 (b) 12345
(c) 53412 (d) 53214

43. 1. Who can trace to its first beginnings the love of Damon for Pythias, of David for Jonathan, of Swan for Edgar?
2. Similarly with men.
3. There is about great friendships between a man and a man certain inevitability that can only be compared with the age-old association of ham and eggs.
4. One simply feels that it is one of the things that must be so.
5. No one can say the mutual magnetism that brought about the deathless partnership of these wholesome and palatable foodstuffs.
(a) 13254 (b) 35421
(c) 13524 (d) 35124

44. 1. Events intervened, and in the late 1930s and 1940s, Germany suffered from 'over-branding'.
2. The British used to be fascinated by the home of Romanticism.
3. But reunification and the federal government's move to Berlin have prompted Germany to think again about its image.
4. The first foreign package holiday was a tour of Germany organized by Thomas Cook in 1855.
5. Since then, Germany has been understandably nervous about promoting itself abroad.
(a) 13524 (b) 45312
(c) 24153 (d) 42153

45. 1. The wall does not simply divide Israel from a putative Palestinian state on the basis of the 1967 borders.
2. A chilling omission from the road map is the gigantic 'separation wall' now being built in West Bank by Israel.
3. It is surrounded by trenches, electric wire and moats; there are watchtowers at regular intervals.
4. It actually takes in new tracts of Palestinian land, sometimes five or six kilometers at a stretch.
5. Almost a decade after the end of South African apartheid, this ghastly racist wall is going up with scarcely a peep from Israel's American allies who are going to pay for most of it.
(a) 52314 (b) 21435
(c) 15432 (d) 53142

46. 1. Luckily the tide of battle moved elsewhere after the American victory at Midway and an Australian victory over Japan at Milne Bay.
2. It could have been no more than a delaying tactic.
3. The Australian military, knowing the position was hopeless, planned to fall back to the south-east in the hope of defending the main cities.
4. They had captured most of the Solomon Islands and mush of New Guinea, and seemed poised for an invasion.
5. Not many people outside Australia realize how close the Japanese got.
(a) 54321 (b) 53412
(c) 14325 (d) 34215

47. 1. Call it the third wave sweeping the Indian media.
2. Now, they are starring in a new role, as suave dealmakers who are in a hurry to strike alliances and agreements.
3. Look around and you will find a host of deals that have been inked or are ready to be finalized.
4. Then the media barons wrested back control from their editors, and turned into marketing warriors with the brand as their missile.
5. The first came with those magnificent men in their mahogany chambers who took on the world with their mighty fountain pens.

(a) 13254 (b) 35241
(c) 31524 (d) 15423

48. 1. The celebrations of economic recovery in Washington may be as premature as that 'Mission Accomplished' banner hung on the USS Abraham Lincoln to hail the end of the Iraq war.
2. Meanwhile, in the real world, the struggles of families and communities continue unabated.
3. Washington responded to the favourable turn in economic news with enthusiasm.
4. The celebrations and high-fives up and down Pennsylvania Avenue are not to be found beyond the Beltway.
5. When the third quarter GDP showed growth of 7.2 per cent and the monthly unemployment rate dipped to 6 per cent, euphoria gripped the US capital.
(a) 13542 (b) 35412
(c) 53124 (d) 53214

49. 1. Branded disposable diapers are available at many supermarkets and drug stores.
2. If one supermarket sets a higher price for a diaper, customers may buy that brand elsewhere.
3. In contrast, the demand for private-label products may be less price sensitive since it is available only at a corresponding supermarket chain.
4. So, the demand for branded diapers at any particular store may be quite price sensitive.
5. For instance, only SavOn Drug stores sell SavOn Drugs diapers.
6. Then, stores should set a higher incremental margin percentage for private-label diapers.
(a) 123456 (b) 123546
(c) 142356 (d) 154236

50. 1. Having a strategy is a matter of discipline.
2. It involves the configuration of a tailored value chain that enables a company to offer unique value.
3. It requires a strong focus on profitability and a willingness to make tough tradeoffs in choosing what not to do.
4. Strategy goes far beyond the pursuit of best practices.
5. A company must stay the course even during times of upheaval while constantly improving and extending its distinctive positioning.
6. When a company's activities fit together as a self-reinforcing system, any competitor wishing to imitate a strategy must replicate the whole system.
(a) 123456 (b) 135426
(c) 142356 (d) 154236

51. 1. As officials, their vision of a country shouldn't run too far beyond that of the local people with whom they have to deal.
2. Ambassadors have to choose their words.
3. To say what they feel they have to say, they appear to be denying or ignoring part of what they know.
4. So, with ambassadors as with other expatriates in black Africa, there appears at a first meeting a kind of ambivalence.
5. They do a specialized job and it is necessary for them to live ceremonial lives.
(a) 23541 (b) 25413
(c) 25143 (d) 23451

52. 1. 'This face-off will continue for several months given the strong convictions on either side', says a senior functionary of the high-powered task force on drought.
2. During the past week-and-a-half, the Central Government has sought to deny some of the earlier apprehensions over the impact of drought.
3. The recent revival of the rains had led to the emergence of a line of divide between the two.
4. The State Governments, on the other hand, allege that the Centre is downplaying the crisis only to evade its full responsibility of financial assistance that is required to alleviate the damage.
5. Shrill alarm about the economic impact of an inadequate monsoon had been sounded by the Centre as well as most of the states, in late July and early August.
(a) 52341 (b) 42135
(c) 24315 (d) 53241

53. 1. This fact was established in the 1730s by French survey expeditions—to Equador near the Equator and Lapland in the Arctic—which found that around the middle of the earth the arc was about a kilometre shorter.
2. One of the unsettled scientific questions in the late 18th century was the exact nature of the shape of the earth.
3. The length of the one-degree arc would be less near the equatorial latitudes than at the poles.
4. One way of doing this is to determine the length of the arc along a chosen longitude or meridian at one-degree latitude separation.
5. While it was generally known that the earth was not a sphere but an 'oblate spheroid', more curved at the equator and flatter at the poles, the question of 'now much more' way yet to be established.
(a) 25314 (b) 25431
(c) 54132 (d) 54231

54. 1. Passivity is not, of course, universal.
2. In areas where there are no lords or laws, or in frontier zones where all men go armed, the attitude of the peasantry may well be different.
3. So, indeed, it may be on the fringe of the unsubmissive.
4. However, for most of the soil-bound peasants the problem is not whether to be normally passive or active, but when to pass from one state to another.
5. This depends on an assessment of the political situation.
(a) 25413 (b) 34125
(c) 54213 (d) 12345

55. 1. But in the industrial era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means bombing the factories that are located in the cities.
2. So in the agrarian era, if you need to destroy the enemy's productive capacity, what you want to do is burn his fields, or if you're really vicious, salt them.
3. Now in the information era, destroying the enemy's productive capacity means destroying its information infrastructure.
4. How do you do battle with your enemy?
5. The idea is to destroy the enemy's productive capacity; which is different in each case.
6. With regard to defence, the purpose of the military is to defend the nation and be prepared to do battle with its enemy.
(a) 645213 (b) 631254
(c) 452136 (d) 465213

56. 1. Michael Hofman, a poet and translator, accepts this sorry fact without approval or complaint.
2. But thanklessness and impossibility do not daunt him.
3. He acknowledges too—in fact he returns to the point often—that the best translators of poetry always fail at some level.
4. Hofman feels passionately about his work, and this is clear from his writings.
5. In terms of the gap between worth and reward, translators come somewhere near nurses and street-cleaners.
(a) 51342 (b) 14523
(c) 51324 (d) 43512

57. 1. Although there are large regional variations, it is not infrequent to find a large number of people sitting here together and doing nothing.
2. Once in office, they receive friends and relatives who feel free to call any time without prior appointment.
3. While working, one is struck by the slow and clumsy actions and reactions, indifferent attitudes. Procedure rather than outcome orientation, and the lack of consideration for others.
4. Even those who are employed often come late to the office and leave early unless they are forced to be punctual.
5. Work is not intrinsically valued in India.
6. Quite a few people visit ailing friends and relatives or go out of their way

to help them in their personal matters even during office hours.
(a) 531426 (b) 514362
(c) 514263 (d) 126345

58. 1. The situations in which violence occurs and the nature of that violence tends to be clearly defined, at least in theory, in the proverbial Irishman's question: In this a private fight or can anyone join in?'
2. So the actual risk to outsiders, though no doubt higher in our societies, is calculable.
3. Probably the only uncontrolled applications of force are those of social superiors to social inferiors and even here there are probably some rules.
4. However binding the obligation to kill, members or feuding families engaged in mutual massacre will be genuinely appalled if by some mischance a bystander or outsider is killed.
(a) 4123 (b) 1342
(c) 3214 (d) 4213

59. 1. When two rays of light meet each other after being reflected from these different surfaces, they have each traveled slightly different distances.
2. Security links exploit the same principle that causes the vivid and constantly changing colours of a film of oil on water The key is that the light is bouncing off two surfaces, that of the oil and that of the water layer below it.
3. The distance the two rays travel determines which wavelengths, and hence colours, interfere constructively and look bright. Since the distance the rays travel changes with the angle as you look at the surface, different colours look bright from different viewing angles.
4. Because light is an electromagnetic wave, the peaks and troughs of each ray then interfere either constructively, to appear bright, or destructively, to appear dim.
(a) 1234 (b) 2143
(c) 2413 (d) 4312

60. 1. This very insatiability of the photographing eye changes the terms of confinement in the cave, our world.
2. Humankind lingers unregenerately in Plato's cave, still reveling, its age-old habit, in mere images of truth.
3. But being educated by photographs is not like being educated by older images drawn by hand; for one thing, there are a greater number of images around claiming our attention.
4. The inventory started in 1839 and since then just about everything has been photographed, or so it seems.
5. In teaching us a new visual code, photographs alter and enlarge our notions of what is worth looking at and what we have a right to observe.
(a) 51234 (b) 24513
(c) 23415 (d) 53412

Answers

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

JUMBLED SENTENCES

Directions: In the following items some parts of the 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 correct sequence.

1. Is used by Federal statistical agencies(P)/ for the purpose of collecting, calculating, or disseminating data(Q)/the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system(R)/to classify workers into occupational categories(S)
(a) PQRS (b) RQSP (c) PSQR
(d) RPSQ (e) RSQP

2. About more than 35 million people(P)/provider in India after agriculture(Q)/and is the second largest employment(R)/the textile industry provides direct employment to(S)
(a) QRPS (b) SPRQ (c) PSQR
(d) RPQS (e) RSPQ

3. Through time-consuming(P)/bank credit screening processes repeatedly(Q)/the Kisan Credit Card allows farmers(R)/to have cash credit facilities without going(S)
(a) PQRS (b) RSPQ (c) SPRQ
(d) SPQR (e) RPSQ

4. To break down biomass(P)/biochemical conversion(Q)/of bacteria and other micro-organisms(R)/makes use of the enzymes(S)
(a) RQPS (b) SQRP (c) QRSP
(d) QSRP (e) RQPS

5. Is particularly difficult for manufacturers and other companies(P)/finding ways to smooth out cash payments(Q)/that require a lot of up-front costss(R)/in order to keep working capital stable(S)
(a) QPSR (b) RQSP (c) PSQR
(d) QSPR (e) PSRQ

6. With a total production of(P)/coal producing country in the world in 2010(Q)/67.9 million tonnes(R)/canada was ranked as the 15th(S)
(a) SQPR (b) QSRP (c) PRSQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RSPQ

7. Is a term describing a group of(P)/ derived from crude oil and or natural gas(Q)/liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)(R)/ hydrocarbon-based gases(S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

8. By biomass availability in close proximity(P)/biomass power plant size is often driven(Q)/play a key factor in the plant's economics(R)/as transport costs of the (bulky) fuel(S)
(a) QPSR (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) RSPQ

9. Such as nitrogen and sulfur oxides(P)/ the term 'acid rain' means(Q)/that contains harmful substances(R)/any form of precipitation like rain, fog, snow, or hail(S)
(a) QPRS (b) QSRP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

10. But also stored ones and(P)/the insects damage not only standing crops(Q)/of the total production is lost during food storage(R)/in the tropics it is reckoned that one third(S)
(a) QPSR (b) PQRS (c) SPRQ
(d) RSPQ (e) RPSQ

11. Of the People's Republic of China since the 1970s(P)/from the land in increased soil pollution(Q)/the immense and sustained growth(R)/has exacted a price(S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

12. Of the farmers in a timely and hassle-free manner(P)/an innovative credit delivery mechanism(Q)/the Kisan Credit Card has emerged as(R)/to meet the production credit requirements(S)
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ
(d) RPQS (e) PSQR

13. To the delivery of final products with(P)/ from the production of raw materials(Q)/ considerable value addition at each stage of processing(R)/the textile industry is a self-reliant industry(S)
(a) QSPR (b) RQSP (c) SPRQ
(d) SQPR (e) RSPQ

14. Comparable emerging economies(P)/in India(Q)/the Fiscal Deficit and Government Debt(R)/are higher than in any(S)

(a) RQSP (b) QSPR (c) SPRQ
(d) RSPQ (e) PSQR

15. That a manufacturer needs(P)/value Added Tax is the tax(Q)/a trader needs to pay while purchasing goods(R)/to pay while purchasing raw materials and(S)
(a) QRSP (b) QPSR (c) PQSR
(d) RSPQ (e) SQRP

16. Rendered from the SEZ to the DTA are treated as imports into India(P)/goods and services coming into SEZs(Q)/as exports from India and goods and services(R)/ from the domestic tariff area or DTA are treated(S)
(a) PQRS (b) SQRP (c) RPSQ
(d) SQRP (e) QSRP

17. From terminology associated with manufacturing,(P)/statistical modeling of manufacturing processes(Q)/the term Six Sigma originated(R)/specifically terms associated with(S)
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP (c) RPSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) PRSQ

18. Company (by cost sharing) and(P)/a drastic decrease in costs for each(Q)/ the development of efficient tools (standards, software)(R)/outsourcing has enabled(S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SQPR (e) RPSQ

19. The cost of benchmarking(P)/utilizing the many internet resources(Q)/can substantially be reduced throughz(R)/that have sprung up over the last few years(S)
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP (c) PRQS
(d) RSPQ (e) PRSQ

20. More transparency in their dealings(P)/ employers should have(Q)/with workers to build confidence(R)/and have progressive outlook(S)
(a) QPRS (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ
(d) RSPQ (e) QRPS

Directions: In the following items, some parts of the 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 correct sequence.

21. The security eligible securities (commonly (P)
Gilts) and can be any of a list of for the len- (Q) (R)
ding are transacted as overnight repurchase (S)
agreements
(a) QPRS (b) RQPS (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

22. Peace and productivity hence attempt to (P)
reduce is a necessity industrial dispute and (Q) (R)
promote peace go hand in hand (S)
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) PSQR

23. Payback period to the period of time re- (P)
quired in capital budgeting refers the (Q)
sum of the original investment for the (R)
return on an investment to 'repay' (S)
(a) QPSR (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

24. The elimination and generation of Reve- (P)
nue surpluses for further Public invest- (Q)
ment would release Fiscal space of reve- (R)
nue deficit (S)
(a) RQPS (b) QSRP (c) PRSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) QRPS

25. A payment the provision of goods, servi (P)
ces or both, or in exchange for is usually (Q) (R)
made to fulfill a legal obligation (S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RQPS

26. Banks provide is considered indispensable (P)
different payment services and a bank ac- (Q) (R)
count by most businesses and individuals (S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRPS (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

27. In 2010, spending on advertising in the (P)
United States was estimated at $142.5 (Q) (R)
billion and $467 billion worldwide (S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) SPRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

28. Bulk transport is that can be handled roughly (P)
typical examples are ore, coal, cereals and (Q)
petroleum common with cargo without (R)
deterioration (S)
(a) PQSR (b) RPSQ (c) SPRQ
(d) RSPQ (e) PSRQ

29. Transport planning high utilization allows (P) (Q)
for regarding new infrastructure and less (R) (S)
impact
(a) QRPS (b) QPSR (c) RPSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) RSPQ

30. Transport is a key necessity and consump- (P)
tion of products allowing production to (Q)
occur at different locations for specialization (R) (S)
(a) SQPR (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

31. Private transport is only subject to the (P)
owner who operates of the vehicle, the (Q) (R)
vehicle themselves (S)
(a) RQPS (b) SQRP (c) PRSQ
(d) RSPQ (e) RPQS

32. The term 'fashion' however, often-habitual (P)
trend refers to a distinctive; to prevailing (Q)
styles in behavior in a look and dress up (R) (S)
of a person, as well as
(a) QPSR (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

33. Malnutrition infection and infectious di- (P)
sease, every part of the immune system (Q)
increases the risk of and moderate malnu- (R) (S)
trition weakens
(a) QRPS (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ
(d) PSRQ (e) RPSQ

34. According to Newton's 3rd law, experi- (P)
ences a force to that which it exerts on a (Q)
falling object the Earth itself, equal in mag- (R)
nitude and opposite in direction (S)
(a) PQRS (b) RQSP (c) SPRQ
(d) RPSQ (e) RSPQ

35. Pollution reducing rainfall and threatening (P)
fresh water supplies produced by humans (Q)
the Earth's water cycle may be seriously (R) (S)
weakening
(a) SQPR (b) QSRP (c) PRSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) QRPS

36. Solar variations in solar radiation energy (P)
the cause of past climate changes that cause (Q) (R)
changes reaching the Earth have been (S)
(a) RQPS (b) SQRP (c) SPRQ
(d) RSPQ (e) RPSQ

37. Global dimming, in the amount of was (P)
observed from 1961 until at least 1990 (Q)
global direct irradiance at the Earth's surface (R)

a gradual reduction
(S)
(a) SQPR (b) RQSP (c) PRSQ
(d) SPRQ (e) QRPS

38. Nokia had acquired which was fully merged
(P)
into in the year 2007, the Finnish company
(Q) (R)
in 2011 mapping company Navteq
(S)
(a) QPRS (b) SQPR (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

39. South Korean manufacturer Samsung is ready to begin the devices thinner, lighter
(P) (Q)
and unbreakable with bendable screens,
(R)
which will make mass production of smart-
(S)
phones
(a) RQPS (b) PQRS (c) PSRQ
(d) QSRP (e) PRSQ

40. Wipro has been working on across different devices standardizing experiences that
(P) (Q)
will help achieve seamless infotainment
(R) (S)
(a) QPRS (b) QRSP (c) PSRQ
(d) SRPQ (e) RPSQ

Answers

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

ANALOGIES

Directions In the following questions a related pair of words is given. Now from the given options, choose the word(s) that best completes the relationship similar to that in the given pair.

1. Marathon : Stamina :: _____ : _____
(a) Hurdle : Perseverance
(b) Sprint : Celerity
(c) Jog : Weariness
(d) Relay : Independence

2. Sap : Vitality :: _____ : _____
(a) Drain : Resolve
(b) Bore : Tedium
(c) Enhance : Allure
(d) Examine : Opinion

3. Meandering : Directness :: _____ : _____
(a) Circuitous : Rotation
(b) Menacing : Ambition
(c) Digressive : Conciseness
(d) Affable : Permissiveness

4. Impromptu : Rehearsal :: _____ : _____
(a) Numerical : Calculation
(b) Calculation : Calculator
(c) Offhand : Premeditation
(d) Makeshift : Fortitude

5. Proof : Alcohol :: _____ : _____
(a) Pulp : Juice
(b) Cream : Milk
(c) Octane : Gasoline
(d) Track : Game

6. Incubator : Infant :: _____ : _____
(a) Hive : Bee
(b) Greenhouse : Plant
(c) Bullet : Revolver
(d) Goalkeeper : Goalpost

7. Moisten : Drench :: _____ : _____
(a) Heat : Chill
(b) Disregard : Ignore
(c) Prick : Stab
(d) Enclose : Confine

8. Irascible : Provoked :: _____ : _____
(a) Credulous : Persuaded
(b) Fanatic : Reasoned
(c) Gullible : Fooled
(d) Humorous : Amused

9. Shard : Pottery :: _____ : _____
(a) Splinter : Wood
(b) Sliver: Glass
(c) Slab : Concrete
(d) Fiber : Cloth

10. Wrench : Mechanic :: _____ : _____
(a) Scythe : Reaper
(b) Axe : Tree
(c) Hammer : Nail
(d) Seeds : Farmer

11. Bountiful: scant :: generous : _____
(a) magnanimous (b) munificent
(c) prodigal (d) stingy

12. Admiration: happiness :: medicine: _____
(a) Treatment (b) Healing
(c) Therapy (d) Weakness

13. Thunder: noise :: Filth : _____
(a) Uncleanliness (b) Beauty
(c) Corrupt (d) Praise

14. Fox: cunning :: _____ : _____
(a) Bus : school
(b) Tool : dentist
(c) Taj Mahal : beautiful
(d) Class : students

15. Breach : bridge :: _____ : _____
(a) Cleft : fissure
(b) Split : accord
(c) Transfer : transmit
(d) Annunciate : proclaim

16. Brush : canvas :: _____ : _____
(a) grinder: spices
(b) floor: bricks
(c) paper: pen
(d) table: chair

17. Needle : cloth :: Scissors : _____
(a) carpet (b) paper
(c) screw (d) vegetables

18. Floss : teeth :: needle : _____
(a) thread (b) Nurse
(c) cloth (d) sew

19. Running: breathlessness :: _____ : _____
(a) Thinking: ideas
(b) Cricket:pitch
(c) Mind: ideas
(d) Ceiling: roof

20. Democracy : Freedom :: Aging : _____
(a) Pride (b) Self-esteem
(c) Maturity (d) Prestige

21. Shower : wet :: Hard work : _____
(a) Success (b) Maturity
(c) Topper (d) Fatigue

22. Solicitude : calmness :: _____ : Immorality
(a) Habits (b) Cheating
(c) Ethicality (d) Honour

23. Depress : exhilarate :: _____ : _____
(a) Glacial: frigid
(b) Creeping: brisk
(c) Dreamy: drowsy
(d) Degrade: oppress

24. Friction : heat :: Combustion : _____
(a) Cloud (b) Smoke
(c) Air (d) Wet

25. Overeating : obesity :: thunder : _____
(a) Noise (b) Clouds
(c) Heat (d) Waves

26. Naïve : experienced :: _____ : Migrant
(a) native (b) inherent
(c) flamboyant (d) aureate

27. Friction : Heat :: Deforestation : _____
(a) Soil erosion (b) Earthquake
(c) Tremor (d) Wind

28. Stick : drums :: wrench : _____
(a) Wood (b) Pipe
(c) Paper (d) Table

29. Brave : coward :: _____ : _____
(a) War : warrior
(b) Timid : shy
(c) Niece : nephew
(d) Abuse : respect

30. Bad company : insolence :: _____ : _____
(a) Arrogance : abuse
(b) Flower : flower pot
(c) Traditions : customs
(d) Exercise : fatigue

31. Stabbing : injury :: hitting : _____
(a) Bruise (b) Idea
(c) Noise (d) Heat

32. Aging : maturity :: Sluggishness : _____
(a) Non success (b) Accomplishment
(c) Cowardice (d) Noise

33. Delima : resolution :: _____ : _____
(a) Softness: mildness
(b) Ordeal: blessing
(c) Delight: pleasure
(d) Clarity: lucidity

34. Success : happiness :: _____ : _____
(a) Thinking : ideas
(b) Cheerfulness : gaiety
(c) Worry : depression
(d) Dejection : low spirits

35. Needle : wool :: fork : _____
(a) spices (b) hair
(c) food (d) knife

36. Poverty : starvation :: _____ : _____
(a) Unemployment : frustration
(b) Abundance : sufficiency
(c) Faultlessness : drawback
(d) Failing : injury

37. Improvement : perfection :: _____ : _____
(a) Simplicity : sobriety
(b) Comfort : discomfort
(c) Slapping : rude
(d) Sunshine : light

38. Director : films :: composer : _____
(a) Instruments (b) Medicine
(c) Symphony (d) Phoenix

39. Combustion : smoke :: fire : _____
(a) Wind (b) Forest
(c) Heat (d) Matchstick

40. Paper : pen :: _____ : _____
(a) Axe : wood (b) Scissor : paper
(c) Brush : canvas (d) Knife : vegetables

41. Mystify : enlighten :: _____ : _____
(a) Infatuate : inflame
(b) Tangle : straighten
(c) clutter : entangle
(d) Disesteem : deprecate

42. Hammer : nail : : stick : _____
(a) Carpet (b) Drums
(c) Bamboo (d) Table

43. Stout : slender :: _____ : _____
(a) Corpulent : heavy
(b) Meek : cowardly
(c) Voluminous : scant
(d) Plenteous : abounding

44. Puppies : litter :: furniture : _____
(a) dust (b) carving
(c) suite (d) durability

45. Soap : cake :: _____ : _____
(a) Trees : clump (b) Towel : hands
(c) Coffee : cake (d) Kitchen : utensils

46. Orthodox : unconventional :: _____ : _____
(a) genuine : authentic
(b) pious : spiritual
(c) act : bluff
(d) real : counterfeit

47. Dynamic : static :: _____ : Whole
(a) Strenuous (b) Biased
(c) Partial (d) vigorous

48. Dependable : deceitful :: _____ : _____
(a) Fickle : steady
(b) Correct : inerrant
(c) Untrustworthy : vacillating
(d) Erroneous : fake

49. Polish : floor :: _____ : _____
(a) Paint: wall
(b) Needle: wool
(c) Chalk: blackboard
(d) Pen: penholder

50. Brush : canvas :: _____ : cloth
(a) needle (b) pen
(c) marker (d) paint

51. Furniture : suite :: Ships : _____
(a) Transport (b) Harbour
(c) Fleet (d) Sailor

52. Wrench : pipe :: Lawn mower :_____
(a) tennis (b) grass
(c) paper (d) plants

53. Puppies : litter :: fish : _____
(a) Sea (b) Aquarium
(c) Food (d) Shoal

54. Soldier : regiment :: Star : _____
(a) Group (b) Night
(c) Galaxy (d) Bunch

55. Key : bunch :: _____ : _____
(a) Gloves : cap
(b) Singers : choir
(c) Saucer : tea
(d) Flower : flowerpot

56. Gloves : pair :: _____ : _____
(a) Socks : shoes
(b) T-shirt : jeans
(c) Drawers : chest
(d) Uniform : school

57. Sluggish : energetic :: forward : _____
(a) Rearward (b) Ahead
(c) Bold (d) developing

58. Flowers : bouquet :: cattle : _____
(a) Group (b) Animals
(c) Herd (d) Graze

59. Singers : choir :: Chocolate : _____
(a) Sweet (b) Bar
(c) Dessert (d) Children

60. Cards : pack :: Sheep : _____
(a) Wool (b) Flock
(c) Herd (d) Group

61. Soap : cake :: _____ : _____
(a) Pencil: eraser
(b) Bee: swarm
(c) Wood: furniture
(d) Soap: towel

62. Grapes : bunch :: keys : _____
(a) collection (b) ring
(c) bunch (d) lock

63. Bull : cow :: _____ : _____
(a) Wild: domesticated
(b) Gander: goose
(c) Kitten: cat
(d) Animals: flesh

64. Tutor : governess :: Fox : _____
(a) Vixen (b) Foxess
(c) Animal (d) Boar

65. Heir : heiress :: Drone : _____
(a) Master (b) Bee
(c) Bat (d) Lass

66. Niece : nephew :: _____ : _____
(a) Bachelor : spinster
(b) Brave : coward
(c) Bachelor : maid
(d) Aunt : relative

67. People : crowd :: _____ : _____
(a) Trees : forest (b) Chocolate : bar
(c) Rally : leader (d) Students : rush

68. Steward : stewardess :: Stag : _____
(a) Blind (b) Ewe
(c) Hind (d) Squaw

69. Monk : nun :: Bullock : _____
(a) Cow (b) Bull
(c) Cart (d) Heifer

70. Colt : filly :: _____: _____
(a) Wizard: male
(b) Gander : goose
(c) Weak : strong
(d) Introvert : extrovert

71. Boar : sow :: ram : _____
(a) Eve (b) Dusk
(c) Ewe (d) Dawn

72. Roses : innocence :: Griffin : _____
(a) Power (b) Scavengers
(c) Symbol (d) University

73. Ram : ewe :: _____ : _____
(a) Abstract: theoretical
(b) Chick: hen
(c) Colt: filly
(d) Trees: forest

74. Boar : sow :: _____ : _____
(a) Son : son- in-law
(b) Student : teacher
(c) Stag : hind
(d) Bow : arrow

75. Compass : architect :: Spiral : _____
(a) hairdresser (b) Book seller
(c) Progress (d) Electrician

76. Widow : widower :: _____ : _____
(a) Old : young
(b) Dad : lad
(c) Lad : lass
(d) Meek : shy

77. Circle : endlessness :: ring : _____
(a) Failure (b) Playfulness
(c) Engagement (d) Completeness

78. Horse : mare :: Colt : _____
(a) Cuddle (b) Calf
(c) Filly (d) Cow

79. Axe : martial arts :: _____ :_____
(a) Boxing: gloves
(b) Roses: innocence
(c) Duke: duchess
(d) Bow: arrow

80. Bull : cow :: gander : _____
(a) Gender (b) Geese
(c) Goose (d) Goes

81. Obelisk : eternity :: oak tree : _____
(a) Shade (b) Harmony
(c) Friendship (d) Strength

82. Dangersome : unhazardous :: _____ : _____
(a) Viperous: vulnerable
(b) Cumbersome: easy
(c) Rash: venturesome
(d) Hindrance: impediment

83. Comicality : seriousness : : _____ : Disagreement
(a) Coherence (b) Accord
(c) Harmony (d) Treaty

84. Scythe : death :: sun dial : _____
(a) Heat (b) Money
(c) Warmth (d) Time

85. Angel : spiritual aspiration :: Crown : _____
(a) King (b) Wisdom
(c) Dynasty (d) Sovereignty

86. Heart : love :: _____ : _____
(a) Anchor: show (b) Brain : memory
(c) Air: breath (d) Dragon: evil

87. Fern : New Zealand :: Dove : _____
(a) London (b) Revolution
(c) Peace (d) Justice

88. Heir : heiress :: Wizard : _____
(a) Vixen (b) Witch
(c) Ditch (d) Wasp

89. Asian : an :: European : _____
(a) The (b) An
(c) A (d) None

90. Fast : faster :: Good : _____
(a) Smart (b) Intelligent
(c) Clever (d) Better

91. Czar : czarina :: _____ : _____
(a) Monk: nun
(b) Monkey: gibbon
(c) Man: homosapien
(d) Monk: monastery

92. Lad : lass :: _____ : _____
(a) Boys: lazy (b) Cheerful: gay
(c) Bull: cow (d) Happy: sad

93. Lamb : innocence :: _____ : _____
(a) Urn: mourning
(b) Fire: warmth
(c) Soap: Froth
(d) Duct: gland

94. Edge : brink :: Page : _____
(a) Margin (b) Close
(c) Middle (d) Point

95. Victorian : conservative :: stuffy :_____
(a) Confined (b) Airy
(c) Clear (d) Middle

96. Hands : prayer :: _____ : _____
(a) left hand: devil
(b) Right hand: help
(c) Serpent: poison
(d) Lion: king

97. Griffin : power :: Ferns : _____
(a) Trinity (b) Aspiration
(c) Humility (d) Mourning

98. Is : was :: _____ : _____
(a) Yes: no (b) He: she
(c) Are: were (d) Here: there

99. Bosky : budding :: _____ : _____
(a) Youthful: old
(b) Dry: fresh
(c) Infant: matured
(d) Senescent: creaky

100. Squawk : Screech :: _____ : _____
(a) Objection: disagreement
(b) Protest: approval
(c) Rejection: approval
(d) Dissatisfaction: contentment

101. Mangoes : many :: _____ : _____
(a) Few: milk (b) Little: children
(c) Some: water (d) Few: water

102. Yin yang : darkness and light :: Lamb : _____
(a) Peace and prosperity
(b) Innocence
(c) timid
(d) Calm

103. Shell : resurrection :: Spire : _____
(a) Tranquility
(b) Rigidity
(c) Religious aspiration
(d) Destination

104. Eraser : paper :: _____ : _____
(a) Grinder : spices
(b) Needle : cloth
(c) Scrubber : skin
(d) Scissor : paper

105. Lawnmower : grass :: _____ : _____
(a) Floss : teeth
(b) Needle : stitch
(c) Scrubber : soap
(d) Pin : paper

106. Baker : cakes :: Architect : _____
(a) Site (b) Plan
(c) Fittings (d) Building

107. Aggrandize : acclaim :: _____ : _____
(a) Expand: minimize
(b) Honour: disgrace
(c) Increase: shorten
(d) Belittle: deflate

108. Proceed : advance : _____ : _____
(a) Uphold: neglect
(b) Cease: start
(c) Perpetuate: discontinue
(d) Sustain: uphold

109. Fate : fortune :: Chance : _____
(a) Accident (b) Consequence
(c) Consequence (d) circumstance

110. Treatment : healing :: _____ : _____
(a) Secularism : liberty
(b) War : peace
(c) Abrupt : polite
(d) Coward : courageous

111. Ashamed : abashed :: _____ : _____
(a) Tentative: certain
(b) Indefinite: sure
(c) Reluctant: unenthusiastic
(d) Slow: brisk

112. Medicine : healing :: carelessness : _____
(a) Mistakes (b) Confidence
(c) Prudence (d) Intelligence

113. Guilty : accusable :: Convicted : _____
(a) Innocent (b) Delighted
(c) Fragile (d) Delinquent

114. Architect : plans :: Baker : _____
(a) Bakery (b) Cakes
(c) Sugar (d) Fruits

115. Book : learning :: Cenotaph : _____
(a) Weather (b) Excelling
(c) Mourning (d) Divinity

116. Disinclined : Hesitant :: Eager : _____
(a) Aholic (b) Luke warm
(c) Wild (d) Acquisitive

117. Unfairness : injustice :: _____ : _____
(a) Partiality : inclination
(b) Affinity : Repulsion
(c) Friction : Concord
(d) Conflict : agreement

118. Towel : hands :: _____ : _____
(a) Labourer : house
(b) Microwave : food
(c) Farmer : seeds
(d) Doctor : patient

119. Scissors : paper :: axe : _____
(a) wood (b) canvas
(c) wall (d) spices

120. Egoistic : boastful :: _____ : _____
(a) Humble : modest
(b) Baronial : lowly
(c) Haughty : humble
(d) Pretentious : humble

121. Thieves : gang :: drawers : _____
(a) Chest (b) Wood
(c) Clothes (d) Wardrobe

122. Obscure : ambiguous :: _____ : _____
(a) Opaque: clear
(b) Veiled: covered
(c) Buried: disclosed
(d) Lush: blooming

123. Competent : adequate :: Equal : _____
(a) Indistinguishable
(b) Diverse
(c) Biased
(d) Variable

124. Lighter : burner :: screw driver : _____
(a) paper (b) car
(c) screw (d) pipe

125. Abbreviate : compress :: _____ : _____
(a) Abridge: elaborate
(b) Amass: disperse
(c) Amplify: broaden
(d) Summarize: expand.

126. Czar : Czarina :: Duke : _____
(a) Duck (b) Duchess
(c) Bee (d) Holland

127. Gadget : cell phone :: _____ : _____
(a) Dangerous: harmful
(b) Mammal: bat
(c) Telephone: cable
(d) Satellite: TV

128. Heir : heiress :: _____ : _____
(a) Encourage : suppress
(b) Successful : Success
(c) Baron : baroness
(d) Uniform : dress

129. Vacuum cleaner : carpet :: lawn mower : _____
(a) grass (b) hair
(c) paper (d) dry

130. Gardner : spade :: _____ : _____
(a) Surgeon : scalpel
(b) Farmer : field
(c) Fisherman : fish
(d) Plant : green

131. Dragon : evil :: _____ :_____
(a) Compass : geometry
(b) Fern : plant
(c) Ram : ewe
(d) Oak tree : strength

132. Cosmetics : nail paint :: Mammal : _____
(a) Bat (b) Child
(c) Offspring (d) Class

133. Beverage : tea :: _____ : _____
(a) Insect: fly
(b) Books : cupboard
(c) Butter : milk
(d) Potato : French fries

134. Mindless : unimaginative :: Superfluous: _____
(a) Abounding (b) Compatible
(c) Necessary (d) Essential

135. Bakery products : biscuits :: _____ : _____
(a) Bird : crow (b) Baker : bread
(c) Butter : bread (d) Pack : cards

136. Axe : wood : _____ :: _____
(a) Knife : fork
(b) Cup : saucer
(c) Grinder : spices
(d) Axe : deforestation

137. Musical instruments : tabla :: _____ : _____
(a) Stick : drums (b) Cereal : millets
(c) Guitar : jazz (d) Spoon : plate

138. Jewellery : earrings :: _____ : _____
(a) China : Chinese
(b) Diamonds : necklace
(c) Student : books
(d) Cutlery : knife

139. He : buys :: They : _____
(a) Were buying (b) Bought
(c) Buy (d) Buys

140. Syllabus : syllabi :: _____ : _____
(a) Area : square (b) Skin : touch
(c) Ox : oxen (d) Present : past

141. He : himself :: they : _____
(a) Herself (b) Them
(c) Themselves (d) Itself

142. Homosapien : man :: _____ : _____
(a) Beverage : tea
(b) Father : mother
(c) Donkey : mule
(d) Dog : puppies

143. Jewellery : earring :: Medicine : _____
(a) Antiseptic (b) Treatment
(c) Doctor (d) Healing

144. I : do :: _____ : _____
(a) He : did (b) We : did
(c) She : does (d) They : bought

145. Box : in :: pond : _____
(a) Under (b) Into
(c) Inside (d) Over

146. Can : could :: may : _____
(a) Shan't (b) Ought to
(c) Might (d) Would

147. Sherrifs : Sheriffs :: Ox : _____
(a) Cow (b) Oxes
(c) Oxen (d) Heifer

148. Insect : mosquito :: _____ : _____
(a) Book : shelves (b) Lemonade : drink
(c) Butter : toast (d) Good : excellent

149. Rahul : is :: Children : _____
(a) Is (b) Was
(c) Are (d) Has

150. Crockery : bowls :: _____ : _____
(a) Cook : dish
(b) Chef : hotel
(c) Stationer : books
(d) Clothes : jacket

151. Gadget : cell phone :: _____ : _____
(a) Mammal : whale
(b) Donkey : load
(c) Rooms : hotel
(d) Bird : crow

152. Taj Mahal : the :: Statue of Liberty : _____
(a) Is (b) A
(c) The (d) Has

153. Cereal : millets :: _____ : _____
(a) Rice : flour
(b) Cereals : pulses
(c) Medicine : antiseptic
(d) Serial : number

154. Writer : pen :: woodcutter : _____
(a) Trees (b) Axe
(c) Scissors (d) Wood

155. Clothes : pull over :: _____ : _____
(a) Socks : shoes
(b) T-shirt : jeans
(c) Gadget : cell phone
(d) Shirt : pocket

156. Furniture : table :: _____ : _____
(a) Wood : axe
(b) Mammal : whale
(c) Medicine : wound
(d) Bow : arrow

157. Dangerous : dangerously :: horrible : _____
(a) Horribly (b) Horribaly
(c) Horrible (d) Hurably

158. Stairs : flight : : _____ : _____
(a) Soap : washroom
(b) Fish : shoal
(c) Towel : soft
(d) Trees : green

159. Puppies : litter :: _____ : _____
(a) Students : class
(b) Children : noise
(c) Ships : harbour
(d) Group : class

160. Forget : forgotten :: Bet : _____
(a) Bet (b) Beat
(c) Beaten (d) Beet

161. Electrical appliance : washing machine :: Clothes : _____
(a) Pullover (b) Clothesline
(c) Detergent (d) Iron

162. Player : foul :: _____ : _____
(a) Red : yellow
(b) Game : end
(c) Culprit : prison
(d) Health : disease

163. Butcher : Knife :: Baker : _____
(a) Knead (b) Bakery
(c) Dough (d) Kneader

164. Cutlery : spoons :: _____ : _____
(a) Tomato : ketchup
(b) Dawn : dusk
(c) Spaniel : dog
(d) Knife : fork

165. Doctor : stethoscope : : _____ : _____
(a) Child : toys
(b) Farmer : field
(c) Baker : kneader
(d) Teacher : school

166. Woodcutter : axe :: _____ : _____
(a) Author : book
(b) Teacher : lesson
(c) Chef : dish
(d) Cobbler : leather cutter

167. Cleaner : duster :: Sweeper : _____
(a) Sweep (b) Bin
(c) Garbage (d) Broom

168. Typist : typewriter :: _____ :_____
(a) Paint : brush
(b) Writer : pen
(c) Tailor : Shop
(d) Nurse : gloves

169. Gardner : sickle :: _____ : _____
(a) Miner : miner's pick
(b) Miner : coal
(c) Lawn : lawnmower
(d) Field : crop

170. Insect : fly :: bakery products : _____
(a) Refined flour (b) Biscuits
(c) Sugar (d) Eggs

171. Knife : vegetables :: _____ : _____
(a) Floss: teeth (b) Sharp: blunt
(c) Axe: wood (d) Comb: hair

172. Child : Fire :: _____ : _____
(a) Chef : dish
(b) Summers : tea
(c) Cold : ice-cream
(d) Vegetarian : fish

173. Plumber : wrench :: craftsmen : _____
(a) Tool (b) Raw material
(c) Skill (d) Master piece

174. Illiterate : Books :: _____ : _____
(a) Child : play
(b) Small : tiny
(c) Student : learning
(d) Child : fire

175. Farmer : plough :: Gardner : _____
(a) Plants (b) Spade
(c) Trees (d) Lawn

176. Diabetic : sweets :: drop out : _____
(a) Careless (b) Road
(c) School (d) Pack

177. Sportsman : steroids :: _____ : _____
(a) Cook : spices
(b) Cake : baking powder
(c) Atheist : church
(d) Wind : dust

178. Nun : wedlock :: Sportsman :_____
(a) Games (b) Jogging
(c) Steroids (d) Diet

179. Asthmatic : allergen :: _____ : _____
(a) Monk : monastery
(b) Library : books
(d) Sailor : iceberg
(d) Scavenger : flesh

180. Cowboy : rope :: Cobbler : _____
(a) Mend (b) Goblet
(c) Shoes (d) Leather cutter

181. Atheist : church :: _____ : _____
(a) Child : school
(b) Convict : prison
(c) Mother : family
(d) Cook : food

182. Drop out : school :: Hydrophobic : _____
(a) Colours (b) Animals
(c) Water (d) Light

183. Tailor : Sewing machine :: jeweller : _____
(a) Jewels (b) Necklace
(c) Gold (d) Setter

184. Electrician : shock :: _____ : _____
(a) Student : arithmetic
(b) Child : party
(c) Cleaner : dust
(d) Orthodox : backward

185. Farmer : plough :: Butcher : _____
(a) Slaughter (b) Flesh
(c) Knife (d) Animals

186. Orthodox : enlightenment :: _____ : _____
(a) Student : learning
(b) Vegetarian : vegetables
(c) Player : foul
(d) Saint : teachings

187. Carpenter : Furniture :: _____ : _____
(a) Flowers : spring
(b) Animals : pets
(c) Sweeper : sweep
(d) Cartoonist : cartoons

188. Healthy person : medicine :: bright student : _____
(a) Sickness (b) Studies
(c) Serious (d) Rote learning

189. Composer : symphony :: _____ : _____
(a) Painter : brush
(b) Farmer : fields
(c) Cook : dishes
(d) Mason : bricks

190. Lyricist : lyrics :: cobbler : _____
(a) Shoes (b) Leather
(c) Worker (d) Mending

191. Toaster : bread :: _____ : _____
(a) Fan : room
(b) Surgical blade : skin
(c) Fire : food
(d) Switch : light

192. Help : sustenance :: _____ : _____
(a) Need : want
(b) Rashness : audacity
(c) Love : hate
(d) Fast : speed

193. Mischievousness : seriousness : : darkness : _____
(a) Brightness (b) Transparency
(c) Overt ness (d) Simplicity

194. Tranquility : chaos :: _____ : _____
(a) repose : violence
(b) anxiety : affliction
(c) clearness : perceptibility
(d) accuracy : exactness

195. Healthy person : medicine :: _____ : _____
(a) Sailor : anchor
(b) Vegetarian : fish
(c) Sad : dolorous
(d) Workaholic : work

196. Hydrophobic : water :: Child :_____
(a) Play (b) Fire
(c) Noise (d) Swimming

197. Cleaner : dust :: Orthodox :_____
(a) Generation gap
(b) Aged
(c) Thinking
(d) Enlightenment

198. Chocolate : bar :: _____ : _____
(a) pencil : eraser
(b) ice cream : cone
(c) cards : pack
(d) paper : pen

199. Disseminate : accumulate :: _____ : _____
(a) Fetish : aversion
(b) Charm : cult
(c) Fattish : plump
(d) Repugnance : repulsion

200. Virtue : Vice :: Candor : _____
(a) Perfection
(b) Deception
(c) Openness
(d) Civility

Answers

1. (a)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (b)	**6.** (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (d)	**11.** (d)	**12.** (b)
13. (a)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (c)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (c)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (c)	**21.** (a)	**22.** (c)	**23.** (b)	**24.** (b)
25. (a)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (b)	**29.** (d)	**30.** (d)	**31.** (a)	**32.** (a)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (c)	**36.** (a)
37. (d)	**38.** (c)	**39.** (c)	**40.** (c)	**41.** (b)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (c)	**44.** (c)	**45.** (a)	**46.** (d)	**47.** (c)	**48.** (a)
49. (a)	**50.** (a)	**51.** (c)	**52.** (b)	**53.** (d)	**54.** (c)	**55.** (b)	**56.** (c)	**57.** (a)	**58.** (c)	**59.** (b)	**60.** (b)
61. (b)	**62.** (c)	**63.** (b)	**64.** (a)	**65.** (b)	**66.** (a)	**67.** (b)	**68.** (c)	**69.** (d)	**70.** (b)	**71.** (c)	**72.** (a)
73. (c)	**74.** (c)	**75.** (c)	**76.** (c)	**77.** (d)	**78.** (c)	**79.** (b)	**80.** (c)	**81.** (d)	**82.** (b)	**83.** (a)	**84.** (d)
85. (d)	**86.** (d)	**87.** (c)	**88.** (b)	**89.** (c)	**90.** (d)	**91.** (a)	**92.** (c)	**93.** (a)	**94.** (a)	**95.** (a)	**96.** (a)
97. (c)	**98.** (c)	**99.** (d)	**100.** (a)	**101.** (c)	**102.** (b)	**103.** (c)	**104.** (c)	**105.** (a)	**106.** (b)	**107.** (d)	**108.** (d)
109. (a)	**110.** (a)	**111.** (c)	**112.** (a)	**113.** (d)	**114.** (b)	**115.** (c)	**116.** (d)	**117.** (a)	**118.** (b)	**119.** (a)	**120.** (a)
121. (a)	**122.** (d)	**123.** (b)	**124.** (c)	**125.** (c)	**126.** (b)	**127.** (b)	**128.** (c)	**129.** (a)	**130.** (a)	**131.** (d)	**132.** (a)
133. (a)	**134.** (a)	**135.** (a)	**136.** (c)	**137.** (b)	**138.** (d)	**139.** (c)	**140.** (c)	**141.** (c)	**142.** (a)	**143.** (a)	**144.** (c)
145. (b)	**146.** (c)	**147.** (c)	**148.** (b)	**149.** (c)	**150.** (d)	**151.** (a)	**152.** (c)	**153.** (c)	**154.** (b)	**155.** (c)	**156.** (b)
157. (a)	**158.** (b)	**159.** (a)	**160.** (a)	**161.** (a)	**162.** (c)	**163.** (d)	**164.** (c)	**165.** (c)	**166.** (d)	**167.** (d)	**168.** (b)
169. (a)	**170.** (b)	**171.** (c)	**172.** (d)	**173.** (b)	**174.** (d)	**175.** (b)	**176.** (c)	**177.** (c)	**178.** (c)	**179.** (d)	**180.** (d)
181. (b)	**182.** (b)	**183.** (d)	**184.** (c)	**185.** (c)	**186.** (c)	**187.** (d)	**188.** (d)	**189.** (c)	**190.** (a)	**191.** (b)	**192.** (a)
193. (a)	**194.** (a)	**195.** (b)	**196.** (b)	**197.** (d)	**198.** (c)	**199.** (a)	**200.** (b)				

READING COMPREHENSION

Directions Read the passages carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Passage

According to the research findings of a team of American scientists published recently, the sea waves contain as much energy as the world is consuming at present. Scientists have found that through the application of two major devices called land-based systems and offshore devices, this source of energy can provide huge amount of electricity without cooling towers and pollution.

Land-based systems include tapered channels and fixed oscillation water column (OWC) devices whereas offshore devices include floating OWC devices, buoys, etc. Through these devices the mechanical energy of ocean waves is absorbed and converted into electrical energy. The wave power potential depends on numerous factors such as the device's capability to harness long wavelengths, period of waves and depth of water were they arise.

Compared to conventional power stations which require greater space and are difficult to maintain in critical situations, wave power devices are highly modular, cost effective and easier to upgrade. As the recent findings suggest, sea wave energy has much greater potential to be used for electricity generation than the hitherto known sources of renewable energy. Moreover, most of the renewable energy systems require hundreds of square acres of useful land for their installation. But in case of wave energy devices, 'space crunch' can never be a serious problem.

1. Which one of the following statements is correct?
Harnessing energy from sea waves
(a) undermines ecological balance
(b) requires huge capital
(c) requires high technical expertise
(d) Results in saving of useful land area

2. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) convert wind energy into mechanical power
(b) convert mechanical energy of ocean waves into electrical energy
(c) require costly transmission mechanism
(d) entail risk to human life

3. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) Fixed as well as floating oscillating water column devices are required to harness ocean wave energy
(b) Fixed oscillating water column devices are required for offshore based system
(c) Floating oscillating water column devices are required for land-based
(d) Electricity generated from oceans is independent of the depth of water where waves arise

4. Which one of the following statements is correct?
The capacity of system to generate electricity from ocean waves
(a) can be increased only at exorbitant cost
(b) can be easily upgraded
(c) can be increased but it requires a great space
(d) is only a few megawatts

5. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Conventional power stations require cooling towers
(b) Power generation from ocean waves also adds to pollution like conventional power stations
(c) Ocean wave energy can meet all the present energy of the world
(d) Period of waves is one of the relevant factors in power generation from ocean waves

Passage

The most important fact, which a leader who wishes to motivate others should bear in mind, is that an individual has an incessant and gnawing craving for importance. There is no exception to this psychological need. Barring his biological needs, practically all his actions are directed at satisfying his continuing need to feel important. According to William James, the deepest principle in human nature is the craving to be appreciated. The individual who can honestly satisfy this burning hunger for importance on the part of his fellow human beings can literally rule the world. He can motivate and influence any person, big or small, high or low, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, man or woman, provided he is capable of making the other person feel truly important. By discovering the special and particular gifts of an individual, by giving due recognition and sincere appreciation to that singular gift or talent, you can win him or her over to your side easily.

You have to create an eager want on the part of the other individual if you wish to motivate him. In other words, you have to make the horse feel thirsty if your aim is to make it drink. Fortunately for you, there is an inborn, ever-present, gnawing hunger on the part of every human being to gain recognition and appreciation. This want is already there and you don't have to create it. All you have to do is to satisfy this hunger. If you objectively analyse your own motives and needs, you will find that this need for recognition is the strong driving fact behind your aspiration to become a leader. It was this urge for importance which made Alexander the Great embark on a world conquest, and made many emperors wage innumerable battles and wars. This urge has driven artists, authors, scientists, inventors and others to attain great heights in their chosen fields and produce the best results.

6. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) Many scientist and investors have excelled because of the availability or research facilities.
(b) Artists and authors have made contribution to society because of their innate genius.
(c) Many athletes have won gold medals in the Olympics because of their coaches.
(d) People in different areas have been successful because of the need of recognition.

7. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Hunger for recognition has to be developed over the years in one's personality.
(b) Need to gain recognition is an inborn trait.
(c) Many wars have been waged to satisfy the need to get importance.
(d) Craving for importance is a natural psychological need of every human being.

8. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) A successful leader must be able to identify the need of importance of others.
(b) Need for recognition is a trait only of high professionals.
(c) To motivate a person, an increase of his salary is the best strategy.
(d) Monetary success is the driving force for a leader.

Passage

It is said that once three old men set out on a journey together. One of them was bald, the second was a philosopher and the third was a barber. At nightfall they decided that each one of them should keep a vigil turn by turn. The barber was to keep watch first of all, the philosopher after that and the bald man last of all.So, the philosopher and the bald man went to sleep and the barber was on watch. For some time he kept awake but in the end, he felt tired of it and he thought of some diversion as otherwise it was difficult for him to pass time. Then he took out the razor from his box and shaved the head of the philosopher. At the fixed time he woke up the philosopher and went to sleep. When the philosopher got up and felt his head all over, he was startled and said in surprise, 'It was my turn but this wretched fellow has awakened the bald man.'

9. Why did the philosopher get up?
(a) He realized that his head was being shaved off
(b) It was his turn to keep watch
(c) He was awakened by the barber
(d) He had a bad dream

10. Who went to sleep first?
(a) The philosopher and the barber
(b) The barber and the bald man
(c) The bald man and the philosopher
(d) The barber

11. Why did the barber shave off the head of the philosopher?
(a) The barber was jealous of the philosopher
(b) The barber wanted to indulge in some fun
(c) The barber wanted the philosopher to keep watch
(d) The barber was feeling drowsy

12. Which one of the following is the correct sequence decided upon the three to keep watch turn by turn?
(a) Barber – bald man – philosopher
(b) Bald man – philosopher – barber
(c) Barber – philosopher – bald man
(d) Bald man – barber – philosopher

13. Which one of the following statements in not correct?
(a) All the three men decided to keep watch one by one
(b) The barber woke up the bald man
(c) The head of the philosopher was shaved off
(d) The philosopher was startled on feeling his head all over

Passage

Because goldfish can be kept easily in small ponds and aquariums, they make good pets, but like many other pets, they must have proper care and the right kind of place to live.

A two-inch fish requires a minimum of two gallons of water containing sufficient oxygen to support life. Some oxygen will make its way into the water of an aquarium from the air that touches the surface. Plants in an aquarium also help to furnish oxygen. Snails help to keep an aquarium clean. Thus, with plenty of plants and snails the water in an aquarium does not have to be changed frequently. A large lake may prove to be a quite unsuitable abode for goldfish.

It is important that goldfish not be overfed. They can be fed on things as dried insects in addition to commercially prepared goldfish food, but they should never be fed more than once a day. Even then, they should not be given more food than can be consumed in about five minutes. This ensures prolonged life.

14. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) Snails eat up the goldfish in an aquarium
(b) A large lake may not be a suitable place for goldfish
(c) Plants provide food to the snails in an aquarium
(d) Goldfish comes above the surface of water to get oxygen from air

15. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Goldfish can be made good pets
(b) Plants in an aquarium provide oxygen to goldfish
(c) Goldfish must never be given too much food
(d) Snails make the aquarium clean by eating up goldfish

16. Which of the following helps supply goldfish with oxygen?
(a) Snails (b) Dried insects
(c) Goldfish (d) Plants

17. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) Water in an aquarium has to be changed frequently because of plants and snails
(b) Commercially-prepared goldfish is available
(c) The place for the goldfish should be selected with care
(d) Dried insects make good feed for goldfish

18. What is important to remember while feeding goldfish?
(a) Goldfish should be fed more than once a day at regular intervals
(b) Goldfish should be fed with plants and snails
(c) Goldfish should be fed only once a day
(d) Goldfish should be fed only in the evenings

Passage

Yes, there were giants before the Jam Sahib (the great Indian cricketer, Kumar Shree Ranjit sinhji, better known to the world of cricket as Ranji). And yet I think it is undeniable that as a batsman, the Indian will live as the supreme exponent of the Englishman's game. The claim does not rest simply on his achievements although, judged by them, the claim could be sustained. His season's average of 87 with a total of over 3,000 runs is easily the high-watermark of English cricket. Thrice he has totalled over 3,000 runs and no one else has equalled that record. And is not this achievement astonishing—scoring two double centuries in a single match on a single day—not against a feeble attack, but against Yorkshire, always the most resolute and resourceful of bowling teams?

But we do not judge a cricketer so much by the runs he gets as by the ways he gets them. 'In literature as in finance,' says Washington Irving, 'much paper and much poverty may co-exist.' And in cricket, too many runs and much dullness may be associated. If cricket is menaced with creeping paralysis, it is because it is losing the spirit of joyous adventure and becoming a mere instrument for compiling tables of averages. There are dull, mechanical fellows who turn out runs with as little emotion as a machine turns out pins. There is no colour, no enthusiasm, no character in their play. Cricket is not an adventure to them; it is business. It was so with Shrewsbury. His technical perfection was astonishing; but the soul of the game was wanting in him. There was no sunshine in his play, no swift surprise or splendid unselfishness. And without these things, without gaiety, daring, and the spirit of sacrifice cricket is a dead thing. Now the Jam Sahib has the root of the matter in him. His play is as sunny as his face. He is not a miser hoarding up runs, but a millionaire spending them, with a splendid yet judicious prodigality. It is as though his pockets are bursting with runs that he wants to shower with his blessings upon the expectant multitude. It is no difficult to believe that in his little kingdom Nawangar, where he has power of life and death in his hands, he is extremely popular for it is obvious that his pleasure is in given pleasure.

19. Consider the following statements:
(a) Yorkshire did not have a potent bowling attack because the Jam Sahib was only a specialist batsman.
(b) Cricket loses its flamboyant spirit when players like Shrewsbury are at the batting crease.
Which of the above statement is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

20. Consider the following statements:
(a) It is statistics which matter most when true worth of a cricketer is estimated.
(b) Surfeit of runs scored in a cricket match may not always lend excitement to a cricket match.
Which of the above statements given is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

21. Consider the following statements:
(a) Many cricketers suffer from paralysis in their old age because of excessive physical stress undergone during their cricketing careers.
(b) Boards of cricket of the cricket-playing nations should consist of past cricketers.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

22. Consider the following statements:
(a) A cricketer's way of scoring runs holds more significance than the total runs that he scores.
(b) Cricket is never treated as business by any player.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

23. Consider the following statements:
(a) While batting, the Jam Sahib was very unselfish since he ensured that his batting partner never got run-out.

(b) The Jam Sahib carried his magnanimity in his nature even while dealing with people in his kingdom.

Which of the above statements given is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

Passage

Happy is the man who acquires the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a life-long source of pleasure, instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books, he need never feel lonely. He always has a pleasant occupation of leisure moments, so that he need never feel bored. He is the possessor of wealth more precious than gold. Ruskin calls books, 'Kings' Treasures' —treasuries filled, not with gold and silver and precious stones, but with riches much more valuable than these—knowledge, noble thoughts and high ideals. Poor indeed is the man who does not read, and empty is his life.

The blessing which the reading habit confers on its possessor are many, provided we choose the right kind of books. Reading gives the highest kind of pleasure. Some books we read simply for pleasure and amusement—for example, good novels. And novels and books of imagination must have their place in everybody's reading. When we are tired, or the brain is weary with serious study, it is a healthy recreation to lose ourselves in some absorbing story written by a master hand.

But to read nothing but books of fiction is like eating nothing but cakes and sweetmeats. As we need plain, wholesome food for the body, so we must have serious reading for the mind. And here we can choose according to our taste. There are many noble books on history, biography, religion, travel and science which we ought to read, and which will give us not only pleasure but an education. And we can develop a taste for serious reading, so that in the end it will give us more solid pleasure than even novels and books of fiction. Nor should poetry be neglected, for the best poetry gives us noble thoughts and beautiful imagination clothed in lovely musical language. Books are the most faithful of friends. Our friends may change, or die; but our books are always patiently waiting to talk to us. They are never cross, peevish or unwilling to converse as our friends sometimes are. No wonder a reader becomes a 'book-lover'.

24. Consider the following statements:

(a) Books are far more pleasant than reticent friends.

(b) To get maximum pleasure, one has to be very judicious in making a correct selection of books.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

25. Consider the following statements:

(a) Serious reading provides education, enhances intellect but hardly provides any pleasure which books of fiction can offer.

(b) Book reading habit provides inspiration only during the formative years of the reader.

Which of the above statements given is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

26. Consider the following statements:

(a) Book reading helps a person to overcome solitude.

(b) Since poetry is based on imagination, it need not find a place in everybody's reading.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 or 2

Passage

Many present-day boards now recognise the need for careful succession planning. The Chief Executive Officer's succession plans are commonly part of his annual performance review, and most boards now devote several meetings a year to the subject. One crucial decision that boards face is whether to select one of their own or an outsider. Unsurprisingly, firms in trouble are much more likely to look for fresh blood. When the business is running smoothly, directors are more than happy to pick an experienced insider, who will continue along the present path. Whereas promising senior executives will often abandon a struggling company, successful firms tend to have a large pool of talented managers to choose from. Occasionally, even a successful company appoints an outsider who can introduce some particular expertise. Many utility companies seek outside Chief Executive Officers to shepherd them through the complexities of deregulation. Many boards do consider outsiders even when the existing Chief Executive Officer is planning a normal retirement.

27. The passage conveys that an ailing firm cannot be revived by the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer who is an:

(a) outside expert
(b) experienced insider
(c) expert in deregulation
(d) experienced shepherd

28. Successful companies prefer to promote an inside executive as Chief Executive Officer for reasons of:

(a) stability of operations
(b) higher profits
(c) market compulsions
(d) diversification

29. Successful companies sometimes appoint Chief Executive Officers from outside because:

(a) their existing executives are complacent
(b) distance lends enchantment
(c) they wish to input their expertise
(d) they wish to be better placed than their competitors

30. What is the main issue in this passage?

(a) leadership traits of chief executive officers
(b) compensation package of chief executive officers
(c) discipline to be inculcated by chief executive officers
(d) planning the succession of chief executive officers

31. Consider the following statements:

1. The Companies are too complacent and do not address the problem of succession of their Chief Executive Officers.
2. Even successful companies do not have enough talent in their ranks to pick incumbent to the post of Chief Executive Officer.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) both 1 and 2 (d) neither 1 nor 2

Passage

Something strange haunts the cultural landscape of America. Movie makers and television producers have become the most powerful, though perhaps, not the most careful historians. It seems fair to say that more people are getting their history or what they think is history, from the movies these days than from the standard history books. The phenomenon is probably unavoidable yet, if the history as presented by the movies turns out to be a muddy blur of fantasy and fact, the consequences cannot be good. In the 16th century, Francis Bacon said that history makes men wise. It follows that bad history, trivialized history, history distorted and sensationalised, can make them foolish. This is indeed something disconcerting about the tendency of today's movies-as-history to construct multicoloured and sound-tracked edifices of entertainment on the slender foundations of what appear to be actual events.

32. Consider the following statements:

1. Movie makers can manipulate the actual events of history.
2. The quality of standard history books has deteriorated.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

33. As historians, movie makers are:

(a) Both powerful and careful
(b) Powerful but not sticklers for accuracy
(c) Neither powerful nor careful
(d) Forced to stick to facts

34. Bacon's statement that 'history makes men wise' is interpreted by the author as follows:

(a) History aided by technological support makes men wise

(b) History as a plain and actual record of events makes men wise
(c) A sentimentalised account of events is good history as it gives pleasure
(d) Good history cannot dispense with the help offered by movies

35. Which one of the following statements best reflects the attitude of the author in the passage ?
(a) The author is all admiration for the movie makers and television producers of America
(b) The author regrets that movie makers and television producers of america do not have good stories
(c) The author does not find fault with trivialized or distorted history
(d) The author does not really approve of the rather disturbing trend of today to rely on movie makers and television producers to describe history

36. Consider the following statements:
1. Movies are responsible for the children in America to neglect their academic schedules.
2. Children in America are losing respect for their parents because of the, influence of the technological advances depicted in the movies and television programmes.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Passage

Scientists show that there is a curious relationship between a lion's life span and the pattern of spots on each side of its face. Each spot is associated with the root of a whisker, and the pattern of spots is as characteristic of an individual lion as is a finger print of a person. But the placement varies between the two sides of the face. Males with a greater degree of asymmetry tend to die younger than their, more evenly-envisaged colleagues. Thus can a male's life be read in his face: it is his autobiography.

37. According to the passage, the spots are:
(a) Associated with hairs growing round the mouth of a lion
(b) Associated with the lions rubbing against the roots of trees
(c) Formed owing to cross breeding between different species of lions
(d) The after-effects of a disease

38. The phrase 'evenly-envisaged colleagues' means:
(a) Scientists who are level headed
(b) Lions with symmetrical spot-patterns on each side of the face
(c) Scientists who are members of a society that holds the same opinion
(d) Those lions whose life spans are shorter than those of other lions

39. Which one of the following statements is ***not*** correct?
(a) The variation between the patterns is a pointer to the lion's longevity
(b) There is hardly any variation between the pattern on the two sides of a lion's face
(c) The pattern of spots is characteristic of each individual lion
(d) The relationship between the pattern of spots and the life span of a lion is something strange

40. What is the conclusion of scientists regarding the placement of spots on either side of a lion's face?
(a) Males with a greater degree of irregularity in spot patterns have shorter life spans
(b) Males with a greater degree of lack of ordered spot patterns have longer life spans
(c) Males with very few spots on their bodies die younger
(d) Males with evenly placed spots on both sides of the face die sooner

41. Why is the lion's face his autobiography?
(a) The lion's face shows all aspects of his life like an autobiography
(b) The lion is the author of his, own life story
(c) The lion's spots appear late in life like an autobiography
(d) The lion's life span can be judged from the lion's face

Passage

As I write, highly civilized human beings are flying overhead, trying to kill me. They do not feel any enmity against me as an individual, nor I against them. They are 'only doing their duty,' as the saying goes. Most of them are kind-hearted law-abiding men who would never dream of committing murder in private life. But if one of them succeeds in blowing me to pieces, he will still be able to sleep without any degree of compunction. He is serving his country, which has the power to absolve him from evil.

42. The people who are flying overhead are called highly civilized because they:
(a) Are kind hearted
(b) Are doing their duty
(c) Are trained bombers
(d) Draw hefty salaries

43. The person who succeeds in killing the author will:
(a) Never sleep undisturbed
(b) Be without any remorse
(c) Suffer a lot
(d) Consider himself a sinner

44. The reason why they are trying to kill the author is that :
(a) They have murderous instincts
(b) They have a grudge against the author
(c) They have an assigned job
(d) The author is not as law-abiding as they are

45. In this passage the author assumes that doing one's duty to one's country:
(a) Heightens one's sensibility
(b) Exonerates a person of his act of killing
(c) Makes one kind-hearted
(d) Makes one desist from doing anything unscrupulous

46. What is the author's attitude to the ways of civilized societies?
(a) Sarcastic (b) Indifferent
(c) Hostile (d) Casual

Passage

All attempts to detect oxygen in the atmosphere of Mars have been unsuccessful, and it can be concluded that the amount of oxygen is not more than one-thousandth part of the amount in the Earth's atmosphere. Indirect evidence of oxygen is provided by the ruddy colour of Mars, which is unique among the heavenly bodies. This red colour is suggestive of rocks that have been completely oxidized and it may be contrasted with the grey or brownish colour of the rocks on the Moon, which have. remained unoxidised because of the absence of oxygen. It appears probable that Mars may be a planet where the weathering of rocks followed by their oxidation, has resulted in the almost complete depletion of oxygen from the atmosphere.

47. The amount of oxygen available in the atmosphere of Mars is
(a) Probably very small
(b) None at all
(c) A thousand times more than that in the earth's atmosphere
(d) About as much as there is in the Moon's atmosphere

48. The reason suggested by the writer for the difference in colour between the rocks on Mars and those on the Moon is that:
(a) Mars is very cold compared to other planets
(b) There is no oxygen at all in the atmosphere of the Moon
(c) The rocks on Mars have become old
(d) The rocks on Mars are unoxidized

49. According to the passage:
(a) The amount of oxygen in Mars has remained constant
(b) Once there was more oxygen in the atmosphere of Mars than there is now
(c) At one time Mars was swept by fire, which turned the rocks into a reddish colour
(d) Severe storms caused the weathering of rocks

50. The presence of colouration in Mars is quite suggestive of the presence of:
(a) Brownish rocks in the atmosphere

(b) Grey and brown rocks on the moon
(c) Oxygen in the atmosphere in the past
(d) No oxygen at all in the atmosphere

Passage

I passed all the other courses that I took at my university, but I could never pass botany. This was because all botany students had to spend several hours a week in a laboratory looking through a microscope at plant cells, and I could never see through a microscope. I never once saw a cell through a microscope. This used to enrage my instructor. He would wander around the laboratory pleased with the progress all the students were making in drawing the involved and, so I am told, interesting structure of flower cells, until he came to me. I would just be standing there. 'I cannot see anything, I would say.' He would begin patiently enough, explaining how anybody can see through a microscope, but he would always end up in fury, claiming that I too could see through a microscope but just pretended that I couldn't. 'It takes away from the beauty of flowers anyway.' I used to tell him. 'We are not concerned with beauty in this course', he would say. 'We are concerned solely with what I may call the mechanics of flowers.' 'Well', I'd say, 'I can't see anything'. 'Try it just once again', he'd say, and I would put my eye to the microscope and see nothing at all, except now and again a nebulous milky substance—a phenomenon of maladjustment. 'You were supposed to see a vivid, restless clockwork of sharply defined plant cells.' 'I see what looks like a lot of milk', I would tell him. This, he claimed, was the result of my not having adjusted the microscope properly, so he would readjust it for me, or rather, for himself. And I would look again and see milk.

51. The author thinks that he could not pass the botany examination because:
(a) He did not take any interest in the subject
(b) He was partially blind
(c) He did not like microscopes
(d) His teacher was not devoted to job

52. The difference in attitude between the instructor and the author was that while the:
(a) Instructor was patient with the microscope; the author was impatient with it
(b) Instructor was concerned with the mechanics of flowers; the author was concerned more with the beauty of flowers
(c) Instructor could adjust the microscope properly, the author did; not learn to adjust the microscope
(d) Instructor was interested in flowers, the author was disinterested in the beauty of flowers

53. The instructor was enraged with the author's persistent failure to see cells because he thought that the author:
(a) Pretended not to see them
(b) Was only interested in the mechanics of flowers
(c) Could only see a nebulous milky substance
(d) Lacked common sense

54. The author thought that the instructor:
(a) Attached too much significance to the laboratory work
(b) Failed to appreciate brilliant students
(c) Was himself pretending to be a scholarly person
(d) Used to get upset with him

55. Plant-cells under the microscope looked like milk to the author because the instructor:
(a) Actually adjusted the microscope for himself
(b) Adjusted the microscope for the whole class
(c) Was solely concerned with the mechanics of flowers
(d) Was solely concerned with the mechanics of the microscope

Passage

Ocean water plays an indispensable role in supporting life. The great ocean basins hold about 300 million cubic miles of water. From this vast amount, about 80,000 cubic miles of water are sucked into the atmosphere each year by evaporation and returned by precipitation and drainage to the ocean. More than 24,000 cubic miles of rain descend annually upon the continents. This vast amount is required to replenish the lakes and streams, springs and water tables on which all flora and fauna are dependent. Thus, the hydrosphere permits organic existence.

The hydrosphere has strange characteristics because water has properties unlike those of any other liquid. One anomaly is that water upon freezing expands by about 9 per cent, whereas most other liquids contact on cooling. For this reason, ice floats on water bodies instead of sinking to the bottom. If the ice sank, the hydrosphere would soon be frozen solidly, except for a thin layer of surface melt water during the summer season. Thus, all aquatic life would be destroyed and the interchange of warm and cold currents, which moderates climates, would be notable absent.

Another outstanding characteristic of water is that water has a heat capacity which is highest among all liquids and solids, except ammonia. This characteristic enables the oceans to absorb and store vast quantities of heat, thereby often preventing climatic extremes. In addition, water dissolves more substances than any other liquid. It is this characteristic which helps make oceans a great storehouse for minerals which have been washed down from the continents. In several areas of the world these minerals are being commercially exploited. Solar evaporation of salt is widely practiced, potash is extracted from the Dead Sea, and magnesium is produced from sea water along the American Gulf Coast.

56. Which one of the following is correct? According to the passage, the hydrosphere is *not*
(a) responsible for all forms of life
(b) able to modify weather
(c) a source of natural resources
(d) in danger of freezing over

57. What is the reason why fish can survive in the oceans?
(a) They do not need oxygen
(b) Ice floats on the surface of the oceans
(c) Evaporations and condensation create a water cycle
(d) There are currents in the oceans

58. What is the author's main purpose in the passage given above?
(a) To describe the properties and used of water
(b) To illustrate the importance of conserving water
(c) To explain how water is used in commerce and industry
(d) To reveal the extent of the earth's ocean masses

59. What is the reason that climatic extremes are prevented in nature?
(a) A vast quantity of water is held in the great ocean basins
(b) The heat capacity of water is very high
(c) Solar evaporation from the oceans used high technology.
(d) Water dissolves many substances

60. Which of the following characteristics of water does the author mention in the passage?
1. Water expands when it is frozen
2. Water is used as a condensing medium for thermal power plants
3. Water is a good solvent

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

Passage

Investing in real estate would be a profitable venture at this time. A survey in *House* magazine revealed that 85 per cent of the magazine's readers are planning to buy a second home over the next few years. A study of the real estate industry, however, revealed that the current supply of homes could only provide for 65 per cent of that demand each year.

61. Which of the following, if true, reveals a weakness in the evidence cited above?
(a) Real estate is a highly labour-intensive business.

(b) Home builders are not evenly distributed across the country.
(c) The number of people who want second homes has been increasing each year for the past 10 years.
(d) Readers of House magazine are more likely than most people to want second homes.

62. Which of the following, if true, would undermine the validity of the investment advice in the given paragraph?
(a) Some home owners are satisfied with only one home.
(b) About half of the people who buy homes are investing in their first home.
(c) About half of the people who buy homes have to take out a mortage to do so.
(d) Only a quarter of those who claim that they want a second home actually end up purchasing one.

Passage

Laws of nature are not commands but statements of acts. The use of the word 'law' in this context is rather unfortunate. It would be better to speak of uniformities of nature. This would do away with the elementary fallacy that a law implies a law-giver. If a piece of matter does not obey a law of nature it is not punished. On the contrary, we say that the law has been incorrectly stated.

63. Laws of nature differ from man-made laws because
(a) the former states facts of nature
(b) they must be obeyed
(c) they are natural
(d) unlike human laws, they are systematic

64. The author is not happy with the word 'law' because
(a) it connotes rigidity and harshness
(b) it implies an agency which has made them
(c) it does not convey the sense of nature's uniformity
(d) it gives rise to false beliefs.

65. If a piece of matter violates nature's law, it is not punished because
(a) it is not binding to obey it
(b) there is no superior being to enforce the law of nature
(c) it cannot be punished
(d) it simply means that the facts have not been correctly stated by the law

66. The laws of nature based on observation are
(a) conclusive about the nature of the universe
(b) true and unfalsifiable
(c) figment of the observer's imagination
(d) subject to change in the light of new facts

Passage

The crouching position which restricted the space of his hiding-place had forced him to assume and the pain he still felt in his ankle made it seem like hours that his pursuers searched in area where he lay concealed, although it was probably not more than a matter of minutes. He dared not move; nor dared he give way to his overwhelming desire to sneeze for fear of revealing his presence. When eventually the voices became fainter in the distance, he allowed himself to shift his position and finally, when he could hear no more, to crawl, half-paralysed, from between the two rocks in whose shelter he had managed to escape capture. Cautiously he peeped out to see if it was safe for him to continue his escape, and discovering no sign of life about him, he started to creep painfully in the direction he had come, hoping in this way to deceive his pursuers. He had not gone about a hundred yards when a movement in the undergrowth nearby made him stand stockstill. Could it be that, after all, some of his enemies were still searching the neighbourhood? A few seconds passed and then, from behind a stump of a tree, there appeared a small black and white dog. Man and dog eyed each other suspiciously for a moment, until, to the man's immense relief, it rushed up to him wagging its tail.

67. The writer crouched in his hiding place because
(a) he did not want to take any risk of being caught
(b) he had pain in his ankle
(c) he was mortally scared
(d) there was not much space

68. 'When eventually the voices became fainter in the distance' means
(a) it was relatively quiet now
(b) people talking in the distance fainted
(c) there was no sign of any activity nearby
(d) though there was some noise nearby, things were quiet in the distance

69. The writer decided to come out of his hiding place when
(a) he was completely paralysed
(b) he could hear no more the voices of his pursuers
(c) he was no longer able to control himself
(d) he was not able to see the pursuers

Passage

Male lions are rather reticent about expending their energy in hunting—more than three-quarters of kills are made by lionesses. Setting off at dusk on a hunt, the lionesses are in front, tensely scanning ahead, the cubs lag playfully behind and the males bring up the rear, walking slowly, their massive heads nodding with each step as if they were bored with the whole matter. But slothfulness may have survival value. With lionesses busy hunting, the males function as guards for the cubs, protecting them, particularly from hyenas.

70. According to the passage, male lions generally do not go for hunting because
(a) they do not like it
(b) they want lioness to get training
(c) they wish to save their vigour for other things
(d) they are very lazy

71. When lionesses go in search for their prey, they are very
(a) serious (b) cautious
(c) playful (d) sluggish

72. Male lions protect their cubs
(a) from the members of their own species
(b) from hyenas only.
(c) from hyenas as much as from other enemies
(d) more from hyenas than from other animals

73. Lionesses go for hunting
(a) all alone
(b) with their male partners only.
(c) with their cubs and male partners
(d) with their cubs only

Passage

Harold, a professional man who had worked in an office for many years, had a fearful dream. In it, he found himself in a land where small slug-like animals with slimy tentacles lived on people's bodies. The people tolerated the loathsome creatures because after many years they grew into elephants which then became the nation's system of transport, carrying everyone wherever he wanted to go. Harold suddenly realized that he himself was covered with these things, and he woke up screaming. In a vivid sequence of pictures this dream dramatised for Harold what he had never been able to put into words; he saw himself as letting society feed on his body in his early years so that it would carry him when he retired. He later threw off the 'security bug' and took up freelance work.

74. The statement that 'he later threw off the security bug' means that
(a) Harold succeeded in overcoming the need for security
(b) Harold stopped giving much importance to dreams
(c) Harold started tolerating social victimization
(d) Harold killed all the bugs troubling him

75. Which one of the following phrases best helps to bring out the precise meaning of 'loathsome creatures'?
(a) Security bug and slimy tentacles
(b) Fearful dream and slug-like animals
(c) Slimy tentacles and slug-like animals
(d) Slug-like animals and security bug

Answers

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

CLOZE TESTS

Directions In the following passage, there are blanks each of which has been numbered (item number). Each blank is provided with four words: (a), (b), (c) and (d), one of which fits the blank appropriately in the context of whole passage. Find out the most appropriate word for each blank.

Passage

We will be crushed if civil ...1... is started. It will be a ...2... to the clock. The technique of ...3... against civil disobedience has been ...4... . We may have to wait ...5... a year or more, for a suitable ...6... to be created. Any hasty ...7... may result in complete ...8.... Labour troubles will ...9... to violence and there will be ...10... discord.

1. (a) war (b) disturbance (c) disobedience (d) riot
2. (a) rewinding (b) setback (c) reversal (d) damage
3. (a) guarding (b) fighting (c) protection (d) defence
4. (a) practised (b) perfected (c) learnt (d) rehearsed
5. (a) at least (b) minimum (c) for (d) approximately
6. (a) weather (b) atmosphere (c) climate (d) condition
7. (a) action (b) deed (c) work (d) decision
8. (a) disobedience (b) disaster (c) doom (d) demoralization
9. (a) grow (b) lead (c) take (d) draw
10. (a) community (b) religious (c) communal (d) labour

The committee's … (11)… to the government to set up a model National Stock Exchange has become controversial. The recommendations are … (12)… on the perception that the country doesn't really … (13)… to set up too many … (14)… stock exchanges. … (15)… the report is of the … (16)… that the need of the hour is to … (17)… the functioning of the … (18)… stock exchanges and to … (19)… them into a National Stock Market System. This system would be … (20)… by a National Clearing and Settlement Corporation.

11. (a) feature (b) view (c) suggestion (d) idea
12. (a) viewed (b) prepared (c) based (d) argued
13. (a) deserve (b) support (c) need (d) possess
14. (a) unique (b) new (c) old (d) other
15. (a) Though (b) Perhaps (c) Although (d) Because
16. (a) fact (b) basis (c) view (d) principle
17. (a) analyse (b) discuss (c) explore (d) improve
18. (a) modern (b) existing (c) improve (d) international
19. (a) put (b) get (c) integrate (d) see
20. (a) compared (b) supported (c) verified (d) viewed

One of the most brutal features of gender inequality takes the form of physical violence against women. The …21… of such violence is remarkably high, not only in poorer and less developed economies but also in wealthy and modern societies. Indeed the …22… of battering women even in the richest and most development economies is …23… high. Turning to India, it must be …2.4… first that the frequency of assaults on women is high in the country. To that …25…, general recognition has to be added to the special role of violence connected with particular …26… features such as dowry and economic settlement. Even though the numbers involved in violent death are …27… by the larger number that …28… from …29… of health care, the crude and brutal nature of this form of gender inequality makes it a particularly severe …30… of the deprivation of women.

21. (a) expectations (b) counting (c) incidence (d) acceptance
22. (a) frequency (b) occurrence (c) event (d) chance
23. (a) relatively (b) clearly (c) surely (d) astonishingly
24. (a) accomplished (b) acknowledged (c) cleared (d) understand
25. (a) anxiety (b) terrible (c) surprise (d) form
26. (a) national (b) visible (c) social (d) category
27. (a) fewer (b) outshine (c) lean (d) dwarfed
28. (a) perish (b) develop (c) spoil (d) incline
29. (a) omissions (b) attention (c) care (d) neglect
30. (a) remark (b) indication (c) happening (d) manifestation

From that moment his life became intolerable. He passed his days in apprehension of each succeeding night; and … (31)… night the vision … (32)… back again. As soon as he … (33)… locked himself up in his room, he … (34)… to struggle; but in vain. An … (35).. force lifted him up and pushed him … (36)… the glass, as if to call the phantom, and before long he saw it … (37)… in the spot where the crime was … (38)… lying with arms and legs outspread, the way the body … (39)… found. Then the dead girl … (40)… and came towards him with little steps just as the child had done when she came out of the river.

31. (a) all (b) each (c) every (d) in
32. (a) comes (b) come (c) came (d) be
33. (a) had been (b) had (c) was (d) have
34. (a) strives (b) strived (c) strove (d) strive
35. (a) compelling (b) irresistible (c) overwhelming (d) indigenous
36. (a) upon (b) towards (c) against (d) onto
37. (a) laid (b) lying (c) laying (d) lie
38. (a) perpetrated (b) done (c) committed (d) happened
39. (a) has been (b) had been (c) was (d) were
40. (a) stood up (b) raised up (c) rose up (d) stands up

Passage

Semisolid lubricants can be … (41)….. by a simple term that we use … (42)….. The … (43)…. is 'grease'. Grease can also be used to describe …. (44)…. materials that are …. (45)….soft solids or high viscosity liquids. However, these … (46)…. lack the shear-thinning … (47)….which are … (48)….of the classical grease materials. Greases are … (49)…. to mechanisms that can only be lubricated infrequently and where a lubricating

oil would not… (50)…. in position.

41. (a) refer (b) described
(c) name (d) known
42. (a) all time (b) each day
(c) everyday (d) every time
43. (a) name (b) thing
(c) terminology (d) word
44. (a) lubricating (b) soft
(c) clear (d) fine
45. (a) simply (b) obviously
(c) exactly (d) easily
46. (a) objects (b) kinds
(c) stuff (d) materials
47. (a) conditions (b) state
(c) properties (d) settings
48. (a) reverse (b) simply
(c) characteristics (d) special
49. (a) refer (b) put
(c) bound (d) applied
50. (a) stay (b) settle
(c) keep (d) continue

Passage

Today, India is one of the largest producers of tea in the world. The industry is …. (51)…. recognized as technically very well ….. (52)…. The Indian tea industry is a …. (53)…. one …. . (54)…., tea has been used in India for ….. (55)…. purposes as well as for …. (56)…. Earlier tea was cultivated in the northern and Eastern parts of India. However, the country ….. (57)….., a commercial break through when the British East India Company arrived. With the passage of time, the Indian tea industry ….. (58)…..and …. (59)…..into a bigger one with several global … (60)…...

51. (a) mutually (b) globally
(c) industrially (d) tediously
52. (a) pampered (b) complex
(c) establish (d) equipped
53. (a) flourishing (b) condensing
(c) flourish (d) thrashing
54. (a) eventually (b) traditionally
(c) individually (d) globally
55. (a) sick (b) immune
(c) medicinal (d) immunology
56. (a) consumption (b) retention
(c) fulfillment (d) advantage
57. (a) witnessed (b) watch
(c) tried (d) see
58. (a) doomed (b) bloom
(c) mushroomed (d) glowed
59. (a) resolved (b) mystified
(c) evolved (d) involved
60. (a) demand (b) brands
(c) tie (d) type

Passage

Have you ever … (61)…..what … (62) of drinking vessels did people use thousands of years ago? …. (63)….have found several drinking vessels—the … (64)….being made of bones. This vessel cannot be called a mug … (65)….as it had no handle to hold it. Talking about drinking mugs, the use of such vessels …. (66)…back to the Neolithic Stone Age. The archaeological excavations …. (67)….that the first pottery used by man was …. (68)…..by hands. Later on, with the invention of the potter's wheel, it became easy for people to …… (69)….a handle to the piece of clay that they shaped into a vessel. This is how a mug was … (70)…

61. (a) Justified (b) compiled
(c) assume (d) wondered
62. (a) vary (b) array
(c) kind (d) diversity
63. (a) archaeologists
(b) seismologist
(c) philanthropists
(d) dermatologists
64. (a) youngest (b) hardened
(c) oldest (d) broken
65. (a) eventually (b) exactly
(c) gradually (d) substantially
66. (a) fights (b) commits
(c) rates (d) dates
67. (a) conceal (b) reveal
(c) revolt (d) deny
68. (a) shaped (b) adore
(c) shape (d) found
69. (a) paste (b) attached
(c) add (d) hang
70. (a) produce (b) produced.
(c) invent (d) discover

Passage

Memory loss, with aging, is… (71)…. a natural and normal … (72)….The symptoms range from forgetting simple daily life activities and .. (73)… familiar tasks such as driving or baking. However, there can be several other factors … (74)….for it and these vary from person to person. Memory loss can be … (75)….or total depending upon the condition. For instance, medical conditions like Alzheimer's disease … (76)….affect the memory and the loss … (77)….to be permanent. Brain trauma is another reason for memory loss. This factor causes sudden memory loss. Another important reason that cannot be … (78)….is the medical condition called 'stroke'. Infact, it is one of the major causes of memory loss. Besides these causes, long lasting and …. (79)…illnesses such as meningitis or epilepsy also have a … (80)….. effect on the memory.

71. (a) denied (b) consider
(c) regard (d) considered
72. (a) trial (b) process
(c) type (d) method
73. (a) prospering (b) acknowledging
(c) performing (d) rectifying
74. (a) commendable (b) responsible
(c) affluent (d) significance
75. (a) partially (b) completely
(c) incomplete (d) partial
76. (a) fully (b) intentionally
(c) gradually (d) gradual
77. (a) tend (b) tends
(c) turn (d) denies
78. (a) ignore (b) ignored
(c) compelled (d) reduced
79. (a) recurrent (b) deepening
(c) recur (d) conquering
80. (a) wide (b) negative
(c) positive (d) neutral

Passage

Social development is an important … (81)….of development that every child… (82)…. Consider a simple example. Young children or infants are happy playing alone. However, whenever some other child or infant tries to … (83)…in, he / she will be pushed … (84)….or may even be physically attacked. After sometime, you will notice a … (85)…change in the behavior of the same child. The one who was not … (86)….in other people and was not …(87)…..to share his belongings with others, soon learns the art of… (88)…. He learns to share and take turns…. . (89)….., when the child starts going to school, his behaviour further …(90)….and he learns to be a part of the group.

81. (a) perspective (b) aspect
(c) stage (d) attempt
82. (a) undergoes (b) accepts
(c) rejects (d) refutes
83. (a) divulge (b) except
(c) barge (d) acquire
84. (a) besides (b) side
(c) sides (d) aside
85. (a) gradual (b) devastating
(c) diplomatic (d) tactful
86. (a)giving (b) progressing
(c) let (d) letting
87. (a) willing (b) compelling
(c) shirking (d) admitting
88. (a) share (b) sharing
(c) care (d) divide
89. (a) honestly (b) preferably
(c) eventually (d) hopefully
90. (a) ruins (b) deteriorates
(c) modifies (d) sets

Passage

A family is the …(91)….unit of society. In human…(92)…, it …(93)….a group of people affiliated by consanguinity, …(94)…., or co-residence. In most societies it is the …(95)….. institution for the socialization of children. A family group …(96)….father, mother and their children is called a nuclear family. This term can be ….(97)…..with an extended family. The family has always been the ….(98)…..of analysis for sociologists of the family. Genealogy is a related field which aims to …(99)…..family lineages … (100)….history.

91. (a) humble (b) base
(c) simple (d) basic
92. (a) pretext (b) context
(c) contest (d) text
93. (a) comprise (b) comprises
(c) adores (d) involve

94. (a) affinity (b) infinity (c) entity (d) identity
95. (a) principle (b) principal (c) evident (d) tremendous
96. (a) contains (b) comprises (c) comprising (d) acts
97. (a) divided (b) contrast (c) categorized (d) contrasted
98. (a) way (b) head (c) object (d) point
99. (a) trail (b) trace (c) detect (d) assemble
100. (a) of (b) off (c) through (d) by

Answers

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

ERROR IDENTIFICATION

Directions In the following questions, a sentence has been divided into five parts. Select the one that contains an error or may be grammatically incorrect. If the sentence contains no error, mark (e) as the answer.

1. She wore(a)/a dress to the party(b)/that was far more expensive than those of other girls.(c)/No error.(d)
2. If I would have(a)/been there(b)/, I certainly would have(c)/taken care of the problem.(d)/No error.(e)
3. The reason her(a)/and her friend decided to take the(b)/bus instead of the train was that there(c)/was an announcement about cancellation(d)/of several trains. No error.(e)
4. Unless there(a)/can be some assurance(b)/ of increased wages, workers' morale all ready(c)/low, will collapse.(d)/No error.(e)
5. No sooner(a)/had he began(b)/to speak when(c)/the opposition members started shouting(d)/slogans. No error.(e)
6. Each of the(a)/hotel's 150 rooms were equipped(b)/with central air-conditioning (c)/and colour television. No error.(d)
7. A wise(a)/and experienced manager will assign(b)/a job to whomever(c)/is best qualified.(d)/No error.(e)
8. We did(a)/the job as good as(b)/we could; however, it did(c)/not turn out(d)/to be satisfactory. No error.(e)
9. Being that(a)/Punjab has a food surplus, it is(b)/hard to see why anyone(c)/in the state should sleep(d)/hungry. No error.(e)
10. If I would have(a)/had more time, I would have(b)/prepared a much more(c)/detailed report. No error.(d)
11. More leisure(a)/, as well as abundance(b)/ of consumer goods are attainable(c)/ through(d)/automation. No error.(e)
12. Every(a)/man, woman and child are now(b)/aware of the(c)/terrible consequences of the(d)/habit of smoking. No error.(e)
13. Although Sunita was not(a)/invited to the(b)/wedding party, she would very much have liked(c)/to have gone.(d)/No error.(e)
14. Your employer would have(a)/been inclined(b)/to favour your request if you would have(c)/waited for an occasion when(d)/he was less busy. No error.(e)
15. No one(a)/who has seen him(b)/work can deny(c)/that Sanjay has an interest(d)/and aptitude for secretarial work. No error.(e)
16. A great many(a)/teachers firmly believe(b)/that English is one of(c)/the poorest taught(d)/subjects in schools. No error.(e)
17. When one leaves(a)/his scooter to be repaired(b)/, he assumes(c)/that the mechanic will repair the scooter good.(d)/ No error.(e)
18. Any modern(a)/short story writer would be(b)/thrilled to have his stories(c)/ compared with(d)/Mulk Raj Anand. No error.(e)
19. Madhuri Dixit, who won(a)/the beauty contest, is nowhere near(b)/as beautiful as Sri Devi(c)/was when she(d)/was young. No error.(e)
20. Had I have(a)/been in my boss's position,(b)/I would hung up(c)/the phone in the middle(d)/of the conversation. No error.(e)
21. The principal of the(a)/college, together with some(b)/other teachers, are(c)/ planning to organise(d)/an on-the-spot painting competition. No error.(e)
22. Now (a)/that the stress of examination and interviews are(b)/over, we can(c)/all relax for(d)/a while. No error.(e)
23. The present day(a)/industrial trend is in(b)/the direction of(c)/automation and less(d)/people. No error.(e)
24. The standard of living in India(a)/is still lower(b)/than most(c)/of the other(d)/ developed countries. No error.(e)
25. Due to(a)/the failure of the(b)/air-cooling system, many in the audience had left(c)/ the hall before the(d)/chief guest arrived. No error.(e)
26. While the linking roads(a)/leading to a village(b)/can put many state highways to shame(c)/ the village has been fitted with solar street lights.(d)/No error.(e)
27. I fail(a)/to understand why(b)/he deliberately absented(c)/from the meeting.(d)/No error.(e)
28. Sometimes(a)/even words(b)/cannot describe about(c)/the beauty of the scene. (d)/No error.(e)
29. Our has always been(a)/a multi-lingual country(b)/and people have always found their own strategies to(c)/deal with this. (d)/No error.(e)
30. Several hundred volunteers(a)/were detained of whom many(b)/were remanded(c)/in to judicial custody.(d)/ No error.(e)
31. We(a)/returned back to the guest house(b)/ impressed with what(c)/we had seen.(d)/ No error.(e)
32. The older one gets(a)/the more foolish(b)/ and more wiser(c)/one becomes.(d)/No error.(e)
33. What makes matters(a)/worse is that many a times(b)/the public address(c)/is not clearly audible.(d)/ No error.(e)
34. Civil servants with(a)/a technical background(b)/are as good as if not better(c)/than those with humanities background.(d)/No error.(e)
35. There was a time(a)/when the universities took pride(b)/in the fact that its examinations were held in time.(d)/No error.(e)
36. The two friends walked(a)/besides each other(b)/in silence.(c)/No error.(d)
37. It was so lovely weather(a)/that we spent(b)/the whole day in the garden.(c)/ No error.(d)
38. He suggested us(a)/that we should try to improve our condition(b)/by beginning to work hard.(c)/No error.(d)
39. A man jumped(a)/in the river(b)/in a state of depression.(c)/No error.(d)

40. He said he was an employee(a)/of the gas company(b)/and has come to inspect the gas connect-ion.(c)/No error.(d)

41. Over three hundred farmers(a)/marched through the capital(b)/to protest against the new tax.(c)/No error.(d)

42. The teacher(a)/kept encouraging us(b)/to work harder.(c)/No error.(d)

43. He goes(a)/to college(b)/by foot everyday.(c)/No error.(d)

44. Vipis is a big(a)/industrious town with(b)/a number of factories.(c)/No error.(d)

45. The average age(a)/at which people begin to need eye-glasses(b)/vary considerably.(c)/No error.(d)

46. The public(a)/are deadly against(b)/the imposition of any punitive tax.(c)/No error.(d)

47. He always acts the martyr(a)/when he has to do(b)/some domestic chores.(c)/No error.(d)

48. Being the best football player(a)/he was invited(b)/by the local sports club(c)/to play a friendly match on Sunday.(d)/No error.(e)

49. No boy(a)/in his son's class(b)/is as bright(c)/as his son.(d)/No error.(e)

50. Contrary to earlier reports(a)/I found him(b)/ brighter than(c)/during the encounter.(d)/No error.(e)

51. This laboratory of physics is(a)/not only equipped with(b)/all state-of-the-art instruments(c)/but also with outstanding physicists.(d)/No error.(e)

52. No method of making(a)/other people agree to(b)/your view-point is(c)/as effective as this method.(d)/No error.(e)

53. I was pretty sure that(a)/he would support my views(b)/for changing the age-old(c)/and static structure of our organization.(d)/No error.(e)

54. I did not like his(a)/comments on my paper(b)/but I had no alternative(c)/as I had agreed to keep quiet.(d)/No error.(e)

55. The report is candid in admitting(a)/that the investment by the government(b)/in health and family planning(c)/have been eroded considerably.(d)/No error.(e)

56. The roll(a)/of the institute is to provide technical support to other institutions and to constantly monitor(b)/their facilities(c)/and performance.(d)/No error.(e)

57. The competitive(a)/edge for survival(b)/lays(c)/in the effective(d)/use of information technology. No error.(e)

58. The most popular(a)/method adopted(b)/by an organization to communicate(c)/job vacancies to the public is through advertisement.(d)/No error.(e)

59. The act of extending(a)/preferential(b)/treatment to service providers was high(c)/appreciated.(d)/ No error.(e)

60. The significant(a)/future(b)/is that none of the ancient Indian scientists claimed(c)/originality(d)/of their theories. No error.(e)

61. He is certainly a man(a)/whom I know very well(b)/, is trustworthy beyond doubt(c)/and meticulous in his habits.(d)/No error.(e)

62. No sooner did(a)/we reach the station(b)/than the train had(c)/started moving out of the station.(d)/ No error.(e)

63. I am sure about it(a)/no body has lived(b)/in that house(c)/for a hundred years.(d)/No error.(e)

64. There were no less(a)/than forty boys(b)/in the class(c)/when this happened.(d)/No error.(e)

65. I am glad to hear(a)/that you narrowly escaped(b)/being run over by(c)/a speeding car yesterday.(d)/No error.(e)

66. I have been(a)/working for this(b)/organization for(c)/the last ten years.(d)/No error.(e)

67. The officer along with(a)/his family members, was(b)/invited at the reception party(c)/organised by his employer.(d)/No error.(e)

68. On hearing from you(a)/I will come not only(b)/to the airport but will(c)/also help you in customs clearance.(d)/No error.(e)

69. I always prefer(a)/working in a(b)/relaxed atmosphere than(c)/one full of tension and anxiety.(d)/No error.(e)

70. If we had Mohan(a)/in our team we(b)/would have won the match(c)/for sure.(d)/No error.(e)

71. My observation is that(a)/between Ragav and(b)/Deepa, Ragav is(c)/the most intelligent.(d)/No error.(e)

72. In my opinion(a)/Balraj is very(b)/honest and can(c)/be depended.(d)/No error.(e)

73. When your father enquired(a)/about your marks(b)/you lied to him.(c)/Have you not?(d)/No error.(e)

74. A nationwide survey has(a)/brought up an(b)/interesting finding regarding(c)/the infant mortality rate in India.(d)/No error.(e)

75. Yesterday Ramesh got the(a)/information that his father had(b)/died in an accident(c)/while travelling in a car.(d)/No error.(e)

76. The reason her and her(a)/cousin decided not to take the(b)/train was that there(c)/was news about(d)/railway strike. No error.(e)/

77. Each of the hotel's(a)/200 rooms were(b)/equipped with high quality(c)/air-conditioning and(d)/television. No error.(e)

78. The company is(a)/planning a series(b)/of lectures for their executives(c)/so that they may be aware of how to(d)/deal with labour problems. No error.(e)

79. Morphine and other(a)/narcotic drugs are valuable(b)/medically; if misused(c)/it can cause irreparable(d)/damage. No error.(e)

80. More leisure,(a)/ as well as abundance(b)/of goods are(c)/attainable through(d)/automation. No error.(e)

81. These kind(a)/of people who have little(b)/education and whose sole(c)/ purpose is acquiring wealth are not the type I wish to(d)/associate with. No error.(e)

82. Hardly the(a)/scooter had started(b)/when something went wrong(c)/with the(d)/engine. No error.(e)

83. The sun hadn't hardly(a)/set when the mosquitoes began to sting(b)/so annoyingly that we had to run off(c)/from the play ground.(d)/No error.(e)

84. The automobile industry is experimenting(a)/ with a new type of(b)/ a motor that will(c)/ consume less petrol and cause much less (d)/pollution. No error.(e)

85. If I would have(a)/had more time,(b)/I would have written a much more(c)/interesting(d)/ report. No error.(e)

86. The water(a)/of this handpump(b)/is not good(c)/for drinking.(d)/No error.(e)

87. The(a)/ two brothers(b)/ hated(c)/ one another.(d)/No error.(e)

88. As per Doctor Verma(a)/,there is(b)/a little hope(c)/of his recovery now.(d)/No error.(e)

89. Malti has been(a)/suffering from fever(b)/since(c)/seven days.(d)/No error.(e)

90. I simply said(a)/'There is(b)/no place(c)/in this compartment.'(d)/No error.(e)

91. Milk has become(a)/very much dear(b)/owing to(c)/summer season.(d)/No error.(e)

92. Any modern poet(a)/would be thrilled(b)/to have his poems(c)/compared with Tulsi Das.(d)/No error.(e)

93. I have found Phono Phrase Book,(a)/the more useful,(b)/of all the phrase books(c)/available in the market.(d)/No error.(e)

94. She received(a)/several gifts(b)/on the Christmas(c)/this year.(d)/No error.(e)

95. Though she was tired(a)/but she did not(b)/stop dancing(c)/in yesterday's dinner party.(d)/No error.(e)

96. I(a)/regard(b)/her(c)/my sister.(d)/No error.(e)

97. He(a)/considers(b)/me as(c)/his sister.(d)/No error.(e)

98. She(a)/called(b)/me as(c)/fool.(d)/No error.(e)

99. She(a)/did(b)/nothing(c)/but laugh.(d)/No error.(e)

100. I regard(a)/him(b)/as(c)/my brother.(d)/No error.(e)

101. The artist gave(a)/her first performance(b)/when her(c)/was just 14.(d)/No error.(e)

102. She was(a)/appoint as the(b)/head mistress(c)/of this school.(d)/No error.(e)

103. This is(a)/one(b)/of the upcoming branch(c)/of this field of study.(d)/No error.(e)

104. The people of(a)/this country enjoyed(b)/ all the rights(c)/during him reign.(d)/No error.(e)

105. After the rich woman died,(a)/all her valuable(b)/items was(c)/auctioned.(d)/ No error.(e)

106. During their geography class,(a)/children were asked to read about(b)/either the two great ice caps(c)/of Antarctica and Greenland and the tall mountains of the world.(d)/No error.(e)

107. Her plan(a)/are(b)/secretive(c)/and surely it will work wonders.(d)/No error.(e)

108. Parents show(a)/concern(b)/for their children(c)/throughout they lives.(d)/No error.(e)

109. It was almost(a)/Impossibly(b)/for them to(c)/achieve this target.(d)/No error.(e)

110. These kind of plants(a)/thrive in areas(b)/ that receive(c)/rainfall periodical.(d)/No error.(e)

111. It was seen that(a)/the structure is(b)/ somewhat(c)/elliptically in shape.(d)/No error.(e)

112. This girl(a)/seems as brightly(b)/as(c)/her sister.(d)/No error.(e)

113. The scientist explained that(a)/the device(b)/converts sound waves(c)/into electrically signals.(d)/No error.(e)

114. Even now,(a)/these plants are(b)/ extensive(c)/used for medicinal purposes. (d)/No error.(e)

115. Nibbling in between meals(a)/is generally(b)/considered an(c)/unhealthfully practice.(d)/No error.(e)

116. The cops(a)/were(b)/waiting for(c)/a strategically bend.(d)/No error.(e)

117. The programme became so successfully(a)/ that it was implemented(b)/not only in this village(c)/but also in the surrounding areas.(d)/No error.(e)

118. This teaching programme(a)/was special(b)/designed for the(c)/visually-impaired students.(d)/No error.(e)

119. The abrasively(a)/winds(b)/blew away(c)/ everything.(d)/No error.(e)

120. There are two way(a)/of putting forth your views—(b)/either be straightforward(c)/or say things diplomatically.(d)/No error.(e)

121. She believed that(a)/advice of experts(b)/ can be uses(c)/to solve many problems. (d)/No error.(e)

122. During this game, you(a)/may have to(b)/face waterfalls, swim up rapids, or climbing(c)/cliffs.(d)/No error.(e)

123. You may have to face(a)/many rivals and challenges so(b)/be prepared as(c)/it's going to be a tough competition.(d)/No error.(e)

124. The children(a)/in the rehabilitation centre(b)/faced several problems as the(c)/resources were insufficiently to meet their daily needs.(d)/No error.(e)

125. The student who(a)/stood first in the exam(b)/have been(c)/studying really hard all these days.(d)/No error.(e)

126. Several(a)/factors(b)/is(c)/responsible for shaping the personality of an individual. (d)/No error.(e)

127. The teacher said(a)/that this art form is being practiced(b)/for the last so many century(c)/in many regions.(d)/No error.(e)

128. End results(a)/of this experiment(b)/can be both good or(c)/terrible.(d)/No error.(e)

129. Due to their hard work(a)/and dedication, (b)/she achieved(c)/great heights.(d)/No error.(e)

130. This is the simple(a)/way to achieve(b)/ such a big target(c)/in a short span of time. (d)/No error.(e)

131. The effort(a)/to eradicate the(b)/disease has now reach(c)/its peak.(d)/No error.(e)

132. Such vegetation is usual(a)/found in(b)/ warm temperate(c)/climate.(d)/No error.(e)

133. The University which was establish(a)/in the mid 1700s(b)/is one of the(c)/oldest universities of the area.(d)/No error.(e)

134. A survey report(a)/shows that a significant(b)/land area disappear(c)/ each year.(d)/No error.(e)

135. The owners of(a)/this factory(b)/have around 150 people(c)/working under they. (d)/No error.(e)

136. She put the dish in the refrigerator and(a)/ its consistency changed to(b)/both cold or(c)/thin.(d)/No error.(e)

137. She said that a broke(a)/vase(b)/can be fixed by(c)/using super glue.(d)/No error.(e)

138. Much parents(a)/were willing(b)/to send their children(c)/to the summer camp.(d)/ No error.(e)

139. He believed(a)/that his children were dependently(b)/on his(c)/earnings.(d)/No error.(e)

140. When a mishap took place(a)/in the building,(b)/she rapid(c)/moved out with her family.(d)/No error.(e)

141. Since some of the species(a)/of these berries are poisonous,(b)/so one need(c)/ to be careful while picking them.(d)/No error.(e)

142. When she laid the(a)/foundation stone of this school,(b)/her envisioned(c)/an institute that caters to every need of the child.(d)/No error.(e)

143. The pituitary is a(a)/glands(b)/located at(c)/the base of the brain.(d)/No error.(e)

144. During digestion of food, a hawk(a)/ gulps large pieces of food,(b)/digests some and(c)/regurgitating the rest.(d)/No error.(e)

145. Problems(a)/can occurring(b)/if parents do not devote enough time(c)/to their children.(d)/No error.(e)

146. Years ago, a large amount(a)/of paintings (b)/were created by him that are(c)/still liked by people.(d)/No error.(e)

147. Certain disorders may(a)/becomes(b)/ an issue of major concern(c)/if left untreated.(d)/No error.(e)

148. Being an efficient worker, (a)/she can(b)/ combines two or more tasks(c)/to save time and resources.(d)/No error.(e)

149. He saw a high(a)/poisonous(b)/serpent(c)/ slithering through the bushes.(d)/No error.(e)

150. The small group(a)/was known for(b)/his unity(c)/and dedication.(d)/No error.(e)

151. Her hair is(a)/length,(b)/dark, smooth(c)/ and shiny.(d)/No error.(e)

152. Decayed(a)/plants(b)/and animals(c)/have turn into coal deposits.(d)/No error.(e)

153. The designer(a)/created his(b)/own dresses in he(c)/boutique.(d)/No error.(e)

154. She lived there(a)/for nearly(b)/three year(c)/before moving to Madurai.(d)/No error.(e)

155. Most of the(a)/children when(b)/left in day care centres(c)/becomes irritable.(d)/ No error.(e)

156. A normally(a)/human body(b)/is(c)/free from diseases.(d)/No error.(e)

157. The singer is remember(a)/even today(b)/ for his(c)/melodious voice.(d)/No error.(e)

158. Since he(a)/Is very close to the(b)/factory, so(c)/it is a polluted area.(d)/No error.(e)

159. The device can be used(a)/not only for detecting the affected area(b)/but can also be used for observation(c)/the effects of the therapy.(d)/No error.(e)

160. Her effort(a)/as(b)/crucial(c)/for the success of the project.(d)/No error.(e)

161. The teacher claimed(a)/that the parent-child relation(b)/has been an important area of concern(c)/in much psychology-based researches.(d)/No error.(e)

162. They showed us(a)/a beautiful fort(b)/near the vast(c)/seas.(d)/No error.(e)

163. The trend of wearing(a)/such dresses(b)/ can being(c)/traced back to the early 70s. (d)/No error.(e)

164. She had a choice of(a)/either preparing for(b)/the entrance exam and(c)/joining the new job.(d)/No error.(e)

165. In the coaching centre, the number of(a)/ aspirants this year match the number of(b)/students who cleared the test(c)/the previous year.(d)/No error.(e)

166. The organ is found to be(a)/progressive more(b)/developed in the(c)/more advanced species.(d)/No error.(e)

167. While their parents(a)/were away,(b)/ he studied for(c)/his next exam.(d)/No error.(e)

168. He was very young when(a)/him got(b)/ appointed as the(c)/manager of this company.(d)/No error.(e)

169. The lecture was of(a)/short duration but it(b)/containing very(c)/useful information.(d)/No error.(e)

170. A large amount of(a)/students(b)/dropped out of university(c)/in the previous session.(d)/No error.(e)

171. This old monument(a)/was build(b)/in the fifteenth century(c)/by the supreme ruler. (d)/No error.(e)

172. One could(a)/easy make out(b)/that she was not(c)/liking their company.(d)/No error.(e)

173. Despite adverse conditions,(a)/this rare species(b)/of plants have(c)/adapt well to the environmental changes.(d)/No error. (e)

174. The one who works on this project are(a)/Aastha who(b)/works hard all day long(c)/to complete it successfully.(d)/No error.(e)

175. She lived with her sister(a)/and(b)/looked after theirs(c)/Children.(d)/No error.(e)

176. She is(a)/planning to shifts(b)/to a better(c)/locality.(d)/No error.(e)

177. If one take(a)/this poisonous substance,(b)/ the person(c)/would die within few minutes.(d)/No error.(e)

178. The one who(a)/topped the(b)/science exam(c)/had be studying hard throughout the year.(d)/No error.(e)

179. Both Reema or Riya(a)/took admission(b)/ in the(c)/same academic course.(d)/No error.(e)

180. Most of the plant(a)/withered away(b)/due to heavy rains(c)/throughout the week.(d)/ No error.(e)

181. The children is(a)/supposed to behave(b)/ well in the class to avoid(c)/any punishment.(d)/No error.(e)

182. Akriti started(a)/teaching in the same college(b)/from where(c)/her completed her graduation.(d)/No error.(e)

183. The sacred tree(a)/has been a part of mythology and historical(b)/of the most ancient(c)/nations.(d)/No error.(e)

184. This concept(a)/of planning structures(b)/ of buildings was introduce(c)/few years back.(d)/No error.(e)

185. He first designed(a)/a modern(b)/ aircraft(c)/and later on, an aircraft company was started by he.(d)/No error.(e)

186. Not only(a)/Rhea and Rahul are(b)/ heirs(c)/of the ancestral property.(d)/No error.(e)

187. Big rivers of the country is(a)/home to(b)/ several rare(c)/species of fish.(d)/No error.(e)

188. Our planet(a)/follows(b)/an elliptically(c)/ orbit around the Sun.(d)/No error.(e)

189. Some navy(a)/submarines can(b)/submerging(c)/to great depths.(d)/No error.(e)

190. Aerated drinks were(a)/one of the uses(b)/ found(c)/for gaseous carbon dioxide.(d)/ No error.(e)

191. When an iron-containing fruit or vegetable is cut,(a)/the iron inside them(b)/ combines(c)/with oxygen and gives a brown colour.(d)/No error.(e)

192. In this indoor game,(a)/the(b)/points are tally(c)/by making moves on the board. (d)/No error.(e)

193. These creatures(a)/are known to inhabits(b)/the interiors of(c)/of this region.(d)/No error.(e)

194. One can notice that any country(a)/ undergoes several(b)/changes within a(c)/ decades.(d)/No error.(e)

195. The constellations have(a)/been associated(b)/differently by a(c)/amount of ancient civilizations.(d)/No error.(e)

196. Out of the given choices(a)/of locations, only a few(b)/were suitably(c)/for us.(d)/ No error.(e)

197. The amount that(a)/he had save(b)/for future(c)/was handed over to his spouse. (d)/No error.(e)

198. All the culprits were(a)/wearing masks and(b)/were identified by(c)/the colour of its clothes.(d)/No error.(e)

199. The medicine that(a)/the doctor prescribed(b)/worked effective(c)/in reducing the pain.(d)/No error.(e)

200. It is a popular dish(a)/among people(b)/ because they(c)/tastes good and is very nutritious.(d)/No error.(e)

201. He studied the chemical nature(a)/of these two element(b)/and found a striking similarity(c)/between the two.(d)/No error.(e)

202. The authorities should took(a)/wise decisions(b)/to avoid any(c)/further difficulties.(d)/No error.(e)

203. Today the company(a)/occupy(b)/a good position(c)/in the market.(d)/No error.(e)

204. This subject(a)/is taught(b)/both in Hindi or(c)/English.(d)/No error.(e)

205. Its been long since they left the(a)/ organization, but it(b)/still continue to be(c)/active members of this group.(d)/ No error.(e)

206. A good understanding(a)/of the processes(b)/was importantly(c)/for conducting the survey.(d)/No error.(e)

207. All the plants(a)/require mineral(b)/for their(c)/healthy growth.(d)/No error.(e)

208. A new snack was(a)/introduced in the(b)/ shop and by evening, half of it(c)/was sell. (d)/No error.(e)

209. The books in this library is(a)/for school children(b)/and can be(c)/borrowed whenever needed.(d)/No error.(e)

210. They are not in favour of(a)/contemporary ideas and(b)/remain glued to its(c)/old thoughts.(d)/No error.(e)

211. It is a(a)/relative(b)/new sport(c)/but it attracts many spectators.(d)/No error.(e)

212. Any person who(a)/joins this organization(b)/are asked(c)/to sign a contract.(d)/No error.(e)

213. When he first joined,(a)/he was asked(b)/ serve the treasury, and regulation of(c)/the currency.(d)/No error.(e)

214. He start his business(a)/in the early ninetees and(b)/within a few years, (c)/it reached great heights.(d)/No error.(e)

215. The administrative system(a)/of this association is based with(b)/the system(c)/ established by its founder.(d)/No error.(e)

216. The structure was planned(a)/by an architecture student(b)/whom proposed design(c)/won him both money and fame. (d)/No error.(e)

217. Plants, alike(a)/animals(b)/also require nutrients(c)/to grow.(d)/No error.(e)

218. The organization which(a)/established colony(b)/for the poor envisioned a better(c)/life for the poverty-stricken masses.(d)/No error.(e)

219. Smoking(a)/can(b)/classify as(c)/active or passive.(d)/No error.(e)

220. This student(a)/requires one tutor for English(b)/and other(c)/for physics.(d)/ No error.(e)

221. The place traces(a)/its ownership(b)/to a rich business who bought this land(c)/ years ago at a very reasonable price.(d)/ No error.(e)

222. The race is run(a)/every year(b)/on the two-and-a-half-miles(c)/track.(d)/No error.(e)

223. The instructor said that the(a)/road is wide enough(b)/to do(c)/a turn without hitting any vehicle.(d)/No error.(e)

224. Hook worms(a)/depend on the host(b)/for food and are(c)/thus calling parasites.(d)/ No error.(e)

225. The region(a)/includes(b)/parts(c)/several ancient monasteries.(d)/No error.(e)

226. The main advantage India has(a)/over other countries is(b)/its large human capital which(c)/make it an ideal out-sourcing base.(d)/No error.(e)

227. The judge has directed to(a)/the accused and the complainant(b)/not to interfere with(c)/the witness in any manner.(d)/No error(e)

228. Today most employees complain(a)/of suffering for the stress(b)/of attending to(c)/rude customers all day.(d)/No error.(e)

229. Since the tenant failed(a)/to pay his rent on time(b)/the landlord denied him(c)/ access to the premise.(d)/No error.(e)

230. His industrious nature(a)/and calm temperament(b)/have endeared him(c)/ to his colleagues and one's superiors.(d)/ No error.(e)

231. After careful scrutiny of the report(a)/ variety mistakes that had been(b)/made by the research(c)/ department were found. (d)/No error.(e)

232. Since the online education system(a)/has been poorly designed there(b)/are not many institute(c)/that offer this facility. (d)/No error.(e)

233. The celebrities that organized(a)/the marathon were aiming(b)/to create an awareness(c)/about the treatment of diabetes.(d)/No error.(e)

234. Unless the new resolution is(a)/completely reviewed it(b)/will cause a great deal of(c)/trouble for new employees.(d)/No error.(e)

235. There will be several(a)/new visa application centres opened(b)/in metros across the country(c)/to easy the pressure on embassies.(d)/No error.(e)

236. There have been(a)/little(b)/change in the patient's condition since(c)/he was moved(d)/to the intensive care unit. No error.(e)

237. Despite of(a)/pills being(b)/easily available, many people still(c)/can't afford them(d). No error.(e)

238. Please send me(a)/information with regard of(b)/insurance polices available from(c)/your(d)/company. No error.(e)

239. If(a)/you will buy(b)/one shirt at the regular price, you would received another one(c)/at no(d)/extra cost. No error.(e)

240. Neither of the two candidates who(a)/had applied(b)/for admission to(c)/the Chemical Engineering Department were(d)/eligible for scholarship. No error.(e)

Directions In the following questions, a sentence has been divided into four parts. Select the one that contains the error. Mark (d) if there is no error.

241. No student is(a)/ as intelligent(b)/my son. (c)/No error.(d)

242. The most important feature(a)/of our products are that(b)/they are developed in-house(c)/No error.(d)

243. When he was tired(a)/he took rest under (b)/the shade of a tree.(c)/No error.(d)

244. The Principal along(a)/with the students(b)/have gone to Simla.(c)/No error.(d)

245. When you have gone(a)/through my book(b)/give the same to me.(c)/No error.(d)

246. He said a number of lies(a)/and then went without(b)/saying good bye.(c)/No error.(d)

247. Not only we saw(a)/the Education Minister but(b)/also the Chief Minister.(c)/No error.(d)

248. I came directly (a)/to my residence(b)/from the airport(c)/No error.(d)

249. I signed on the receipt(a)/in the morning but the pay(b)/has not been disbursed to me(c)/No error.(d)

250. This is the same story(a)/which I heard(b)/from him yesterday.(c)/No error.(d)

251. What to speak of(a)/food even water(b)/was not available.(c)/No error.(d)

252. It was difficult to get out(a)/because the street was full of people(b)/from one end to another.(c)/No error.(d)

253. It had been our custom(a)/from time immemorial to be(b)/hospitable to those who come to our doors(c)/No error.(d)

254. She does not hardly(a)/know what(b)/happened yesterday(c)/No error.(d)

255. In my opinion(a)/a pencil is always(b)/more preferable to a pen.(c)/No error.(d)

256. If we really set to (a)/we can get the whole house(b)/cleaned in an afternoon.(c)/No error.(d)

257. Pieces of rock plummeted(a)/down the mountainside(b)/in the ground below.(c)/No error.(d)

258. Since the two parties each won(a)/the same number of seats(b)/the minority party holds the balance of power.(c)/No error.(d)

259. It's arrogant for you(a)/to assume you'll(b)/win every time.(c)/No error.(d)

260. We've paid for our travel and accommodation, (a)/so we need only to take(b)/some pocket-money with us.(c)/No error.(d)

261. There's no evidence to show (a)/that information technology secrets are more(b)/vulnerable in India than Britain or the US.(c)/No error.(d)

262. It is shameful that hunting(a)/is still considered sport(b)/by some unscrupulous people in the civilized world.(c)/No error.(d)

263. Meals will be served(a)/outside on the terrace(b)/weather allowing(c)/No error.(d)

264. That store (a)/hadn't hardly(b) any of those goods(c)/No error.(d)

265. The moral of the entire novel(a)/is how money doesn't(b)/make you happy(c)/No error.(d)

266. Of all the teachers I have ever met,(a) /Dr. Subramaniam is the(b)/most remarkable teacher.(c)/No error.(d)

267. The world today is totally(a)/different than we have seen(b)/in the last century.(c)/No error.(d)

268. I can't see much(a)/ likelihood between(b)/him and his father.(c)/No error.(d)

269. I needed that money(a)/so desperately, it was(b)/like manna from heaven when it arrived.(c)/No error.(d)

270. She claimed to have(a)/seen manifestations of dead people(b)/in the haunted house.(c)/ No error.(d)

271. The company took a gamble by(a)/cutting the price of its products,(b)/and it paid up. (c)/No error.(d)

272. Anurag is eclipsed by his wife,(a)/who is much cleverer and(b)/more amusing than he is.(c)/No error.(d)

273. When the rules for police procedure (a)/were laid up,(b)/a lot of grey areas remained.(c)/No error.(d)

274. Although there was still(a)/a faint heartbeat, the patient was(b)/for all intents and purposes dead.(c)/No error.(d)

275. Two of the mountain climbers(a)/were suffering(b)/with frost-bite.(c)/No error.(d)

276. The street lights(a)/come in at dusk and(b)/go off at dawn.(c)/No error.(d)

277. One of the problems(a)/in our business(b)/are that of disposing(c)/of the surplus. No error.(d)

278. Mrs Sharma has not been(a)/able to meet her parents(b)/since one(c)/year. No error.(d)

279. No other quality for(a)/a doctor is more important(b)/as to be kind to(c)/his patients. No error.(d)

280. One of my colleagues(a)/is an expert in(b)/homeopathic system of treating illnesses.(c)/No error.(d)

281. The news of the disturbance(a)/was broadcasted(b)/the same evening.(c)/No error.(d)

282. Everyone visiting the house asked the young girl(a)/how could she kill the wolf(b)/single handed and without a weapon.(c)/No error.(d)

283. While walking slowly in the park(a)/on a quiet summer afternoon(b)/a mad dog suddenly attacked him from behind.(c)/No error.(d)

284. Since the attachment of air-conditioned sleeping cars to all important trains,(a)/travelling became very pleasant,(b)/especially during the summer season.(c)/No error.(d)

285. It is the newspaper(a)/that exposes us to the widest range(b)/of human experiences and behaviour.(c)/No error.(d)

286. The method suggested in the lecture(a)/enables a student to learn more quickly(b)/and to have remembered for a longer period of time.(c)/No error.(d)

287. Last month we celebrated(a)/the wedding of our sister for whom(b)/we have been looking for a suitable alliance for three years.(c)/No error.(d)

288. A leading textile manufacturer, one of the fastest growing in the industry,(a)/is looking for a marketing manager(b)/to look up the marketing network of the company.(c)/No error.(d)

289. There was very heavy rain last night. (a)/and the rivers have overflown their banks,(b)/causing hardship to the people living by them.(c)/No error.(d)

290. Locke's treatises on government toleration and education(a)/show a mind fully awake

in(b)/the possibilities of social reconstruction.(c)/No error.(d)

291. Graphite pencils(a)/is used(b)/for both writing and drawing.(c)/No error(d)

292. The character of(a)/Australia's colonial past,(b)/as represented by early literature, is popular with modern Australians.(c)/No error.(d)

293. The dish(a)/can be served(b)/with a range of boiled vegetable.(c)/No error.(d)

294. Vitamins can be(a)/classified as either(b)/water-soluble and fat-soluble.(c)/No error.(d)

295. East Asia cover(a)/about 28 per cent(b)/of the Asian continent.(c)/No error.(d)

296. Stems of thousand(a)/of species of plants(b)/have economic use.(c)/No error.(d)

297. Jewellery adorns(a)/every body part(b)/on which it is wear.(c)/No error.(d)

298. The famous ruler was(a)/the seven child and(b)/the third son of the royal family.(c)/No error.(d)

299. The king and his wife(a)/established their ancestral house(b)/as its main residence.(c)/No error.(d)

300. Most meteorites originates(a)/from small astronomical objects known as meteoroids(b)/but may also be produced by impacts of asteroids.(c)/No error.(d)

Answers

1. (c)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (c)	**6.** (b)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (a)	**10.** (a)	**11.** (c)	**12.** (b)
13. (d)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (d)	**17.** (d)	**18.** (d)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (a)	**21.** (c)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (d)	**24.** (c)
25. (a)	**26.** (a)	**27.** (c)	**28.** (c)	**29.** (a)	**30.** (d)	**31.** (b)	**32.** (c)	**33.** (e)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (d)	**36.** (b)
37. (a)	**38.** (a)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (a)	**41.** (c)	**42.** (c)	**43.** (c)	**44.** (b)	**45.** (c)	**46.** (b)	**47.** (d)	**48.** (a)
49. (e)	**50.** (c)	**51.** (b)	**52.** (a)	**53.** (c)	**54.** (c)	**55.** (d)	**56.** (a)	**57.** (c)	**58.** (e)	**59.** (c)	**60.** (b)
61. (c)	**62.** (c)	**63.** (b)	**64.** (a)	**65.** (e)	**66.** (e)	**67.** (c)	**68.** (b)	**69.** (c)	**70.** (e)	**71.** (d)	**72.** (d)
73. (d)	**74.** (b)	**75.** (c)	**76.** (a)	**77.** (b)	**78.** (c)	**79.** (d)	**80.** (c)	**81.** (a)	**82.** (a)	**83.** (a)	**84.** (b)
85. (a)	**86.** (d)	**87.** (d)	**88.** (c)	**89.** (d)	**90.** (c)	**91.** (b)	**92.** (d)	**93.** (b)	**94.** (c)	**95.** (b)	**96.** (d)
97. (c)	**98.** (c)	**99.** (e)	**100.** (e)	**101.** (c)	**102.** (b)	**103.** (c)	**104.** (d)	**105.** (c)	**106.** (d)	**107.** (b)	**108.** (d)
109. (b)	**110.** (d)	**111.** (d)	**112.** (b)	**113.** (d)	**114.** (c)	**115.** (d)	**116.** (d)	**117.** (a)	**118.** (b)	**119.** (a)	**120.** (a)
121. (c)	**122.** (c)	**123.** (d)	**124.** (d)	**125.** (c)	**126.** (c)	**127.** (c)	**128.** (c)	**129.** (a)	**130.** (a)	**131.** (c)	**132.** (a)
133. (a)	**134.** (c)	**135.** (d)	**136.** (c)	**137.** (a)	**138.** (a)	**139.** (b)	**140.** (c)	**141.** (c)	**142.** (c)	**143.** (b)	**144.** (d)
145. (b)	**146.** (a)	**147.** (b)	**148.** (c)	**149.** (a)	**150.** (c)	**151.** (b)	**152.** (d)	**153.** (c)	**154.** (c)	**155.** (d)	**156.** (a)
157. (a)	**158.** (a)	**159.** (c)	**160.** (b)	**161.** (d)	**162.** (d)	**163.** (c)	**164.** (c)	**165.** (b)	**166.** (b)	**167.** (a)	**168.** (b)
169. (c)	**170.** (a)	**171.** (b)	**172.** (b)	**173.** (d)	**174.** (a)	**175.** (c)	**176.** (b)	**177.** (a)	**178.** (d)	**179.** (a)	**180.** (a)
181. (a)	**182.** (d)	**183.** (b)	**184.** (c)	**185.** (d)	**186.** (a)	**187.** (a)	**188.** (c)	**189.** (c)	**190.** (a)	**191.** (b)	**192.** (c)
193. (b)	**194.** (d)	**195.** (d)	**196.** (c)	**197.** (b)	**198.** (d)	**199.** (c)	**200.** (c)	**201.** (b)	**202.** (a)	**203.** (b)	**204.** (c)
205. (b)	**206.** (c)	**207.** (b)	**208.** (d)	**209.** (a)	**210.** (c)	**211.** (b)	**212.** (c)	**213.** (c)	**214.** (a)	**215.** (b)	**216.** (c)
217. (a)	**218.** (b)	**219.** (c)	**220.** (c)	**221.** (c)	**222.** (c)	**223.** (c)	**224.** (d)	**225.** (c)	**226.** (d)	**227.** (a)	**228.** (b)
229. (d)	**230.** (d)	**231.** (b)	**232.** (c)	**233.** (a)	**234.** (d)	**235.** (d)	**236.** (a)	**237.** (a)	**238.** (b)	**239.** (b)	**240.** (d)
241. (b)	**242.** (b)	**243.** (b)	**244.** (c)	**245.** (c)	**246.** (a)	**247.** (a)	**248.** (a)	**249.** (a)	**250.** (b)	**251.** (a)	**252.** (c)
253. (b)	**254.** (a)	**255.** (c)	**256.** (d)	**257.** (c)	**258.** (a)	**259.** (a)	**260.** (b)	**261.** (c)	**262.** (b)	**263.** (c)	**264.** (b)
265. (d)	**266.** (d)	**267.** (b)	**268.** (b)	**269.** (b)	**270.** (b)	**271.** (c)	**272.** (d)	**273.** (b)	**274.** (b)	**275.** (c)	**276.** (b)
277. (c)	**278.** (c)	**279.** (b)	**280.** (c)	**281.** (b)	**282.** (b)	**283.** (a)	**284.** (b)	**285.** (d)	**286.** (c)	**287.** (c)	**288.** (c)
289. (b)	**290.** (b)	**291.** (b)	**292.** (c)	**293.** (c)	**294.** (c)	**295.** (a)	**296.** (a)	**297.** (c)	**298.** (b)	**299.** (c)	**300.** (a)

MATCH THE COLUMNS

Directions Match the words in column I with their definitions in column II.

1.

1	Allot	S	to desire
2	Asset	P	to divide
3	Conservative	Q	a valuable thing owned
4	Covet	R	traditional

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

2.

1	Economize	P	generous
2	Frugal	Q	thrifty
3	Liability	R	a debt
4	Liberal	S	to manage money wisely

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

3.

1	adaptation	P	a modification for new use
2	antecedent	Q	prior
3	colleague	R	fellow worker
4	interrogate	S	officially question

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

4.

1	intricate	P	complicated
2	persevere	Q	something done before and used as an example
3	precedent	R	to persist
4	reliable	S	trustworthy

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

5.

1	reluctant	P	applying oneself
2	eradicate	Q	to erase
3	delete	R	to destroy completely
4	diligent	S	unwilling

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

6.

1	haughty	P	snobbish
2	dilemma	Q	to positively declare

3 affirm R two equally unfavorable alternatives
4 significant S important
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

7. 1 pertinent P relevant
2 coincidence Q to despise
3 disdain R events occurring at the same time
4 isolate S to separate
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

8. 1 tacit P to separate
2 candid Q join together
3 integrate R frank
4 segregate S unspoken
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

9. 1 verbose P to maintain
2 frustrate Q to defeat
3 inquisitive R curious
4 sustain S wordy
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

10. 1 naive P deadly
2 sentimental Q brief
3 terse R sappy
4 fatal S unsophisticated
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

11. 1 affluent P suitable
2 amnesty Q a pardon
3 concise R brief
4 relevant S wealthy
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

12. 1 alternative P a choice
2 fatigue Q imaginary
3 fictitious R referring to everyday things
4 formidable S dreaded
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

13. 1 famish P deadly
2 hostile Q referring to everyday things
3 mundane R unfriendly
4 lethal S starve
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

14. 1 nostalgic P secret
2 optimist Q a person who looks at the dark side of things
3 pessimist R a hopeful person
4 covert S homesick
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

15. 1 curtail P to shorten
2 overt Q able to be seen
3 swelter R overheat
4 astonishing S remarkable
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

16. 1 collectively P weight or volume of fluid shifted by a solid
2 complacent Q prepared
3 concocted R too confident
4 displacement S totally
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

17. 1 fictional P first
2 futility Q literary style with an expected twist
3 irony R uselessness
4 maiden S imaginary
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

18. 1 titan P giant
2 vessel Q water vehicle
3 Collectively R totally
4 Complacent S overconfident
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

19. 1 Concoct P uselessness
2 Displacement Q weight of fluid shifted by a solid
3 Fictional R imaginary
4 Futility S cook up
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

20. 1 Irony P water vehicle
2 Maiden Q first
3 Titan R giant
4 Vessel S literary style with an unexpected twist
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

21. 1 belligerent P tending to fight
2 hostile Q aggressive
3 imparted R shared
4 metaphors S comparison
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

22. 1 perceived P teasing
2 ponderous Q burdensome
3 sarcastic R wittily sharp
4 taunting S understood
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

23. 1 tendrils P thin coil
2 tone Q inclined to fight
3 Belligerent R quality of a person's voice
4 Hostile S unfriendly
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

24. 1 Impart P share
2 Metaphor Q comparison
3 Perceive R understand
4 Ponderous S burdensome
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

25. 1 Sarcastic P wittily sharp
2 Taunt Q thin curls
3 Tendril R make fun of
4 Tone S quality of a person's voice
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

26. 1 Mechanized P rebirth of art and culture
2 Mural Q ground-breaking
3 Pioneering R large wall painting
4 Renaissance S automatic
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

27. 1 futurist P a large wall painting
2 groundwork Q foundation
3 mechanized R equipped with machinery
4 mural S visionary
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

28. 1 Celebrate P foundation
2 Epitomize Q one who imagines possibilities
3 Futurist R to be an example of
4 Groundwork S praise
(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

29.
1	accorded	P	gives an example
2	architecture	Q	praise
3	celebrate	R	building design
4	epitomizes	S	give

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

30.
1	founder	P	ground-breaking
2	Renaissance	Q	give
3	Accord	R	revival of art and culture
4	Architecture	S	building design

(a) 1—S, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—P
(b) 1—P, 2—Q, 3—R, 4—S
(c) 1—S, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—P
(d) 1—P, 2—R, 3—Q, 4—S

31.
1	intention	A	clear; dramatic
2	refute	B	to express in other words
3	paraphrase	C	a plan
4	plagiarize	D	to disprove
5	vivid	E	to steal from another's writing

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

32.
1	deciduous	A	to pacify; to calm
2	meta-morphosis	B	parallel to level ground
3	cite	C	a transformation
4	placate	D	to quote as an example or expert
5	horizontal	E	shedding the leaves annually, as certain trees do

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-E, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-B
(c) 1-E, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D, 5-B
(d) 1-E, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D

33.
1	autonomy	A	consistency; unity
2	paraphrase	B	organisms having some common qualities
3	median	C	independence
4	coherence	D	a restatement of a passage using other words
5	species	E	the middle number in a specified sequence of numbers

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-A, 5-B
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

34.
1	taboo	A	seize the day
2	clamor	B	a prohibition excluding something from use
3	terrain	C	a loud and continued noise
4	status	D	an area of land
5	carpe diem	E	standing, especially social standing

(a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
(b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E

35.
1	repertoire	A	to flourish; to grow
2	fluctuate	B	a relative position or high standing
3	nada	C	range or collection of word
4	burgeon	D	to vary irregularly
5	status	E	nothing

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-A, 5-B
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

36.
1	derogatory	A	unreal; having the quality of a dream
2	heinous	B	wealth; an abundance
3	affluence	C	not rehearsed; spontaneous
4	surreal	D	wicked; evil
5	impromptu	E	offensive; insulting

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-E, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C
(c) 1-E, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-C
(d) 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A

37.
1	annals	A	threatening; menacing
2	hail	B	lightness of speech or manner
3	levity	C	to get by extra care or effort
4	ominous	D	yearly historical records
5	procure	E	to approve enthusiastically or to welcome

(a) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
(b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C
(d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E

38.
1	bourgeoisie	A	a downward slope or a decline
2	imagery	B	involving idealized perfection
3	descent	C	to fix deeply into something or to envelop
4	embed	D	The social class between the lower and upper classes
5	utopian	E	the use of vivid descriptions to make mental pictures

(a) 1-D, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-B
(b) 1-A, 2-D, 3-E, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-A, 5-B

39.
1	metrophobia	A	environment; surroundings
2	humanoid	B	a fear of heights
3	bourgeoisie	C	resembling human beings
4	acrophobia	D	a fear of poetry
5	milieu	E	the middle class

(a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-E, 4-B, 5-A
(b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

40.
1	acumen	A	to extract the essential elements
2	intuitive	B	pertaining or perceptible to the sense of touch
3	distill	C	color; tint; shade
4	hue	D	keen insight; sharpness
5	tactile	E	instinctive; perceptive

(a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A
(c) 1-D, 2-E, 3-A, 4-C, 5-B
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

41.
1	analyze	A	to organize
2	multifaceted	B	one who purchases or uses goods or services
3	evocative	C	versatile; complex
4	consumer	D	to examine carefully
5	classify	E	having the power to produce a reaction; suggestive

(a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B, 5-C
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-E, 4-B, 5-A
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

42.
1	pristine	A	parallel to level ground
2	horizontal	B	wicked; vile
3	impervious	C	incapable of being injured, impaired, or influenced
4	heinous	D	symbolic; representative
5	emblematic	E	unspoiled; pure

(a) 1-E, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-D
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-E, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B, 5-D

43.
1	autonomy	A	extreme suffering
2	testimony	B	the act of beginning
3	martyrdom	C	occurring after death
4	posthumously	D	evidence in support of a fact or assertion
5	inception	E	independence

(a) 1-E, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-A
(b) 1-E, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B, 5-D
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

44.
1	calculate	A	to dig up something buried in the earth
2	hail	B	to fix deeply into something
3	embed	C	to quote as an example or expert
4	exhume	D	to figure; to compute

5 cite E to approve enthusiastically

(a) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C

45. 1 milieu A any object made by humans
2 essence B environment; surroundings
3 artifact C the crucial element; core
4 monolith D movement upward
5 ascent E a large single block of stone

(a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-E, 5-D
(b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

46. 1 perennial A customary
2 conventional B unreal; having the quality of a dream
3 ubiquitous C everlasting or continually recurring
4 derogatory D existing or being everywhere
5 surreal E offensive; insulting

(a) 1-E, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-A
(b) 1-E, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-E, 5-B
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

47. 1 ritual A to reveal; to show plainly
2 statistics B a custom; a routine
3 classify C a part of the total amount; an allotment
4 manifest D to organize or to limit information to approved people
5 quota E data; numerical facts

(a) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
(b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-C, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-B, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A, 5-C
(d) 1-E, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C

48. 1 gamut A to grow
2 oscillate B a relative standing
3 perceptible C all the works that a performer is prepared to present
4 flourish D to vary irregularly
5 grade E revealing

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-A, 5-B
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

49. 1 objective A dramatic
2 disprove B to express in other words
3 rephrase C a plan
4 embezzle D to refute
5 brilliant E to steal

(a) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
(b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-C, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
(d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A, 5-E

50. 1 archives A threatening; menacing
2 sequence B frivolity
3 flippancy C to obtain
4 portentous D yearly historical records
5 acquire E order

(a) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A
(b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-E, 5-A
(c) 1-D, 2-E, 3-B, 4-A, 5-C
(d) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E

Answers

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

TRUE/FALSE ASSESSMENTS

Directions This exercise contains some novel vocabulary based assessment questions in which you are to assess whether the four given sentences [(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)] are true or false. Read each sentence carefully. There is coding, a *T* for *true* or an *F* for *false,* in the options (a), (b), (c) and (d). You are to choose the option with the correct sequence of coding.

1. (i) Infinitesimal and infinite are synonyms.
(ii) A liberal is the opposite of a conservative.
(iii) A frugal person is not a thrifty person.
(iv) Something pertinent is not necessary.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FTFT (d) TTFF

2. (i) Asset and liability are antonyms.
(ii) When you delete something, you eradicate it.
(iii) An antecedent goes before something else.
(iv) Something significant would be pertinent.
(a) TFFT (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

3. (i) A haughty person is not arrogant.
(ii) When you allot something, you divide it.
(iii) Someone candid would be frank about his or her dealings.
(iv) A naive person is generally unsophisticated.
(a) TTTT (b) FTTT
(c) TFTT (d) FTFF

4. (i) An affluent person is not wealthy.
(ii) When you curtail something you increase it.
(iii) Optimist and pessimist are synonyms.
(iv) Overt and covert are synonyms.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) FFFF

5. (i) When you have an alternative, you have a choice.
(ii) A lethal dose of something would usually be fatal.
(iii) Terse and verbose are antonyms.
(iv) When someone is granted amnesty, he is given a pardon.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

6. (i) An affront is an insult.
(ii) An inclination is an individual's personal leaning.
(iii) Intimidate and frighten are synonyms.
(iv) A person with ulcers would usually not eat bland food.
(a) TTTF (b) TTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

7. (i) Your adversary would usually be your friend.
(ii) When you are curt to someone, you are being polite.
(iii) A laugh can be contagious.
(iv) A paradox is a contradiction.
(a) FFTT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

8. (i) Something subsequent comes before.
(ii) Someone infamous is not notorious.
(iii) To be an optimist and a pessimist at the same time is an oxymoron.
(iv) The terms appraise and apprise are synonyms.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FFTF (d) TTFF

9. (i) The terms domestic and exotic are antonyms.
(ii) All plaintiffs are crass.
(iii) All spouses are wary.
(iv) When you are irate, you are angry.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TFFT

10. (i) Someone who feels remorse is sorry about something.
(ii) A gregarious person is outgoing.
(iii) If you emulate someone, you do not copy him or her.
(iv) When you mimic someone you are being respectful.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TTFF (d) TFFF

11. (i) Anticipate and assumption are synonyms.
(ii) The terms objective and subjective are antonyms.
(iii) Cope and deal with are synonyms.
(iv) A protagonist is the main character in a story.
(a) TFFT (b) FTTF
(c) FTTT (d) TTFF

12. (i) Idealist and reality are synonyms.
(ii) Exceedingly and literally are antonyms.
(iii) Someone dogmatic is not opinionated.
(iv) An astute person is smart.
(a) FFFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

13. (i) Something durable should last.
(ii) A person with charisma has some magnetic charm.
(iii) Someone amiable is usually well-liked.
(iv) When you malign someone, you praise him or her.
(a) TTTF (b) TTFF
(c) TFFT (d) TFFF

14. (i) A fetid pond is a stinking pond.
(ii) All happy people are lethargic.
(iii) Animosity and dislike are antonyms.
(iv) To absolve someone of something is to acquit them of guilt.
(a) TTFT (b) TFFT
(c) TFFF (d) TTFF

15. (i) Extant means 'not presently existing.'
(ii) A meticulous person is extremely careful about details.
(iii) If you were caught in the rain, you could be saturated.
(iv) A constituent could be a voter.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FTTT (d) TTFF

16. (i) To beguile someone is to deceive the person.
(ii) Equanimity and composure are synonyms.
(iii) Feign and pretend are antonyms.
(iv) Apathy and empathy are synonyms.
(a) TTFT (b) TTFF
(c) TFFT (d) FTFF

17. (i) Apathy and listless are synonyms.
(ii) A taciturn person is verbose.
(iii) An opponent is your adversary.
(iv) Someone crafty is sly.
(a) FTFT (b) TFTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

18. (i) Ecstasy and great joy are antonyms.
(ii) If you have temerity, you are usually quite bold.
(iii) If you are in awe of someone, you are usually fearful of the person.
(iv) To be sate means that you are full.
(a) FTFT (b) FTTT
(c) TFFT (d) FTFF

19. (i) Vindicate and vindictive are synonyms.
(ii) A sedate person is generally calm.
(iii) Something considered vital is necessary for life.
(iv) Someone invincible is difficult to conquer.
(a) FTFT (b) TFTF
(c) FTTT (d) TTFF

20. (i) Exonerate and absolve are synonyms.
(ii) Jeopardy and danger are antonyms.
(iii) Something apt is appropriate.
(iv) Attrition in a workforce makes it unnecessary to fire anyone.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TFTT

21. (i) Deprecate and belittle are antonyms.
(ii) Something esoteric is usually hard to understand.
(iii) A query and a question are synonyms.
(iv) When you are redundant, you keep repeating the same thing.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FTTT (d) TTFF

22. (i) Extrinsic and intrinsic are antonyms.
(ii) When you are in dire danger, you are in extreme jeopardy.
(iii) Ominous and sinister are synonyms.
(iv) You usually have an affinity for those you love.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTTT

23. (i) Deference and respect are antonyms.
(ii) An eclectic program is one composed of many different sources.
(iii) An intrepid person is not brave.
(iv) If you placate someone, you pacify the person.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) FTFT

24. (i) An itinerant is a person who travels from place to place.
(ii) Propriety and proper are antonyms.
(iii) Impediment and defect are synonyms.
(iv) Deduction and assessment are antonyms.
(a) TFTF (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

25. (i) Exclusive and inclusive are antonyms.
(ii) Assessment can have different meanings.
(iii) Astrology is considered a pseudoscience.
(iv) Biology deals with the study of life.
(a) TTTT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

26. (i) Ambiguous and ambidextrous are synonyms.
(ii) Civil and polite are synonyms.
(iii) A novice is not a beginner.
(iv) Pacify and placate are synonyms.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FTFT (d) TTFF

27. (i) A diffident person is usually shy.
(ii) Dormant and inactive are antonyms.
(iii) Lucid and clear are synonyms.
(iv) Someone who procrastinates delays making decisions.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TFTT

28. (i) Agnostic and atheist are synonyms.
(ii) A misanthrope is a hater of people.
(iii) Driving a car in the Middle Ages is a sign of an anachronism.
(iv) Demography has to do with the study of populations.
(a) TTFT (b) FTTT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

29. (i) Someone tenacious is stubborn.
(ii) An agile person is usually quick.
(iii) Decimate and destroy completely are synonyms.
(iv) Decameter and decimeter are synonyms.
(a) TFFT (b) TTTF
(c) TTFF (d) TTFT

30. (i) Millennium is supposed to be a period of great happiness.
(ii) Detention and confinement are antonyms.
(iii) Something irrevocable can be changed.
(iv) Someone lying in a supine position is lying on his or her stomach.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFF (d) TTFF

31. (i) Animosity and apathy are synonyms.
(ii) A person's disposition has to do with their inclinations.
(iii) Diverse and different are synonyms.
(iv) Heterogeneous and homogeneous are antonyms.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) FTTT

32. (i) Tenacious and obdurate are synonyms.

(ii) It's a hyperbole to say that you just ate 5,000 pancakes.
(iii) A flagrant error is an egregious error.
(iv) Sophistry and faulty reasoning are not similar in meaning.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

33. (i) A psychopath must be a psychic.
(ii) Plausible and reasonable are synonyms.
(iii) A bibliophile is a lover of books.
(iv) Bibliotherapy is the use of books to help individuals.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FTTT (d) TTFF

34. (i) Condone and forgive are antonyms.
(ii) Euphonious and euphoria are antonyms.
(iii) Veracity and voracious are synonyms.
(iv) Obsequious and fawning are antonyms.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) FFFF (d) TTTT

35. (i) Pristine water is pure water.
(ii) A person filled with angst is anxious about something.
(iii) Aversion and animosity are antonyms.
(iv) Someone fluent in a language can usually speak it very well.
(a) TTTT (b) TTFT
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

36. (i) An abyss is a bottomless gulf.
(ii) Corpulent and fleshy are synonyms.
(iii) Epiphany and revelation are synonyms.
(iv) Something graphic is very descriptive.
(a) FFFF (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTTT

37. (i) Subtle and obvious are antonyms.
(ii) Gregarious and introvert are synonyms.
(iii) A morose person is not a gloomy one.
(iv) Mortify and kill are synonyms.
(a) TFFF (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

38. (i) Acrid and bitter are synonyms.
(ii) Someone contrite feels remorse for something.
(iii) Exacerbate and irritate are synonyms.
(iv) Something putrid would have a fetid odor.
(a) TTFT (b) TTTF
(c) TTTT (d) FFFF

39. (i) If there is a disparity in something, it is not equal.
(ii) An alias is another name that someone takes.
(iii) Anarchy and chaos are antonyms.
(iv) Monotonous and dull are antonyms.
(a) TTFF (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TFTF

40. (i) Antipathy and animosity are antonyms.
(ii) An anonymous letter is missing a name.
(iii) Someone with claustrophobia is fearful of being confined.
(iv) Nadir and zenith are antonyms.
(a) FTTT (b) TTTF
(c) TFFT (d) TTFF

Answers

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

WORD RIDDLES

Directions In the following questions, a certain word has been described using a number of clues. Read these clues carefully and from the given options, choose the correct word.

1. I am a location; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will parcel things out to you.
(a) Al(lot) (b) Bi(site)
(c) Ap(point) (d) Ex(tent)

2. I am a company; add two letter to the beginning of me, and I will be very positive about something
(a) En(circle) (b) By(pass)
(c) Af(firm) (d) Bl(usher)

3. I am never on time; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will be alone
(a) Bal(last) (b) Iso(late)
(c) Dep(end) (d) Pre(test)

4. I am a recessed area; add one letter to the end of me, and I will make you desire me.
(a) Cove(t) (b) Cove(r)
(c) Local(e) (d) Region(s)

5. I am two of things; add two letters to the beginning of me and I will become valuable.
(a) Em(brace) (b) Un(join)
(c) As(set) (d) Re(pair)

6. I am something that holds things; my second syllable is the past tense of to do. If you put me together I will be very frank with you.
(a) Clamp(ed) (b) Bin(ding)
(c) Cup(board) (d) Can(did)

7. It is hard to have a sentence without me. If you add three letters to the end of me, I will become very talkative
(a) R(oar) (b) Sh(out)
(c) Verb(ose) (d) B(ark)

8. I am the opposite of 'thin'; if you add two letters to the end of me, I will become deadly
(a) Thick(ly) (b) Fat (al)
(c) Leth(al) (d) Large(ly)

9. I am the opposite of 'thin'. If you add a pronoun and three letters to the end of me, I will be in a state of tiredness
(a) Thick(ness) (b) Fat(igue)
(c) Weight(less) (d) Enlarge(ment)

10. Most animals have me; if you add three letters to the beginning of me, I will shorten things for you
(a) Fox(fur) (b) Eye(level)
(c) Res(trict) (d) Cur(tail)

11. I am the opposite of 'back'; If you add two letters to the beginning of me, I will insult you
(a) Be(fore) (b) Af(front)
(c) De(falcate) (d) De(face)

12. I am well known; if you add two letters at the beginning of me that are the opposite of 'out', I will become well known for my misdeeds
(a) In(side) (b) In(tact)
(c) De(fame) (d) In(famous)

13. I am afraid of many things; if you add two letters at the beginning of me that are opposite of 'out' and three letters at the end of me that are past tense of the word 'eat', you will frighten me for sure
(a) In(sinu)ate (b) In(n)ate
(c) In(timid)ate (d) In(di)cate

14. I am a word that joins sentences, if you add two letters to the beginning of me, I will become quite mild
(a) Th(us) (b) In(to)
(c) Bl(and) (d) Sk(in)

15. I can do many things; if you add a pronoun before me and then three other letters at the beginning of me, I will become changeable
(a) Deni(able) (b) Vari(able)
(c) Unst(able) (d) Dist(urb)

16. I rhyme with louse and house. I am a word for a husband or wife. What am I?
(a) Browse (b) Companion
(c) Partner (d) Spouse

17. I am a bird; add a pronoun after me and then three other letters and I can easily deceive you.

(a) Gullible (b) Naïve
(c) Credulous (d) Uncritical

18. I am not very bright. If you add three letters to the beginning of me, I will change and become a contradiction
(a) Adu(late) (b) Oxy(moron)
(c) Dis(gust) (d) For(bid)

19. I like to say how good someone is. If you add two letters to the beginning of me, I will set a value on me
(a) Ad(mire) (b) Un(adorned)
(c) Ap(praise) (d) Un(like)

20. I am without any adornment. If you add a word that means 'a slight bit of anger', I will become a complainant in a lawsuit
(a) Opponent (b) Pretender
(c) Candidate (d) Plaintiff

21. I am slang for a policeperson; add one letter to the end of me, and I will be able to deal with you
(a) Director (b) Deal
(c) Manager (d) Cope

22. I can be a content area; add three letters to me, and I will base opinions on myself
(a) (Material)ist (b) (Subject)ive
(c) (Book)ish (d) (Studi)ous

23. I am one of fifty in the United States; delete my last letter and add two others, and I will have social standing
(a) Grade (b) Class
(c) Rank (d) Status

24. I am an animal that is considered humans' best friend. Add five letters to me, and I will become very opinionated
(a) Cat(alyst) (b) Mouse(traps)
(c) Dog(matic) (d) Cock(tails)

25. I can hurt you; add three letters to the end of me and I will be in accord with whatever you wish
(a) Break(age) (b) Harm(ful)
(c) Harm(ony) (d) Wreck(age)

26. I am something people stay in when they go camping. Add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will mean 'length'
(a) Re(cover) (b) Re(place)
(c) Ex(tent) (d) De(part)

27. I keep water from overflowing. Add an indefinite article to the beginning of me an insect to the end of me, and I will be very stubborn
(a) A(barrier) (b) An(enclosure)
(c) A(dam)ant (d) A(wall)nut

28. I walk at a very fast pace; add three letters to the end of and I will spoil food for you
(a) (Fast)ing (b) (Run)way
(c) (Strol)ler (d) (Ran)cid

29. I am pale; add one letter to the end of me, and I will grow smaller
(a) Wan(e) (b) Bar(e)
(c) Water(y) (d) Plain(s)

30. I am a husband or wife; add one letter to the front of me, and I will start to spout various theories
(a) A(kin) (b) A(side)
(c) E(spouse) (d) A(bash)

31. I am something you walk on. Add one letter to the beginning of me and another to end of me, and I will become indifferent
(a) V(alleyway)s (b) P(lane)s
(c) D(rug)s (d) A (path)y

32. I am a number; add two letters to me, and I will become a belief
(a) Faith (b) Trust
(c) Tenet (d) Certainty

33. I am a number; add three letters to me, and you will have a hard time getting rid of me
(a) Sticky (b) Tenure
(c) Possession (d) Holding

34. I am an insect; add five letters to the beginning of me, and I will become haughty
(a) (Snobb)ish (b) (Concei)ted
(c) (Supercili)ous (d) (Arrog)ant

35. I am something put against a property when someone owes you money; put one letter at the beginning of me, and I will become foreign
(a) O(mit) (b) A(mid)
(c) A(lien) (d) A(bash)

36. I am a dried fruit. Add two letters to the beginning of me and I will become quite calm
(a) Ex(tract) (b) Di(still)
(c) Se(date) (d) Re(place)

37. I am the past tense of the verb 'sit'; add the first person personal pronoun to me, as well as the past tense of the verb 'eat' and I will become full
(a) Satisfy (b) Satiate
(c) Situate (d) Saturate

38. I am something cars go over and I can be in your mouth; add a definite article to the beginning of me, and you will be able to shorten me.
(a) An(tacid) (b) A(maze)
(c) A(loof) (d) A(bridge)

39. Fish have me; add three letters to the end of me, and I will end
(a) (Tail)ors (b) (Colour)ful
(c) (Fin)ite (d) (Coat)ing

40. Floors can have me; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will be useless
(a) Sh(rug) (b) Fu(tile)
(c) De(plane) (d) Un(coil)

41. I have been hired for a short while, but if you add three letters to the beginning of me, I will become about the same age as you
(a) (Pre)historic
(b) (Pre)sume
(c) (Con)temporary
(d) (Tri)angle

42. You use us to write; add the past tense of eat to the end of us, and add three letters to the beginning of us, and I will make amends for something.
(a) Balance (b) Compensate
(c) Reimburse (d) Refund

43. I am the past tense of eat; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will become heavily adorned
(a) (Orn)ate (b) (Abl)ate
(c) (Equ)ate (d) (Aer)ate

44. Fish have me; add two letters to the beginning of me and three to the end of me, and I will become attracted to you
(a) Li(ken)ess (b) Af(fin)ity
(c) Re(puls)ion (d) Ap(peal)ing

45. You usually sleep in me on a camping trip; add three letters to the beginning of me; and four letters to the end of me, and I will become showy
(a) Pre(car)ious (b) Pre(sit)ing
(c) Pre(adapt)ive (d) Pre(tent)ious

46. I am never on time; add two letters to the end of me, and I will become present but inactive
(a) (Slow)ly (b) (Late)nt
(c) (Leisure)ly (d) (Delay)ed

47. I am the past tense of eat; add four letters to me and I will stop you from being angry
(a) Actu(ate) (b) Plac(ate)
(c) Adul(ate) (d) Agit(ate)

48. I am what you usually do with your hand at parades; add one letter to the middle of me, and I will give up something
(a) Surrender (b) Pledge
(c) Swear (d) Waive

49. I am positive. Add three letters to the front of me and four letters to the end of me, and I will become important for evaluation
(a) Pre(ten)ding
(b) Pre(sum)ably
(c) Mea(sure)ment
(d) Dec(ora)tion

50. I am an ordinary insect that becomes bothersome on outdoor picnics. Add nine letters to me, and I will become the study of mankind
(a) Cosmology (b) Anthropology
(c) Zoology (d) Biology

51. I am a course. Drop my last two letters, and add one letter I will become polite
(a) Public (b) Social
(c) Civil (d) Societal

52. I mean polite; add a personal pronoun and an indefinite article to me and I will become someone not in military service
(a) Resident (b) Voter
(c) Civilian (d) Citizen

53. I am synonym with wickedness; add a word to the beginning of me that is the opposite of yes, and I will become a beginner
(a) No(ne) (b) No(vice)
(c) No(body) (d) No(torious)

54. I am large; add three letters to the end of me, and I will become married to two spouses at the same time
(a) Monster(ous) (b) Big(amy)
(c) Poly(gmy) (d) Disastr(ous)

55. I am filled with anxiety; add five letters to the beginning of me that means 'excessive' and I will become a silent killer
(a) Fretfulness (b) Anxiousness
(c) Hypertension (d) Nervousness

56. I am an occupation; put an indefinite article in front of me, and I will become a hobby.
(a) An(activity) (b) A(trade)
(c) A(vocation) (d) A(craft)

57. I am the past tense of eat. Put a place that houses people in front of me, and I will become a hobby
(a) Intimid(ate) (b) Initi(ate)
(c) Inn(ate) (d) Intim(ate)

58. I am a pal; put four letters in front of me, and I will mean 'to destroy but not completely'
(a) Class (mate) (b) Class (fellow)
(c) Fast (friend) (d) Deci (mate)

59. I am an instrument for measuring; put four letters in front of me, and I will become part of the metric system that means 'a unit of length equal to 1/10 meter'
(a) Beam(balance)
(b) Baro (meter)
(c) Deci(meter)
(d) Kilo (meter)

60. I am what we generally measure our weight in; put two letters in front of me and I will discuss the issue in detail
(a) (Pro)pound (b) (Im)pound
(c) (Ex)pound (d) (Un)bound

61. I am what some people like to do in water; add three letters to the end of me and I mean dissimilar
(a) (Throw)ing (b) (Distinct)ion
(c) (Dive)rse (d) (Play)ing

62. I am an animal that's supposed to be a human's best friend; add a word for mother to the end of me, and I will become a belief
(a) Fishy (b) Anti
(c) Cardamom (d) Dogma

63. I am a rodent; add two letters to the beginning and end of me, and I will wander
(a) Do(rmou)se (b) Lo(u)sy
(c) Er(rat)ic (d) Ro(tt)en

64. I am what we often call a parrot. Put my name and another girl's name together, and you will get a person who always looks at the bright side of things
(a) Realist (b) Pollyanna
(c) Optimist (d) Idealist

65. I am the last part of something; put four letters in front of me, and I will become a payment for services rendered.
(a) Pretend (b) Atlast
(c) Stipend (d) Suspend

66. I am never on time; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will put your papers in proper order
(a) Adu(late) (b) Iso(late)
(c) Col(late) (d) Gal(late)

67. I am finished; add three letters to the beginning of me, and I will forgive you
(a) Dis(cover) (b) Imp(end)
(c) Int(end) (d) Con(done)

68. I am an important part of grammar. Add four letters to the end of me, and I will tell you something word for word
(a) Price(less) (b) Com(mand)
(c) Verb(atim) (d) Full (stop)

69. I am able to read and write; add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will leave no trace of anything
(a) Ir(rational) (b) Il(literate)
(c) Ob(literate) (d) Ex(student)

70. I mean 'an account or description from a particular point of view.' Add one letter to the beginning of me, and I will take an intense dislike to you.
(a) A(side) (b) A(moral)
(c) A(spire) (d) A(version)

71. I am a place that often houses troops; add three letters to me, and I will make you stronger.
(a) (Solid)ify (b) (Fort)ify
(c) (Alien)ate (d) (Bound)ary

72. I am a combining form referring to something written; add two letters to the end of me, and I will become very realistic
(a) (Com)ic (b) (Graph)ic
(c) (Present)ed (d) (Register)ed

73. I am a beautiful flower; add two letters to the beginning of me, and you will know how I know when my bloom dies
(a) La(urel) (b) De(bug)
(c) Mo(rose) (d) Gl(oxinia)

74. I am a trick. Add two letters to the beginning of me, and I will very carefully inspect something.
(a) Re(play) (b) Im(pose)
(c) Pe(ruse) (d) Re(use)

75. I am rather stale. Add three letters to me, and I will feel remorse about something.
(a) Out(dated) (b) Con(trite)
(c) Pre(historic) (d) Tri(dent)

76. I am something you wear, add three letters to me, and I will become a microorganism.
(a) Bacteria (b) Fungus
(c) Microbe (d) Virus

77. I am a male family member; add three letters to the beginning of me, and we will be able to say something together
(a) Union (b) Unity
(c) Unison (d) Accord

78. I am a foreigner; add the past tense of 'to eat' at the end of me, and we will be estranged.
(a) (Inn)ate (b) (Rot) ate
(c) (Alien)ate (d) (Palm) ate

79. I am a penny; add a personal pronoun and four other letters to the end of me, and I will become a worm-like animal
(a) Earthworm (b) Millipede
(c) Caterpillar (d) Centipede

80. My second syllable is a male, and my last syllable is the top of my head. When you put me together, I will become a four syllable word meaning 'to free'
(a) Liberate (b) Unshackle
(c) Emancipate (d) Unleash

Answers

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

HOMONYMS PUZZLES

Directions (1–7) 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 interchanging the words italicized in the sentences.

Give answer (e), if neither I nor II is correct and the sentence could not be made correct even by interchanging the italicized words:

1. (I) The electronics engineer is *already* leaving the company.
(II) Every one of the team members is *ready* to leave.

2. (I) All the workers *accept* Ashok Singh as their leader.
(II) They invited everybody to their party *expect* us.

3. (I) The Doctor will *advise* you in this matter.
(II) He is ready to offer his *advice* to them.

4. (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.

5. (I) An *adopt* tennis player will win the match at any cost.
(II) The employees will *adept* the new constitution.

6. (I) The Chief Minister will soon *effect* a change in his cabinet.
(II) She stressed the *effect* of office politics on the administration.

7. (I) It is going to *affect* our production.
(II) He has *adopted* the rules and regulations.

8. (I) The pond was *teeming* with tadpoles after the frog eggs hatched.
(II) We were *teaming* with joy when our team won the match

9. (I) Anita's *faux* mink coat looked so real that a group of teenagers accused her of cruelty to animals.
(II) I had to *faux* through the bush to find the hidden things.

10. (I) Jackson may act as if he is totally *disinterested* in you, but believe me, he is very anxious to learn more about you.
(II) We were all *disinterested* in the home so we went out.

11. (I) Everyone suspected that there was an *illicit* relationship between her and one of her employees but it was a harmless friendship.
(II) Reema's remarks *elicited* a sharp retort.

12. (I) Helen entered the room right on *cue*.
(II) Did you get the *queue*?

13. (I) You are sure to be *censured* if you make such wild accusations about your colleagues.
(II) They were *sensored* for their wrong doings.

14. (I) He *fains* to be a Prince.
(II) The boy would *feign* sleep rather than attend another evening piano recital given by his sister.

15. (I) I have always admired Don's *mettle*; he seems to be afraid of no one and nothing.
(II) You need to be *meddle* to face the challenge.

16. (I) A *horde* of angry parents attended the school board meeting and demanded that the superintendent step down.
(II) I bought a *hoard* of clothes from the store.

17. (I) The documentary really *peaked* my interest in the Civil War.
(II) I *peeked* through the bag.

18. (I) The doctor *proscribed* the wrong medicine.
(II) With just a few hours to go before the big ceremony, Adele rushed around *prescribing* orders left and right.

19. (I) Huang decided to *raise* the stakes by increasing the reward.
(II) We tried our best to *raze* the plan.

20. (I) Although Oscar's story sounds *incredulous* I think he's telling the truth.
(II) We are facing an *incredible* situation.

Directions (21–40) Choose the correct word from the words given in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences.

21. Meera gave her (*ascent/assent*) to the proposal of the project, however, she did not really like the plan.

22. This looks like a (*decent/descent/dissent*) place. We can stay here for a few days.

23. I tried to ask the child a simple question but he would not(*elicit/illicit*) a response.

24. The rupee has (*deprecated/depreciated*), but the pound is up.

25. Stop (*persecuting/prosecuting*) me just for the reason that I don't favour you.

26. After a week, the authorities are going to (*raise/raze*) the building near our place.

27. The moment I reach there, I will (*appraise/apprise*) you of the situation.

28. The aroma of fresh flowers (*disbursed/dispersed*) through the room quickly.

29. We should not bother about the (*extant/extent*) problems regarding the project.

30. I don't like his habit of (*meddling/mettling*) with things that are none of his business.

31. Even though you are all happy with the plan, I must (*decent/descent/dissent*); I think this is really a bad one.

32. Mohan is so (*ingenious/ingenuous*) I don't think he could lie if his life depended on it.

33. Just (*peak/peek/pique*) in the baby's room and see if he's ok or not.

34. The prisoner escaped from the jail and managed to (*allude/elude*) the police for many days before being caught.

35. We stood in a long (*cue/queue*) for hours together to get the movie tickets.

36. Sunil had to (*fain/feign*) happiness when he opened the present he got from his brother.

37. Radha thought her landlord should be (*hold/held*) for his ignorance towards the maintenance of the house.

38. A bad odor was (*eminenting/imminenting/emanating*) from the lab when the experiment was being performed.

39. A good head is always careful not to (*deprecate/depreciate*) a worker in front of others

40. In the end, the hero killed his life-long (*faux/foe*).

Answers

1. (c) **2.** (c) **3.** (d) **4.** (a) **5.** (c) **6.** (a) **7.** (e) **8.** (a) **9.** (a) **10.** (c) **11.** (c) **12.** (a)
13. (a) **14.** (b) **15.** (a) **16.** (c) **17.** (b) **18.** (b) **19.** (a) **20.** (c) **21.** assent **22.** decent **23.** elicit **24.** depreciated
25. persecuting **26.** raze **27.** apprise **28.** dispersed **29.** extant **30.** meddling **31.** dissent
32. ingenuous **33.** peek **34.** elude **35.** queue **36.** feign **37.** held **38.** emanating
39. deprecate **40.** foe

USING ALTERNATE WORDS

Directions (1–20) For each of the words below a text is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

1. ***Amarous:*** She told him to stop his amorous advances as she was already engaged.
   (a) readily showing or feeling love
   (b) making fun of something
   (c) trying to cheat
   (d) laughing at someone
2. ***Manicure:*** To maintain her long fingernails, she gets a manicure every week.
   (a) weekly treatment of nails
   (b) treatment of diseased nails
   (c) words describing a fussy person
   (d) cosmetic treatment of the fingernails
3. ***Conducted:*** He conducted a detailed tour of the buildings.
   (a) leadership qualities
   (b) behaviour of a person
   (c) something historical
   (d) to lead or guide (through)
4. ***Belligerent:*** The citizens feared that their belligerent leader would start an unjust war.
   (a) being partial towards someone
   (b) being a hypocrite
   (c) unfair and unjust treatment
   (d) inclined to fight hostile, aggressive
5. ***Captivated:*** The story captivated me from the beginning; I could not put the book down.
   (a) unable to capture somebody's interest
   (b) to capture the fancy of
   (c) of one's style
   (d) portraying one's feelings
6. ***Manufactured:*** The clothes are manufactured here in this factory.
   (a) to conduct a test on
   (b) to make or produce
   (c) to treat with chemicals
   (d) to avoid the production of something
7. ***Transmitted:*** The message was transmitted over the intercom.
   (a) to send across
   (b) to confess
   (c) to confuse
   (d) to change
8. ***Position:*** Although he is only 22, he holds a very powerful position in the company.
   (a) what people feel about a person
   (b) the designation of a person
   (c) the place a person or thing occupies
   (d) the rank of a person
9. ***Inquiry:*** The inquiry lasted several months but yielded no new information.
   (a) punishment
   (b) putting someone behind the bars
   (c) act of inquiry, investigation, or questioning
   (d) fight against injustice
10. ***Scribe:*** The scribe had developed thick calluses on his fingers from years of writing.
    (a) one who teaches children
    (b) one who is handicapped
    (c) person who makes copies of writing
    (d) person who is good at writing
11. ***Extend:*** Please extend the deadline by two weeks so that we can complete the project properly.
    (a) to convey the message to others
    (b) to order a probe into something
    (c) to make longer stretch out
    (d) to set a limit for something
12. ***Verbatim:*** The student failed because she had copied an article in verbatim instead of writing her own essay.
    (a) cheat
    (b) copy from someone else
    (c) write something without references
    (d) word for word
13. ***Transported:*** The goods will be transported by boat.
    (a) to carry across
    (b) to sell
    (c) to distribute
    (d) to hoard
14. ***Respiration:*** His respiration was steady, but he remained unconscious.
    (a) the act of breathing
    (b) thinking
    (c) act of hearing
    (d) feelings/emotions
15. ***Spectacle:*** The debate was quite a spectacle; you should have seen the candidates attack one another.
    (a) striking or impressive sight
    (b) violent
    (c) aggressive
    (d) loud and insulting
16. ***Omnipresent:*** That top-40 song is omnipresent; everywhere I go, I hear it playing.
    (a) punctual
    (b) habitual
    (c) present everywhere
    (d) regular
17. ***Chronological:*** The story is confusing because she did not put the events in chronological order.
    (a) putting things together
    (b) drawing out inferences from the incident
    (c) arranged in the order in which things occurred
    (d) mentioning time and date of each event
18. ***Biology:*** He is majoring in biology and plans to go to medical school.
    (a) the science of living organisms
    (b) a branch of astronomy
    (c) the science of outer space
    (d) the science of dealing with foods
19. ***Dermatology:*** She has decided to study dermatology because she has always been plagued by rashes.
    (a) the science dealing with study of epidemics
    (b) branch of medical sicence dealing with the skin and its diseases
    (c) the science dealing with treatment of trauma victims
    (d) the science of human physique
20. ***Geography:*** The geography of this region made it difficult for the different tribes to interact.
    (a) study of the earth's surface; the surface or topographical features of a place
    (b) place which is inaccessible
    (c) studying different parts of a region
    (d) the study of people and tribes

Directions (21–40) For each of the words below a text is provided. From the alternatives given pick the word phrase that is closest in meaning in the given context.

21. ***Democrat:*** I have always been a democrat, but I refuse to join the Democratic Party.
    (a) one who supports orthodox ideas and beliefs
    (b) one who believes in or advocates democracy as a principal of government
    (c) one who is against democracy
    (d) one who completely favours public opinion
22. ***Metronome:*** She used a metronome to help her keep the proper pace as she played the song.
    (a) device with a pendulum that beats a determined rate to measure time/rhythm
    (b) a system for sound recording
    (c) a device that amplifies sound
    (d) a recording track
23. ***Polymorphous:*** Most mythologies have a polymorphous figure, a 'shape shifter' who can be both animal and human.
    (a) having many forms
    (b) having no form
    (c) made up of many figures
    (d) something that occurs frequently
24. ***Xenophile:*** Kamal is a xenophile; I doubt he will ever come back to India.

(a) one who is against his/her country
(b) one who is born in a foreign land
(c) a person who attracted to foreign peoples' cultures or customs
(d) native of a foreign land

25. ***Psychosomatic:*** In a psychosomatic illness, physical symptoms are caused by emotional distress.
(a) mental illness in children
(b) fatal disease
(c) of or involving both the mind or body
(d) something insulting

26. ***Xenophobe:*** Don't expect Naveen to go on the trip, He's a xenophobe.
(a) one who remains in a world of his own
(b) person who fears or hates foreigners or strange cultures or customs
(c) an annoying person
(d) one who is not friendly

27. ***Calligraphy:*** She used calligraphy when she addressed the wedding invitations.
(a) beautiful or elegant handwriting
(b) postal stamps
(c) a special pen/ink used for writing invitations
(d) a sacred thing dealing with wedding invitations

28. ***Telescope:*** While Galileo did not invent the telescope, he was the first to use it to study the planets and stars.
(a) a device that was invented to study the distance between earth and planets
(b) optical instrument for making distant objects appear larger and nearer when viewed through the lens
(c) used by palmists
(d) an important part of telepathy

29. ***Thermos:*** The thermos kept my coffee hot all afternoon.
(a) insulation
(b) insulated jug or bottle that keeps liquids hot or cold
(c) bad conductor of electricity
(d) used to heat things expecially liquids

30. ***Photobiotic:*** Plants are photobiotic and will die without light.
(a) reflectors of light
(b) vital part of ecosystem
(c) living or thriving only in the presence of light
(d) environment friendly

31. ***Cryptic:*** He left such a cryptic message on my answering machine that I could not understand what he wanted.
(a) concealing meaning, puzzling
(b) threatening
(c) personal
(d) official

32. ***Polygamy:*** Throughout history, certain cultures have practiced polygamy, but it is uncommon today.
(a) practice of marrying a much younger person
(b) killing children
(c) the practice or custom of having more than one spouse or mate at a time
(d) remarriage

33. ***Podiatrist:*** The podiatrist saw that the ingrown toenail had become infected.
(a) one who deals with fungal infections
(b) one who uses herbs to treat infections
(c) one who treats nails
(d) person to diagnose and treat foot diseases

34. ***Sentient:*** No sentient beings should be used for medical research.
(a) one who is isolated
(b) capable of feeling
(c) unable to handle complicated things
(d) puzzled, confused

35. ***Audience:*** The audience was stunned when the game show host slapped the contestant.
(a) one who is fair and just
(b) one who is ready to help people
(c) assembled group of listeners or spectators, people within hearing
(d) one who is kind hearted

36. ***Equilibrium:*** I have finally achieved an equilibrium between work and leisure.
(a) a state of balance
(b) free time
(c) time between two events
(d) when a person masters an activity

37. ***Lucid:*** No one could possibly have misunderstood such a lucid explanation.
(a) unclear
(b) positive
(c) very clear
(d) negative

38. ***Median:*** The median household income in this wealthy neighborhood is Rs 25,000 per month.
(a) total
(b) combinmed
(c) middle point, middle in a set of numbers
(d) divided

39. ***Dictate:*** She began to dictate her notes into the microphone.
(a) to state or order, to say what needs to be written down
(b) to dominate
(c) to shout
(d) to express

40. ***Application:*** His loan application was denied because of his poor credit history.
(a) applying something
(b) annoying
(c) disturbing
(d) putting one thing on another, making a formal request

Answers

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

WORD PAIR HAVING RELATIONSHIP

Directions (1–20) 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
(a) A-D (b) A-C
(c) B-D (d) A-B
(e) B-C

2. (A) Possessive (B) Dreadful
(C) Secretive (D) Formidable
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-C
(e) B-D

3. (A) Ambience (B) Convenient
(C) Environment (D) Degradation
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) B-D
(e) B-D

4. (A) Submissive (B) Benevolent
(C) Uninvolved (D) Uncharitable
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) C-D
(e) A-D

5. (A) Gaiety (B) Carnage
(C) Massacre (D) Invocation
(a) B-D (b) A-D
(c) C-D (d) B-C
(e) A-C

6. (A) Desecrate (B) Describe
(C) Damage (D) Descent
(a) B-C (b) C-D
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) A-B

7. (A) Asinine (B) Profound
(C) Intelligent (D) Cruel
(a) B-C (b) B-D
(c) A-C (d) A-B
(e) A-D

8. (A) Vivacious (B) Weird
(C) Rabid (D) Fanatical
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) C-D
(e) A-C

9. (A) Feed (B) Rewind
(C) Abandon (D) Eschew
(a) B-D (b) A-B
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) C-D

10. (A) Stupendous (B) Calm
(C) Livid (D) Pretentious
(a) B-D (b) A-D
(c) A-B (d) A-C
(e) B-C

11. (A) Shambles (B) Flexible
(C) Periodic (D) Organized
(a) A-D (b) B-C
(c) A-C (d) C-D
(e) A-B

12. (A) Prophetic (B) Strange
(C) Poor (D) Sterling
(a) A-B (b) C-D
(c) B-D (d) A-D
(e) B-C

13. (A) Plunge (B) Grouch
(C) Grumble (D) Despite
(a) A-B (b) A-C
(c) A-D (d) B-C
(e) B-D

14. (A) Prosaic (B) Interesting
(C) Stupid (D) Marathon
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) C-D
(e) A-B

15. (A) Debility (B) Strength
(C) Prosperity (D) Sociability
(a) A-C (b) A-B
(c) B-D (d) B-C
(e) A-D

16. (A) Enormous (B) Malign
(C) Absorb (D) Minute
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) B-D
(e) A-D

17. (A) Diminutive (B) Intelligent
(C) Large (D) Prolific
(a) B-D (b) B-C
(c) A-C (d) A-B
(e) C-D

18. (A) Recluse (B) Pandemic
(C) Transparent (D) Opaque
(a) A-B (b) C-D
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) B-D

19. (A) Eudemonia (B) Extol
(C) Eulogize (D) Enhemerise
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) B-D (d) A-D
(e) C-D

20. (A) Audacious (B) Venturous
(C) Abstruse (D) Silent
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-B
(e) B-D

21. (A) Exaggeration (B) Reiteration
(C) Imagination (D) Recapitulation
(a) A-D (b) B-D
(c) C-D (d) B-C
(e) A-B

22. (A) Concentration (B) Dissociation
(C) Distraction (D) Deliberation
(a) A-D (b) B-C
(c) A-C (d) C-D
(e) D-B

23. (A) Expanded (B) Proclaimed
(C) Shrunk (D) Facilitated
(a) A-D (b) B-D
(c) C-D (d) A-B
(e) A-C

24. (A) Interminable (B) Long
(C) Endless (D) Interfering
(a) A-C (b) B-C
(c) D-C (d) A-B
(e) B-D

25. (A) Surfaced (B) Nurtured
(C) Created (D) Developed
(a) B-A (b) B-C
(c) C-A (d) C-D
(e) B-D

26. (A) Cutting (B) Establishing
(C) Transferring (D) Pruning
(a) A-B (b) C-D
(c) B-C (d) A-C
(e) A-D

27. (A) Indelible (B) Erasable
(C) Insignificant (D) Temporary
(a) A-C (b) C-B
(c) A-B (d) B-D
(e) C-D

28. (A) Implies (B) Leads
(C) Confirms (D) Connotes
(a) C-B (b) A-D
(c) B-A (d) D-C
(e) D-B

29. (A) Intangible (B) Restless
(C) Vast (D) Meager
(a) C-A (b) C-D
(c) C-B (d) B-A
(e) B-D

30. (A) Fixed (B) Stiff
(C) Indelible (D) Soapy
(a) A-B (b) A-D
(c) A-C (d) B-C
(e) C-D

31. (A) Prolixity (B) Brevity
(C) Agreement (D) Proposition
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-C
(e) A-D

32. (A) Suffuse (B) Deplete
(C) Fight (D) Delay
(a) B-C (b) C-D
(c) A-C (d) A-D
(e) A-B

33. (A) Forensic (B) Delectable
(C) Leaflike (D) Charming
(a) A-C (b) B-D
(c) A-D (d) B-C
(e) A-B

34. (A) Benevolent (B) Alarming
(C) Charitable (D) Stupendous
(a) A-B (b) B-C
(c) C-D (d) A-C
(e) B-D

35. (A) Convenient (B) Intolerant
(C) Endurance (D) Protest
(a) A-B (b) A-C
(c) B-C (d) B-D
(e) C-D

Answers

1. (b)	**2.** (e)	**3.** (a)	**4.** (c)	**5.** (d)	**6.** (c)	**7.** (c)	**8.** (d)	**9.** (e)	**10.** (e)	**11.** (a)	**12.** (b)
13. (d)	**14.** (e)	**15.** (b)	**16.** (e)	**17.** (c)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (d)	**21.** (b)	**22.** (c)	**23.** (e)	**24.** (a)
25. (e)	**26.** (e)	**27.** (c)	**28.** (b)	**29.** (b)	**30.** (c)	**31.** (a)	**32.** (e)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (d)	**35.** (c)	

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