

Model Paper for SSC Tier-I

Practice Set-1

CHAPTER

Directions: In question numbers 1 to 5, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D).

1. Radha asked Mohan(A)/how could he(B)/ kill the tiger without weapon. (C)/ No error (D).
2. India is the (A)/ most vibrant democracies (B)/ of the world. (C)/ No error (D).
3. Can you think about (A)/ anything which is (B)/ to be done. (C)/ No error (D).
4. Most of the students, (A)/ especially who have not done (B)/ his homework, are absent. (C)/ No error (D).
5. She is stronger (A)/ enough to do it (B)/ whenever she wants. (C)/ No error (D).

Directions: In question numbers 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

6. The economics of industrial development _____ complex.
(A) has (B) is
(C) are (D) have
7. This forceps _____ broken.
(A) is (B) are
(C) have (D) could
8. You can take _____ of these shirts.
(A) any one (B) anyone
(C) everyone (D) no one

9. The family, _____ is the basic unit of society, is losing its appeal.
(A) which (B) that
(C) who (D) whom
10. What is needed here _____ spotlights.
(A) are (B) is
(C) were (D) was

Directions : In question numbers 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase and bold in the sentence. Choose the best alternative.

11. Bolt from the blue
(A) unexpected rain
(B) Heaven's blessing
(C) Unexpected calamity
(D) God's will
12. To flow with the tide
(A) To follow the nature
(B) To do as others do
(C) To Enjoy the tide
(D) To swim against the current
13. To carry coal to New castle
(A) To do something that is unnecessary
(B) To make coal reach at castle
(C) To overdo something
(D) To extend the duration
14. Know how many beans make five
(A) To know counting
(B) To know how to cook beans
(C) to creat history
(D) to be well informed
15. On the cards
(A) Likely to happen
(B) Put money on cards
(C) Likely to hit
(D) Likely to travel

Directions : In question numbers 16 to 19, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

16. Amateur
(A) Professional (B) Lazy
(C) Agile
(D) Non-professional
17. Anomalous
(A) Abnormal (B) Usual
(C) Indifferent (D) Quick
18. Munificent
(A) Cruel (B) Happy
(C) Asinine (D) Cranky
19. Spineless
(A) Honest (B) Rowdy
(C) Courageous (D) Unseen

Directions : In question numbers 20 to 23, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

20. Sycophant
(A) Brave (B) Coward
(C) Hard working (D) Lick-spittle
21. Voodoo
(A) Vision (B) Black magic
(C) Clear Vision (D) Suspicion
22. Ridicule
(A) Deride (B) Obstruct
(C) Enjoy (D) Derail
23. Indignation
(A) Happiness (B) Shyness
(C) Provocation (D) Anger

Directions : In question numbers 24 to 28, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below given are alternatives of the underlined part as (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

24. The person, whom we thought was guilty, proved to be innocent.
(A) that we thought
(B) which we that
(C) who we thought
(D) No Improvement

25. The men and women avoided each other.

(A) one another
(B) both another
(C) more another
(D) No improvement

26. A treaty has been signed between the three nations.

(A) of the three
(B) among the three
(C) all the three
(D) No improvement

27. Which is the horse which won last time?

(A) that won last
(B) whom won last
(C) who won last
(D) No improvement

28. He is working hard to success for the examination.

(A) for succeeding
(B) for success off
(C) to succeed in
(D) No improvement

Directions: In question numbers 29 to 31, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet

29. (A) Sachet (B) Scahet
(C) Shachet (D) Sahcet
30. (A) Gorumet (B) Gourmet
(C) Gurmet (D) Guromet
31. (A) Obedient (B) Obident
(C) Obidient (D) Obeidient

Directions: In question numbers 32 to 36, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

32. System for catching criminals
(A) Dragnet (B) Hyperbole
(C) Embrocation (D) Liniment
33. Any of the cross-bar of a ladder
(A) Dulcet (B) Rung
(C) Tenebrous (D) Merger

34. Using bombastic language
(A) Prognostication
(B) Exaggeration
(C) abused
(D) Magniloquent
35. Abnormal desire to murder
(A) Homicidomania
(B) Callomania
(C) Ablutomania
(D) Dipsomania
36. Government by saints
(A) Xenocracy (B) Hoplarchy
(C) Hagiararchy (D) Albocracy

Directions (37 to 96) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

Qua__ This Latin word in English is used as a preposition and means 'considered as' or 'in the role of'. Qua does not mean 'as regards', as it is often **37** to mean. So the following sentence is wrong.

The situation qua agriculture is better than the situation qua industry. More **38**, qua has a narrower **39** than as. What is missing **40** is the necessary **41** of an aspect of the subjects, or a point **42** view. Note that qua is not **43** by a or an. **44**, remember that qua is a rather formal **45**. Although qua cannot always replace 'as', 'as' can **46** replace qua.

37. (A) taken (B) took
(C) taking (D) take
38. (A) Honestly (B) Subtly
(C) Quickly (D) Entirely
39. (A) Mean (B) Meaning
(C) Text (D) Texting
40. (A) now (B) then
(C) than (D) here
41. (A) view (B) idea
(C) tool (D) kit
42. (A) for (B) with
(C) of (D) at
43. (A) followed (B) taken
(C) replaced (D) preceeded

44. (A) Totally (B) Honestly
(C) Exceedingly (D) Finally
45. (A) Word (B) Wording
(C) Lid (D) Cap
46. (A) usually (B) never
(C) finally (D) truly

Directions (47 to 50) : In these questions you have a brief passage with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate rectangles in the Answer Sheet.

I was amazed that P. Lambert ('Sydney Observer', 26.11.03) could defend the Tanzanian Government's decision to ban the meat exports on the grounds of minute traces of insecticide in one sample out of the 500 tested.

It is well known that the Tanzanians have been using huge quantities of highly toxic insecticides for the past two decades to control their mosquito infestations, and in fact, the average Tanzanian has far more insecticide residue in his own body than any Australian meat product. I believe that if I were to become a cannibal and actually eat a Tanzanian citizen, I would probably die of insecticide poisoning myself! It seems very hypocritical of the Tanzanians to be snubbing their noses at our meat product when they have such a record of insecticide abuse themselves.

47. Tanzanians use toxic insecticides to
(A) to ban meat export
(B) to overcome mosquitoes problem
(C) to breed mosquitoes
(D) to enjoy insecticide life
48. The average Tanzanian has
(A) More insecticide residue in his own body.
(B) Less insecticide residue in his own body than an Australian.

- (C) More insecticide residue in his own body than an insect.
 (D) Less insecticide residue in his own body than an insect.
49. What would happen, if the writer of this passage became a cannibal and eat a Tanzanian
 (A) He would become an insect
 (B) He would enjoy insecticide
 (C) He would complain of insecticide
 (D) He would die of insecticide poisoning
50. The writer of his passage seems to be:
 (A) Elated as he would become cannibal
 (B) Jeering at the Tanzanian Govt. to ban the meat product from Australia
 (C) Mocking at the thought that the Tanzanians have a record of insecticide abuse.
 (D) To be snubbing their noses at meat.

Answer-key

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

Explanations

1. (B); Change 'could he' into 'he could'. The sentence is not a question. Hence helping verb will come after the subject.
2. (A); Add 'one of' before 'the'. India is 'one of the most vibrant democracies'.
3. (A); Change 'about' into 'of'. 'Think' is followed by preposition 'of'.
4. (C); Change 'his' into 'their'. Here the subject 'Most of the students' is plural. Hence the adjective used will be plural 'their' not singular 'his'.
5. (A); 'Enough' is preceded by 'positive degree' of adjective and not by a 'comparative degree'.
6. (B); 'Economics' though plural in form is singular in meaning. It will take singular verb 'is'.
7. (C); 'Forceps' is an instrument with two handles. It will take plural verb 'have'.
8. (A); Any one is the correct answer. Here it means any shirt. 'Anyone' means any person.
10. (B); Here verb will be used that agrees with 'what'. Hence singular verb must be used.
11. Bolt from the blue - अकस्मिक घटना
12. To flow with the tide - समय/हालात के साथ चलना
13. To carry coal to New castle - गैरजरूरी कार्य करना
14. Know how many beans make five - अगवत होना, समझदार होना

15. On the cards – सम्भावित

24.(C); Here due to 'we thought' we tend to use 'whom' because we assume that an object is needed but if here 'we thought' is irrelevant. 'The person' is the subject here hence 'who' will follow.

25.(A); When there are 'more than two', 'one another' is used.

26.(D); When the number is mentioned, 'between' can be used.

27.(A); 'Who' & 'Whom' are used for persons.

28.(C); We need a verb after 'to'. 'Success' is a noun while 'succeed' is a verb.

Meanings in alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Ablutomania	An abnormal desire to wash, especially the hands.	नहाने-धोने की असाधारण इच्छा
Abuse	Misuse of power/to speak foul language	दुरुपयोग करना/गाली देना
Albocracy	Rule by Caucasians, especially Europeans.	सफेद नस्ल के लोगों द्वारा शासन
Amateur	non-professional	विशेषतः यूरॉपियन लोगों द्वारा अव्यवसायी
Anomalous	not expected or usual	अनियमित
Asinine	very stupid and silly	मूर्ख
Callomania	A fondness or prejudice for French life manners etc.	फ्रांसीसी जीवनशैली के प्रति लगाव या उसकी तरफ़दारी करना
Cannibal	that eats one's own species	स्वयं की प्रजाति खाने वाला
Cranky	eccentric	विचित्र
Derail	to leave its tracks	पटरी से उतरना
Deride	to make fun of someone	मजाक उड़ाना
Dipsomania	An insatiable craving for alcohol	शराब की लत
Dragnet	a series of actions that are done by the police in order to catch criminals	किसी मुजरिम को पकड़ने का जाल
Dulcet	pleasant to hear	सुरीला, मधुर
Elate	very happy and excited	प्रफुल्लित
Embrocation	a liquid that is rubbed onto the body to reduce pain or stiffness in muscles	लोशन
Exaggerate	overstatement	बढ़ाकर कहना
Guilty	responsible for committing a crime or doing something bad or wrong	दोषी
Hagiarchy	Government by saints, holy men, or men in holy orders	धार्मिक लोगों की सरकार
Holarchy	a system composed of interacting holons.	होलोन को मिलाते हुए रची गई एक प्रणाली

Homicidomania	A mania for killing	हत्या करने का पागलपन
Hyperbole	language that describes something as better or worse than actual	किसी बात को घटा-बढ़ा कर कहना
Indignation	distress	नाराजगी
Liniment	a liquid that is rubbed on your skin to relieve pain or stiffness in your muscles	मरहम
Lunacy	madness	पागलपन
Magniloquent	using high-flown or bombastic language	आडंबरपूर्ण
Merger	the act or process of combining two or more businesses etc together	पेल
Munificent	very generous	उदारतापूर्ण
Prognostication	a statement about what is going to happen in the future	भविष्यवाणी
Provocation	an action or occurrence that causes someone to become angry	उकसाना
Ridicule	the act of making fun of someone in a cruel or harsh way	मजाक उड़ाना
Rung	any of the short bars that form the steps of a ladder	सीढ़ी का डंढा
Snub	to ignore in a deliberate and insulting way	अनादर करना
Spineless	lacking courage or strength	कायर
Spotlight	bright beam of light on a small area	प्रकाश बिन्दु
Sycophant	a person who praises others in order to get their approval	चमत्ता/चापलूस
Tenebrous	shut off from the light	अंधेरा
Toxic	containing poisonous substances	जहरीला
Vibrant	loud and powerful	चमकीला/आकर्षक
Voodoo	a type of religion involving magic and the worship of spirits	जादू-टोना
Xerocracy	Political influence achieved by copying and distributing leaflets and similar material	पेपरों एवं पत्रिकाओं को बांटते हुए राजनीतिक सनप्रभुता हासिल करना

SSC Tier-I Practice Set- 2

Directions: In question numbers 1 to 5, some parts of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, blacken the rectangle corresponding to (D) .

1. Be careful (A)/lest your pocket (B)/ should pick. (C)/ No error (D).
2. By whom (A)/ you were (B)/ taught grammar ? (C)/ No error (D).
3. The dog was killed (A)/ by him (B)/ by an iron rod. (C)/ No error (D).
4. Please convey (A)/ my best wishes (B)/ back to your parents. (C)/ No error (D).
5. Either he (A)/ or I (B)/ are wrong. (C)/ No error (D).

Directions: In question numbers 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks are to be filled with an appropriate word(s). Choose the correct alternative out of the four .

6. As a result of _____ many unsuitable candidates were selected for the post.
(A) tolerance (B) favouritism
(C) humility (D) weakness
7. The problem of proliferation of nuclear arms is never going to be solved unless the two super powers agree to _____.
(A) a solution
(B) understand each other
(C) sit together
(D) meet halfway
8. On second reading his poems strike us as singularly _____ of sublime emotions.
(A) attributive
(B) significative
(C) symptomatic
(D) evocative

9. His _____ directions misled us; we did not know which road to take.
(A) Vague (B) complex
(C) false (D) imaginary
10. There has been a _____ lack of efficiency in all the crucial areas of the working of Public Sector Undertakings.
(A) positive (B) surprising
(C) conspicuous (D) stimulating

Directions : In question numbers 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase and bold in the sentence. Choose the best alternative.

11. **Under someone's thumb**
(A) beyond the control of
(B) under the nose of
(C) active
(D) under the control of
12. **For better or worse**
(A) sometimes
(B) No matter the situation is good or bad
(C) in good times (D) in bad times
13. 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
14. **To fall back on**
(A) to oppose some
(B) to suffer an injury on the back in an accident
(C) to fail to do something important in time
(D) to seek support out of necessity
15. She denied **point-blank** her involvement in the crime
(A) directly (B) desperately
(C) stubbornly (D) rudely

Directions : In question numbers 16 to 18, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

16. Augment
(A) increase (B) defend
(C) supplement (D) decrease
17. Ignominious
(A) valuable (B) desirable
(C) honourable (D) clever
18. Garrulous
(A) quiet (B) exaggerated
(C) gruesome (D) creative

Directions : In question numbers 19 to 21, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

19. Adhere
(A) act reluctantly
(B) give allegiance
(C) waver frequently
(D) read promptly
20. Repress
(A) express (B) impress
(C) curb (D) confuse
21. Vindictive
(A) cruel (B) harsh
(C) revengeful (D) rude

Directions: In question numbers 22 to 25, there are four different words out of which one is correctly spelt word and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle in the Answer Sheet

22. (A) Pussant (B) Puiscent
(C) Pussent (D) Puissant
23. (A) Playrite (B) Playright
(C) Playwrite (D) Playwright
24. (A) Millionaire (B) Millionaire
(C) Millionair (D) Millionnaire
25. (A) Entrepreneur
(B) Enterprenure
(C) Enterpreneur
(D) Entreprenure

Directions : In question numbers 26 to 30, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below given are alternatives of the underlined part as (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D).

26. He succeeded by dint of hard work.
(A) by means of
(B) by doing
(C) by virtue of
(D) No improvement
27. My neighbour is having two cars.
(A) is owning
(B) has
(C) is possessing
(D) No improvement
28. He told to us everything he knew.
(A) us everything he knew
(B) us everything he is knowing
(C) us everything he was knowing
(D) No improvement
29. As I am tired, I cannot be able to climb this hill now.
(A) can be able
(B) will not be able
(C) will not be possible
(D) No improvement
30. In some cases, factors like low salary, lack of growth prospects and lack of motivation compel all employee to look for a change.
(A) compel those employees
(B) compelling all employees
(C) compelling the employee
(D) compel employees

Directions: In question numbers 31 to 35, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.

31. Partly melted snow
(A) Sludge (B) Slush
(C) Slesh (D) Slash
32. Violation of the sanctity of the Church.

- (A) Infringement (B) Irreverence
(C) Sacrilege
(D) Transgression
33. A strong dislike
(A) Reciprocity (B) Entreaty
(C) Animosity (D) Malice
34. Science regarding principles of classification.
(A) Taxidermy (B) Taxonomy
(C) Toxicology (D) Classicology
35. Soldiers who fight on horseback.
(A) Infantry (B) Artillery
(C) Cavalry (D) Armoured

Directions (36 to 45) : In the following passages some of the words have been left out. Fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

India and 25 other countries agreed to the Copenhagen accord even as other developing countries accepted it as an irreversible decision later. The accord came out of 36 bargaining lasting almost 20 hours among 37, of governments of some of the most 38 countries of the world.

At the 39 of the day on Saturday, India 40 to have given ground on some 41 but blocked intrusion on other red lines. It had become 42 within the first week of the 43, that the best ever the four emerging and 44 economies of the developing world were going to do was to defend the 45 economic resource sharing regimes.

36. (A) difficult (B) hard
(C) easy (D) early
37. (A) rulers (B) kings
(C) heads (D) chiefs
38. (A) influential (B) corrupted
(C) useless (D) beautiful
39. (A) middle (B) evening
(C) night (D) end
40. (A) proved (B) appeared
(C) viewed (D) cleared
41. (A) materials (B) thoughts
(C) issues (D) discussions

42. (A) evident (B) ambiguous
(C) vague (D) indecisive
43. (A) accord (B) talks
(C) issues (D) thought
44. (A) economic (B) political
(C) powerful
(D) praiseworthy
45. (A) expected
(B) existing
(C) resultant
(D) consequential

Directions (Q.196 to 200) : In these questions you have a brief passage with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and blacken the appropriate rectangles in the Answer Sheet.

Story telling is not in our genes. Neither it is an evolutionary history. It is the essence of what makes us human. Human beings progress by telling stories. One event can result in a great variety of stories being told about it. Sometimes, those stories are picked up and repeated and which ones are dropped and forgotten often determines how we progress. Our history, knowledge and understanding are all the collections of the few stories that survive. This includes the stories that we tell each other about the future, and how the future will turn out depends partly, possibly largely, on which stories we collectively choose to believe.

Some stories are designed to spread fear and concern. This is because some story-tellers feel that there is a need to raise some tensions. Some stories are frightening, they are like totemic warnings: "Fail to act now and we are doomed". Then, there are stories that indicate that all will be fine so long as we leave everything up to a few especially able adults. Currently, this trend is being led by those who call themselves 'rational optimists'.

They tend to claim that it is human nature to compete and also to succeed and to profit at the expense of other. The rational optimists however, do not realize how humanity has progressed over time through amiable social network and how large groups work in less selfishness and in the process accommodate rich and poor, high and low alike. This aspect in story-telling is considered by the 'practical possible' who sit between those who say all is fine and cheerful and be individualistic in your approach to a successful future, and those who ordain pessimism and fear that we are doomed. What the future holds for us is which stories we hold on to and how we act on them.

46. Our knowledge is a collection of
 (A) All stories that we have heard during our life-time.
 (B) Some stories that we remember.
 (C) A few stories that survive.
 (D) Some important stories.

47. Story-telling is
 (A) an art
 (B) a science
 (C) in our genes
 (D) the essence of what makes us human
48. How the future will turn out to be, depends upon the stories?
 (A) We collectively choose to believe in
 (B) Which are repeatedly narrated
 (C) Designed to spread fear and tension
 (D) Designed to make prophecy
49. Humans become less selfish when
 (A) they work in large groups
 (B) they listen to frightening stories
 (C) they listen to cheerful stories
 (D) they work in solitude
50. 'Practical Possible' are the ones who
 (A) follow midway path
 (B) are doom-mongers
 (C) are self-centered
 (D) are cheerful and carefree

Answer-key

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

Explanations

1. (C); Change 'pick' into 'be picked'. The sentence must be in passive voice.
 2. (B); Put 'were' before 'you'. The sentence is interrogative. Helping verb must come before the subject.
 3. (C); Change 'by' into 'with'.
 By someone, with something
 Eg:- He was beaten by his teacher with a stick.
 4. (C); Remove 'back'.

5. (C); Change 'are' into 'am'. 'I' takes verb 'am' and when two subjects are joined by 'either or', the verb agrees with the nearest subject.
6. (B); 'Favouritism' means 'partiality'. Unsuitable Candidates are selected when the selection becomes biased.
7. (D); 'To meet halfway' means 'to compromise'.
8. (D); 'Evocative' means 'bringing memories or feelings into the mind'.
9. (A); When vague (not clear) directions are given, we are misled.
10. (C); Conspicuous means 'very easy to see or notice' and that which is 'obvious'.
11. Under someone's thumb - के प्रभुत्व में
12. For better or worse - हर हालात में
13. Kicked up a row - झगड़ा करना
14. To fall back on - पर निर्भर होना
15. Point-blank - सीधे-सीधे
26. (D); 'By dint of' means 'by the help of' (कई बल पर)
27. (B); Change 'is having' into 'has'. If 'have' means possession, it does not take 'ing' form.
28. (A); 'Tell' is not followed by 'to'.
29. (B); 'Can' indicates 'ability'. 'Able to' means the same. Together they make the sentence superfluous.

Meanings in alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Adhere	to stick firmly to something.	पालन
Ambiguous	Not clearly stated or defined	आस्पष्ट, संदिग्ध
Animosity	A strong feeling of opposition, anger or hatred	कटुता, दुश्मनी
Armoured	(especially of a military vehicle) protected by metal covers	बख्तरबंद, कवचधारी
Artillery	The section of an army trained to use large, heavy guns which are often moved on wheels	तोपखाना, तोपनी सैनिक
Attributive	(of adjectives or nouns) used before a noun to describe it.	किसी संज्ञा की विशेषता बताने वाला
Augment	to increase the amount, value, size, etc. of something	बढ़ाना
Cavalry	The part of the army that fought on horses; the part of the modern army that uses armoured vehicles	अश्वारोही सेना, छुड़सवार फौज
Consequential	Happening as a result or an effect of something	परिणामी
Conspicuous	easy to see or notice, likely to attract attention	विशिष्ट/सुस्पष्ट

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Doom	Death or destruction; any terrible event that you cannot avoid	क्यामत, दुर्भाग्य
Entreaty	A serious and often emotional request	निवेदन, प्रार्थना
Entrepreneur	a person who starts a business and is willing to risk loss in order to make money.	व्यवसायी/उद्यमी
Evocative	making you think of or remember a strong image or feeling, in a pleasant way.	विचारोत्तेजक
Garrulous	talking a lot, especially about unimportant things.	बालूनी
Ignominious	that makes you feel ashamed of something.	शृणित
Indecisive	Not providing a clear and definite answer or result	आनर्णायक
Infantry	Soldiers who fight on foot	पैदल सेना
Infringement	An act of breaking a law or rule	अतिक्रमण, उल्लंघन
Intrusion	The act of entering a place which is private or where you may not be wanted	अनाधिकार प्रवेश
Irreverence	Disrespect/disregard	अनादर, अपमान
Malice	a feeling of hatred for somebody that causes a desire to harm them	ईर्ष्या, कण्ट
Playwright	a person who writes plays.	नाटककार
Proliferation	the sudden increase in the number or amount of something; a large number of a particular thing	संख्या में बढ़ना
Puissant	powerful, having strength.	शक्तिशाली
Reciprocity	A situation in which two people, countries, etc provide the same help or advantages to each other	पारस्परिकता, आदान-प्रदान
Repress	to try not to have or show an emotion, a feeling, etc.	रोकना, दबाना
Sacrilege	An act of treating a holy thing or place without respect	किसी पवित्र वस्तु का अपवित्रीकरण
Slash	To reduce something by a large amount	कटीती करना, कम करना
Slosh	(of liquid in a contains) move irregularly with a splashing sound	छप छप की आवाज
Sludge	Thick, soft, wet mud of a substance	कीचड़
Slush	Partly melted snow	गली हुई बर्फ
Sublime	of very high quality and causing great admiration	उत्कृष्ट

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Taxidermy	The art of stuffing dead animals, birds and fish with a special material so that they look like living ones and can be displayed	मृत जानवरों के छाल से जीवित सा दिखने वाले सज्जा हेतु जानवर बनाने की कला
Taxonomy	The scientific process of classifying things (arranging them into groups).	वर्गीकरण
Totemic	Of tribes, family etc	वंश, प्रजाति से संबंधित
Toxicology	The scientific study of poisons	विष विद्या
Transgression	An act that goes beyond the limits of what is morally or legally acceptable	उल्लंघन, अतिक्रमण
Vindictive	trying to harm or upset somebody, or showing that you want to, because you think that they have harmed you.	प्रतिशोधी

Model Paper for SSC Tier-II

(Model Paper- 1) CPO -SI

Directions: In question nos. 1 to 20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a 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. He behaves (A)/ as if (B)/ he was the chief of the organisation. (C)/ No error (D)
2. You will not (A)/ be successful (B)/ until you will not give up this bad habit. (C)/ No error (D)
3. Both India (A)/ as well as Russia (B)/ are participating in the games. (C)/ No error (D)
4. The child (A)/ as well as his parents (B)/ were killed in the accident. (C)/ No error (D)
5. No sooner (A)/ did the dog (B)/ see the lion when it jumped and retreated. (C)/ No error (D)
6. Students as well as (A)/ the teacher (B)/ were present for the show. (C)/ No error (D)
7. India broke (A)/ all previous records (B)/ during this year's cricket match. (C)/ No error (D)
8. It is a known fact (A)/ that the English (B)/ is an international language. (C)/ No error (D)
9. These facilities (A)/ are meant for (B)/ a M.P. or a minister of this country. (C)/ No error (D)
10. Being a philanthropic (A)/ people of his town (B)/ love him a lot. (C)/ No error (D)
11. Her tooth (A)/ has been (B)/ paining for the last two days. (C)/ No error (D)
12. The child (A)/ was walking (B)/ in the centre of the road. (C)/ No error (D)
13. The property (A)/ of the father (B)/ should be divided equally between all the children. (C)/ No error (D)
14. Our teacher says (A)/ that (B)/ one must do his duty honestly. (C)/ No error (D)
15. You must praise (A)/ the work (B)/ when your little sister has done it. (C)/ No error. (D)
16. Had you (A)/ played well (B)/ you would win the match. (C)/ No error (D)
17. Women have been (A)/ an oppressed lot (B)/ from time immemorial. (C)/ No error (D)
18. The news were (A)/ read out (B)/ by a very smart and fluent newsreader. (C)/ No error (D)
19. It is useful (A)/ to keep oneself (B)/ abreast with all the happenings. (C)/ No error (D)
20. Adjust your rate (A)/ in reading (B)/ to different kinds of material. (C)/ No error (D)

Directions : In question nos. 21 to 30, 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 by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

21. After detailed discussions, we came _____ the conclusion that there was no necessity _____ fencing the garden.
(A) for, to (B) to, of
(C) at, to (D) on, for
22. Instead of firing _____ the goons, the police fired _____ the mob.
(A) on, on (B) on, at
(C) at, upon (D) upon, at
23. Both her mother-in-laws are suffering, one _____ fever and the other _____ her follies.
(A) with, for (B) with, from
(C) of, for (D) from, for
24. A light breeze _____ the forest fire and made it more dangerous.
(A) blew (B) ignited
(C) fanned (D) lit
25. Authority _____ when it is not supported by the moral purity of its user.
(A) waits (B) crumbles
(C) empowers (D) prevails
26. When Satish _____ that he was guilty, he was pardoned.
(A) claimed (B) boasted
(C) confessed (D) confided
27. Although the Rajput army was outnumbered, the brave general refused to _____.
(A) give away (B) give over
(C) give in (D) give out
28. This book is a useful _____ to our library.
(A) arrival (B) discovery
(C) asset (D) addition
29. The price of gold as well as silver _____ risen.
(A) are (B) have
(C) has (D) is
30. Owing to their unruly behaviour, some members of the cricket team were _____.
(A) rusticated (B) ignited
(C) fanned (D) suspended

Directions : In question nos. 31 to 35, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Chaste
(A) unadorned (B) virtuous
(C) elegant (D) immoral
32. Steadfast
(A) capricious (B) satisfied
(C) scattered (D) insured
33. Cow
(A) intimidate (B) frighten
(C) litter (D) present
34. Upbraid
(A) chide (B) fret
(C) disapprove (D) praise
35. even-keeled
(A) consistent (B) vague
(C) inspired (D) granted

Directions: In question nos. 36 to 40, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

36. Ameliorate
(A) enhance (B) improve
(C) heighten (D) remedy
37. Drench
(A) wet (B) rain
(C) soak (D) dry
38. Amenable
(A) tractable (B) deserving
(C) importable (D) mystify
39. Implore
(A) quit (B) try
(C) harass (D) supplicate
40. Munificent
(A) stingy (B) generous
(C) minute (D) confined

Directions: In questions 41 to 45, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

41. (A) conivance (B) connivance
(C) connivance (D) conivence
42. (A) konnoisseur (B) conoisieur
(C) connoisseur (D) konoisseur
43. (A) depreciate (B) depriate
(C) depresiate (D) depreceate
44. (A) perjury (B) perjury
(C) parjury (D) perjary
45. (A) munifisent
(B) muneficent
(C) munificent
(D) munificent

Directions: In question nos. 46 to 55, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

46. To cast aspersions
(A) to express doubt
(B) to express false and malicious accusation
(C) to suspect
(D) to restore
47. To burn the midnight oil
(A) to remain awake
(B) to use too much oil
(C) to work hard till late in the night
(D) to create a lot of light
48. Hook, line and sinker
(A) completely
(B) through forests
(C) fishy (D) partially
49. In tow
(A) to dig in
(B) under guidance
(C) to yield
(D) to change tune
50. Call a spade a spade
(A) call things by their right name
(B) to hint
(C) to come to the point straightaway
(D) to circumvent

51. Tip of the iceberg
(A) too cold
(B) starting point
(C) the outline of something
(D) only the beginning of a much larger dimension
52. To have the cake and eat it too
(A) have two things
(B) have the entire thing
(C) take double advantage
(D) push something
53. Serpent under the flower
(A) a hidden snake
(B) an enemy posing as friend
(C) attractive
(D) dubious
54. Poetic justice
(A) justice meted out by natural process
(B) justice done by poets
(C) true justice
(D) fair play
55. Pass away
(A) complete (B) die
(C) succeed (D) cross

Directions: In question nos. 56 to 70, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

56. 1. After an entire generation of parents and teachers
P. the level of depression
Q. children's self-esteem, an indicator of good mental health,
R. has worked hard to improve its
S. in young people has skyrocketed.
6. It is how we feel about ourselves.

- (A) PQRS (B) QSRP
(C) RQSP (D) SPRQ
57. 1. The Bermuda Triangle is an area
P. of many unexplained disappearances,
Q. the three points of the triangle being Miami,
R. is famous for being the supposed site
S. of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Florida and
6. Bermuda, and San Juan in Puerto Rico.
(A) PQRS (B) SRPQ
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS
58. 1. Most of the people acquire
P. which makes them hesitant
Q. their ancestral culture and
R. to accept new ideas and theories of
S. tradition without questioning them.
6. the changing world.
(A) SPRQ (B) QRSP
(C) QSPR (D) PQRS
59. 1. Local industries often
P. protest the high salaries
Q. that this will unreasonably raise
R. arguing vehemently
S. offered by multinational firms
6. all wages to an excessive level.
(A) RQPS (B) PSRQ
(C) SRQP (D) PRSQ
60. 1. Although fruits can no longer grow once picked
P. taking in oxygen and
Q. they continue to respire for sometime
R. giving off carbon dioxide,
S. just as human beings do
6. when they breathe.
(A) QPRS (B) SQPR
(C) RPQS (D) PRSQ
61. 1. The multi sourcing of
P. financial mess with
Q. coins led to a
R. using their own mix of
S. different mints
6. metals and alloys,
(A) QPSR (B) PSRQ
(C) RPQS (D) SQRP
62. 1. It may seem odd
P. one should only read
Q. but people read for such a
R. to have to insist that
S. because one liked it
6. variety of reasons.
(A) QPSR (B) RSPQ
(C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ
63. 1. While teaching in the class-room, our teacher suddenly fainted.
P. The headmaster soon joined us and spoke to them in a soft voice.
Q. He was told that the patient needed complete rest for a month,
R. He was at once taken to the hospital,
S. The doctors examined him with serious
6. The headmaster at once sanctioned his leave.
(A) PQRS (B) SPQR
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ
64. 1. The colonial power's had a very simple technique to rule the world.
P. They lumped tribes and people together, played one against the other,
Q. India's provinces were more elaborately designed to play the game of divide and Rule.
R. Africa was divided, believe it or not, on the basis of the lines of longitude and latitude.

- S. They also purchased the loyalties of those locals who were needed as supports for the colonial presence.
6. Partition was the culmination.
- (A) PRSQ (B) PSRQ
(C) SPQR (D) RPSQ
65. 1. The bank opened at 10.00 a.m.
P. The peon opened the safe and returned the keys to the manager.
Q. The manager and the peon went to the safe in the vault.
R. The manager and the peon looked into the safe.
S. They were shocked at what they saw there.
6. The safe was empty.
(A) QRPS (B) QPRS
(C) SQRP (D) QRSP
66. 1. The crowd swelled round the thief.
P. Suddenly he whipped out a knife from under his shirt.
Q. The thief stood quiet, his head hung in shame.
R. The two young men holding him were scared by the sight of the shining knife.
S. They took to their heels.
6. They were followed by the crowd which left the thief alone.
(A) QPRS (B) SQPR
(C) SPQR (D) RQSP
67. 1. The old man wanted to cross the road.
P. The driver got off and came to him.
Q. He was fed up and was about to return.
R. Then a car stopped in front of him.
S. He waited for a long time.
6. Holding him by hand the driver helped him to cross the road.
- (A) SQRP (B) SPRQ
(C) QRSP (D) PSRQ
68. 1. The first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent and speak broken English.
P. He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner and he will be pleased that he could figure out what you said.
Q. He will not expect you to be polite and use elaborate grammatical phrases.
R. Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner and try to understand you and be ready to help you.
S. If you shout, "Please! Charing Cross! Which way?" you will have difficulty.
6. Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.
(A) SRQP (B) SRPQ
(C) RQPS (D) RSPQ
69. 1. When a lamb is born its mother may die.
P. Thus there will nearly always be both motherless lambs and sheep without lambs.
Q. However a sheep which has lost its own lamb will not feed or look after a mother less lamb.
R. At the same time some new born lambs are too weak to live.
S. This happens in large flocks where many sheep give birth to lambs at the same time.
6. If a means of overcoming this natural tendency is found, the lives of millions of lambs can be saved.
(A) PQSR (B) RPQS
(C) SRQP (D) SRPQ

70. 1. People very seldom have everything they want,
 P. Usually we have to decide carefully how to spend our income.
 Q. They may all seem important, but their true importance can be measured by deciding which we are prepared, to live without,
 R. When we exercise our choice, we do so according to our personal scale of preferences.
 S. In this scale of preferences essential commodities come first., then the kind of luxuries which help us to be comfortable, and Finally those non-essentials which give us personal pleasure.
 G. Our decisions indicate our scale of preferences and therefore our priorities.
- (A) PSQR (B) PRSQ
 (C) QPSR (D) RPSQ

Directions: In question nos. 71 to 80, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer-sheet.

71. Cinema show which is held in the afternoon
 (A) Matinee (B) Afternoon show
 (C) Retriever (D) Noon show
72. One who copies from other writers' works
 (A) Novice (B) Bilingual
 (C) Plagiarist (D) Imitator
73. A short, personal account of an interesting event
 (A) Incident (B) Prologue
 (C) Parable (D) Anecdote
74. A person, who believes that pleasure is the most important thing is life
 (A) Materialist (B) Stoic
 (C) Hedonist (D) Foodie
75. That induces sleep
 (A) Soporific (B) Drug
 (C) Sleeping pills
 (D) Sleep inducer
76. A person of middle class
 (A) Bourgeois (B) Common man
 (C) Commoner (D) Layman
77. Place where weapons are stored
 (A) Arsenal (B) Godown
 (C) Weapon house (D) Weaponry
78. Pertaining to an individual by birth
 (A) Natal (B) Congenital
 (C) Pre natal (D) Post natal
79. One who always thinks to be ill
 (A) feign (B) Valetudinarian
 (C) sickening (D) Drowsy
80. One who damages public property
 (A) Goon (B) Anti social
 (C) Vandal (D) Miscreant

Directions: In question nos. 81 to 100, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

81. You are giving your brother some advice about using a computer.
 (A) Your brother is being given some advice about using a computer.
 (B) Some advice is been given to your brother about using a computer.
 (C) About using a computer your brother is given some advice by you.
 (D) Given some advice about using a computer is necessary.
82. Do not inform the police about the robbery.
 (A) The police do not be informed about the robbery.

- (B) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
 (C) Let the police be informed about the robbery.
 (D) The police need to be informed by the robbery.
83. They have spotted me in the crowd.
 (A) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
 (B) I will have been spotted by them in crowd.
 (C) I would have been spotted them in the crowd.
 (D) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.
84. Leo Tolstoy wrote 'War and Peace'.
 (A) 'War and Peace' was written by Leo Tolstoy.
 (B) 'War and Peace' is written by Leo Tolstoy.
 (C) 'War and Peace' will be written by Leo Tolstoy.
 (D) 'War and Peace' was being written by Leo Tolstoy.
85. He was driving the car so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
 (A) The car had been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
 (B) The car has been driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
 (C) The car was driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
 (D) The car was being driven by him so fast that it skidded on the snowy road.
86. He arranged the furniture in the house according to the decorator's plans.
 (A) The furniture have been arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
 (B) The furniture was arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
 (C) The furniture was being arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
 (D) The furniture had been arranged in the house according to the decorator's plans.
87. The washerman will return the clothes in the evening.
 (A) The clothes will have to be returned by the washerman in the evening.
 (B) The clothes will be returned by the washerman in the evening.
 (C) The clothes will return by the washerman in the evening.
 (D) In the evening the clothes will have been returned by the washerman.
88. He picked up the telephone and dialled the police number.
 (A) The telephone was being picked up and the police number dialled.
 (B) The telephone was picked up and the police number was dialled.
 (C) The telephone had been picked up and the police number dialled.
 (D) The telephone has been picked up and the police number dialled.
89. Some girls were cleaning their dormitories.
 (A) The dormitories were cleaned by some girls.
 (B) The dormitories will have been cleaned by some girls.
 (C) The dormitories were being cleaned by some girls.
 (D) The dormitories are being cleaned by some girls.

90. Have you been shown what to do?
 (A) Have anybody been shown by you what to do?
 (B) Have anybody been showing you what to do?
 (C) Has you been shown what to do?
 (D) Has anybody shown you what to do?
91. Aditya saw Dinesh shopping at the mall.
 (A) Dinesh is seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
 (B) Dinesh was seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
 (C) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
 (D) Dinesh is being seen shopping at the mall by Aditya.
92. He wasn't given the information he needed.
 (A) Somebody was not give the information he needed.
 (B) The information he needed wasn't given to him.
 (C) He needed the information he wasn't given.
 (D) They didn't give him the information he needed.
93. The walls had not been decorated by us.
 (A) We had not decorated the walls.
 (B) We have not been decorating the walls.
 (C) We had not been decorating the walls.
 (D) We have not decorated the walls.
94. We must look into the matter.
 (A) The matter must be looked by us.
 (B) The matter must be looked into by us.
 (C) The matter must be looked at by us.
 (D) The matter must looked into by us.
95. Many cities had been destroyed by the invaders in those days.
 (A) Many invaders destroyed cities in those days.
 (B) In those days the invaders had destroyed many cities.
 (C) The invaders destroy many cities in these days.
 (D) Many cities were destroyed in those days by invaders.
96. People believed that witches communicated with the devil.
 (A) Witches communicated with the devil in front of people.
 (B) Witches and the devil communicated.
 (C) Devils widely believe in communication with people.
 (D) It was believed that witches communicated with the devil.
97. The police victimize the innocent commoners.
 (A) The innocent commoners are victimized by the police.
 (B) No victimization of the innocent commoners.
 (C) The police are victimized by the innocent commoners.
 (D) The innocent commoners victimized the police.
98. This suggestion was receive by me with disdain.
 (A) Disdainful suggestion was received by me from him.
 (B) I received his suggestion with disdain.
 (C) I disdainly received the suggestion.
 (D) I was received with suggested disdain.
99. He offered me all the money at his command.
 (A) I was offered all the money at his command.
 (B) I took, all his money at his command,
 (C) He commanded all the money at his hand to me.

- (D) All money at his command was given to me.
100. Bad companions tempted him to drink heavily.
(A) He drunk heavily in the bad company of his friends.
(B) He succumbed to the temptation of heavy drinking due to bad companions.
(C) He was tempted to drink heavily by bad companions
(D) He has to drink heavily because of his bad companions.
- Directions: In question nos. 101 to 115, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.**
101. She reminded where to leave the papers.
(A) me where I had to leave
(B) where I had to leave
(C) me where to leave
(D) No improvement
102. How many ten rupees notes have you got?
(A) tens-rupee notes
(B) tens-rupees notes
(C) ten-rupee notes
(D) No improvement
103. Soldiers are trained to behave without question,
(A) act (B) obey
(C) observe
(D) No improvement
104. We need honest workers, not people of doubtful integrity.
(A) disagreed (B) denied
(C) declaimed
(D) No improvement
105. I expect every player here to be conversant at the rules of game.
(A) on (B) about
(C) with
(D) No improvement
106. There is no alternate, so we must leave now.
(A) altering (B) alternative
(C) alternation
(D) No improvement
107. If I were you, I would do it at once.
(A) was (B) am
(C) would be
(D) No improvement
108. They set a strong guard, lest any one could escape.
(A) would (B) might
(C) should
(D) No improvement
109. The matter called up an explanation of his conduct.
(A) out (B) in
(C) for
(D) No improvement
110. The accused refused having murdered anybody.
(A) decline (B) denied
(C) doubtless
(D) No improvement
111. We cannot trust a man who plays false and loose with others.
(A) false or loose (B) fast or loose
(C) fast and loose
(D) No improvement
112. He is still in vigorous health although he is on the right side of sixty.
(A) wrong (B) left
(C) negative
(D) No improvement
113. Any English are known for their practical instincts.
(A) Some (B) Many
(C) The
(D) No improvement
114. Fifty miles are a long distance to walk.
(A) is (B) become
(C) be
(D) No improvement

115. Economics today were not what it was a century ago.
 (A) are (B) was
 (C) is
 (D) No improvement
- Directions: In question nos. 116 to 140, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.**
116. He said, "Nonsense" !
 (A) He exclaimed with surprise nonsense.
 (B) He exclaimed nonsense.
 (C) He exclaimed that it was nonsense.
 (D) He exclaimed about nonsense.
117. He said, "One must not cross the road against red light".
 (A) He told that one must not cross the road against red light.
 (B) He said that one must not cross the road against red light.
 (C) He proclaimed that one must not cross the road against red light.
 (D) He announced that one had not crossed the road against red light.
118. He said, "To think that you will come in this dress" !
 (A) He said that to think you will come in this dress.
 (B) He remarked that it was surprising that I should come in that dress.
 (C) He determined that I should come in that dress.
 (D) He determined that I should have come in that dress.
119. He said to us, "Welcome" !
 (A) He told us that welcome.
 (B) He welcomed us.
 (C) He informed us that welcome.
 (D) He greeted us that welcome.
120. She said, "Ugh ! I have hated him like anything".
 (A) She exclaimed with disgust that she had hated him like anything.
 (B) She said that Ugh hated him like anything.
 (C) She said Ugh she hated him like anything.
 (D) She said that she hated him like anything.
121. They said, "The house is on fire" !
 (A) They cried that the house is on fire.
 (B) They shouted that the house was on fire.
 (C) They shout that the house was on fire.
 (D) They told that the house is on fire.
122. He said, "For goodness sake ! stop that horrible noise."
 (A) He exclaimed in anger and asked him to stop that horrible noise.
 (B) He exclaimed that to stop that horrible noise.
 (C) He shouted that to stop that horrible noise.
 (D) He exclaimed and said to stop that horrible noise.
123. Binay says to me, "I am your friend".
 (A) Binay informs me that he is my friend.
 (B) Binay informed me that he was my friend.
 (C) Binay tells me that he is my friend.
 (D) Binay told that he was my friend.
124. He said, " Hello ! where are you going".
 (A) He greeted to me and asked where I was going.
 (B) He greeted me and asked where I was going.

- (C) He greeted to me and asked to me that where I was going.
 (D) He greeted and asked me that where I was going.
125. He said, "Well done" !
 (A) He remarked that well done.
 (B) He remarked that was well done.
 (C) He said well done.
 (D) He remarked that it is well done.
126. He said to me, "Let me go home".
 (A) He requested me to let him go home.
 (B) He requested to me let him go home.
 (C) He suggested me to let him go home.
 (D) He suggested to me to let him go home.
127. He said, "Help ! Help !"
 (A) He screamed that help.
 (B) He screamed that help help.
 (C) He shouted for help.
 (D) He asked for help.
128. He said, "Be quiet".
 (A) He warned to then to be quiet.
 (B) He warned then to be quiet.
 (C) He begged them to be quiet.
 (D) He begged to them to be quiet.
129. He said to me, "Will you keep quiet" ?
 (A) He commanded me to keep quiet.
 (B) He commanded to me keep quiet.
 (C) He commanded to me to keep quiet.
 (D) He commanded that to be keep quiet.
130. She said to her father, "Where shall we hold the picnic" ?
 (A) She asked her father where they would hold the picnic.
 (B) She asked to hold the picnic to her father.
 (C) She asked for holding the picnic.
 (D) She asked that where to hold the picnic from her father.
131. My friend said, "Could you attend my marriage" ?
 (A) My friend proposed me to attend his marriage.
 (B) My friend suggested to me to attend his marriage.
 (C) My friend invited me to attend his marriage.
 (D) My friend invited to me to attend his marriage.
132. He said, "I must not go there".
 (A) He said that he was not to go there.
 (B) He said he was not to go there.
 (C) He said he was not go there.
 (D) He told that he was not to go there.
133. He said, "I need not go there in a month".
 (A) He said that he would not have to go there in a month.
 (B) He said that he need not go there in a month.
 (C) He informed that he need not go there in a month.
 (D) He told that he need not go there in a month.
134. She said to me, "I have no time for you".
 (A) She told me she had no time.
 (B) She informed that she had no time.
 (C) She told me that she had no time for me.
 (D) She pleaded that she had no time.
135. She said to me, "You know me, don't you" ?
 (A) She asked me whether I knew her or not.
 (B) She asked me if I know her didn't I ?
 (C) She asked me that if I know her.
 (D) She told me that she know me!

136. He said to me, "You are poor, aren't you" ?
 (A) He told me if I was poor.
 (B) He asked me if I was poor.
 (C) He told me that if I was poor.
 (D) He informed me that if I was poor.
137. He said to me, "Shall I pass the examination" ?
 (A) He asked me if he will pass the examination.
 (B) He asked to me if he would pass examination.
 (C) He asked me if he would pass examination.
 (D) He enquired me if he would pass examination.
138. My classmate said to me, "Good morning, have you finished your home work ?"
 (A) My class mate said to me that I had finished my home work.
 (B) My classmate wished me good morning and asked that I had finished my home work.
 (C) My classmate wished to me good morning and asked if I had finished my home work.
 (D) My classmate wished and said that I had finished my home work.
139. "I shall write a letter tomorrow" said Vivek.
 (A) I shall write a letter the next day said Vivek.
 (B) Vivek said that he would write a letter on the morrow.
 (C) Vivek said that he would write a letter tomorrow.
 (D) Vivek said that he would write a letter on the following day.
140. He said that
 (A) the English do drink from the glass of others.
 (B) the English drank from the glass of others.

- (C) the English did drink from the glass of others.
 (D) the English drink in the glass of others.

Directions: In the following three passages from question nos. 141 to 170 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.

CLOZE TEST-1

A step-by-(141) approach involving a measurable achievement each day is the (142) effective method to get results. Each little success gives you a shot of confidence and a (143) of accomplishment that will (144) sustain you in sticking to your programme. It also (145) the final goal seem more (146) since all you have to do is put (147) the same amount of effort each day. For example, if you were asked to (148) a book of two hundred and fifty pages without having written anything significant before, this task probably would seem (149). However, if you were asked to write two pages of text each day, you would aver to agree that this request would be both reasonable and (150).

141. (A) leap (B) jump
 (C) run (D) step
142. (A) probable (B) only
 (C) likely (D) various
143. (A) sensation (B) satisfaction
 (C) sense (D) savour
144. (A) help (B) ensure
 (C) enable (D) allow
145. (A) mars (B) makes
 (C) appears (D) provides
146. (A) dependable (B) alluring
 (C) attractive (D) achievable
147. (A) out (B) forward
 (C) forth (D) up

148. (A) read (B) write
(C) recite (D) memorize
149. (A) insurmountable
(B) inescapable
(C) intrinsic (D) impersonal
150. (A) rational (B) remote
(C) realistic (D) impeding

CLOZE TEST-2

We all like listening to (151) and the person who is good (152) telling stories will always be a (153) member of any company. The art of good story telling covers much more than (154) up fabulous adventures; it includes telling about the doings of living people or (155) men and women of the past, about your own travels and adventures and (156), about the books you have read and the films you have seen. Practicing the art of story telling can be very (157) too. It will help you to (158) clearly and logically, to sort out your ideas to express, yourself clearly and (159), to gain and hold the attention of others. It will help you to shake off shyness and self-consciousness and give you that feeling of freedom which is so important to (160) in life.

151. (A) lectures (B) theories
(C) stories (D) advice
152. (A) on (B) at
(C) by (D) in
153. (A) popular (B) good
(C) necessary (D) uninvited
154. (A) describing (B) making
(C) showing (D) planning
155. (A) insignificant (B) dead
(C) famous (D) notorious
156. (A) experiences (B) desire
(C) worries (D) problems
157. (A) useful (B) dangerous
(C) contagious
(D) problematic
158. (A) listen (B) remember
(C) think (D) conceive

158. (A) timidly (B) effectively
(C) bluntly (D) vaguely
160. (A) success (B) victory
(C) gain (D) succeed

CLOZE TEST-3

We (161) in a lonely and anxious world. The pressure of anxiety builds up and we seek (162). You can (163) the tension of everyday life in a constructive way through books. There is a book for every (164) and mood. It is only a matter of taking time to find it.

Love of good solid reading is a great (165) to happiness to beat boredom, to defeat loneliness, to resume daily work with new vigour and (166) a mind which is educated, calm and clear.

Many people (167) aloud and are rather slow. A normal educated person is able to read 200 words a minute. It seems such a (168) of time when compared to those who can read about 1000 words in the same time with equal or even (169) comprehension. The only way to (170) your reading speed is to try to read faster.

161. (A) enjoy (B) live
(C) die (D) survive
162. (A) happiness (B) salvation
(C) release (D) succour
163. (A) quit (B) remove
(C) get rid (D) escape
164. (A) occasion (B) place
(C) one (D) body
165. (A) value (B) asset
(C) boost (D) help
166. (A) make (B) inform
(C) form (D) derive
167. (A) write (B) recite
(C) talk (D) read
168. (A) use (B) waste
(C) utility (D) value
169. (A) unequal (B) much
(C) more (D) many
170. (A) make (B) increase
(C) expand (D) enhance

Directions: In question nos. 171 to 200 you have four brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

There are basically three choices available to you when trying to influence people. The first is to ignore people and simply hope they will act in your best interest. You probably will agree that this is not a very practical option, since the results can be neither effective nor predictable. By ignoring other people, you are giving up any hope of influencing them and thus are surrendering yourself to the whims of fate. In effect, you are saying to the world, "I will leave you alone and, in return, I want you to do what I want", a naive and unrealistic expectation.

The second option is to use coercion and force to compel others to act in the specific way you desire. The use of threats and intimidation may produce results, at least in the short term. Fear-inducing tactics, however, never bring out the best in the people, since people themselves must be the driving force behind their motivation if they are to put their hearts and souls into what they are doing. Fear forces people to operate in a survival mode. They may follow your instructions and orders to the letter, but seldom will they contribute any real energy or enthusiasm to their efforts.

The third option is to persuade people to do what you want them to do simply because *they really want to*. People will do what you want them to do willingly in direct proportion to how they see their self-interest being served. In other words, you must convince people that they will receive real benefits and rewards if they

follow the path you are suggesting. These benefits must be something the other party understands and inherently wants, for whatever reason. In effect, you are offering a reward that is valued by others in exchange for a reward that is valued by you. The highest reward you can offer people is to provide them with opportunities to maximize their full potential.

171. By ignoring people and hoping they will act in our best interest, we are
(A) adopting a practical and fruitful approach
(B) harming our self-interest
(C) stifling our personality
(D) being unrealistic and simple
172. The use of compulsion and intimidation in our dealings with others produces
(A) far reaching results
(B) entirely satisfactory results
(C) only limited and short-term results
(D) a lot of goodwill
173. Work done under compulsion or coercion tend to be marked by
(A) utmost sincerity and devotion
(B) devoid of zeal or fervour
(C) abundance of spirit
(D) high rate of efficiency
174. The best way to get things done by people is to
(A) force them to do it
(B) tell them to do it
(C) make them socially conscious
(D) convince them that they stand to gain by doing it
175. The highest reward we can offer people for the work they do for us is
(A) to pay them handsomely
(B) to praise them lavishly
(C) to provide them with opportunity to bring out the best in themselves

- (D) show utmost concern for their well-being
176. The best mode of influencing people according to the passage, is
- (A) to use coercion and compulsion
(B) to use persuasion
(C) to be always polite
(D) to be undemanding
177. The phrase 'fear-inducing tactics', in the passage means
- (A) steps aimed at arousing fear
(B) steps aimed at allaying fear
(C) spreading fear
(D) none of the above

PASSAGE 2

Just as there are basic laws and principles that control your physical world, there are basic laws and principles that control your mental world as well. Before you can hope to operate your human success system properly, you need to know the basic laws that determine your behaviour and affect your very being.

In this regard, you have no choice. You cannot decide to bypass these laws in an attempt to negate their application. They are present in all mental working and will always operate successfully to bring about the results you keep telling your mind you want.

The human mind is very much like a sophisticated electronic computer. When you acquire any new piece of advanced equipment, you normally take some time to carefully read the manual and basic operating instructions before turning it on to make it work. Operating instructions are important. They tell you how to get maximum performance out of the device, taking into account the specific tasks it was designed to perform. It should be the same with operating your own miraculous built-in machine.

You were born as the most advanced living organism in the world, yet you lack

the precise knowledge to get the most out of your internal success system. Of course, your automatic goal-stirring mechanism is always successful. But it is probably more successful at getting you what you don't want in life rather than what you do want. Understanding the mental laws will help you get what you do want, more often.

178. We need to know the basic laws that govern our behaviour patterns in order to
- (A) be efficient in all we undertake
(B) manage our human success system properly
(C) know right from wrong
(D) emerge triumphant in all situations
179. These basic laws influence all mental workings and always operate successfully to achieve
- (A) what we cherish most
(B) what we attempt to do
(C) what we tell our minds we want
(D) what we want in our subconscious
180. For all machines, operating instructions are important because
- (A) they teach us the basics about the machine
(B) they tell us the machine's value
(C) they familiarise us with it
(D) they teach us how to use the machine in a manner as to get the best possible results out of it
181. According to the passage, the most advanced living organism in the world is
- (A) an electronic computer
(B) only the reader of the passage
(C) the writer himself
(D) mankind
182. The automatic goal stirring mechanism of our body is successful mostly

- (A) in keeping us happy
 - (B) in achieving what we don't want in life
 - (C) in keeping alive the competitive spirit in us
 - (D) in always encouraging us
183. In order to get what we do want, it is helpful to
- (A) discipline ourselves
 - (B) understand our mental laws
 - (C) cultivate good habits
 - (D) study more
184. The Subject under discussion in the passage is
- (A) an advanced computer
 - (B) all complicated machines
 - (C) human mind
 - (D) none of the above
185. The objective of the passage is to
- (A) help the reader in being successful
 - (B) entertain the reader
 - (C) familiarise the reader with computers
 - (D) discuss all complicated machines
186. The word 'negate' in the passage means
- (A) refuse to accept
 - (B) deny (the existence of)
 - (C) hamper
 - (D) obviate

PASSAGE 3

The Supreme Court judgement which abolishes punishment for attempted suicide will prove to be a milestone in India's judicial history. This is so because the judgement will benefit tens of thousands of miserable souls who are prosecuted for failing to kill themselves. Around 50,000 suicides are reported in India every year. Considering that three suicide bids take place for every successful one, we can safely assume that the failed suicides amount to 1,50,000 a year in India.

These 1,50,000 individuals could be sentenced to one year in jail under Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code which the Supreme Court judgement has effaced as being unconstitutional. Quite rightly, the judgement said that Section 309 was cruel and irrational because it provided double punishment for a troubled individual whose deep unhappiness had caused him to try and end his life.

Yet, time and again, the Indian police had launched these prosecutions. The Supreme Court judgement has overturned a 1987 decision by a division bench which had upheld the constitutional validity of the Indian law against suicide. The judgement had ruled that the right to life implied in the Indian Constitution does not include the right to die.

187. Which judgement of the Supreme Court will be a milestone in India's judicial history?

- (A) the one abolishing suicide
- (B) the one abetting suicide
- (C) the one doing away with punishment for attempted suicide
- (D) the one condoning suicide

188. Why is the judgement hailed as a milestone?

- (A) because it will bring relief all around
- (B) because it will lessen the work of the police
- (C) because it is very balanced
- (D) because it will bring relief to all those being punished for attempting suicide

189. What punishment according to the passage was envisaged for unsuccessful suicide attempts, under the Indian law?

- (A) a fine of thousand rupees
- (B) death sentence
- (C) one year in jail
- (D) extreme torture

190. The judgement has termed Section 309 as cruel and irrational because
 (A) it takes away the right to life
 (B) it doubles the punishment of a tortured soul
 (C) it is very lenient
 (D) it provides for false accusations
191. What has the Indian police done time and again?
 (A) it has attempted to punish those guilty of trying to end their life
 (B) it has punished those who have committed suicide
 (C) it has imposed hardships on citizens
 (D) it has violated the Constitution
192. The Supreme Court judgement
 (A) has come up with the decision on its own
 (B) has reversed an earlier judgement dealing with suicide
 (C) is a continuation of the 1987 decision
 (D) is a unique one
193. In 1987, a division bench had
 (A) rejected the Indian law against suicide
 (B) changed the Indian law against suicide
 (C) supported the Indian law against suicide
 (D) given a new meaning to the suicide law
194. The 1987 judgement had reasoned that
 (A) a man was free to die
 (B) the Constitution did not provide for suicide
 (C) right to die in Indian Constitution was upheld
 (D) the right to life in Indian Constitution had no implication of right to die
195. The word 'effaced' in the passage means
 (A) included (B) deleted
 (C) devised (D) dismissed

PASSAGE 4

The overwhelming vote given by the greater part of the public has so far been in favour of films which pass the time easily and satisfy that part of our imagination which depends on the more obvious kind of daydreams. We make up for what we secretly regard as our deficiencies by watching the stimulating adventures of the other people who are stronger, more effective, or more beautiful than we are. The conventional stars act out our daydreams for us in a constant succession of exciting situations set in the open spaces, in the jungles or in the underworld of great cities which abounds in crime and violence. We would not dare to be in such situations but the situations are very exciting to watch since our youth is being spent in day-to-day routine of school office or home.

196. According to the passage, most of us prefer films which
 (A) overwhelm our imagination
 (B) depict our times
 (C) fulfil our secret wishes
 (D) appeal to our reason
197. By watching thrilling adventures in films we make up for
 (A) the effectiveness of our desires
 (B) the shortcomings in our life
 (C) the stimulation of our everyday life
 (D) the influence which we don't have
198. Film stars present situations
 (A) which are familiar to us, the city dwellers
 (B) which we have seen, only in jungles
 (C) which we meet everyday at work
 (D) which excite us

199. Whether we admit it to ourselves or not, we are aware that
 (A) we are weak and plain
 (B) we are both powerful and handsome
 (C) we are as strong as film heroes
 (D) we are more beautiful than film stars
200. The daily life of Students, office-goers and housewives is
 (A) full of new adventures
 (B) the same dull repetition
 (C) stimulating to their imagination
 (D) very exciting to them

CPO (SI) MAINS Answer-key

1. (C)	26. (C)	51. (D)	76. (A)	101. (C)	126. (A)	151. (C)	176. (B)
2. (C)	27. (C)	52. (C)	77. (A)	102. (C)	127. (C)	152. (B)	177. (A)
3. (B)	28. (D)	53. (B)	78. (B)	103. (B)	128. (B)	153. (A)	178. (B)
4. (C)	29. (C)	54. (C)	79. (B)	104. (D)	129. (A)	154. (B)	179. (C)
5. (C)	30. (D)	55. (B)	80. (C)	105. (C)	130. (A)	155. (C)	180. (D)
6. (D)	31. (D)	56. (C)	81. (A)	106. (B)	131. (C)	156. (A)	181. (D)
7. (B)	32. (A)	57. (D)	82. (B)	107. (D)	132. (A)	157. (A)	182. (B)
8. (B)	33. (A)	58. (C)	83. (D)	108. (C)	133. (A)	158. (C)	183. (B)
9. (C)	34. (D)	59. (B)	84. (A)	109. (C)	134. (C)	159. (B)	184. (C)
10. (C)	35. (A)	60. (A)	85. (D)	110. (B)	135. (A)	160. (D)	185. (A)
11. (C)	36. (B)	61. (A)	86. (B)	111. (C)	136. (B)	161. (B)	186. (D)
12. (C)	37. (C)	62. (D)	87. (B)	112. (A)	137. (C)	162. (A)	187. (C)
13. (C)	38. (A)	63. (D)	88. (B)	113. (C)	138. (C)	163. (D)	188. (D)
14. (C)	39. (D)	64. (A)	89. (C)	114. (A)	139. (D)	164. (A)	189. (C)
15. (C)	40. (B)	65. (B)	90. (D)	115. (C)	140. (A)	165. (B)	190. (B)
16. (C)	41. (B)	66. (A)	91. (B)	116. (C)	141. (D)	166. (C)	191. (A)
17. (B)	42. (C)	67. (A)	92. (D)	117. (B)	142. (B)	167. (D)	192. (B)
18. (A)	43. (A)	68. (C)	93. (A)	118. (B)	143. (C)	168. (B)	193. (C)
19. (B)	44. (B)	69. (B)	94. (B)	119. (D)	144. (A)	169. (C)	194. (D)
20. (B)	45. (C)	70. (A)	95. (B)	120. (A)	145. (B)	170. (B)	195. (B)
21. (B)	46. (B)	71. (A)	96. (D)	121. (B)	146. (D)	171. (D)	196. (A)
22. (C)	47. (C)	72. (C)	97. (A)	122. (A)	147. (C)	172. (C)	197. (B)
23. (D)	48. (A)	73. (D)	98. (B)	123. (C)	148. (B)	173. (B)	198. (D)
24. (C)	49. (B)	74. (C)	99. (A)	124. (B)	149. (A)	174. (D)	199. (A)
25. (B)	50. (C)	75. (A)	100. (C)	125. (B)	150. (C)	175. (C)	200. (D)

Explanation

- (C) Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Were' is used for imaginary position, with all subjects.
- (C) Remove 'not'. 'Until' is not followed by 'not'. Remove 'will'. The 1st action in future conditional sentence is in simple present tense.
- (B) Change 'as well as' into 'and'. The correct co-relative is 'both....and'.
- (C) Change 'were' into 'was'. If the subject is joined by 'as well as', the verb will agree with the first subject.
- (C) Change 'when' into 'than'. The correct co-relative is 'no sooner...than'.

6. (D) No error.
7. (B) Add 'the' before 'previous records'. Here 'previous records' is a specific noun, so use 'the' before it. All is followed by 'the'.
8. (B) Remove 'the'. Here we are talking about 'English language'. 'The' comes before 'nationality', but not with the name of any 'language'.
9. (C) Change 'a' into 'an'. 'M.P.' starts with a vowel sound. So use 'an' before it.
10. (C) Add 'he' before 'being'. Here if we do not add 'he', people will become the subject of 'being a philanthropic' and the meaning of the sentence will be wrong.
11. (C) Change 'paining' into 'aching'.
12. (C) Change 'centre' into 'middle'. Here 'middle' is an appropriate word. 'Centre' is used for the mid point of any circular thing.
13. (C) Change 'between' into 'among'. 'Between' is used in reference to the association of 'two' and for 'more than two', use among.
14. (C) Change 'his' into 'one's'. If 'one' is used as the subject, 'one's' is used in possessive case.
15. (C) Change 'little' into 'younger'. Here 'younger' is an appropriate word. We use 'little' for 'quantity'.
16. (C) Change 'would win' into 'would have won'. Past conditional sentence has the following sentence formation.
Had + Sub + V₃ + Object, Sub + would + have + V₃.
17. (D)
18. (A) Change 'were' into 'was'. 'News' is a singular noun. Hence it will take singular verb.
19. (B) Remove 'oneself'. 'Keep' does not take a reflexive pronoun after it.
20. (B) Change 'in reading' into 'of reading'
24. (C) 'To fan' means to increase the strength of (a fire) by blowing on it.
25. (B) 'To crumble' means 'to break or fall apart into fragments' or 'to break down completely'
26. (C) 'To confess' means 'to admit that one has committed a crime or done something wrong.'
27. (C) 'Give in' means to 'yield or surrender'. 'Give away' means to 'distribute'.
28. (D) 'Asset' means 'something valuable'. Hence with 'useful' it become superfluous.
29. (C) 'Price' being the subject will take singular verb 'has'. 'Has' is followed by V₃ 'risen'.
30. (D) 'To rusticate' means to suspend (a student) from a school or a University. Hence for the members of a team 'suspended' is the best suited word.
46. To cast aspersions - शंका करना
47. To burn the midnight oil - देर रात तक काम करना
48. Hook, line and sinker - पूर्ण रूप से
49. In tow - खींचना
50. Call a spade a spade - मुँहफट होना
51. Tip of the iceberg - सिर्फ ऊपरी भाग
52. To have the cake and eat it too - दोनों हाथों में लड़कू

53. Serpent under the flower – आस्तीन का साँप
 54. Poetic justice – प्राकृतिक न्याय
 55. Pass away – मृत्यु होना
 102.(C) 'Hyphenated noun' is always used in singular form.
 103.(B) Soldiers obey the orders of their officers.
 105.(C) 'Conversant' is followed by preposition 'with'.
 106.(B) Alternative means 'substitute' (विकल्प) 'Alternate' means 'every second' (दूसरा, एक छोड़कर एक)
 107.(D) In imaginary sentences, all subjects take 'were' for imaginary position.
 108.(C) 'Lest should' is a correlative.
 109.(C) 'Call for' means 'demand'. 'Call up' means 'to make a telephone call'.
 110.(B) 'Deny' is to 'refuse to admit the truth of something'.
 111.(C) 'To play fast and loose' means 'to behave irresponsibly or immorally'.
 112.(A) 'On the wrong side of sixty' means 'approaching seventy'.
 113.(C) 'The English' means 'English people'.
 114.(A) When a plural number is used as a singular unit, singular verb is used.
 115.(C) 'Economics' is plural in form but singular in meaning. Hence it will take singular verb.

Vocabularies in Alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Accusation	A charge that someone has committed a fault or crime	इल्जाम
Ameliorate	To improve something or less painful	सुधरना या कम कष्टप्रद करना
Amenable	Willing to agree or to accept something that is wanted or asked for	आज्ञाकारी
Anecdote	Short amusing story about some real person or event	किस्सा
Arsenal	Place where weapons are stored	शस्त्रागार
Bilingual	One who can speak two languages	द्विभाषिया
Bluntly	Saying or expressing something in a very direct way that may upset some people	रूखा व्यवहार करना
Bourgeois	A person of middle class	मध्यवर्गीय
Capricious	Changing often or quickly	अस्थिर
Chaste	Morally pure or decent	पवित्र
Chide	To scold someone	डॉटना
Coercion	To make someone to do something by using force or threats	दबाव

Congenital	Existing since birth	पैदाइशी
Conventional	Usual or traditional	पारम्परिक
Cow	To make someone too afraid to do something	भयभीत करना
Drench	To make something completely wet	भिगोना/गीला करना
Drowsy	Tired and ready to fall asleep	निद्रालु
Effaced	To cause something to fade or disappear	मिटाना
Elegant	graceful	भव्य
Enhance	To increase or improve something	बेहतर करना/सुभारना
Even-kneeled	stable or consistent	स्थिर/अपरिवर्तनीय
Feign	To pretend to feel or be affected by something	ढोंग करना
Fret	To care about something	चिंता करना
Goon	A person who is hired to threaten, beat up or kill something	बदमाश
Hamper	To slow the progress of something	बाधा डालना
Hedonist	One who believes that the most important thing in the world is pleasure	सुखवादी
Imitator	One who copies something	नकल करने वाला
Impeding	To slow the progress, movement or action of something	अवरोधक पैदा करना
Implore	To make a very serious or emotional request to someone	प्रार्थना करना
Insure	To make something sure, certain or safe/to provide insurance	निश्चित कर लेना/बीमा करना
Insurmountable	Impossible to overcome	अजेय
Intimidate	To make someone afraid	भयभीत करना
Intrinsic	Occurring as a natural part of something	स्वाभाविक
Litter	A messy group of thing/ to make dirty	गंदगी/गंदगी करना
Materialist	The belief that only material things exist	भौतिकवादी
Matinee	Cinema show which is held in the afternoon	दोपहर के समय का फिल्म
Miraculous	Very wonderful or amazing like a miracle	अद्भुत
Miscreant	A person who does something that is illegal or morally wrong	कुकर्मी
Munificent	Very generous	उदारतापूर्ण
Natal	Related to birth	जन्म-संबंधी
Negate	To cause something not to be effective	निष्फल करना/बेअसर करना

Notorious	Well known or famous especially for something bad	कुख्यात
Novice	A person who has just started learning or doing something	नौसिखिया
Obviate	To avoid something/ to make no longer necessary	अन्वेषण करना/अब जरूरी न हो ऐसा करना
Overwhelming	Very great in number	भारी संख्या में
Parable	A moral story	नैतिक कहानियाँ
Plagiarist	One who borrows words and ideas from other authors and uses them as one's own	साहित्यिक चोरी करने वाला
Prologue	A speech or a poem recited at the beginning of a play	मंगलाचरण
Prosecuted	to punish (by legal process)	दंडित करना (कानूनी प्रक्रिया से)
Recite	To say or describe something	वर्णन करना
Salvation	The act of saving someone from sin or evil	बुरा काम करने से बचाने वाला
Savour	The quality that makes something interesting or enjoyable	आनंद लेना
Sophisticated	Highly developed and complex	प्रभावशाली
Soporific	That induces sleep	निद्राजनक
Steadfast	Not changing	स्थिर
Stingy	Not liking or wanting to give or spend money	कंजूस
Stoic	A person who is indifferent to pleasure and pain	तटस्थ
Supplicate	To pray to God	प्रार्थना करना
Tractable	Easily managed or controlled	सुविधाजनक
Triumphant	Resulting in victory or success	विजयी
Unadorned	not decorated	सजा हुआ नहीं
Upbraid	To speak in an angry or critical way to someone who has done something wrong	फटकारना
Vague	Not clear	अस्पष्ट
Valetudinarian	One who always thinks to be ill	हमेशा बीमार महसूस करने वाला
Vandal	A person who destroys or damages property	बदमाश
Virtuous	Morally good	सदाचारी
Weaponry	Weapons	हथियार
Whims	A sudden wish desire, decision etc.	सनक

Tier-II (Model paper- 2)

Directions: In question nos. 1 to 20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a 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. Even after sixty years of (A)/ Independence lakhs of people(B)/ don't have bed to sleep. (C)/ No error (D).
2. It is never my business(A)/ to give an advice to those who are not sensible enough (B)/ to deal with their own problems.(C)/ No error (D).
3. I have never looked (A)/ forward to be the (B)/ president of the club (C)/ No error (D).
4. The moral of the army was (A)/ high because the news coming (B)/ from front were very encouraging. (C)/ No error (D).
5. Before translating the sentence (A)/ word for word, it is worth first asking whether (B)/ It can be literally translated or not. (C)/ No error (D).
6. My friend is the most intelligent (A)/ and also the very (B)/ talented student of his college. (C)/ No error (D).
7. Even the most perfect person (A)/ in the world is said to have (B)/erred, when there was time to act. (C)/ No error (D).
8. Another baffling changes (A)/ that I noticed in him now a days (B)/ he avoids speaking me (C)/ No error (D).
9. We generally select one (A)/ of the most intelligent student (B)/ of the school for this award. (C)/ No error (D).
10. He can't (A)/ tolerate me (B)/ talking nonsense. (C)/ No error (D).
11. The teacher asked them (A)/ to stop write (B)/ as soon as the bell rang. (C)/ No error (D).
12. A few cabinet ministers were (A)/ debarred to attend the (B)/ monsoon session of the parliament. (C). No error (D).
13. Now-a-days (A)/ the weather (B)/ is getting cold and colder. (C)/ No error (D).
14. I rarely find (A)/ something in his character (B)/ that I can admire. (C)/ No error (D).
15. The meeting was postponed (A)/ because the five members (B)/ were present today. (C)/ No error (D).
16. He would not have (A)/ died when you had (B)/ helped him in time. (C)/ No error (D).
17. The new taxation rates announced (A)/ by the Government are (B)/ bound to effect the export sector. (C)/ No error (D).
18. These days, job opportunities (A)/ are not as better as (B)/ they used to be in the early 70s. (C)/ No error (D).
19. A.I.R. will air (A)/ PM's 'Man Ki Baat' at 6 P.M. (B)/in the evening. (C)/No error (D).

20. The teacher (A)/ has took (B)/ the responsibility though it was the students' mistake. (C) / No error (D)

Directions : In question nos. 21 to 30, 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 by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■] in the Answer Sheet.

21. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and her right hand badly.
(A) wounded (B) sizzled
(C) scorched (D) scalded
22. Please do not an offer made by the Chairman.
(A) refrain (B) refute
(C) refuse (D) refuge
23. The government is confident that the standard of living will begin to again soon.
(A) revive (B) lift
(C) flourish (D) rise
24. Sharing heavy responsibilities with colleagues does not involve loss of prestige, or of the authority of an institute's Head.
(A) deterioration (B) decrease
(C) diminution (D) loss
25. The problem of proliferation of nuclear arms is never going to be solved unless the two super powers agree to
(A) a solution
(B) understand one other
(C) sit together
(D) meet half-way
26. Your case is so unique that I am not getting any to support it.
(A) reason (B) help
(C) happening (D) precedent
27. Take possession of the records immediately lest they should be with.

- (A) tampered (B) destroyed
(C) manhandled
(D) mishandled
28. Let us take him upon his word. I see no room for any in the matter.
(A) duplicity (B) deviation
(C) cynicism (D) difference
29. The arguments put forth for not disclosing the facts did not impress anybody.
(A) intemperate (B) spurious
(C) specious (D) convincing
30. Director, he said, would the matter at once.
(A) invigilate (B) explore
(C) investigate (D) survey

Directions : In question nos. 31 to 35, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. BASE
(A) Roof (B) Height
(C) Top (D) Climax
32. DISSUADE
(A) Incite (B) Persuade
(C) Advise (D) Instigate
33. NAIVE
(A) Cunning (B) Wealthy
(C) Sophisticated (D) Complicated
34. MOIST
(A) Parched (B) Dry
(C) Hard (D) Crisp
35. ANATHEMATISE
(A) Radiate (B) Regulate
(C) Deceive (D) Bless

Directions: In question nos. 36 to 40, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

36. SOLICIT
(A) Beseech (B) Demand
(C) Claim (D) Require

37. RADIANT
(A) Bright (B) Beautiful
(C) Light (D) Influential
38. PRUNE
(A) Lend (B) Reduce
(C) Expand (D) Prolong
39. DILETTANTE
(A) Opponent (B) Specialist
(C) Amateur (D) Expert
40. FLAK
(A) Adventure (B) Advice
(C) Criticism (D) Praise

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

41. Some people do not grease anybody's palm on any account.
(A) bribe (B) flatter
(C) cheat (D) fight
42. I was so disappointed when my close friend left me in the lurch.
(A) went away without waiting for me
(B) helped me in difficult times
(C) abandoned me when I needed help
(D) stopped helping me in emergency
43. His position in the company was on the brink of disaster.
(A) at the top of
(B) at the point of
(C) on the side of
(D) on the back of
44. The car broke down just as it reached the edge of a cliff. It was indeed a close shave.
(A) to share one's brand
(B) very risky
(C) narrow escape from danger
(D) to be happy

45. You have been cheating- now you must face the music.
(A) face the unpleasant consequences
(B) stand upto unpleasant consequences
(C) be debarred
(D) be insulted publicly
46. The parents are in high spirits as their son has got a decent job.
(A) in good position (B) drunk
(C) cheerful (D) shocked
47. When she realised that she had bought a fake product, she knew that her money had gone down the drain.
(A) was lost forever
(B) dropped in the drain
(C) got washed away
(D) her money was safe
48. Even though the new clerk was given a difficult task, he remained cool as a cucumber.
(A) not nervous or emotional
(B) caught cold
(C) was happy
(D) was scared
49. George Bernard Shaw was blessed with the gift of the gab.
(A) enormous wealthy
(B) ability to work hard
(C) ability to speak impressively
(D) luck on one's side
50. The police caught the thief red-handed.
(A) in a red uniform
(B) with blood in hands
(C) at the time of committing the crime
(D) after reading the rules

Directions: In question nos. 51 to 70, the 1st and the last sentences of the passage are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the passage is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read

the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

51. 1. So, now India can
P. lose out at first base because it's too busy chasing an ephemeral dream
Q. either put aside its hopes of getting the veto power and
R. first concentrate on ensuring that
S. the Security Council is enlarged, or
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) QRSP (D) SPQR
52. 1. But Nelson Mandela
P. modern country in a modern way
Q. and could run a new.
R. shifted the beliefs of the people
S. so they could heal the racial conflict
(A) RSQP (B) QPRS
(C) RSPQ (D) QSRP
53. 1. But, Kuala Lumpur
P. where modern Malay executives
Q. but will never miss Friday prayers
R. might have a cellular phone in hand
S. is a city firmly rooted in tradition.
(A) RQSP (B) SPRQ
(C) RPSQ (D) SQRP
54. 1. If farming
P. life is not to collapse, there is need for
Q. as a profession and as a way of
R. attention today to farmers' needs in the areas
S. of water, credit, technology, market and land and agrarian reforms
(A) QPRS (B) RSQP
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS
55. 1. The Union Cabinet's
P. recent approval of the Bill against
Q. assaults on women's most basic fundamental right.
R. Domestic Violence is a step against
S. that is the right to life
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) QSPR
56. 1. The President
P. hard-won freedom and become a front-rank nation
Q. self-reliant and self-dependent
R. called upon the people to be
S. if they want to preserve their
(A) RQSP (B) SPRQ
(C) RPSQ (D) SQRP
57. 1. No amount
P. poor countries if they do
Q. of direct aid will help
R. not develop the capacity
S. to generate wealth for themselves
(A) QPRS (B) RSQP
(C) QSRP (D) RPQS
58. 1. Having achieved success
P. to ride the next big outsourcing wave
Q. in software exports and information technology areas.
R. this time in manufacturing from the U.S.
S. Indian manufacturers-exporters are well equipped.
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) QSPR
59. 1. The majority of
P. Britons believe that there
Q. if the increasing problem
R. must be restrictions on cheap air travel
S. of global warming is going to be tackled
(A) SRQP (B) PQRS
(C) SQRP (D) PRQS

60. 1. Various
P. leading a productive
Q. disabilities stand in
R. and personally satisfying life
S. the way of millions of Indians.
(A) QRPS (B) PSQR
(C) QSPR (D) PRQS
61. 1. Farmers
P. whether or not water will be available
Q. land use plans only
R. can prepare alternative
S. if they know in advance.
(A) RSQP (B) PQSR
(C) RQSP (D) PSQR
62. 1. It shows
P. it is also conscious of its
Q. India means business;
R. sovereignty and elements that threaten it
S. while it is for transparent and open ties.
(A) QSPR (B) PRQS
(C) QRPS (D) PSQR
63. 1. Hidden
P. is an important cause for
Q. hunger in the soil
R. caused by micro-nutrient deficiencies
S. the rapid decline in factor productivity.
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) PRQS (D) QSPR
64. 1. Travel to
P. where you don't know the local language
Q. and see how your
R. a foreign country, even a region of India
S. hands and expressions do the talking
(A) SQPR (B) RPQS
(C) SPQR (D) RQPS
65. 1. The delay
P. led to a rapid escalation
Q. in the onset of the monsoon
R. over Kerala and its subsequent weakness
S. of the national rainfall deficit
(A) SRPQ (B) QPRS
(C) SPRQ (D) QRPS
66. 1. If fair play
P. fair trade and the protection of the planet
Q. is going to encompass
R. in sport's many codes of conduct
S. these should be enshrined.
(A) QSPR (B) RPSQ
(C) QPSR (D) RSPQ
67. 1. While the recent
P. century show that the June rainfall is
Q. of a drought, India's rainfall data for over a
R. rain may have soothed concerns
S. no predictor of the monsoon's outcome
(A) PSRQ (B) RQPS
(C) PQRS (D) RSPQ
68. 1. On the contrary
P. in countries like China and the other Pacific countries.
Q. permission for shooting but also
R. film-makers not only obtain quick
S. get subsidies to undertake the job.
(A) PRQS (B) QSPR
(C) PSQR (D) QRPS
69. 1. There are
P. from different walks of life as human rights
Q. so much is written by so many persons
R. very few subjects in
S. contemporary times on which
(A) QSRP (B) RPQS
(C) QPRS (D) RSQP
70. 1. No international
P. albeit at times, for wrong reasons

- Q. institution has indeed
 R. engaged the attention of the people
 S. across the globe the way WTO has done.
 (A) QRSP (B) PSRQ
 (C) QSRP (D) PRSQ

Directions: In question nos. 71 to 80, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer-sheet.

71. To surround with armed forces
 (A) Seize (B) Attack
 (C) Cease (D) Besiege
72. A person who wishes to throw over all establishments
 (A) Rebel (B) Anarchist
 (C) Terrorist (D) Hooligan
73. A dramatic performance
 (A) Mask (B) Mosque
 (C) Masque (D) Mascot
74. Seat on elephant's back
 (A) Saddle (B) Howdah
 (C) Lounge (D) Hoof
75. Forcing out (blood, etc.) from its vessel
 (A) Extrapolate (B) Extravasate
 (C) Exuberate (D) Extricate
76. A common place remark.
 (A) platitude (B) remark
 (C) statement (D) epigram
77. One who speaks or understands many languages
 (A) Scholar (B) Grammarian
 (C) Linguist (D) Polyglot
78. To talk without respect of something sacred or holy
 (A) Blasphemy (B) Obscenity
 (C) Rudeness (D) Vulgarity
79. A person who lives alone and avoids other people

- (A) Ascetic (B) Recluse
 (C) Unsocial (D) Agnostic
80. Too much official formality.
 (A) delayed
 (B) officiousness
 (C) formally (D) red tapism

Directions: In question nos. 81 to 100, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

81. He is said to be very rich.
 (A) He said he is very rich.
 (B) People say that he is very rich.
 (C) He said it is very rich.
 (D) People say it is very rich.
82. Do you imitate others?
 (A) Are others being imitated by you?
 (B) Are other imitated by you?
 (C) Have others being imitated by you?
 (D) Were others being imitated by you?
83. She makes Maggi everyday.
 (A) Maggi is made by her everyday.
 (B) Maggi was made by her everyday.
 (C) Maggi has made by her everyday.
 (D) Maggi is make by her everyday.
84. They will inform the police.
 (A) The police will be informed by them.
 (B) The police will informed by them.
 (C) The police are informed by them.
 (D) The police is be informed by them.
85. I can accept your offer.
 (A) Your offer could be accepted by me.
 (B) Your offer can be accepted by me.
 (C) Your offer cannot be accepted by me.
 (D) Your offer is be accepted by me.

86. You need to clean your teeth.
 (A) Your teeth need to be cleaned.
 (B) Your teeth needed to be cleaned.
 (C) Your teeth need to be clean.
 (D) Your teeth need to clean.
87. A meeting was convened by the Principal.
 (A) The Principal convened a meeting.
 (B) The Principal was convening a meeting.
 (C) The President appointed the Chief Justice of India.
 (D) The Principal is convening a meeting.
88. The children could use the place.
 (A) The place can always be used by children.
 (B) The place is always used by children.
 (C) The place could always be used by children.
 (D) The place has always been used by children.
89. Who painted my car?
 (A) My car was painted?
 (B) Was my car painted?
 (C) Had my car been painted by?
 (D) By whom was my car painted?
90. This unexpected news surprised me a great deal.
 (A) I was surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
 (B) I am surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
 (C) I have been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
 (D) I had been surprised a great deal by this unexpected news.
91. The students are decorating the stage for the annual day celebrations.
 (A) The stage had been decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
 (B) The stage is being decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
 (C) The stage was decorated by the students for the annual day celebrations.
 (D) The stage has been decorated by the students for the annual day celebration.
92. The traitors should be shot dead.
 (A) They should have shot the traitors dead.
 (B) They shall shoot the traitors dead.
 (C) They should shoot the traitors dead.
 (D) They shot the traitors dead.
93. One cannot expect children to understand these problems.
 (A) Children cannot be expected to understand these problems.
 (B) Children to understand these problems cannot be expected.
 (C) Children cannot be expected to the understood these problems.
 (D) To understand these problems cannot be expected from children by one.
94. The boys saved many elders from drowning.
 (A) Many elders are saved from drowning by the boys.
 (B) Many elders are being saved from drowning by the boys.
 (C) Many elders were saved from drowning by the boys.
 (D) Many elders have been saved from drowning by the boys.
95. He is writing a letter.
 (A) A letter is being written by him.
 (B) A letter is written by him.
 (C) A letter has been written by him.
 (D) Let a letter be written by him.

96. The man cut down the tree.
 (A) The tree was cut down by the man.
 (B) The tree cut itself by the man.
 (C) The tree is cut down by the man.
 (D) The tree can be cut by the man.
97. My father gave me a hundred rupee note yesterday.
 (A) A hundred rupee note was given to me by my father yesterday.
 (B) A hundred rupee note was being given to me by my father.
 (C) A hundred rupee note had been given to me by my father.
 (D) Yesterday, my father was given a hundred rupee note by me.
98. The pilot landed the plane safely.
 (A) The plane had been landed safely by the pilot.
 (B) The plane was landed safely by the pilot.
 (C) The plane has been landed safely by the pilot.
 (D) The plane was to be landed safely by the pilot.
99. Advertisements on TV increase the sale of any commodity.
 (A) The sale of any commodity is being increased by advertisements on TV.
 (B) The sale of any commodity are increased by advertisements on TV.
 (C) The sale of any commodity are being increased by advertisements on TV.
 (D) The sale of any commodity is increased by advertisements on TV.
100. He will never forget it.
 (A) It will never be forgotten by him.
 (B) It can never be forgotten by him.
 (C) It should never be forgotten by him.
 (D) It may never be forgotten by him.

Directions: In question nos. 101 to 120, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.

101. The boss said, "I shall look at the matter".
 (A) about (B) in
 (C) into
 (D) no improvement
102. I did nothing but laughed.
 (A) laughing (B) laugh
 (C) laughed aloud
 (D) no improvement
103. My friend and me study together during holidays.
 (A) I (B) myself
 (C) I myself
 (D) No improvement
104. There were many petty Rajput Kingdoms in India prior than the coming of the Mohammadans.
 (A) prior from (B) prior up to
 (C) prior to
 (D) no improvement
105. Until the last twenty eight years he has been working in various units of this plant.
 (A) for (B) since
 (C) during
 (D) no improvement
106. I hope you will be able to steer ahead of the anti-social elements.
 (A) steer out (B) steer free
 (C) steer clear
 (D) no improvement
107. Had Alizee been well, she could participate in the competition.
 (A) would participate
 (B) would have participated
 (C) will have participated
 (D) no improvement
108. If you have some doubts, please let me know.

- (A) a few (B) few
(C) any
(D) no improvement
109. Leave my arm, please.
(A) give up (B) let go
(C) release
(D) no improvement
110. May I request you to see my testimonials?
(A) go through (B) see through
(C) attend to
(D) no improvement
111. His brother never has and never will be dependable.
(A) never had
(B) never has been
(C) was never being
(D) no improvement
112. If you would have remcmbered to bring the map, we would not have lost our way.
(A) had remcmbered
(B) were remembering
(C) remembered
(D) no improvement
113. You must carry on my order.
(A) carry out my order.
(B) carry away my order
(C) carry of
(D) no improvement
114. The boat was drowned.
(A) was drown
(B) was drowned
(C) sank
(D) no improvement
115. Now I must beg leave of you.
(A) beg your leave
(B) beg of your leave
(C) beg off your leave
(D) no improvement
116. When describing the accident, he was in tears.
(A) in describing
(B) when he was describing
(C) as describing
(D) no improvement
117. The two thieves distributed the loot between themselves.
(A) among themselves
(B) amongst themselves
(C) with themselves
(D) no improvement
118. The preservation of peace is necessary.
(A) maintenance of peace
(B) establishment of peace
(C) persuasion of peace
(D) no improvement
119. The spirit of democracy has sped into our way of thinking.
(A) leaked into (B) permeated
(C) soaked into
(D) no improvement
120. The decent from the mountain peak was slow and painful.
(A) descent (B) decline
(C) decrease
(D) no improvement
- Directions: In question nos. 121 to 140, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.**
121. He said, "India will win the World Cup".
(A) He said that India would win the world Cup.
(B) He said India should win the World Cup.
(C) He said that India would won the World Cup.
(D) He said that India shall won the World Cup.
122. The man said, "No, I refused to plead guilty."
(A) The man refused to his guilt
(B) The man emphatically refused to plead guilt.
(C) The man told that he did not guilt.

- (D) The man was stubborn enough to guilt.
123. She said to her friend, "I know where is everyone".
- (A) She told that she knew where was everyone.
- (B) She told her friend that she knew where was everyone.
- (C) She told her friend that she knew where is everyone.
- (D) She told her friend that she knew where everyone was.
124. She said, "Ugh! I have always hated him".
- (A) She exclaimed with disgust that she had been hated always him.
- (B) She exclaimed with disgust that she had always hated him.
- (C) She exclaimed with disgust that she had always hated them.
- (D) She exclaimed with disgust that I had hated always him.
125. Ravi said to me, "Do you have an LED TV?".
- (A) Ravi asked me if I have an LED TV.
- (B) Ravi asked me if have you an LED TV.
- (C) Ravi told me if I have an LED TV.
- (D) Ravi asked me if I had an LED TV.
126. Nita ordered her servant to bring her cup of tea.
- (A) Nita told her servant, "Bring a cup of tea".
- (B) Nita said, "Bring me a cup of tea".
- (C) Nita said, to her servant, "Bring me a cup of tea."
- (D) Nita told her servant, "Bring her that cup of tea."
127. "What kind of scheme do you have?" Amit asked the insurance agent.
- (A) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she had.
- (B) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she has.
- (C) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she is having.
- (D) Amit asked the insurance agent what kind of scheme he/she was having.
128. The kids yelled in a loud voice, "We love our family."
- (A) The kids yelled loudly that they love our family
- (B) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved their family
- (C) The kids yelled in a loud voice that they loved our family
- (D) The kids were shouting loudly that they loved their family
129. The teacher said to the students, "Why are you talking in the class?"
- (A) The teacher asked to the student why they were talking in the class.
- (B) The teacher told the student why were they talking in the class.
- (C) The teacher asked the student why they were talking in the class.
- (D) The teacher questioned the students that why were you talking in the class.
130. Mother said, "Do not open the door, Reena."
- (A) Mother told Reena that door should not be opened.
- (B) Mother told Reena not to open the door.
- (C) Mother forbade Reena not to open the door.
- (D) Mother told to Reena that she did not open.
131. He said that he had been waiting there for a long time.
- (A) He said, "I have been waiting here for a long time."

- (B) He said, "You have been waiting here for a long time."
 (C) He said, "She has been waiting there for a long time."
 (D) He said, "I am waiting here for a long time."
132. My friend said to me, "Why are you sitting alone here?"
 (A) My friend told me that why were you sitting.
 (B) My friend asked me why were I sitting alone there.
 (C) My friend asked me why I were sitting
 (D) My friend asked me why I was sitting alone there.
133. He said to me, "What time do the offices close?"
 (A) He wanted to know what time the offices close.
 (B) He asked me what time did the offices close.
 (C) He asked me what time the offices closed.
 (D) He asked me what time the offices did close.
134. The lady said to the servant, "If you don't wash the clothes properly, I will dismiss you."
 (A) The lady warned the servant that she would dismiss him if he didn't wash the clothes properly
 (B) The lady told the servant that she would dismiss him on the event of bad work
 (C) The lady cautioned the servant that he must wash the clothes properly
 (D) The lady advised the servant to wash the clothes properly
135. My Daddy always says, "Getting up early in the morning is a good habit."
 (A) My Daddy always says that to get up early in the morning is a good habit
 (B) My Daddy always says that getting up early in the morning is a good habit
 (C) My Daddy always advises that getting up early in the morning was a good habit
 (D) My Daddy always warns that to get up early in the morning was a good habit
136. "What did you see at the South Pole?" Ashok asked Anil.
 (A) Ashok asked Anil if he saw anything at the South Pole.
 (B) Ashok asked Anil what he had seen at the South Pole.
 (C) Ashok asked Anil what did he see at the South Pole.
 (D) Ashok asked Anil that he saw anything at the South pole.
137. He said to me, "I have often told you not to play with fire."
 (A) He said that he has often been telling me not to play with fire
 (B) He told me that he had often told me not to play with fire
 (C) He reminded me that he often said to me not to play with fire
 (D) He said to me that he often told me not to play with fire
138. Pawan said to me, "If I hear any news, I'll phone you."
 (A) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he will phone me
 (B) Pawan told me that if he will hear any news, he will phone me
 (C) Pawan told me if he had heard any news, he would phone me
 (D) Pawan told me that if he heard any news, he would phone me
139. The teacher said to Mahesh, "Congratulations! Wish you success in life."
 (A) The teacher congratulated Mahesh and said wish you success in life.

(B) The teacher wished congratulations and success in life to Mahesh.

(C) The teacher said congratulations to Mahesh and wished him success in life.

(D) The teacher Mahesh and wished him success in life congratulated.

140. He said, 'The mice will play, when the cat is away'.

(A) He said that the mice would play, when the cat is away.

(B) He said that the mice would play, when the cat was away.

(C) He said that the mice would play, when the cat would be away.

(D) He said that the mice shall play, when the cat is away.

Directions: In the following three passages from question nos. 141 to 170 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.

CLOZE TEST-1

Democracy has its dangers, the greatest of which is that it may be the rule of ignorance. Citizens who are not ...141... intelligent and educated are ...142... to commit errors of judgement in the casting of votes. The best men may thus ...143... to get elected. Elections are usually a ...144... of propaganda. Another criticism of democracy is that it is wanting, ...145... efficiency. For prompt and effective action, unity of action is ...146... In a multitude of minds, much ...147... discussion takes place, whereas unity of control is needed for vigorous national life. This criticism, however, is not very ...148... because in times of war the British Prime Minister usually ...149... the power of a dictator.

Another criticism of democracy in times of war is that secrecy in military affairs becomes difficult, if not ...150..., and that the opposition usually lowers the morale of the people by its condemnation of the actions of the cabinet.

141. (A) barely (B) sufficiently

(C) highly (D) perfectly

142. (A) sure

(B) deliberately

(C) unlikely (D) likely

143. (A) fail (B) succeed

(C) try (D) desire

144. (A) kind (B) process

(C) matter (D) result

145. (A) of (B) for

(C) at (D) in

146. (A) enough

(B) dispensable

(C) essential

(D) superfluous

147. (A) profitable

(B) unprofitable

(C) detailed (D) exhaustive

148. (A) unfair (B) absurd

(C) strong (D) convincing

149. (A) gains (B) wields

(C) demands (D) misuses

150. (A) easy (B) probable

(C) impossible (D) obscure

CLOZE TEST-2

The human mind seems to have built in ...151... against original thought; for instance, we ...152... equipped with a wonderful ...153... for accepting evidence which agrees with our ...154... Almost unconsciously we allow our thinking to be ...155... on what we first thought, or were ...156... when we approached the subject. If ...157... man could be freed from the yoke ...158... his age-old assumptions, prejudices, traditional imagery and ...159... about what is right and what is wrong ...160... might wake up one day to find that even the greatest and gentlest

of his aspirations was possible.

151. (A) interests (B) safeguards
(C) prejudices (D) ideas
152. (A) have (B) had
(C) may have (D) have been
153. (A) capacity (B) sense
(C) sensibility (D) capability
154. (A) views (B) thoughts
(C) conceptions
(D) preconceptions
155. (A) based (B) biased
(C) rooted (D) fixed
156. (A) spoke (B) told
(C) expressed (D) said
157. (A) sometimes (B) only
(C) frequently (D) when
158. (A) on (B) in
(C) under (D) of
159. (A) negation (B) certainly
(C) doubt (D) positively
160. (A) he (B) man
(C) men (D) they

CLOZE TEST-3

For generations, man has ...161... against the wilds to create a world where only he ...162... whether animals and plants survive or are ...163... out. Earlier we accepted as self-evident that any ...164... in our environment brought about by science and technology must be improvements ...165... the world of our ...166... However, many people all over the world have begun to feel that ...167... are going too far, and that we should try to ...168... some of the world's original life before we find it ...169... too late. The same science which had led us away from nature is now ...170... the miracle of creation.

161. (A) faced (B) stood
(C) struggled (D) challenged
162. (A) decides (B) thinks
(C) advises (D) observes
163. (A) taken (B) wiped
(C) put (D) thrown

164. (A) differences
(B) increments
(C) changes
(D) replacements
165. (A) in (B) at
(C) over (D) for
166. (A) aborigines (B) ancients
(C) successors (D) ancestors
167. (A) ourselves (B) we
(C) us (D) some
168. (A) demolish (B) cherish
(C) save (D) renovate
169. (A) occurs (B) sounds
(C) seems (D) gets
170. (A) unfolding (B) discussing
(C) arguing (D) narrating

Directions: In question nos. 171 to 200 you have six brief passages with 6 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

A recent report in News Week says that in American colleges, students of Asian origin outperform not only the minority group students but the majority whites as well. Many of these students must be of Indian origin, and their achievement is something we can be proud of. It is unlikely that these talented youngsters will come back to India, and that is the familiar brain drain problem. However recent statements by the nation's policy-makers indicate that the perception of this issue is changing. 'Brain bank and not 'brain drain' is the more appropriate idea, they suggest since the expertise of Indians abroad is only deposited in other places and not lost.

This may be so, but this brain bank, like most other banks, is one that primarily serves customers in its neighbourhood. The skills of the Asians

now excelling in America's colleges will mainly help the U.S.A.. No matter how significant, what non-resident Indians do for India and what their counterparts do for other Asian lands is only a by-product.

But it is also necessary to ask, or be reminded, why Indians study fruitfully when abroad. The Asians whose accomplishments News Week records would have probably had a very different tale if they had studied in India. In America they found elbow room, books and facilities not available and not likely to be available here. The need to prove themselves in their new country and the competition of an international standard they faced there, must have cured mental and physical laziness. But other things helping them in America can be obtained here if we achieve a change in social attitudes, specially towards youth.

We need to learn to value individuals and their unique qualities more than conformity and respectability. We need to learn the language of encouragement to add to our skill in flattery. We might also learn to be less liberal with blame and less tightfisted with appreciation, especially.

171. Among the many groups of students in American colleges, Asian students :

- (A) are often written about in magazines like News Week.
- (B) are most successful academically.
- (C) have proved that they are as good as the whites.
- (D) have only a minority status like the blacks.

172. The student of Asian origin in America include :

- (A) a fair number from India.
- (B) a small group from India.
- (C) persons from India who are very proud.

(D) Indians who are the most hard working of all.

173. In general, the talented young Indians studying in America :

- (A) have a reputation for being hard working.
- (B) have the opportunity to contribute to India's development.
- (C) can solve the brain drain problem because of recent changes in policy.
- (D) will not return to pursue their careers in India.

174. There is talk now of the 'brain bank'. This idea :

- (A) is a solution to the brain drain problem.
- (B) is a new problem caused partly by the brain drain.
- (C) is a new way of looking at the role of qualified Indians living abroad.
- (D) is based on a plan to utilize foreign exchange remittances to stimulate research and development.

175. The brain bank has limitations like all banks in the sense that :

- (A) a bank's services go mainly to those near it.
- (B) small neighbourhood banks are not visible in this age of multinationals.
- (C) only what is deposited can be withdrawn and utilized.
- (D) no one can be forced to put his assets in a bank.

176. The author feels that what non-resident Indians do for India :

- (A) will have many useful side effects.
- (B) will not be their main interest and concern.
- (C) can benefit other Asian countries, as a by-product.

- (D) can American colleges be of service to the world community.
177. The performance of Indians when they go to study in the West :
- shows the fruits of hard work done by school teachers in India.
 - should remind us that knowledge and wisdom are not limited by the boundaries of race and nation.
 - is better than people in the West except non-whites.
 - is better than what it would have been if they had studied in India.
178. The high level of competition faced by Asian students in America :
- helps them overcome their lazy habits.
 - makes them lazy since the facilities there are good.
 - makes them worried about failing.
 - helps them prove that they are as good as whites.
179. The author feels that some of the conditions other than the level of facilities that make the West attractive :
- are available in India but young people do not appreciate them.
 - can never be found here because we believe in conformity.
 - can be created if our attitudes and values change.
 - can also give respectability to our traditions and customs.
180. One of the ways of making the situation in India better would be :
- to eliminate flattery from public life.
 - to distinguish between conformity and respectability.
 - to give appreciation and not be tightfisted.

- (D) to encourage people and not merely flatter them.

PASSAGE 2

- True, it is the function of the army to maintain law and order in abnormal times. But in normal times there is another force that compels citizens to obey the laws and to act with due regard to the rights of others. The force also protects the lives and the properties of law abiding men. Laws are made to secure the personal safety of its subjects and to prevent murder and crimes of violence. They are made to secure the property of the citizens against theft and damage to protect the rights of communities and castles to carry out their customs and ceremonies, so long as they do not conflict with the rights of others. Now the good citizen, of his own free will obey these laws and he takes care that everything he does is done with due regard to the rights and well-being of others. But the bad citizen is only restrained from breaking these laws by fear of the consequence of his actions. And the necessary steps to compel the bad citizen to act as a good citizen are taken by this force. The supreme control of law and order in a State is in the hands of a Minister who is responsible to the State Assembly and acts through the Inspector General of Police.
181. The expression 'customs and ceremonies' means :
- fairs and festivals.
 - habits and traditions.
 - usual practices and religious rites.
 - superstitions and formalities.
182. A suitable title for the passage would be :
- the function of the army.
 - laws and the people's rights.
 - the fear of the law and citizen's security.
 - the functions of the police.

183. Which of the following is not implied in the passage?
- (A) Law protects those who respect it.
 - (B) Law ensures people's religious and social rights absolutely and unconditionally.
 - (C) A criminal is deterred from committing crimes only for fear of the law.
 - (D) The forces of law help to transform irresponsible citizens into responsible ones.
184. According to the writer, which one of the following is not the responsibility of the police?
- (A) To protect the privileges of all citizens.
 - (B) To check violent activities of citizens.
 - (C) To ensure peace among citizens by safeguarding individual rights.
 - (D) To maintain peace during extraordinary circumstances.
185. Which of the following reflects the main thrust of the passage?
- (A) It deals with the importance of the army in maintaining law and order.
 - (B) It highlights role of the police as superior to that of the army.
 - (C) It discusses the roles of the army and the police in different circumstances.
 - (D) It points to the responsibility of the Minister and the Inspector General of Police.
186. "They are made to secure the property of citizens against theft and damage", means that the law :
- (A) helps in recovering the stolen property of the citizens.
 - (B) assist the citizens whose property has been stolen or destroyed.
 - (C) initiate process against offenders of law.
 - (D) safeguard people's possessions against being stolen or lost.
187. Out of the following which one has the opposite meaning to the word 'restrained' in the passage ?
- (A) Promoted
 - (B) Accelerated
 - (C) Intruded
 - (D) Inhibited
188. Which one of the following statement is implied in the passage?
- (A) Peaceful citizens seldom violate the law, but bad citizens have to be restrained by the police.
 - (B) Criminals, who flout the law, are seldom brought to book.
 - (C) The police hardly succeed in converting bad citizens into good citizens.
 - (D) The police check the citizens, whether they are good or bad, from violating the law.
189. Which of the following statements expresses most accurately the idea contained in the first sentence?
- (A) It is the job of the army to ensure internal peace at all times.
 - (B) It is the police that should always enforce law and order in the country.
 - (C) Army and the police ensure people's security through combined operations.
 - (D) It is in exceptional circumstances that the army has to ensure peace in the country.
190. The last sentence of the passage implies that :
- (A) The Inspector General of Police is the sole authority in matters of law and order.
 - (B) In every State maintenance of public peace is under the overall

control of the responsible Minister.

- (C) A Minister and a responsible State Assembly exercise direct authority in matters pertaining to law and order.
- (D) The Inspector General of Police is responsible to the State Assembly for maintaining law and order.

PASSAGE 3

Though the U.S. prides itself on being a leader in the world community, a recent report shows that it lags far behind other industrialized countries in meeting the needs of its youngest and most vulnerable citizens. The U.S. has a higher infant mortality-rate, a higher proportion of low birth-weight babies, a smaller proportion of babies immunized against childhood diseases and a much higher rate of adolescent pregnancies. These findings, described as a 'quiet crisis' requiring immediate and far-reaching action, appeared in a report prepared by a task force of educators, doctors, politicians and business people. According to the report, a fourth of the nation's 12 million infants and toddlers live in poverty. As many as half confront risk factors that could harm their ability to develop intellectually, physically and socially. Child immunizations are too low, more children are born into poverty, more are in substandard care while their parents work and more are being raised by single parents. When taken together, these and other risk factors can lead to educational and health problems that are much harder and more costly to reverse.

The crisis begins in the womb with unplanned parenthood. Women with unplanned pregnancies are less likely to seek pre-natal care. In the U.S. 80% of

teenage pregnancies and 56% of all pregnancies are unplanned. The problems continue after birth where unplanned pregnancies and unstable partnerships often go hand in hand. Since 1950, the number of single parent families has nearly tripled. More than 25 percent of all births today are to unmarried mothers. As the number of single parent families grow and more women enter the work force, infants and toddlers are increasingly in the care of people other than their parents.

Most disturbingly, recent statistics show that American parents are increasingly neglecting or abusing their children. In only four years from 1987-1991, the number of children in foster care increased by over 50 per cent. Babies under the age of one are the fastest growing category of children entering foster care. The crisis affects children under the age of three most severely, the report says. Yet, it is this period-from infancy through pre-school years that sets the stage for a child's future.

191. The main focus of the passage is on the plight of :
- (A) orphaned children.
(B) teenage mothers.
(C) low birth weight babies.
(D) unwed mothers.
192. Children falling in which age-group are most severely affected by the 'quiet crisis' ?
- (A) Below one year.
(B) Below three years.
(C) Between two and three years.
(D) Between one and three years.
193. Which of the following does not constitute the 'quiet crisis' in the U.S. as per the task force report ?
- (A) Lower proportion of new born babies with normal weight.
(B) Higher incidence of adolescent girls becoming mothers.

- (C) Lower rate of babies surviving childhood diseases.
- (D) Increasing cases of teenage couples getting divorced.
194. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (A) The number of single parent families today is approximately three times more than four decades ago.
- (B) The number of children in the U.S. entering foster care has decreased after 1991.
- (C) In the U.S., the number of infants living in poverty is about 3 million.
- (D) Only 20 per cent of all the pregnancies in the U.S. are planned.
195. The number of children born to married mothers in the U.S. is approximately how many times the number of children born to unwed mothers?
- (A) 1.5 times (B) 2 times
- (C) 3 times (D) 3.5 times
196. Children born out of unplanned pregnancies are highly vulnerable because :
- (A) they are raised by single parents.
- (B) their parents are mostly poor.
- (C) they are mostly malnourished.
- (D) they are less likely to receive prenatal care.
197. Decide which of the following factors is/are responsible for the physical, intellectual and social under-development of infants in the U.S.?
- A. Illiteracy of parents
- B. Lack of parental care
- C. Poverty
- (A) Only A (B) Only B
- (C) Only C (D) Both B & C
198. An increasing number of infants in the U.S. are in foster care on account of :
- (A) an increasing number of single parent families with the female member working.
- (B) an increasing number of women maintaining the status of unwed motherhood and becoming economically independent.
- (C) an increasing number of employed couples who are required to stay apart.
- (D) an increasing number of women getting divorced and abandoning their babies.
199. The task force report seems to be based on the data pertaining to the period :
- (A) 1987-1991.
- (B) 1950 onwards till date.
- (C) 1987 onwards date.
- (D) 1950-1991.
200. Choose the word which is most nearly the same in meaning as the given word as used in the passage.
- CONFRONT
- (A) Face (B) Tolerate
- (C) Succumb (D) Eliminate

Answer-key

1. (C)	26. (D)	51. (C)	76. (A)	101. (C)	126. (C)	151. (C)	176. (B)
2. (B)	27. (A)	52. (A)	77. (D)	102. (B)	127. (A)	152. (D)	177. (D)
3. (B)	28. (A)	53. (B)	78. (A)	103. (A)	128. (B)	153. (A)	178. (D)
4. (C)	29. (C)	54. (A)	79. (B)	104. (C)	129. (C)	154. (D)	179. (C)
5. (B)	30. (C)	55. (C)	80. (D)	105. (A)	130. (B)	155. (A)	180. (C)
6. (B)	31. (C)	56. (A)	81. (B)	106. (C)	131. (A)	156. (B)	181. (C)
7. (A)	32. (B)	57. (A)	82. (B)	107. (B)	132. (D)	157. (B)	182. (B)
8. (B)	33. (C)	58. (D)	83. (A)	108. (C)	133. (C)	158. (D)	183. (B)
9. (B)	34. (B)	59. (D)	84. (A)	109. (B)	134. (A)	159. (C)	184. (D)
10. (B)	35. (D)	60. (C)	85. (B)	110. (A)	135. (B)	160. (A)	185. (C)
11. (B)	36. (A)	61. (C)	86. (A)	111. (B)	136. (B)	161. (C)	186. (D)
12. (B)	37. (A)	62. (A)	87. (A)	112. (A)	137. (B)	162. (A)	187. (B)
13. (C)	38. (B)	63. (B)	88. (C)	113. (A)	138. (D)	163. (B)	188. (D)
14. (B)	39. (C)	64. (B)	89. (D)	114. (C)	139. (C)	164. (C)	189. (D)
15. (B)	40. (C)	65. (D)	90. (A)	115. (D)	140. (D)	165. (A)	190. (B)
16. (B)	41. (A)	66. (C)	91. (B)	116. (B)	141. (B)	166. (D)	191. (C)
17. (C)	42. (C)	67. (B)	92. (C)	117. (D)	142. (D)	167. (B)	192. (B)
18. (B)	43. (B)	68. (A)	93. (A)	118. (A)	143. (A)	168. (C)	193. (D)
19. (C)	44. (C)	69. (D)	94. (C)	119. (B)	144. (A)	169. (D)	194. (B)
20. (B)	45. (A)	70. (A)	95. (A)	120. (A)	145. (D)	170. (A)	195. (C)
21. (D)	46. (C)	71. (D)	96. (A)	121. (A)	146. (C)	171. (C)	196. (D)
22. (C)	47. (A)	72. (B)	97. (A)	122. (B)	147. (D)	172. (A)	197. (D)
23. (D)	48. (A)	73. (C)	98. (B)	123. (D)	148. (A)	173. (D)	198. (A)
24. (C)	49. (C)	74. (B)	99. (D)	124. (B)	149. (B)	174. (C)	199. (D)
25. (D)	50. (C)	75. (B)	100. (A)	125. (D)	150. (C)	175. (A)	200. (A)

Explanation

- (C) Add 'in' after sleep. If an infinitive follows a noun, the infinitive must be followed by a suitable preposition.

Bed	+ to sleep +	in
Noun	infinitive	Preposition
- (B) Remove 'an'. Advice is an uncountable noun. It cannot take article 'a/an'.
- (B) Change 'be' into 'being'. 'Look forward to' is followed by 'V₁ + ing'.
- (C) Change 'were' into 'was'. News is an uncountable noun; hence singular verb will follow.
- (B) Remove 'first'. 'Before' with 'first' makes the sentence superfluous.
- (B) Change 'very' into 'most'. If a conjunction joins two adjectives, both must be in the same degree.
- (A) Remove 'most'. 'Perfect' is complete in meaning and hence cannot take comparative or superlative degree.

8. (B) Change 'noticed' into 'notice'. 'Now-a-days' shows that the sentence is in present tense.
9. (B) Change 'student' into 'students'. Here we are talking about 'one' of the students (Plural countable noun)
10. (B) Change 'me' into 'my'. Gerund (talking) will be preceded by a possessive adjective.
11. (B) Change 'write' into 'writing'. 'Stop' is followed by a 'gerund'.
12. (B) Change 'to' into 'from'. 'Debarred' is followed by 'from'.
13. (C) Change 'cold' into 'colder'. If a gradual change is expressed in a sentence, two comparative degrees are used and they are joined by a conjunction.
14. (B) Change 'something' into 'anything'. 'Rarely' makes the sentence negative and in negative and interrogative sentences 'any' is used and not 'some' unless the answer expected is in affirmative.
15. (B) Change 'the' into 'only' to give a proper meaning to the sentence.
16. (B) Change 'when' into 'if' to make the sentence meaningful.
17. (C) Change 'effect' into 'affect'. We need a verb here.
18. (B) Change 'better' into 'good'. 'As ... as' takes positive degree of adjective.
19. (C) 'In the evening' is not necessary after 'p.m.'. The sentence is superfluous.
20. (B) Change 'took' into 'taken'. 'Has' is followed by 'V₃'.
25. (D) 'One another' is used for 'more than two'.

Hence option (B) does not fit in this sentence.

For the remaining questions of sentence improvement see the word-meanings. We need to use the best suited words in the sentences to get the best and most appropriate meaning of the sentences in question.

41. grease anybody's palm - रिश्वत देना
42. left me in the lurch - बीच गंधार में छोड़ देना
43. on the brink of - छतम होने के कगार पर
44. a close shave - बाल-बाल बचना
45. face the music - प्रतिकूल परिणाम का सामना करना
46. In high spirits - खुश व उत्साहित
47. down the drain - नर्बाद होना
48. as cool as a cucumber - शांत चित
49. gift of the gab - वाक्पटुता
50. red-handed - रंगे हाथों

101. (C) 'Look into' means 'to investigate'.
102. (B) Here 'but' means 'except' and will take bare infinitive (V₁) after it.
103. (A) As a subject 'I' is used not 'me'.
104. (C) 'Prior' takes preposition 'to' after it.
105. (A) For a period of time 'for' is used.
106. (C) 'Steer clear of' means 'to keep entirely away from'.
107. (B) A conditional sentence of past has the formula-
S + had + V₃, S + would + have + V₃.
108. (C) In positive sentence we use 'some'.
Eg.- I have some doubts.

In negative & interrogative sentences, we use 'any'.

Eg- (1) I do not have any doubt

(2) Do you have any doubt?

In conditional sentence too 'any' is best suited.

109. (B) 'Let go' means 'to release one's hold' hence best suited here.

110. (A) 'Go through' means 'to examine carefully'.

111. (B) 'Has' is followed by 'V₃' and will by 'V₁'. When two forms of a verb are needed in a sentence, both forms must be used.

112. (A) See explanation of 107.

113. (A) 'Carry on' means 'to continue'. (जारी रखना)

'Carry out' means 'to execute'. (कार्यान्वित करना)

114. (C) For non-living things 'sink' is used.

115. (D) Leave cannot be preceded by possessive adjective (your, his, my etc.)

117. (D) For 'two' we use 'between'.

119. (B) 'Permeated' means 'to diffuse through or penetrate something.'

120. (A) 'Descent' means 'the act or process of going down.'

Vocabularies in Alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Agnostic	Person who is doubtful about the existence of god	अनीश्वरवादी
Albeit	Even though	हालांकि
Amateur	A person who does something just for his interest	शौकिया तौर पर कुछ करने वाला
Anarchist	A person who believes that government and laws are not necessary	अराजकतावादी
Anathematise	To curse someone	श्राप देना
Ascetic	One who practices self-denial as a spiritual discipline	संन्यासी
Beseech	To ask someone in a serious and emotional way to do something	प्रार्थना करना
Besiege	To surround with armed force	घेर लेना
Blasphemy	Something said or done that is disrespectful to god or something holy	ईश्वर की निन्दा
Cease	To stop	बंद होना/रोकना
Condemnation	A statement or expression of very strong and definite criticism or disapproval	दोषारोपण
Conformity	State of agreeing with something	सहमति
Confront	To oppose someone in a direct way	सामना करना
Counterparts	Something that has same job or purpose as another	प्रतिरूप
Cynicism	an inclination to believe that people are motivated purely by self-interest; skepticism.	सक निद्रक
Demolish	To destroy	नष्ट करना
Dictator	A person who rules a country with total authority and often in a cruel or brutal way	तनाशाह
Dilettante	A person who does something for pleasure and not as a job	शौकीन
Dispensable	Not necessary or required	अनावश्यक
Dissuade	To convince someone not to do something	कोई काम करने से रोकना
Diminution	a reduction in the size, extent, or importance of something	कम करने की क्रिया

Duplicity	deceitfulness; double-dealing.	कपट, चाल
Elbow-room	Sufficient scope to move or function	काम करने की स्वतंत्रता
Epigram	A short saying	कहावत
Extrapolate	To form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts	ज्ञात तथ्य से अनुमान लगाना
Extravasate	Forcing out (blood etc.) from its vessel	नाड़ी से खून बहना
Extricate	To free someone from something	मुक्त कर देना
Exuberate	To have something in large amount	भरपूर मात्रा में
Flak	Harsh criticism	आलोचना
Flatter	To praise someone in a way that is not serious	चापलूसी
Hooligan	A young man who does noisy and violent things as a part of group	बदमाश
Instigate	To cause something to happen or begin/to cause a person to become angry	प्रारंभ करना/उकसाना
Intrude	To come or go to a place forcefully where one is not wanted	घुसपैठ करना
Intemperate	having or showing a lack of self-control; immoderate.	असंयमी
Linguist	A person who speaks several foreign languages	बहुभाषी (विदेशी भाषाओं का)
Mascot	A person, animal or object used as a symbol to represent a group and to bring good luck	शुभकर प्रतीक
Masque	A dramatic performance or play	नाटक
Naive	Innocent or simple	भोला-भाला/सीधा
Obscenity	An offensive word	अश्लील भाषा
Obscure	Difficult to understand	अस्पष्ट
Parched	Very dry especially because of hot weather and no rain	शुष्क
Persuade	To cause someone to believe something or do something	विश्वास दिलाना/राजी करना
Platitude	A statement that expresses an idea that is not new	घिसी-पिटी बात
Polyglot	Person having command over many languages	बहुभाषाविद्
Prejudice	A feeling of like or dislike for someone especially when it is not reasonable	पक्षपातपूर्ण
Privilege	A right or benefit that is given to some people and not to others	विशेषाधिकार

Prolong	To make something last or continue for a longer time	दीर्घ करना
Prune	To reduce something by removing parts that are not necessary	कम करना
Precedent	preceding in time, order, or importance.	पूर्वउदाहरण
Radiant	Bright and shining	चमकदार
Recluse	One who lives alone and avoids company	एकांतवासी
Red tapism	Too much official formality	लाल-फीताशाही
Remittance	An amount of money that is sent as a payment for something	रकम जो किसी काम के लिए हो
Renovate	To make changes and repairs	मरम्मत करना
Restrain	To keep under control	नियंत्रित करना
Refuse	to say that you will not do something that somebody has asked you to do, not to accept	इंकार करना, अस्वीकार करना
Refute	to prove that something is wrong	झूठहराना
Saddle	A leather covered seat that is put on the back of a horse	घोड़े की पीठ पर रखी गई चमड़े की गद्दी
Scorched	burnt the surface of (something) with flame or heat	जला देना
Scald	injure with very hot liquid or steam	जला देना
Seize	To use legal or official power to take something	जब्त करना
Sizzle	to be very exciting, especially in a sexual way	रोमांचित होना
Solicit	To ask a person for money, help etc.	विनती करना
Spurious	not being what it purports to be; false or fake.	नकली
Specious	superficially plausible, but actually wrong.	दिखावटी
Succumb	To stop trying to resist something	दम तोड़ देना/हार मान लेना
Tamper	interfered with (something) in order to cause damage or make unauthorized alterations.	छेड़छाड़ किया हुआ
Toddler	A young child who is just learning to walk	नन्हा बच्चा जो अभी चलना सीखा हो
Vulgarity	Something that is offensive or rude	असभ्यता
Yoke	Something that causes people to be treated cruelly and unfairly by taking away their freedom	अधीन करना

Tier-II (Model paper- 3)

Directions: In question nos. 1 to 20, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a 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. His father inquired (A)/ as to whether (B)/ he was joining the army. (C)/ No error (D)
2. It has been proved time and (A)/ again that he is (B)/ incapable to do good work. (C)/ No error (D)
3. One of the important benefits (A)/ of machine age (B)/ is that our standard of life has improved. (C)/ No error (D)
4. Beware of (A)/ a fair weather friend (B)/ who is neither a friend in need nor a friend indeed. (C)/ No error (D)
5. Copernicus proved (A)/ that Earth (B)/ moves round the Sun. (C)/ No error (D)
6. Modern man must pull himself off together (A)/ and act his part in life (B)/ as God's own most favourite creature. (C)/ No error (D)
7. Rather than go (A)/ with Amit, he decided (B)/ to stay at home. (C)/ No error (D)
8. Although (A)/ he achieved great success (B)/ but he could not win fame. (C)/ No error (D)
9. Children visiting the park (A)/ are amused by the monkeys (B)/ play in the cages. (C)/ No error (D)
10. The trial soon ended (A)/ and he was found (B)/ guilty with murder. (C)/ No error (D)
11. Sooner than he had arrived (A)/ his friends arranged a reception in his honour in (B) / the best hotel in the town. (C)/ No error (D)
12. The need to set up a good library (A)/ in the locality has been in the minds of people (B) / for some time now. (C)/ No error (D)
13. The regaining of freedom, as we well know, (A)/ has given rise for many (B)/ dormant issues and conflicts in our society. (C)/ No error (D)
14. It is a fact that most of the people (A)/ desire to work less (B)/ but earn more. (C)/ No error (D)
15. The doctor said that patient (A)/ should not have wasted (B)/ a whole week before coming for help. (C)/ No error (D)
16. Unlike most animals (A)/ the crocodile can live effortlessly (B)/ both in water and land. (C)/ No error (D)
17. Death is (A)/ preferable (B)/ than life. (C)/ No error (D)
18. When Gayatri said that (A)/ she is coming to see me the next day (B)/ I wondered what problems she would bring. (C)/ No error (D)
19. One of my good friend (A)/ is both an artist (B)/ and physician of repute. (C)/ No error (D)
20. One of every two new (A)/ businesses fail (B)/ within two years. (C)/ No error (D)

Directions : In question nos. 21 to 30, 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 by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer Sheet.

21. In one election after another, officers have been guilty of serious of duty.
(A) dereliction (B) carelessness
(C) lapses (D) abandoning
22. Being extremely he examines every detail of the case before forming his opinion.
(A) cautious (B) meticulous
(C) eccentric (D) suspicious
23. It is very unfortunate that the two communities which were so friendly till recently are now
(A) unfriendly
(B) at daggers drawn
(C) hostility
(D) unhappy
24. by repeated failures he persisted with his research and finally succeeded in isolating the mosquito responsible for carrying malaria.
(A) unaffected (B) unmoved
(C) uninfluenced (D) undaunted
25. Because of the bitter experiences of the past he everywhere.
(A) disbelieves
(B) smells a rat
(C) sees a danger
(D) suspects foul
26. On seeing the police approach, the miscreants
(A) cooled their heels
(B) wore at their heels
(C) took to their heels
(D) took upon their heels

27. The committee's appeal to the people for money little response.
(A) evoked (B) provoked
(C) gained (D) provided
28. I don't care the expense; I want the party to be a real success.
(A) of (B) with
(C) about (D) at
29. He is very on meeting foreigners and befriending them.
(A) anxious (B) find
(C) insistent (D) keen
30. If a speech is full of pompous words, it is...
(A) verbose (B) bombastic
(C) grandiose
(D) grandiloquent

Directions : In question nos. 31 to 33, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

31. Munificent
(A) Stingy (B) Generous
(C) Minute (D) Confined
32. Vacillate
(A) Hesitate (B) Firm
(C) Confident (D) Dive in
33. Parochial
(A) Limited (B) Universal
(C) Practical (D) Liberal

Directions: In question nos. 34 to 36, out of four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

34. Bourgeoisie
(A) Brave (B) Bright
(C) Middle class (D) Valiant
35. Captivate
(A) Seize (B) Repel
(C) Subjugate (D) Enthrall
36. Caustic
(A) Pleasing (B) Harsh
(C) Ornamental (D) Mordant

Directions: In questions 37 to 40, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

37. (A) Erstwhile (B) Earstwhile
(C) Earstwile (D) Earstwhil
38. (A) Anonymus
(B) Anonymous
(C) Annonimus
(D) Annonymous.
39. (A) Cesation (B) Cissation
(C) Cessation (D) Ceasation
40. (A) Acknowldage
(B) Acknowledge
(C) Acknowlage
(D) Acknowlege

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 50, four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

41. The members of the group were at odds over the selection.
(A) in dispute
(B) in opposition
(C) in discomfort
(D) in pleasure
42. India and Pakistan must bury the hatchet to bring about peace to the region.
(A) Bury the dead body.
(B) to make peace
(C) friendly talk
(D) None of these
43. A successful businessman follows the carrot and stick policy towards his employees.
(A) A policy of bribe
(B) A policy of punishment
(C) A policy of reward
(D) Reward and punishment
44. The visit of our foreign minister to China proved a damp squib on border issue.

- (A) complete success
(B) complete failure
(C) Friendly gesture
(D) Hostile attitude
45. He visit his parents even and anon.
(A) sometimes
(B) always
(C) seldom
(D) None of these
46. Although he hosted the feast, his brother had to foot the bill.
(A) bear expenses
(B) put the bill beneath the feet
(C) throw the bill
(D) None of these
47. As a result of heavy gambling he had to go broke in the long run.
(A) Break the relation
(B) Become rich
(C) Hot success
(D) Become bankrupt
48. I have come to know of your hole and corner method of dealing with people
(A) Secret (B) Revealing
(C) Open (D) Public
49. You must not evaluate the success of your rivals with a Jaundice eye.
(A) Impartially
(B) Neutrality
(C) Prejudice
(D) None of these
50. His blood ran cold when he heard his uncle was murdered.
(A) He was frightened
(B) He was feeling cold
(C) He was disgusted
(D) He was depressed

Directions: In question nos. 51 to 70, the passage is split into four parts and named A, B, C and D. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet.

51. A. To dispose of the waste matter
B. The modernisation would reduce
C. Provide better sanitary facilities
D. Marval labour considerably and would also.
(A) ABCD (B) BDCA
(C) CBDA (D) DBAC
52. A. with sole motive
B. are engaged in doing home tuitions
C. of earning more money
D. people cutting across professional lives.
(A) ACDB (B) BDAC
(C) CBAC (D) ACBD
53. A. sustained and patient effort
B. takes months or years of
C. building community
D. participation.
(A) CDRA (B) DCBA
(C) ABCD (D) DCAB
54. A. helped man to rise above
B. the pen is the vehicle of
C. purely savage conditions
D. thought and ideas which has
(A) BDAC (B) DACE
(C) BDCA (D) CBAD
55. A. but it must be realised
B. it is true
C. this is not because all is well with them.
D. many Delhites do not complain about water shortage.
(A) ABDC (B) ADBC
(C) BDAC (D) DCAB
56. A. The Roman empire remained
B. after its downfall
C. a symbolic reminder of the unity of the western world
D. throughout the ages.
(A) BADC (B) DBAC
(C) CBAD (D) DACB
57. A. the most beautiful woman
B. who entered the beauty contest
C. she was declared
D. among all the candidates.
(A) ABDC (B) CADB
(C) CDAB (D) BADC
58. A. as the angelic smile
B. nothing on earth
C. of a baby
D. can be as akin to heaven
(A) ACDB (B) BDAC
(C) DCAB (D) CBDA
59. A. and omnipotence of God almighty
B. the entire universe
C. of the existence
D. is a wonderful reminder.
(A) BDCA (B) DCBA
(C) BCAD (D) ADBC
60. A. that we have become corrupt as a nation.
B. the full force of the realization
C. during the last election
D. dashed on me.
(A) DCBA (B) BADC
(C) BACD (D) DBAC
61. Reading books
A. is a habit
B. but also enlarges the mind
C. because it only increases knowledge
D. Which must be cultivated by everybody.
(A) ABCD (B) DCBA
(C) ACDB (D) ACBD
62. If
A. a foreigner wishes to
B. learn standard English
C. learn English
D. he will of course
(A) ABDC (B) DCBA
(C) ACDB (D) ACBD
63. Without books
A. no cultured society is possible
B. no fresh ideas are possible
C. and
D. without fresh ideas.
(A) BCDA (B) ACDB
(C) CDAB (D) CDAB

64. The captain
A. when engaged against the enemy
B. who was himself a brave man.
C. never to lose heart
D. advised the soldiers.
(A) DBCA (B) BDCA
(C) BADC (D) ABDC
65. He said that those who
A. would miss a very interesting game
B. to be played
C. between two foreign teams
D. would not accompany him.
(A) DBCA (B) DCAB
(C) DABC (D) BCAD
66. A. Is no less than
B. an Hollywood edge-of-the seat
C. thriller with several twists and turns
D. Cricket's biggest event in four years
(A) DABC (B) ABCD
(C) BCDA (D) CBAD
67. A. The win is the right tonic at the start of the tournament.
B. the big match of the ICC world cup 2015
C. India versus Pakistan is out of the way,
D. and what a terrific performance by the Indian team.
(A) ABCD (B) BCDA
(C) ADCB (D) CDBA
68. A. As BJP appeared to be a divided house over
B. being projected as the chief ministerial candidate,
C. an outsider Kiran Bedi
D. Aam Aadmi party and its leader Arvind Kejriwal benefited the most.
(A) CBDA (B) DCBA
(C) ACBD (D) ADBC
69. A. Mahatma Gandhi's vision that
B. India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru
C. the future of India lay in its village
D. made a grave error by overlooking
(A) DCBA (B) BDAC
(C) ADBC (D) CDBA
70. A. Although there have been major improvements in public health since 1950s,
B. the country is passing through the demographic and environmental transition
C. India is the second most populous country in the world.
D. which is adding to burden of diseases.
(A) CABD (B) ABCD
(C) DBCA (D) DABC
- Directions: In question nos. 71 to 80, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [●] in the Answer-sheet.**
71. A person who is first importance, order or position.
(A) Premier (B) Ultimate
(C) last (D) Final
72. Something which is foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals.
(A) Clear sighted (B) Nixotic
(C) Clear-eyed (D) None
73. Place where wild animals are kept.
(A) Menagerie (B) Zoo
(C) Eric (D) Dovccot
74. 'Kid' is the young one of
(A) Stage (B) Bccr
(C) Goat (D) Fox
75. Present in all places at all times.
(A) Omniscient
(B) Omnipotent

- (C) Omnivorous
(D) Omnipresent
76. One who behaves amorously without serious intent.
(A) courtly (B) flirt
(C) flippant (D) frivolous
77. Devoid of all hope.
(A) Dwindled (B) Desperate
(C) Rose (D) Agony
78. Incapable of being corrected.
(A) Spoilt
(B) Beyond control
(C) underhand
(D) Incurable
79. That which is still in existence.
(A) Extinct (B) Extant
(C) survival (D) lasting
80. The decision made by a jury in a trial.
(A) Demand (B) Exactitude
(C) Instinct (D) Verdict

Directions: In question nos. 81 to 105, a sentence has been given in Active Voice/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer-Sheet.

81. It has been declared in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution that India is a secular republic.
(A) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is declaring India to be a secular republic.
(B) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has been declaring India secular republic.
(C) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution had declared India as a secular republic.
(D) The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has declared India as a secular republic.
82. When I called him, he was reading the newspaper.

- (A) When he was called, a newspaper had been read by him.
(B) When I called him, a newspaper was being read by him
(C) When he was called, the newspaper was being read by him.
(D) When I called him, a newspaper had been reading by him.
83. The thief stole my cloak as I was asleep in the waiting room.
(A) I had been sleeping in the waiting room when my cloak was stolen.
(B) My cloak was stolen as I was asleep in the waiting room.
(C) As I was asleep in the waiting room, my cloak stolen.
(D) My cloak was being stolen when I was asleep in the waiting room.
84. Coleridge claimed to have conceived 'Kubla Khan' in a dream.
(A) 'Kubla Khan' was being conceived in a dream as claimed by Coleridge.
(B) 'Kubla Khan' was conceived in a dream was claimed by Coleridge.
(C) 'Kubla Khan' had been claimed to be conceived in a dream by Coleridge.
(D) 'Kubla Khan' was claimed to have been conceived in a dream by Coleridge.
85. Do you remember the name of the book written by Emily Bronte?
(A) Do you remember the name of the book Emily Bronte had written?
(B) Was the name of the book written by Emily Bronte remembered by you?
(C) Is the name of the book written by Emily Bronte remembered by you?

- (D) Has Emily Bronte written any book that you do remember?
86. The boy answered the question at once.
- (A) The question at once answered by the boy.
- (B) The question at once was answered by the boy.
- (C) The question was at once answered by the boy.
- (D) The question was answered once by the boy.
87. The old woman picked up the heavy bag with great difficulty.
- (A) The heavy bag picked up by the old woman with great difficulty.
- (B) The heavy bag was picked up by the old woman with great difficulty.
- (C) The old woman was great difficulty by picked up the have bag.
- (D) The heavy bag was great difficulty to picked up by the old woman.
88. The MD told us about the new project.
- (A) We were told about the new project by the MD.
- (B) We are told about the new project by the MD.
- (C) We told by MD about the new project.
- (D) We had been told by MD about project.
89. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.
- (A) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture
- (B) A Picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin
- (C) In the competition Robin would be drawn a picture.
- (D) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.
90. One must keep one's promises.
- (A) One's promises are kept.
- (B) Promises must be kept.
- (C) One's promises were kept.
- (D) One's promises must be kept.
91. To make the batter add one tablespoonful of baking powder to the cake mixture.
- (A) One tablespoonful of baking powder may be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.
- (B) One tablespoonful of baking powder could be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.
- (C) Let one tablespoonful of baking powder be added to the cake mixture to make the batter.
- (D) Let only one tablespoonful of baking powder be added if the cake mixture to
92. The horse jumped over the fence.
- (A) The fence by the horse was jumped over.
- (B) The fence was jumped by the horse.
- (C) The fence might be jumped over by the horse.
- (D) The fence was jumped over by the horse.
93. An i-pod has been bought by Anubhav's mother
- (A) Anubhav's mother was engaged in buying an i-pod.
- (B) Anubhav's mother has been buying an i-pod.
- (C) Anubhav's mother has been buying an i-pod.
- (D) Anubhav's mother has bought an i-pod.
94. I don't like people telling me what to do.
- (A) I don't like it when people are telling me what to do.

- (B) I don't like being told what to do.
 (C) Telling me what to do is what I don't like.
 (D) I don't like people when they tell me what to do.
95. A massive search operation has been launched to nab the suspects.
 (A) The police has been launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
 (B) The police had launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
 (C) The police have launched a massive search operation to nab the suspects.
 (D) The police launched a massive search
96. They proposed to hold a meeting.
 (A) It was proposed to held a meeting.
 (B) A meeting had to be proposed to be held by them.
 (C) It was proposed by them to hold a meeting.
 (D) A meeting should be proposed to be held, manners pleased us very much.
97. Her manners pleased us very much.
 (A) We were very much pleased with her manners.
 (B) We were very much pleased by her manners.
 (C) We are very much pleased with her manners.
 (D) We pleased her very much with manners.
98. Then her face was bowed.
 (A) Then her face has been bowed.
 (B) Then she was being bowed her face.
 (C) Her face was bowed by them.
 (D) Then she bowed her face.
99. Teachers should be respected.
 (A) Teachers deserve respect.
 (B) Teachers are to be respected.
 (C) We shall respect teachers.
 (D) We should respect teachers.
100. My neighbour described his history to me.
 (A) Description of his history to me was done by my neighbour.
 (B) My neighbour's history was described to me by himself.
 (C) His history had been described by my neighbour to me.
 (D) His history was described to me by my neighbour.
101. Harivansha Rai Bachchan wrote "Madhushala".
 (A) "Madhushala" was written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
 (B) "Madhushala" is written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
 (C) "Madhushala" will be written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
 (D) "Madhushala" was being written by Harivansha Rai Bachchan.
102. Can you see the sun in the sky?
 (A) Can the sun in the sky be seen by you?
 (B) Can the sun be seen by you?
 (C) Can the moon be seen by you?
 (D) Can you seen the moon in the sky?
103. Have you ever felt the responsibility of looking after your parents?
 (A) Has the responsibility of looking after your parents ever been felt by you?
 (B) Has the responsibility of looking after your parents felt by you?
 (C) Was the responsibility of looking after your parents felt by you?
 (D) Is the responsibility of looking after your parents being felt by you?

104. Did all the candidates complete the paper on time?
 (A) Was the paper complete by all the candidates on time?
 (B) Could the paper be completed by all the candidates on time?
 (C) Had the paper been completed by all candidates on time?
 (D) Was the paper completed by all the candidates on time?
105. Christmas is celebrated all over the country.
 (A) People celebrated Christmas all over the country.
 (B) People celebrate Christmas all over the country.
 (C) All over the country people are celebrating Christmas.
 (D) People were celebrating Christmas all over the country.
- Directions: In question nos. 106 to 125, a part of the sentence is in bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B), (C) and (D) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative.**
106. We demonstrated to them how we **were prepared** the exam patterns.
 (A) are prepared
 (B) Have prepared
 (C) had prepared
 (D) no improvement
107. In fact, if it hadn't been for his **invaluable advice** on so many occasions, I wouldn't have achieved anything in life.
 (A) Remarkable advice
 (B) valuable advices
 (C) priceless suggestions
 (D) no improvement
108. By temperament '**the English**' are reserved so they prefer to live in solitary houses.
 (A) English
 (B) English people
 (C) Some English
 (D) no improvement
109. My father agreed **with my going alone** for the Interview.
 (A) I go alone
 (B) to my going alone
 (C) that I go alone
 (D) no improvement
110. Dipika **was hurried** to reach the examination centre when she slipped and fell down
 (A) Is hurried
 (B) was being hurried
 (C) was hurrying
 (D) no improvement
111. She has passion **of** music.
 (A) with (B) for
 (C) in
 (D) no improvement
112. Will you **lend me few rupees** in this hour of need.
 (A) Borrow a few rupees
 (B) Lend my any rupees.
 (C) Lend me a few rupees.
 (D) no improvement
113. I spoke for **an hour**.
 (A) one hour
 (B) one full hour
 (C) an hour fully
 (D) no improvement
114. Hold **hands of your child** while crossing the road.
 (A) your child's hand.
 (B) yours child's hand.
 (C) Hand of your child
 (D) no improvement
115. I told him that I **waited** for him for an hour the previous day.
 (A) had waited
 (B) was waiting
 (C) had been waiting
 (D) no improvement
116. As Suresh spoke about his achievements, his **high** claims amused us

- (A) big (B) tall
(C) huge
(D) no improvement
117. We ought to **stand** for what is right.
(A) stand up for (B) stand on for
(C) stand at
(D) no improvement
118. I walked away as calmly as I could, **or else** they would have thought I was the thief.
(A) or otherwise
(B) failing which
(C) in case
(D) no improvement
119. A number of steps have been taken with a view to **improving** the condition of the backward classes.
(A) to improve
(B) for improving
(C) at improving
(D) no improvement
120. When are you **starting** to write to your friend?
(A) wanting (B) going
(C) thinking
(D) no improvement
121. The sun **set** before we reached the village.
(A) would have set (B) would set
(C) had set
(D) no improvement
122. **More he gets, more** he wants.
(A) The more he gets, the more
(B) The more he gets, more
(C) More gets, the more
(D) no improvement
123. All this has been done with a view **to improve** the living conditions of the poor.
(A) to improving
(B) of improving
(C) for improving
(D) no improvement
124. Let's go for a picnic, **shouldn't** we?
(A) won't (B) shan't
(C) shall
(D) no improvement
125. **What did happen** there is not something that agitated me.
(A) What does happen
(B) What would have happened
(C) What happened
(D) no improvement
- Directions: In question nos. 126 to 150, a sentence has been given in Direct/Indirect form. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best express the same sentence in Indirect/Direct form.**
126. Samuel said to Remiel, "Where do you usually go swimming?"
(A) Samuel asked Remiel where he usually went swimming.
(B) Samuel said to Remiel that where he usually goes swimming.
(C) Samuel asked if Remiel usually went swimming.
(D) Samuel told Remiel where he usually had been going swimming.
127. The Captain commanded his men to stand at ease.
(A) The Captain commanded, "Men, stand at ease."
(B) The Captain said, "These men need to stand at ease."
(C) The Captain said, "You can stand at ease."
(D) The Captain said to his men, "Stand at ease."
128. The policeman said to the violent crowd, "Stop all this or you will be arrested."
(A) The policeman said to the violent crowd to stop all this or be arrested.
(B) The policeman said to the violent crowd that they should stop or else be arrested.
(C) The policeman advised the violent crowd to stop all that or they would be arrested.

- (D) The policeman ordered the violent crowd to stop all that or they would be arrested.
129. Suma said to him, "Am I to wait for you forever?"
- (A) Suma asked him if she were to wait for him forever.
- (B) Suma said to him if she can wait forever.
- (C) Suma asked him if she was to wait for him forever.
- (D) Suma asked him if she had to wait for him forever.
130. "Don't pull the dog's tail," his father said.
- (A) His father said that he did not pull the dog's tail.
- (B) His father forbade him not to pull the dog's tail.
- (C) His father told him to pull the dog's tail.
- (D) His father told him not to pull the dog's tail.
131. Yolanda said, "I have to leave the class before 12.30 p.m."
- (A) Yolanda said that I have to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
- (B) Yolanda said that she has to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
- (C) Yolanda said that she had to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
- (D) Yolanda said that she has had to leave the class before 12.30 p.m.
132. She said to her brother, "Please don't be late, we'll be waiting for you,".
- (A) She said to her brother not to be late for they would have been waiting for him.
- (B) She requested her brother not to be late for they would be waiting for him.
- (C) She requested her brother not to be late for we would be waiting for him.
- (D) She said to her brother that he should not be late for she would be waiting for him.
133. Wardha said to her sister, "How long do you intend to stay here?"
- (A) Wardha asked her sister that how long she intended to stay there.
- (B) Wardha asked he sister how long she intended to stay there.
- (C) Wardha asked to her sister how long she intended to stay here.
- (D) Wardha asked her sister how long she intended to stay here.
134. Sachin said, "My grandfather recites the Geeta every morning."
- (A) Sachin told that his grandfather has recited the Geeta every morning.
- (B) Sachin told that his grandfather recited the Geeta every morning.
- (C) Sachin said that his grandfather recites the Geeta every morning.
- (D) Sachin said that his grandfather is recited the Geeta every morning.
135. Mr. Gupte said to his son, "Do not take up any responsibility unless you are not confident you can do it."
- (A) Mr. Gupta advised his son not to take up any responsibility unless he is confident of doing it.
- (B) Mr. Gupta advised his son against taking up responsibility without completing it.
- (C) Mr. Gupta advised his son to take up the responsibility of completing the task.
- (D) Mr. Gupta advised his son not to take up any responsibility unless he was confident that he could do it.

136. The man said to the boy, "It seems complicated because you're not used to it."
- The man told the boy that it seems complicated because he was not used to it.
 - The man told the boy that it seemed complicated because he is not used to it.
 - The man told the boy that it seemed complicated because he was not used to it.
 - The man told the boy it only seems complicated.
137. "It's not my business," said the postman. "Let the government do whatever it has to."
- The postman said that it was the government's and not his business to do that.
 - The postman said that the government did not do what it was expected to do.
 - The postman said that it was not his business and that the government should do whatever it had to.
 - The postman said that it was the business of the government to do whatever it had to.
138. The doctor said to the patient, "How do you feel now? Has the pain gone down?"
- The doctor asked the patient how he was feeling then and if the pain was down.
 - The doctor asked the patient how he felt then and if the pain had gone down.
 - The doctor asked the patient how he had felt when the pain was gone.
 - The doctor asked the patient how he is feeling now and if the pain has gone down.
139. The teacher said, "Students, we live in deeds, not in years."
- The teacher told students we live in deeds, not in years.
 - The teacher told students we live in deeds, not in years.
 - The teacher told the students that we live in deeds, not in years.
 - The teacher told the students that we lived in deeds, not in years.
140. The teacher said, "Rajiv, come to my desk with your exercise book now."
- The teacher ordered Rajiv to come to her desk with his exercise book now.
 - The teacher ordered Rajiv to come to her desk with his exercise book then.
 - The teacher ordered Rajiv to go to her desk with his exercise book now.
 - The teacher said to Rajiv come to her desk with his exercise book then.
141. The mother advised her to be careful and not to enter into a quarrel with the goons.
- The mother advised her son, "Be careful and not enter into a quarrel with the goon"
 - The mother said to her son, "Do not enter into a quarrel with the goons."
 - The mother said to her son, "Be careful, do not enter into a quarrel with the goons."
 - The mother said to her son to "be care full".
142. The porter respectfully assured the lady that he would take care of her baggage while she bought her ticket.
- The porter said, "I would take care of your baggage while you buy your ticket, Madam."

- (B) The porter said, "I will take care of your baggage while you buy your ticket, Madam."
- (C) The porter said, "I would take care of your ticket, Madam."
- (D) The porter said to the lady, "I would take care of your baggage while you bought your ticket."
143. A poet said, "The night is dark and I am far from home."
- (A) A poet said that the night was dark and he was far from home.
- (B) A poet told his friend that the night is dark and that he is far from home.
- (C) The friend was told by the poet that the night was dark and he was far from home.
- (D) A poet said that the night is dark and he is far from home.
144. "What's that noise ? It sounds like an aeroplane," said Ravi.
- (A) Ravi asked what the noise was, adding that it sounded like an aeroplane.
- (B) Ravi demanded to know what the noise was, saying that it sounded like an aeroplane.
- (C) Ravi asked what the noise could have been saying that it sounded like an aeroplane.
- (D) Ravi wondered about the noise thinking that it sounded like an aeroplane.
145. "Is that so ?" the Sahib said cheerfully. "Well, I like village folk."
- (A) The Sahib cheerfully asked if it was such and said he likes village folk.
- (B) The Sahib asked cheerfully whether that was so, adding that he liked village folk.
- (C) The Sahib told with cheer that it was so and asked if he liked village folk.
- (D) The Sahib was asking cheerfully if it was so and added that he liked village folk.
146. The client told his lawyer, "I'm going away for a few days. I'll call you when I get back."
- (A) The client told his lawyer that he was going away for a few days and he would call him when got back.
- (B) The client promised his lawyer that he was going away for a few days and would call him when he got back.
- (C) The client told his lawyer that he is going away for a few days and will call him when he gets back.
- (d) The client assured his lawyer that he was going away for a few days and would definitely call him when he got back.
147. "And you believe all this ?" asked Sriram, in surprise.
- (A) Sriram asked me in surprise if I believed all this.
- (B) Sriram asked me in disbelief if I was believing all this
- (C) Surprised, Sriram asked him whether I believed all that.
- (D) Sriram was amazed that I believed all that.
148. They said, "It was raining heavily, when they came out of the theatre."
- (A) They said that It was raining heavily, when they had come out of the theater.
- (B) They said that it had been raining heavily, when they came out of the theatre.
- (C) They said that it rained when they had come out of the theatre.
- (D) They said that it had been raining heavily, when they had come out of the theatre.

149. Looking at the Taj Mahal the tourist said, "What an exquisitely beautiful creation!"

- (A) Looking Taj Mahal the tourist told that is an exquisitely beautiful creation.
 (B) Looking at the Taj Mahal the tourist exclaimed in wonder that what an exquisitely beautiful creation.
 (C) Looking Taj Mahal the tourist said what an exquisitely beautiful creation it was indeed.
 (D) Looking at the Taj Mahal the tourist exclaimed in wonder that it was indeed an exquisitely beautiful creation.

150. "Tomorrow gives me no time!" said Amrita.

- (A) Amrita exclaimed that tomorrow gives her no time.
 (B) Amrita said that tomorrow gave her no time at all.
 (C) Amrita exclaimed that tomorrow had given her no time.
 (D) Amrita exclaimed that the following day gave her no time.

Directions: In the following three passages from question nos. 151 to 180 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.

CLOZE TEST-1

Goal - setting is not a/an **...(151)...** exercise. It requires considerable desire and dedication to sit down and work your way through **...(152)...** step. It also takes a **...(153)...** belief in the value of your goal and in your **...(154)...** to reach it. Goal - setting is a thinking exercise that activates the natural success system **...(155)...** you. It engages your inner power and resourcefulness much like a

car's transmission engages the **...(156)...** when it is shifted out of interval. A big, challenging goal causes the creative juices is you to **...(157)...** You'll find renewed energy, dedication and enthusiasm as you head down the path you have **...(158)...** When you think big goals, you automatically expect **...(159)...** results. Remember, the size of your goal is determined by the **...(160)...** of your belief.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 151. (A) easy | (B) difficult |
| (C) clear | (D) worth |
| while | |
| 152. (A) entire | (B) each |
| (C) the whole | (D) absolute |
| 153. (A) sincere | (B) half- |
| hearted | |
| (C) lukewarm | (D) serious |
| 154. (A) willingness | (B) ability |
| (C) desire | (D) ambition |
| 155. (A) of | (B) among |
| (C) inside | (D) within |
| 156. (A) engine | (B) rear |
| (C) ignition | (D) wheels |
| 157. (A) blow | (B) emerge |
| (C) flow | (D) activates |
| 158. (A) chosen | (B) got |
| (C) invented | (D) marked |
| 159. (A) large | (B) big |
| (C) enormous | (D) huge |
| 160. (A) ability | (B) size |
| (C) scope | (D) limits |

CLOZE TEST-2

Man is an intelligent thinking creature who uses his **...(161)...** primarily to calculate exactly how much satisfaction he may **...(162)...** from the smallest amount of effort or when necessary, how much discomfort he can **...(163)...** 'Satisfaction' does not mean **...(164)...** in one's job, the feeling of having **...(165)...** something, or even the regard of others; it refers only to money. Similarly, discomfort refers not to failing

in one's task or losing the ...(166)... of one's comrades, but solely to the ...(167)... of starvation. Economic man is naturally...(168)..., basically self-interested, and in the battle of life strives hard to ...(169)... every other man, so far from helping the weak or the underdog, his sole ...(170)... is with his very own survival.

161. (A) reason (B) attention
(C) memory (D) time
162. (A) retain (B) obtain
(C) arrive (D) evolve
163. (A) develop (B) attribute
(C) visualize (D) avoid
164. (A) trust (B) belief
(C) increase (D) pride
165. (A) nurtured (B) evaluated
(C) accomplished (D) established
166. (A) position (B) respect
(C) status (D) value
167. (A) damage (B) calamity
(C) future (D) fear
168. (A) competitive (B) social
(C) critical (D) supportive
169. (A) outflank (B) outgrow
(C) outwit (D) outpour
170. (A) brooding (B) achievement
(C) power (D) concern

CLOZE TEST-3

The study of accountancy is ...(171)... in demand in the view of ...(172)... of greater complexity in our business organisation. Formerly a ...(173)... of day-to-day income and expenditure was more than ...(174)... A business organisation today has to...(175)... a clear account of the ...(176)... it uses the amounts that are owing to it, the amount that it owes to others, the profit or loss it has made and the ...(177)... it employs. Without a scientific ...(178)... of accounting no businessman can be fully ...(179)... of his real ...(180)... position and run his organisation.

171. (A) progressing (B) getting
(C) powering (D) growing
172. (A) demand (B) growth
(C) status (D) position
173. (A) mixture (B) map
(C) measure (D) record
174. (A) sufficient (B) anticipated
(C) expected (D) required
175. (A) gather (B) observe
(C) maintain (D) organize
176. (A) manpower (B) infrastructure
(C) money (D) resources
177. (A) capital (B) strength
(C) authority (D) strategies
178. (A) way (B) plan
(C) system (D) goal
179. (A) ignorant (B) alert
(C) prepared (D) aware
180. (A) administrative (B) financial
(C) capacity (D) business

Directions: In question nos. 181 to 200 you have brief passages with some questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer-Sheet.

PASSAGE-1

Monopolies are bad in national politics and worse in international politics. The unipolar world led by the US is an example of political monopoly. In the language of history and politics, monopolies are discussed in terms of balance of power. What we have today is an imbalance of power. The US-led war against Iraq needs to be seen in the context of this imbalance. There has been much talk about the need for a multipolar world as an ideal solution to the existing anarchy in the international arena. The US and UK combine have been considered to be the perpetrators of the war. They disregarded global public opinion and have gone outside the mandate of the United

Nations. This is an indication of US considering itself the only superpower. Its consideration may be justified because it has all the pervading might and also the necessary will. Its might is in two domains: one, military, and the other, economic. On every issue of any importance that confronts foreign policy-making of any country, US interests become vital. This omnipresence of the US makes it different from any other country. Some political observers argue that this is temporary; that the Russians will be back; that the Germans, Japanese, Europeans are coming; that China is not far away. In short, we occupy a period of metamorphosis from a bipolar to a multipolar world, a period that may constitute a unipolar moment but that phase may be over shortly. When will this unipolar moment be over? None has the answer to this question. Most observers view US as somewhere between primacy and dominance, depending on the issue. The main question is how to deal with hegemony, primacy or dominance. In dealing with a big power, a smaller power must choose either balancing or bandwagoning or hiding. In a unipolar world, the general trend of foreign policy will be to bandwagon. Middle powers will need to bandwagon less than small powers and on particular issues may be able to balance or hide.

181. For initiating the war, the author of the passage
- appreciates the joint action of the US and the UK
 - considers the war as unjustified and blames the US and the UK
 - thinks that the United Nations should have admired the US and the UK
 - blames the global public opinion

182. According to the author, in dealing with superpowers, what course do small powers generally adopt?
- They counter effectively
 - They try to balance
 - They tactfully avoid confrontation
 - None of these
183. According to the author, the world is heading towards
- multipolarity from unipolarity
 - unipolarity from bipolarity
 - multipolarity from bipolarity
 - bipolarity from multipolarity
184. What, according to the passage, has made US a super power?
- Its "big-brother" attitude towards other countries
 - Its global reach, ambition and might
 - Its tactful alignment with UK
 - Its war against Iraq for a noble cause
185. The author has laid reasonable emphasis on which of the following?
- US-UK combine war against Iraqis
 - The global power balancing amongst various nations
 - The agonies of war suffered by the common public
- Only (i)
 - Only (ii)
 - Only (iii)
 - (i) and (ii) only
186. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?
- The world is heading towards unipolarity
 - The multipolarity to unipolarity transition is certain
 - The unipolarity phase is likely to be short-lived
 - Primacy and dominance are seldom exhibited by the US
187. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage? The author thinks that the US-UK

combine should be blamed because they have

- (i) converted the world into a bipolar sphere
- (ii) disregarded anti-war global public opinion
- (iii) downgraded the esteemed United Nations
- (A) All the three (B) Only (i) and (iii)
- (C) Only (i) and (ii)
- (D) Only (ii) and (iii)

188. "Unipolar world" as used in the passage can be best explained by which of the following ?

- (A) The world without any independent country and governed by only one superpower
- (B) Existence of only one superpower with all other countries either bandwagoning or hiding
- (C) The world without any geographic or political boundaries
- (D) The unilateral governance with anarchy

189. Why do US interests assume importance in deciding foreign policies of any other country?

- (A) US is strong militarily and economically
- (B) It is hegemonistic and confronts all other small powers
- (C) It expects others to wag tails before it
- (D) Other countries are in a multipolar state

190. What is the author's view about middle powers dealing with big powers ?

- (A) They can balance, hide or bandwagon, depending upon the issues
- (B) They can't afford to confront big powers as they might perish
- (C) They must always shy-away from big powers to protect themselves

(D) They would like neither to bandwagon nor hide

PASSAGE-2

Radically changing monsoon patterns, reduction in the winter rice harvest and a quantum increase in respiratory diseases - all form parts of the environmental doomsday scenario which is reportedly playing out in South Asia. According to a United Nations Environment Programme report, a deadly three-km-deep blanket of pollution comprising a fearsome cocktail of ash, acids, aerosols and other particles has enveloped this region. For India, already struggling to cope with a drought, the implications of this are devastating and further crop failure will amount to a life-and-death question for many Indians. The increase in premature deaths will have adverse social and economic consequences and a rise in morbidities will place an unbearable burden on our crumbling health system. And there is no one to blame but ourselves. Both official and corporate India have always been allergic to any mention of clean technology. Most mechanical two-wheelers roll off the assembly line without proper pollution control system. Little effort is made for R&D on simple technologies, which could make a vital difference to people's lives and the environment.

However, while there is no denying that South Asia must clean up its act, skeptics might question the timing of the haze report. The Johannesburg meet on Rio+ 10 is just two weeks away and the stage is set for the usual battle between the developing world and the West, particularly the US President. Mr. Bush has adamantly refused to sign any protocol which would mean a change in American consumption level. UN environment

report is likely to find a place in the US arsenal as it points an accusing finger towards countries like India and China. Yet the US can hardly deny its own dubious role in the matter of erasing trading quotas. Richer countries can simply buy up excess credits from poorer countries and continue to pollute. Rather than try to get the better of developing countries, who undoubtedly have taken up environmental shortcuts in their bid to catch up with the West, the US should take a look at the environmental profligacy, which is going on within. From opening up virgin territories for oil exploration to relaxing the standards for drinking water, Mr. Bush's policies are not exactly beneficial - not even to American interests. We realise that we are all in this together and that pollution anywhere should be a global concern. Otherwise there will only be more tunnels at the end of the tunnel.

191. Both official and corporate India are allergic to

- (A) failure of monsoon
- (B) poverty and inequality
- (C) slowdown in industrial production
- (D) mention of clean technology

192. Which, according to the passage, is a life-and-death question, for many Indians ?

- (A) Increase in respiratory diseases
- (B) Use of clean technology
- (C) Thick blanket of pollution over the region
- (D) Failure in crops

193. If the rate of premature deaths increases it will

- (A) exert an added burden on our crumbling economy
- (B) have adverse social and economic consequences
- (C) make a positive effect on our efforts to control population

(D) have less job aspirants in the society

194. According to the passage, India cannot tolerate any further

- (A) crop failure
- (B) deterioration of health care system
- (C) increase in respiratory diseases
- (D) proliferation of nuclear devices
- (D) social and economic consequences

195. According to the passage, the two-wheeler industry is not adequately concerned about

- (A) passenger safety on the roads
- (B) life cover insurance of the vehicle owners
- (C) pollution control system in the vehicles
- (D) rising cost of the two-wheeler

196. Which of the following is the indication of environmental degradation in South Asia ?

- (A) Social and economic inequality
- (B) Crumbling health care system
- (C) Inadequate pollution control system
- (D) Radically changing monsoon pattern

197. What must we realise, according to the passage ?

- (A) No country should show superiority over other countries
- (B) The UN is putting in hard efforts in the direction of pollution control
- (C) All countries must join hands in fighting pollution
- (D) Nobody should travel through a tunnel to avoid health hazards

198. Which of the following finds place in the United Nations Environment Programme Report ?

- (A) Changing monsoon patterns
- (B) Substantial increase in respiratory diseases

- (C) A serious cover of pollution over the region
- (D) Reduction in winter rice harvest
199. Which of the following statements is not true in the context of the passage?
- (A) UN environment report blames countries like India and China
- (B) Developing countries have taken environment shortcuts in their bid to catch up with the West
- (C) US is also to be blamed for environmental degradation and pollution
- (D) US has tightened safety standards for drinking water
200. According to the passage, Johannesburg meet is going to witness
- (A) calm and dispassionate thinking on the issue of pollution control
- (B) a blame game between developed and developing countries
- (C) refusal of UN to work as the arbitrator
- (D) the US agreeing to look at the issue of lowering its consumption

Answer-key

1. (B)	26. (C)	51. (B)	76. (B)	101. (A)	126. (A)	151. (A)	176. (C)
2. (C)	27. (C)	52. (A)	77. (B)	102. (A)	127. (D)	152. (B)	177. (A)
3. (C)	28. (C)	53. (A)	78. (D)	103. (A)	128. (D)	153. (A)	178. (A)
4. (D)	29. (D)	54. (A)	79. (B)	104. (D)	129. (C)	154. (B)	179. (D)
5. (B)	30. (B)	55. (C)	80. (D)	105. (B)	130. (D)	155. (D)	180. (B)
6. (A)	31. (A)	56. (A)	81. (D)	106. (C)	131. (C)	156. (A)	181. (B)
7. (A)	32. (B)	57. (B)	82. (C)	107. (D)	132. (B)	157. (C)	182. (B)
8. (C)	33. (B)	58. (B)	83. (B)	108. (D)	133. (B)	158. (A)	183. (C)
9. (C)	34. (C)	59. (A)	84. (D)	109. (B)	134. (C)	159. (B)	184. (B)
10. (C)	35. (D)	60. (B)	85. (C)	110. (C)	135. (D)	160. (B)	185. (D)
11. (A)	36. (B)	61. (D)	86. (C)	111. (B)	136. (C)	161. (A)	186. (C)
12. (D)	37. (A)	62. (C)	87. (B)	112. (C)	137. (C)	162. (B)	187. (A)
13. (B)	38. (B)	63. (A)	88. (A)	113. (D)	138. (B)	163. (D)	188. (D)
14. (D)	39. (C)	64. (B)	89. (D)	114. (A)	139. (C)	164. (D)	189. (B)
15. (A)	40. (B)	65. (C)	90. (B)	115. (A)	140. (B)	165. (C)	190. (A)
16. (C)	41. (A)	66. (A)	91. (C)	116. (B)	141. (C)	166. (B)	191. (D)
17. (C)	42. (B)	67. (B)	92. (D)	117. (A)	142. (B)	167. (D)	192. (D)
18. (B)	43. (D)	68. (C)	93. (D)	118. (D)	143. (A)	168. (A)	193. (B)
19. (A)	44. (B)	69. (B)	94. (B)	119. (D)	144. (A)	169. (B)	194. (A)
20. (B)	45. (A)	70. (A)	95. (C)	120. (B)	145. (B)	170. (D)	195. (C)
21. (A)	46. (A)	71. (A)	96. (C)	121. (C)	146. (A)	171. (D)	196. (D)
22. (B)	47. (D)	72. (D)	97. (A)	122. (A)	147. (A)	172. (B)	197. (C)
23. (B)	48. (A)	73. (A)	98. (D)	123. (A)	148. (D)	173. (D)	198. (C)
24. (D)	49. (C)	74. (C)	99. (D)	124. (C)	149. (D)	174. (D)	199. (D)
25. (B)	50. (A)	75. (D)	100. (D)	125. (C)	150. (D)	175. (C)	200. (B)

Explanation

1. (B) Remove 'as to'. We don't use 'as to' and 'whether' together.
2. (C) Use 'incapable of doing' instead of 'incapable to do'
3. (C) Change 'standard of life' into 'standard of living'.
4. (D)
5. (B) Add 'The' before 'earth'. 'The' comes with 'heavenly objects.'
6. (A) Remove 'off'. 'Pull oneself together' means to regain one's composure (संयम के फिर से प्राप्त करना)
7. (A) It should be 'Rather than going' instead of 'Rather that go'.
8. (C) Remove 'But'. 'Although/though' is either followed by 'yet' or just a comma.
9. (C) Use 'monkeys playing' not 'monkeys play'
10. (C) Use 'guilty of not' 'guilty with'.
11. (A) It should be 'No sooner had he arrived than'.
12. (D)
13. (B) It should be 'given rise to'.
14. (D)
15. (A) Add 'The' before 'patient'.
16. (C) Add 'On' before 'land'. If different 'prepositions' are needed, we have to use all the 'prepositions'
17. (C) Use 'to' in place of 'than' 'prefer/preferable' is followed by 'to' and not 'than'.
18. (B) Change 'is' into 'was'. Sentence is in past tense.
19. (A) 'Friends' in place of 'friend'
Exp-One of + Plural sub + Sing. verb
One of my good friends is
20. (B) 'Fails' will come in place of 'fail'
One of + Plural sub. + singular verb
21. (A) Dereliction of duty' means 'Neglect of duty' - कर्तव्यत्याग
22. (B) When you are meticulous, you are 'careful' while performing a task.
23. (C) At daggers drawn' means not friendly' or 'not on talking terms'.
24. (D) 'Undaunted' means not discouraged'.
25. (B) To smell a rat' means 'to be suspicious'.
26. (C) To take to one's heels means 'to run away'.
27. (A) 'To evoke' means 'to cause (a particular reaction or response) to happen'.
29. (D) 'Keen' is followed by preposition 'on'.
30. 'Grandiloquent' is the best option. 'Grand' means 'large' and 'loqua' means 'speech'.
41. At odds - अनबन
42. Burry the hatches - मिट्टी डालना
43. Carrot and stick policy - सजा व इनाम रणनीति

44. Damp squib – विफलता
45. Even and anon – कभी – कभी
46. Foot the bill – बिल चुकता करना
47. To go broke – दिवालिया होना
48. Hole and corner – राज
49. Jaundice eye – पक्षपातपूर्ण
50. Blood ran cold – डर जाना
106. (C) The act of preparing' preceded the act of 'demonstrating'. Hence 'Past perfect is the correct option because when two actions take place in the past, the 1st action is in past perfect tense and the 2nd is in simple past tense.
109. (B) Agree 'to' something; Agree 'with' someone. Here we will use 'to'.
A gerund (here 'going') is preceded by a possessive adjective (my, his, her etc)
110. (C) The action that was going on while the other action took place has to be in past continuous tense.
111. (B) 'Passion' is followed by preposition 'for'.
112. (C) 'Few means equivalent to zero or none. 'A few' means 'not many but not equivalent to zero'. Hence option (C) is the most appropriate one.
116. (B) Tall claims' means 'some story or statement made that is difficult to believe.
117. (A) To stand up for' means 'to defend against criticism/attack etc'.
118. (B) 'or with else' and 'or' with 'otherwise' become superfluous. Hence 'failing which' is the best option.
119. (D) 'With a view to' is followed by a 'gerund'. See 'Verb Advance in Volume -1' [the second page of the Chapter]
121. (C) 'Before' is followed by 'past perfect tense' if it is preceded by 'Simple past tense'
122. (A) If one action increases or decreases when the other is increased or decreased, the two action will have comparative degrees preceded by 'the'.
123. (A) See explanation of 119.
124. (B) The question tag of sentences starting with 'Let us' is 'shall we'?

Vocabularies in Alphabetical order

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
Amorously	Having or showing strong feelings of sexual attraction or love.	कामुकता से
Anarchy	A situation of confusion and wild behaviour in which the people in a country, group, organization etc. are not controlled by rules or laws.	अराजकता
Anonymous	Not named or identified	बेनाम
Arena	An area of activity, interest or competition	अखाड़ा / कार्यक्षेत्र
Arsenal	A place where weapons are made or stored	शस्त्रागार
Bandwagon	A popular activity, effort, cause etc. that attracts growing support	आंदोलन जो प्रचलित हो।
Befriending	To become a friend to (someone)	दोस्ती करना
Bombastic	Speech or writing that is meant to sound important or impressive but is not sincere or meaningful	बड़ी-बड़ी बातों से भरा
Bourgeoisie	People of middle class	मध्यवर्गी
Captivate	To attract and hold the attention by being, interesting etc.	लुभाना/ अकर्षित करना
Caustic	very harsh and critical/able to destroy or burn something by chemical action.	जलानेवाला/ कठोर
Cautions	Careful about avoiding danger or risk	सतर्क, सावधान, चौकना
Cessation	A stop or pause/a stopping of some action	रुकना
Comrade	A close friend you have worked with, been in the military with etc.	साथी
Confronts	To oppose or challenge especially in a direct and forceful way	सामना करना
Demographic	relating to the study of changes that occur in large groups of people over a period of time	जनसांख्यिक संबंधी
Dereliction	The act of no longer caring for, using or doing something	लापरवाही
Domain	The land that a ruler or a govt. controls	कार्यक्षेत्र
Doomsday	The day the world ends or is destroyed	प्रलय का दिन
Eccentric	Tending to act in strange or unusual way	सनकी, विचित्र

Erstwhile	formerly	पहले का
Evoke	To bring (a memory, feeling, image etc.) into the mind	आह्वान करना
Exactitude	The quality or state of being accurate and correct.	सटीकपन
Flippant	lacking proper respect or seriousness	सम्मान या गंभीरता से रहित
Frivolous	silly and not serious	महत्वहीन
Grandiose	Seems to be impressive but not practical	भव्य पर व्यवहारिक नहीं
Hatchet	A small axe that has short handle	कुल्हाड़ी
Hegemony	Influence or control over another country, a group of people etc.	नेतृत्व
Liberal	Not opposed to new ideas	उदार
Metamorphosis	A major change in character or appearance of someone or something	बदलाव
Meticulous	Very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	अतिसावधान
Munificent	very generous	उदार
Omnipotent	Having complete or unlimited power/ All powerful	सर्वशक्तिमान
Omniscient	Knowing everything	अंतर्दामी
Parochial	Limited to only the things that affect your local area	सीमित
Perpetrators	one who does something wrong	अपराध करने वाला
Pervading	To exist in every part of	व्यापक
Prejudice	A feeling of like or dislike for someone or something especially when it is not reasonable or logical	भेदभाव/ पूर्वाग्रह
Profligacy	carelessly and foolishly wasting money, materials etc.	फिजूलखर्ची
Provoke	To make (something) happen; to cause (person or animal) to become angry	उत्तेजित करना
Stingy	Not liking or wanting to give or spend money	कंजूस
Tempestuous	Full of strong emotions (eg.-anger, excitement etc.)	प्रचण्ड भावनाओं से भरा
Undaunted	Not afraid to continue doing something	निडर, अविचलित
Unipolar	controlled/dominated by one	एक ध्रुवीय
Valiant	very brave or courageous	वीर
Verbose	Using more words than are needed	शब्दाढ्यपूर्ण