

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTIONS, SPELLING, PUNCTUATION AND JUMBLED WORD

LEVEL – I

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 - 10): In questions given below out of four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given word sentence.

1. One who introduces performing artists on the stage programmes.
(a) curator (b) choreographer
(c) host (d) compere
2. A place where water is collected and stored.
(a) aquarium (b) reservoir
(c) water body (d) scullery
3. A place to rest or a sleeping room in a college or public institution.
(a) dormitory (b) cloakroom
(c) creche (d) Elysium
4. A wooden box with a front of wire for rabbits.
(a) hive (b) burrow
(c) hutch (d) aviary
5. The period between two reigns.
(a) gap (b) anachronism
(c) stasis (d) interregnum
6. An imaginary land with perfect social order.
(a) zodiac (b) sinecure
(c) Utopia (d) Elysium
7. A statement accepted as true without proof.
(a) axiom (b) anomaly
(c) abdication (d) conscription
8. One who is a brilliant performer on stage (specially music)
(a) musician (b) vocalist
(c) virtuoso (d) veteran
9. One who is a habitual drunkard.
(a) teetotaler (b) sot
(c) uxorious (d) sadist
10. A person considering himself to be superior in culture and intellect.
(a) highbrow (b) honorary
(c) pessimist (d) connoisseur

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11 - 15): In each sentence below, one word has been printed in bold type which is wrongly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word for each.

11. If you have an **acquintence** with someone, you have met them and you know them.
(a) acquaintance (b) acquaintance
(c) acquintance (d) acquentence
12. Lata Mangeskhar has thousands of songs in her **repertoare**.
(a) repertoire (b) rapertoir
(c) repertoire (d) repertare
13. Whatever the **vicisitudes** of her past life, Priya now seems to have come through.
(a) visitudes (b) vicissitudes
(c) vicitudes (d) viscitudes
14. The bank manager asked him to check his **superanuuation** scheme.
(a) superannuation (b) superenuation
(c) superennuation (d) superenation
15. If you give **succor** to someone who is suffering or in difficulties, it means you help them.
(a) sucour (b) succour
(c) succuor (d) succor

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16 - 20): Find the correctly spelt words.

16. (a) Foreign (b) Foreine
(c) Fariegn (d) Forein
17. (a) Benefitted (b) Benifited
(c) Benefited (d) Benefeted
18. (a) Palete (b) Palet
(c) Palate (d) Pelate
19. (a) Bouquete (b) Bouquette
(c) Bouquet (d) Boquet
20. (a) Excessive (b) Exccesive
(c) Exxxcesive (d) Excusive

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21 - 27): Tick (✓) the right option to give the correct meaning of each punctuation marks.

21. You put a full stop at the end of a _____. (.)
(a) sentence
(b) phrase
(c) question
(d) exclamatory sentence

22. You put quotation marks ("____")
(a) to indicate omissions
(b) to enclose quotations
(c) to show possessiveness
(d) to show a pause

23. We use a hyphen (-) to
(a) form a compound word
(b) to end a sentence
(c) to indicate pause
(d) to end a question

24. We use a semicolon (;) to
(a) to separate two main clauses
(b) to enclose actual words of a speaker
(c) to show sudden anger joy etc.
(d) to introduce a list of items

25. We use a comma (,) to
(a) to separate words
(b) to end a statement
(c) to introduce a quotation
(d) to indicate omitted words

26. We use slash (/) to
(a) to indicate omissions
(b) to separate a comment
(c) to separate alternative words or phrases
(d) to indicate possessiveness

27. We use brackets (())
(a) to show emphasis
(b) to quote conversation
(c) to indicate titles
(d) to separate extra information

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 28 - 30): Choose the correct option to punctuate the following:

28. How does television affect our lives
(a) How does television affect our lives?
(b) How does television affect our lives!
(c) How does television affect our lives.
(d) How does television affect our lives;
29. Spring while we are writing is here
(a) Spring, while we are writing, is here.
(b) Spring! while we are writing is here!
(c) Spring while we are writing, is here.

(d) Spring, while we, are writing, is here.

30. The wind blows gently
(a) The wind blows gently?
(b) The wind blows gently.
(c) The wind, blows, gently.
(d) The wind blows gently

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31 - 35): Rearrange the following jumbled up sentences into meaningful ones.

31. the/first/doctor/a diagnosis/makes/an illness/of
32. he or she/what/then/kind/decides/of treatment/needed/is
33. can/treated with/many/be/a course of drug/ illness
34. may/the doctor/if/is serious/the case/operate
35. human travellers/animals/unlike/maps/have/do not

LEVEL – II

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 - 10): In questions given below, out of four alternatives, choose the word which can be substituted for the given word/sentence.

36. A person who is indifferent to pain and pleasures of life.
(a) hermit (b) stoic
(c) hedonist (d) recluse
37. A leader who sways his followers by his oratory.
(a) debonair (b) suave
(c) demagogue (d) cosmopolitan
38. One who often talks of his achievements.
(a) egoist (b) egotist
(c) bigot (d) optimist
39. A girl/woman who flirts with men.
(a) cynosure (b) coquette
(c) effeminate (d) henpecked
40. One who is filled with excessive enthusiasm in religious matters.
(a) bigot (b) apostate
(c) bohemian (d) ascetic
41. Official formality resulting in delay.
(a) brevet (b) red-tapism
(c) provost (d) probate

42. A remedy for all ills
(a) panacea (b) biopsy
(c) vaccinations (d) Ayurveda
43. One who does a thing for pleasure and not as profession.
(a) ambidexterous (b) agnostic
(c) ascetic (d) amateur
44. One who sneers at the beliefs of others
(a) convalescent (b) dilettante
(c) cynic (d) fastidious
45. One who is inexperienced in anything
(a) novice (b) narcissist
(c) misologist (d) libertine

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11 - 30): In each sentence below, one word has been printed in bold type which is wrongly spelt. Choose the correctly spelt word for each.

46. His life is so hectic that he is prepared to be tolerant of trivial **pecadillos**.
(a) pecedillos (b) pecedilos
(c) peccadillos (d) peccadillos
47. The weather is so hot that I am feeling full of **longour**.
(a) languor (b) langur
(c) langoor (d) languor
48. It was an unexpected **denuement** in the play performed by the artists.
(a) denouement (b) denuemant
(c) denuement (d) denouement
49. After World War II, all the network communication had gone **heywire**.
(a) hayvire (b) heyvire
(c) heivire (d) haywire
50. I am reading various **hiroglyphics** of ancient Egypt.
(a) hyroglyphics (b) hieroglyphics
(c) hyrographics (d) hieroglyphics
51. To find a good theme for her play, she is searching **hetrogenous** collection of books from the library.
(a) hetrogenius (b) hetrogenius
(c) heterogeneous (d) hectogenius
52. Everyone has a few **idiosyncrasies**.
(a) idiosyncrasies (b) idosyncrasies

(c) idosyncrasies (d) idiosyncrasies

53. In our society some people are **machiavelian** as they always seems to be secretive and dishonest.
(a) mechiavelian (b) mechiavellion
(c) machiavellian (d) machivellian
54. Perhaps I am too **acquisent**. To make myself comfortable. I have to be particular.
(a) aquiscent (b) acquescent
(c) aquiescent (d) acquiescent
55. After reconstruction, the flat has been **meteculously** cleaned.
(a) meticulously (b) meticalusly
(b) meticalously (d) meticalosly
56. The aperchur of a camera is the size of the hole through which light passes to reach the film
(a) aparchure (b) aperture
(c) apercher (d) apertr
57. My neighbours have a **bourgois** and limited vision.
(a) burgeois (b) bourgeois
(c) burgeons (d) bourgeois
58. People usually complain about having to deal with too much **burocracy**.
(a) bureaucracy (b) buraucracy
(c) bureocracy (d) bureaucracy
59. It was the **quintescence** of violence that has been shown in 'Julius Caesar'.
(a) quentescence (b) quentessence
(c) quintessence (d) quintessence
60. Pankaj has been served with a **subpoina** to answer the charges in court.
(a) subpoina (b) subpoena
(c) subpiona (d) subpoena
61. Chandigarh police is keeping track of the kidnapper using electronic **surveillance** equipment.
(a) servillance (b) servillance
(c) surveillance (d) surveillance
62. His **uncorobrated** confessions were rejected by court.
(a) uncoroborated (b) uncorrobrated
(c) uncorrobrated (d) uncorrobrated
63. Istanbul in Turkey is a very **slubrius** city
(a) sellubrius (b) sellubrious\

- (c) salubrious (d) selibrious

64. The architect was **gesticulationing** at the paintings on the wall of the house.
(a) gesticulating (b) gasteculating
(c) gasticulating (d) gesticulating
65. Ishita's success is the result of a **fortuitous** combination of circumstances.
(a) fortituous (b) fortuitous
(c) fortetuous (d) fortetous

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 31 - 40): Select the correctly punctuated sentence.

66. The birds the flowers and the buds proclaim spring is here
(a) The birds/the flowers/and the buds proclaim the spring is here.
(b) The birds, the flowers, and the buds all proclaim the spring is here!
(c) The birds, the flowers, and the buds all proclaim the spring is here.
(d) The birds; the flowers; and the buds all proclaim the spring is here.
67. The sun set the moon has risen the stars have come out
(a) The sun has set, the moon has risen, the stars have come out!
(b) The sun has set the moon has risen, the stars have come out.
(c) The sun has set, the moon has risen, the stars have come out.
(d) The sun has set the moon has risen, the stars have come out.
68. O friend said Ashok will you help me in this hour of my need.
(a) "O, friend," said Ashok, will you help me in this hour of my need.
(b) "O, friend," said Ashok, will you help me in this hour of my need.
(c) "O, friend," said Ashok, will you help me? in this hour of my need?
(d) "O, friend," said Ashok, "will you help me in this hour of my need?"
69. He said to me please take your seat here
(a) He said to me, "Please take your seat here."
(b) He said, to me, "Please take your seat here."
(c) He said to me, Please take your seat here.
(d) He said to me, "Please, take, your seat, here."

70. (a) Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old derelict warehouse.
(b) Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old, derelict warehouse.
(c) Sarahs uncles car was found without its wheels in that old, derelict warehouse.
(d) Sarah's uncle's car was found without its wheels in that old, derelict warehouse.
71. (a) Spain is a beautiful country; the beache's are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
(b) Spain is a beautiful country: the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
(c) Spain is a beautiful country, the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
(d) Spain is a beautiful country; the beaches are warm, sandy and spotlessly clean.
72. (a) She always enjoyed sweets, chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples.
(b) She always enjoyed: sweets, chocolate, marshmallows and toffee apples.
(c) She always enjoyed sweets chocolate marshmallows and toffee apples.
(d) She always enjoyed sweets, chocolate, marshmallow's and toffee apple's.
73. (a) I can't see Tim's car, there must have been an accident.
(b) I cant see Tim's car; there must have been an accident.
(c) I can't see Tim's car there must have been an accident.
(d) I can't see Tim's car; there must have been an accident.
74. (a) We decided to visit: Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italy's mountains.
(b) We decided to visit Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italys mountains.
(c) We decided to visit Spain, Greece, Portugal and Italy s mountain s.
(d) We decided to visit Spain Greece Portugal and Italy's mountains.
75. (a) The children's books were all left in the following places: Mrs Smith's room, Mr Powell's office and the caretaker's cupboard.
(b) The children's books were all left in the following places; Mrs Smith's room, Mr Powell's office and the caretaker's cupboard.
(c) The childrens books were all left in the following places: Mrs Smiths room, Mr Powells office and the caretakers cupboard.
(d) The children's books were all left in the following places: Mrs Smith's room, Mr Powell's office and the caretaker's cupboard.

(d) The children's books were all left in the following places, Mrs Smith's room, Mr Powell's office and the caretaker's cupboard.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 41 - 46): Arrange the jumbled words appropriately to form a meaningful sentence.

- 76.** our body / carbohydrates / and/vitamins / proteins/ necessary /for / fats are
 (a) Proteins, vitamins, carbohydrates and fats are necessary for our body.
 (b) Proteins vitamins carbohydrates and fats are necessary for our body.
 (c) Necessary for our body are fats, proteins, carbohydrates and vitamins.
 (d) Proteins, fats, carbohydrates and vitamins are necessary our body for.
- 77.** means of/fats/the body/provide/strong energy/a bad
 (a) Fats provide the body a bad means of strong energy.
 (b) Fats provide a bad means of strong energy the body.
 (c) The body fats provide a bad means of strong energy.
 (d) A bad means of strong energy provide the body fats.
- 78.** as/cold/insulation/act/against/they
 (a) Insulation against cold they act as.
 (b) They act as insulation against cold.
 (c) Act as insulation against cold they.
 (d) Act as insulation they against cold.
- 79.** is/reading/good/habit
 (a) Good reading is a habit.
 (b) A good habit is reading.
 (c) Reading is a good habit.
 (d) Habit is a good reading.
- 80.** Problems/while/reading/face/you/can/many
 (a) You problems can face many reading while.
 (b) You can face many problems while reading.
 (c) While reading you can face problems many
 (d) Many problems you can face reading while.
- 81.** dictionary/you/should/for/words/consult/ difficult
 (a) You should consult dictionary for difficult words.
 (b) You can face many problems while reading.
 (c) Consult dictionary you should for difficult words.

(d) You consult should dictionary for words difficult.

HINTS & EXPLANATIONS

LEVEL – 1

- 1.** (d) A compere is a person who introduces the performers or contestants in a variety show.
- 2.** (b) Reservoir is a large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply.
- 3.** (a) Dormitory is large bedroom for a number of people in a school or institution.
- 4.** (c) Hutch is a box or cage, typically with a wire mesh front, for keeping rabbits or other small domesticated animals.
- 5.** (d) Interregnum is a box or cage, typically with a wire mesh front, for keeping rabbits or other small domesticated animals.
- 6.** (c) Utopia is an imagined place or state of things in which everything is perfect.
- 7.** (a) Abdication means to renounce or relinquish right, power, claim, responsibility, or the like, especially in a formal manner.
- 8.** (c) Virtuoso is a person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit.
- 9.** (b) A habitual drunkard is called as a sot.
- 10.** (a) Highbrow means an intellectual or rarefied in taste.
- 11.** (a) Acquaintance means a person one knows slightly, but who is not a close friend.
- 12.** (c) Repertoire means the whole body of items which are regularly performed.
- 13.** (b) Vicissitudes are change of circumstances or fortune, typically one that is unwelcome or unpleasant.
- 14.** Superannuation means regular payment made into a fund by an employee towards a future pension.
- 15.** (b) Succour means assistance and support in times of hardship and distress.

16. (a) Not available
17. (c) Not available
18. (c) Not available
19. (c) Bouquet - bunch of flowers, nosegay, fragrance of a wine, compliment.
20. (a) Not available
21. (a) A punctuation mark (.) used at the end of a sentence or an abbreviation.
22. (b) A quotation mark is used as—each of a set of punctuation marks, single (") or double (""), either to mark the beginning and end of a title or quoted passage, or to indicate that a word or phrase is regarded as slang or jargon or is being discussed rather than used within the sentence.
23. (a) The sign (-) used to join words to indicate that they have a combined meaning or that they are linked in the grammar of a sentence (as in a pick-me-up, rock-forming minerals), to indicate the division of a word at the end of a line, or to indicate a missing element (as in short- and long-term).
24. (a) A punctuation mark (;) indicating a pause, typically between two main clauses, that is more pronounced than that indicated by a comma.
25. (a) A punctuation mark (,) indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list.
26. (c) An oblique stroke (/) in print or writing, used between alternatives (e.g. and/or), in fractions (e.g. 3/4), in ratios (e.g. miles/day), or between separate elements of a text.
27. (c) Each of a pair of marks () [] {}?? used to enclose words or figures so as to separate them from the context.
28. (a) The right punctuation mark (?) is indicating a question.
29. (a) Here mil stop is used to suggest that there is nothing more to say on the topic.
30. (b) This is a complete statement used at the end of a sentence.

31. The doctor first makes a diagnosis of an illness.
32. Then he or she decides what kind of treatment is needed.
33. Many illnesses can be treated with a course of drugs.
34. The doctor may operate if the case is serious.
35. Unlike human travellers animals do not have maps.

LEVEL – II

36. (b) Stoic is a person who can endure pain or hardship without showing their feelings or complaining.
37. (c) Demagogue means a political leader who seeks support by appealing to popular desires and prejudices rather than by using rational argument.
38. (b) Egotist is a person who is excessively conceited or absorbed in themselves; self-seeker.
39. (b) Coquette is a playful woman.
40. (d) Ascetic person is characterized by severe self-discipline and abstention from all forms of indulgence, typically for religious reasons.
41. (b) Red-tapism means the practice of requiring excessive paperwork and tedious procedures before official action can be considered or completed.
42. (a) Panacea is a solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.
43. (d) Amateur is a person who engages in a pursuit, especially a sport, on an unpaid basis.
44. (c) Cynic is a person who questions whether something will happen or whether it is worthwhile.
45. (a) Novice is person new to and inexperienced in a job or situation.
46. (c) Peccadillos here means a relatively minor fault or sin.

- 47.** (a) Languor means tiredness or inactivity, especially when pleasurable.
- 48.** (d) The correct word denouement here means the final part of a play, film, or narrative in which the strands of the plot are drawn together and matters are explained or resolved.
- 49.** (d) Haywire here means, erratic or out of control.
- 50.** (b) The spelling hieroglyphics means here a stylized picture of an object representing a word, syllable, or sound, as found in ancient Egyptian and certain other writing systems is correct.
- 51.** (c) The correct spelling is heterogeneous which means diverse in character or content.
- 52.** (a) Idiosyncrasy is the correct spelling which here means a mode of behaviour or way of thought peculiar to an individual.
- 53.** (c) Machiavellian is right spelling here means cunning, scheming, and unscrupulous, especially in politics.
- 54.** (d) The correct spelling acquiescent here means, ready to accept something without protest, or to do what someone else wants.
- 55.** (a) The correct spelling is meticulously which means in a way that shows great attention to detail or very thoroughly.
- 56.** (b) The right spelling aperture in this sentence means a space through which light passes in an optical or photographic instrument, especially the variable opening by which light enters a camera.
- 57.** (d) Bourgeois here means belonging to or characteristic of the middle class, typically with reference to its perceived materialistic values or conventional attitudes is the correct spelling.
- 58.** (a) The word bureaucracy here means excessively complicated administrative procedure is the correct spelling.
- 59.** (c) The correct spelling is quintessence which means essence or the intrinsic nature or indispensable quality of something, especially something abstract, which determines its character.
- 60.** (b) The correct spelling is subpoena which means a writ ordering a person to attend a court.
- 61.** (c) Surveillance is the correct spelling which means close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal in the given context.
- 62.** (d) Uncorroborated is the correct spelling which means not confirmed or supported by other evidence or information.
- 63.** (c) Here salubrious is the correct spelling that means health-giving or healthy.
- 64.** (a) Gesticulating is the correct spelling which means using gestures, especially dramatic ones, instead of speaking or to emphasize one's words is the correct spelling here.
- 65.** (b) Fortuitous means happening by chance rather than intention is the correct spelling in this sentence.
- 66.** (c) The use of comma separating items is correct and the full stop gives a clear statement that is complete in its meaning.
- 67.** (c) The use of comma indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items is correct and the use of period is right.
- 68.** (d) Use of double quotation mark is right as we are quoting someone's exact words.
- 69.** (a) Here double inverted commas or quotation mark is required as we are quoting somebody's word.
- 70.** (b) Not available
- 71.** (d) Not available
- 72.** (a) Not available
- 73.** (d) Not available
- 74.** (c) Not available
- 75.** (a) Not available
- 76.** (a) Proteins, vitamins, carbohydrates and fats are necessary for our body is the right order and uses proper punctuation marks.

- 77.** (a) Fats provide the body a bad means of strong energy
- 78.** (c) They act as insulation against cold.
- 79.** (c) Reading is a good habit.
- 80.** (b) You can face many problems while reading.
- 81.** (a) You should consult dictionary for difficult words.