

3

CHAPTER

Grammar

SENTENCE SELECTION

1990

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 40: In each of the questions below, four different ways of writing a sentence are indicated. Choose the best way of writing the sentence.

1. (a) The Excel Company has greatly enhanced it's advertising expense.
(b) The Excel Company has greatly increased its advertising expense.
(c) The Excel Company has greatly enhanced its advertising expense.
(d) The Excel Company has greatly increased it's advertising expense.
2. (a) Today we love, what tomorrow we hate; today we seek, what tomorrow we shun, today we desire, what tomorrow we fear.
(b) Today, we love what tomorrow we hate, today, we seek what tomorrow we shun, today, we desire what tomorrow we fear.
(c) Today we love what tomorrow we hate, today we seek what tomorrow we shun, today we desire what tomorrow we fear.
(d) Today we love what tomorrow we hate; today we seek what tomorrow we shun; today we desire what tomorrow we fear.
3. (a) There's Mr. Som, whom they say is the best singer in the country.
(b) There's Mr. Som, who they say is the best singer in the country.
(c) There is Mr. Som, whom they say is the best singer in the country.
(d) There is Mr. Som who, they say is the best singer in the country.
4. (a) I am not one of those who believe everything they hear.
(b) I am not one of those who believes everything I hear.
(c) I am not one of those who believes everything he hears.
(d) I am not one of those who believes in everything one hears.
5. (a) The Board of Directors will hold its next meeting in July.
(b) The Board of Directors will hold it's next meeting in July.
(c) The Board of Directors shall hold the next meeting in July.
(d) The Board of Directors shall hold it's next meeting in July.
6. (a) The state of his affairs were such as to cause anxiety to his creditors.
(b) The state of his affairs was such as to cause anxiety to his creditors.
(c) The state of his affairs are such as to cause anxiety to his creditors.
(d) The state of his affairs are such as to cause anxiety to his creditors.
7. (a) Cannot one do what one likes with one's own?
(b) Cannot one do that one likes to do with his own?
(c) Cannot one do that one likes with his own?
(d) Cannot one do what he likes with his own?
8. (a) Each of the students has done well.
(b) Each of the student has done well.
(c) Each of the students have done well.
(d) Each of the student have done well.
9. (a) None of us were comfortable with what was happening.
(b) None of us was comfortable with what was happening.
(c) None among us were comfortable with what was happening.
(d) None amongst us were comfortable with what was happening.
10. (a) Neither the king nor his ministers desires war.
(b) Neither king nor his ministers desires war.
(c) Neither the king nor his ministers desire war.
(d) Neither king nor his ministers desire war.
11. (a) The history of Modern Industry's performance, which is marginal at best, may be an indication of solvency problems that will occur in the future.
(b) Modern industry's history of marginal performance may indicate solvency problems in the future.
(c) The history of marginal performance of Modern Industry may indicate future solvency problems.
(d) Modern Industry's history of performance, which is marginal at best, may indicate future solvency problems.

3.2 Grammar

12. (a) On the whole food front one may say that we can enjoy festivals in the consciousness that though some things are dear, the basic foods are better in quality and still low in price.
(b) We can enjoy festivals knowing that though some things are dear, the basic foods are of better quality and still low in price.
(c) Although we know that some things are dear, we can still enjoy festivals because the basic foods are better in quality and low in price.
(d) On the whole food front, although some things are dear, we can still enjoy festivals as the basic foods are of better quality and quite cheap.
13. (a) The dull are likely to have a limited conceptual grasp.
(b) It is unlikely that the dull would have adequate conceptual grasp.
(c) The dull are not likely to grasp concepts easily.
(d) It is unlikely that the dull can grasp concepts easily.
14. (a) I request you to kindly deliver to me a tin of milk powder.
(b) Could you please send me a tin of milk powder?
(c) May I request you to please send me a tin of milk powder?
(d) Can I have milk powder sent to me please?
15. (a) There is no question of it not being possible to freeze you to death and wake you up as and when you want.
(b) There is no question of it not being possible to freeze you to death and wake you up whenever you want.
(c) Undoubtedly, it should be possible to freeze you to death and wake you up whenever you want.
(d) Undoubtedly, it should be possible to freeze you to death and wake you up when you want.
16. (a) Finally, there will be unexpected, unanticipated implicational consequences of this development concerning human life.
(b) This development concerning human life will finally have unanticipated consequences.
(c) This development concerning human life will finally have unexpected and unanticipated implications.
(d) This development concerning human life will finally have unexpected implications.
17. (a) His definition of reality has first to be made coincident with the point of view adopted by the author whom he is discussing.
(b) His definition of reality has first to be made coincident with the point of view adopted by the author who he is discussing.
(c) His definition has to first agree with the point of view adopted by the author he is discussing.
(d) His definition of reality has first to coincide with the point of view adopted by the author he is discussing.
18. (a) I should be very much obliged if you could be kind enough to send me the required material.
(b) I should be much obliged if you could send me the required material.
(c) I should be very much obliged if you could kindly send me the required material.
(d) I should be grateful and very much obliged if you could kindly send me the required material.
19. (a) I am sorry, a prior engagement prevents me from joining you at dinner on Monday.
(b) I regret to say that I am very sorry that a previous engagement will prevent me from joining you at dinner on Monday.
(c) I regret to inform you that because of a previous engagement I will be prevented from joining you at dinner on Monday.
(d) I am sorry to say that I am unable to join you at dinner on Monday because of a prior engagement.
20. (a) Looking back, our inability to confirm speakers gave us the maximum headaches.
(b) Looking at it with hindsight our inability to confirm speakers gave us the maximum headaches.
(c) On hindsight we find that our inability to confirm speakers gave us the maximum headaches.
(d) On hindsight, our inability to confirm speakers gave us the maximum headaches.
- 1991**
21. (a) The best part of the programme is the dances.
(b) The best part of the programme are the dances.
(c) The best part of the programme are the dance.
(d) The best parts of the programme is the dances.
22. (a) The professor, as well as the students, was pleased with their results.
(b) The professor, as well as the students, were pleased with their results.
(c) The professor as well as the students were pleased with their results.
(d) The professor as well as the students were pleased with their results.

23. (a) He was unwilling to testify, he was afraid of the defendant.
 (b) Because he was afraid of the defendant, he was unwilling to testify.
 (c) He was unwilling to testify: he was afraid of the defendant.
 (d) Because he was afraid of the defendant he was unwilling to testify.
24. (a) When you have good health, one should feel fortunate.
 (b) When you have good health, you should feel fortunate.
 (c) When one have good health, you should feel fortunate.
 (d) When one has good health, he should feel fortunate.
25. (a) Either you or he have to be here.
 (b) Either you or he has to be here.
 (c) Neither you nor he have to be here.
 (d) Neither you nor they has to be here.
26. (a) Children begin by loving their parents; as they grow older they judge them; sometimes they forgive them.
 (b) Children begin by loving their parents, as they grow older they judge them; sometimes they forgive them.
 (c) Children begin by loving their parents; as they grow older they judge them, sometimes they forgive them.
 (d) Children begin by loving their parents, as they grow older they judge them; sometimes they forgive them.
27. (a) Gopal and Ramesh have not finished his work.
 (b) Gopal and Ramesh has not finished his work.
 (c) Neither Gopal nor Ramesh have finished their work.
 (d) Neither Gopal nor Ramesh has finished his work.
28. (a) The fact that Raghu was a good student he had many offers for good jobs.
 (b) The fact that Raghu was a good student resulted in his having many offers for good jobs.
 (c) The fact Raghu was a good student resulted in him having offers for good jobs.
 (d) The fact that Raghu was a good student resulted in him having many offers for good jobs.
29. (a) The people of this company, have always been aware, of the needs for products of better quality and lower price.
 (b) The people of this company, have always been aware of the need for products of better quality and lower price.
 (c) The people of this company have always been aware of the need for products of better quality and lower price.
 (d) The people of this company, have always been aware of the need for products of better quality, and lower price.
30. (a) The Dean finally agreed to see me. To talk about my financial problems.
 (b) The Dean finally agreed to see me, to talk about my financial problems.
 (c) The Dean, finally agreed to see me to talk about my financial problems.
 (d) The Dean finally agreed to see me to talk about my financial problems.
31. (a) We invited only the people who he said were his friends.
 (b) We invited only the people whom he said were his friends.
 (c) We invited only the people whom he said was his friends.
 (d) We invited only the person whom he said were his friends.

2002

32. (a) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is that it is not always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
 (b) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
 (c) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
 (d) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not it is always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
33. (a) A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians, and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.
 (b) A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and costs are artificially escalated with a large number of devices and black money is generated through underhand deals.

3.4 Grammar

- (c) A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians, and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated on underhand deals.
- (d) A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and by large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.
34. (a) The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create difference of prices at which goods are traded on the world market and their price within a local market.
- (b) The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference of prices at which goods are traded with the world market and their prices in the local market.
- (c) The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference between prices at which goods are traded on the world market and their prices within a local market.
- (d) The distinctive feature of tariffs and export subsidies is that they create a difference across prices at which goods are traded with the world market and their prices within a local market.
35. (a) Any action of government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourage excessive hedging.
- (b) Any action by government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourage excessive gambling.
- (c) Any action by government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourages excessive gambling.
- (d) Any action of government to reduce the systemic risk inherent in financial markets will also reduce the risks that private operators perceive and thereby encourages excessive gambling.
- 2003(L)**
36. (a) The running of large businesses consist of getting somebody to make something that somebody else sold to somebody else for more than its cost.
- (b) The running of a large business consists of getting somebody to make something that somebody else will sell to somebody else for more than it costs.
- (c) The running of a large business consists of getting somebody to sell something that somebody else made for more than it cost.
- (d) The running of large businesses consist of getting somebody to make something else that somebody else will sell to somebody else for more than it costs.
37. (a) From the sixteenth century onwards, people started feeling disdainful and self-conscious about their body and its products that led to a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations.
- (b) The heightened focus on controlling the body and emotions comes from disdain and self-consciousness about the body and its products, found in the sixteenth century.
- (c) From the sixteenth century onwards, a growing disdain for and self-consciousness about the body and its products took hold, leading to a heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulation.
- (d) The heightened focus on emotional and bodily regulations started from the sixteenth century onwards, when people felt disdain and self-consciousness about the body and its products.
38. (a) We are forced to fall back on fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.
- (b) We are forced to falling back on the fatalism as an explanation of irrational events.
- (c) We are forced to fall back on fatalism as explanations of irrational events.
- (d) We are forced to fall back to fatalism as an explanation of irrational events
39. (a) Creativity in any field is regarded not only as valuable for itself but also as a service to the nation.
- (b) Creativity in any field is not regarded only as valuable on its own, but also as a service to the nation.
- (c) Creativity, in any field, is not only regarded as valuable, but also as a service to the nation.
- (d) Creativity in any field is regarded not only as valuable in itself but also as a service to the nation.
40. (a) If precision of thought had facilitated precision of behaviour, and if reflection had preceded action, it would be ideal for humans.
- (b) It would be ideal for humans if reflection preceded action and precision of thought facilitated precision of behaviour.
- (c) It would be ideal for humans if precedence of reflection was followed by action and precision of thought, by precise behaviour.
- (d) It would have been ideal for humans, if precise action and behaviour preceded precise reflection.

1992

DIRECTIONS for Questions 41 to 45: In each of the three questions, a sentence has been divided into four parts and marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). One of these parts contains a mistake in grammar, idiom or syntax. Identify that part and mark it as the answer.

41. (a) Pakistan was the team
(b) whom most people thought
(c) would win the World Cup
(d) held in 1987.
42. (a) When you turn to your right,
(b) you will find a big house
(c) with a beautiful garden on the front side of it
(d) and that is my residence.
43. (a) I have been postponing calling
(b) on my friend in the hospital,
(c) but I am planning
(d) I would go there tomorrow.
44. (a) I wondered who could be calling me at midnight
(b) and when I took the phone
(c) I found it was not other
(d) Than my fiancé from Paris.
45. (a) I want you to take the first bus
(b) and to go to the Bank
(c) and remit this cheque and then
(d) come back straight here.

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2011

46. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized. From the italicized words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one.

A man came *floundering* (A) / *foundering* (B) through the snow towards us.

For some *persevere* (A) / *perverse* (B) reason he is refusing to see a doctor.

His *mordent* (A) / *mordant* (B) wit appealed to students.

She set off at a *cantor* (A) / *canter* (B).

The fire *chard* (A) / *charred* (B) the paper.

- (a) ABAAB
(b) BABAA
(c) ABBBB
(d) BAABB

47. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized. From the italicized words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one.

The white marble sculpture of the saint in the throes of divine ecstasy is strikingly offset by a gilt *aureole* (A) / *oriole* (B).

Conflicts among the various groups do not *auger* (A) / *augur* (B) well for the future of the peace talks.

Sometimes shipbuilders *sheath* (A) / *sheathe* (B) a ship's bottom with copper for extra protection from barnacles and other threats.

She was so tired, her eyelids were beginning to *drupe* (A) / *droop* (B).

She developed *complications* (A) / *complexities* (B) after the surgery.

- (a) AAAAA (b) BBBA
(c) BAABB (d) ABBBA

2012

48. Given below are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

1. In every democratic and more-or-less secular countries,
2. similar questions arise about precise extent to which religious sub-cultures
3. should be allowed to live on their own rules and laws.
4. One set of questions emerge when believers demand, and often get,
5. an opt-out from the law of the land.

- (a) 3 & 5
(b) 3 only
(c) 5 only
(d) 2, 3 & 5

2013

49. Given below are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. Since the breakdown of political formality, pictures have stood for a different message, for which the umbrella term is “down to earth”.
- B. This down-to-earthness has myriad elements, most of it contradictory or impossible.
- C. For instance, to be down-to-earth you have to like sport; to like sport you have to choose a team; but if you go and see your team, you are no longer down-to-earth because you can afford a ticket.
- D. If you pretend that you can't afford a ticket, you're disingenuous; if you shrug and say, “I can get a free ticket to anything, I'm prime minister”, you're reasonable but you have squandered the advantage you gained in liking sport in the first place.
- E. Realistically, all one can do is pretend you're too busy to watch sport, which works OK for the harassed, sleep-deprived, Thatcher-model premier, but couldn't possibly wash for David “Fruit Ninja” Cameron.

- (a) A, C and E
- (b) B, D and E
- (c) B, C and D
- (d) A, B and E

50. Given below are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- A. The central question to answering in judging the proportionality of this sentence is whether the desire to punish a whistleblower driven by moral outrage stems from the alleged harm he did US military and diplomatic interests, or whether it derives more from sheer embarrassment.
- B. The judge presiding, Col Denise Lind, had already thrown out the gravest of charge, that of “aiding the enemy”.
- C. Col Lind had also limited the admissibility of evidence regarding the “chilling effects” that Mr Manning's actions had on US diplomacy by releasing 250,000 state department cables.
- D. A military witness conceded there was no evidence that anyone had been killed after being named in the releases.

E. Mr Manning's recent apology for his actions does not, and should not, detract from the initial defence he gave for it, when he spoke of his shock at the “delightful bloodlust” displayed by that helicopter crew, or his belief that stimulating a debate about the wars was the right thing to do.

- (a) A, B and E
- (b) B, C and D
- (c) A, C and D
- (d) A, C and E

2014

51. Given below are four sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

- 1. Herbivores birds do not have teeth to grind up the vegetation they eat.
- 2. Teeth would make their skulls too heavy and make flight difficult.
- 3. Instead, a part of their digestive system, called the crop, contains stones, which grind up the plant material they eat.
- 4. Some herbivores are called ruminants.

- (a) 1 & 2
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 3 & 2

52. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized. From the italicized words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate option.

- I. It would not be wrong to say that the politicians today are leeches (A) / leaches (B) feeding off the hard-working majority.
- II. He had been gulled (A) / culled (B) into believing that the documents were authentic
- III. The sole of the shoe should be designed in a manner such that it can take constant abrasion (A) / aberration (B).
- IV. He attenuated (A) / accentuated (B) the eccentricity of the already freakish costume by adopting theatrical attitudes and an air of satisfied negligence.
- V. She is the object of his unabashed amorphous (A) / amorous (B) intentions.

- (a) BAAAB
- (b) BBBAB
- (c) AAABB
- (d) ABAAA

53. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized. From the italicized words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate option.

- I. The animal approached us *bellowing* (A) / *billowing* (B) and pawing the ground with the strength of many earthy bulls.
- II. I have seen this whole body of soldiers, upon a word of command, draw their swords at once, and brandish (A) / blandish (B) them in the air.
- III. I am surprised that plaintiffs' hyperbolic allegations and inflated damage claims are given any credence (A) / cadence (B).
- IV. A number of the species are edible, while others have been recorded as deleterious (A) / delirious (B).
- V. From the top of the hill I decried (A) / descried (B) a solitary rider.

- (a) BABAB
- (b) BBBAB
- (c) ABAAB
- (d) AAAAB

54. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicized. From the italicized words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate option.

- I. A survey of the history of Christianity tells a disturbing tale, one wherein *diffident* (A) / *dissident* (B) cries for reform resulted in dangerous accusation of heresy and witchcraft.
- II. Certainly the Arabs have no interest in seeing another war *conflagrate* (A) / *conflate* (B) in the Gulf region.
- III. The government operates according to its own rules, bringing enormous benefits to the chosen few, and suffering and immiseration (A) / commiseration (B) to millions.
- IV. If the minority in such case *cedes* (A) / *secedes* (B) rather than acquiesces, it will make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them.
- V. The full moon beams like a *beckon* (A) / *beacon* (B) in the clear sky.

- (a) BBAAB
- (b) BAABB
- (c) ABBBA
- (d) AAABB

55. Given below is a sentence, part of which is missing. Beneath the sentence you will find four ways of phrasing the missing part. Select the correct answer in terms of grammar and usage.

The bamboo sharks are just as easy to breed, _____ not much market for them.

- (a) but they grow much larger, and are so common that there are
- (b) but they grow much larger, and thus are so common that there are
- (c) but they grow much larger, and thus are so common that their is
- (d) but they grow much larger, and are so common that there is

56. Given below are four sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are incorrect in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the most appropriate option.

1. William Butler Yeats wrote two poems, which are together known as the Byzantium series.
2. The first is "Sailing to Byzantium," and their sequel is simply named "Byzantium."
3. The former is considered easier of the two to understand.
4. It contains multiple meanings and emotions, and the poet uses various literary devices to communicate them.

- (a) 1 & 4
- (b) 2 & 3
- (c) 2 & 4
- (d) 1 & 3

SENTENCE CORRECTION

1991

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 15: Each sentence below has been broken up into four parts sequentially. Choose that part which contains a mistake.

1. (a) A feasibility survey has now
(b) been completed in India to establish
(c) a network of felicitate contacts
(d) between small and medium enterprises.
2. (a) Privatization generally represents
(b) an ideological response
(c) to the perceived problem
(d) in the public sector.
3. (a) The Indian government's choice
(b) of the EEC as a partner
(c) stem from the fact
(d) that the community is the most important market for India.

3.8 Grammar

4. (a) A person who earns a
(b) few thousand rupees
(c) and decides to save
(d) many of it must be a miser.
5. (a) Had you been in my
(b) position, you were definitely
(c) shown your displeasure
(d) at the turn of events.
6. (a) I definitely disagree (b) with the position that
(c) requires that money (d) is a key motivator.
7. (a) This has slowed the progress
(b) of reforms in many countries
(c) because the choice of either of the extreme
(d) positions inevitably invite criticism.
8. (a) Gavaskar was a great batsman who
(b) having played more than 100
(c) test matches, he then decided
(d) to call it a day.
9. (a) When we sold of all our
(b) furniture, crockery and
(c) other household goods,
(d) the room looked bare.
10. (a) In the history of mankind
(b) it has always been
(c) minority which have been
(d) able to change the world.
11. (a) Management education is
(b) becoming highly sought after
(c) by aspiring ambitious students
(d) because of high demand in the job market.

1993

12. (a) You did not wait (b) for us before you
(c) went to meet him. (d) Isn't it?
13. (a) The police have prevented
(b) Rajan in leaving the
(c) city without informing them
(d) two days in advance.
14. (a) I would have
(b) given you the
(c) documents yesterday if
(d) you had asked for it.
15. (a) Who have you
(b) invited for the lecture
(c) on astrophysics
(d) this evening?

2004

DIRECTIONS for Questions 16 to 18: Identify the incorrect sentence or sentences.

16. A. It was a tough situation and Manasi was taking pains to make it better.
B. Slowly her efforts gave fruit and things started improving.
C. Everyone complemented her for her good work.
D. She was very happy and thanked everyone
(a) A (b) D
(c) B and C (d) A and C
17. A. Harish told Raj to plead guilty.
B. Raj pleaded guilty of stealing money from the shop.
C. The court found Raj guilty of all the crimes he was charged with.
D. He was sentenced for three years in jail
(a) A and C (b) B and D
(c) A, C, and D (d) B, C, and D
18. A. Last Sunday, Archana had nothing to do.
B. After waking up, she lay on the bed thinking of what to do.
C. At 11 o' clock she took shower and got ready.
D. She spent most of the day shopping
(a) B and C (b) C
(c) A and B (d) B, C, and D

2005

DIRECTIONS for Questions 19 to 22: Each question consists of four sentences on a topic. Some sentences are grammatically incorrect or inappropriate. Select the option that indicates the grammatically correct and appropriate sentence(s).

19. A. When virtuoso teams begin their work, individuals are in and group consensus is out.
B. As project progresses, however, the individual stars harness themselves to the product of the group.
C. Sooner or later, the members break through their own egocentrism and become a plurality with single-minded focus on the goal.
D. In short, they morph into a powerful team with a shared identity.
(a) A&C (b) A&D
(c) B&D (d) A, C&D
20. A. Large reductions in the ozone layer, which sits about 15-30 km above the Earth, take place each winter over the polar regions, especially the Antarctic, as low temperatures allow the formation of stratospheric clouds that assist chemical reactions breaking down ozone.

- B. Industrial chemicals containing chlorine and bromine have been blamed for thinning the layer because they attack the ozone molecules, making them to break apart.
- C. Many an offending chemicals have now been banned.
- D. It will still take several decades before these substances have disappeared from the atmosphere.
- (a) D (b) B&D
(c) A&D (d) A&C
21. A. The balance of power will shift to the East as China and India evolve.
- B. Rarely the economic ascent of two still relatively poor nations has been watched with such a mixture of awe, opportunism, and trepidation.
- C. Postwar era witnessed economic miracles in Japan and South Korea, but neither was populous enough to power worldwide growth or change the game in a complete spectrum of industries.
- D. China and India, by contrast, posses the weight and dynamism to transform the 21st-century global economy.
- (a) A, B&C (b) A&D
(c) C (d) C&D
22. A. People have good reason to care about the welfare of animals.
- B. Ever since Enlightenment, their treatment has been seen as a measure of mankind's humanity.
- C. It is no coincidence that William Wilberforce and Sir Thomas Foxwell Buxton, two leaders of the movement to abolish the slave trade, helped found the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1820s.
- D. An increasing number of people go further: mankind has a duty not to cause pain to animals that have the capacity to suffer.
- (a) A&D (b) B
(c) A&C (d) C&D
- 2007**
- DIRECTIONS for Questions 23 to 29:** In each question, there are five sentences or parts of sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage. Then, choose the **most appropriate option**.
23. A. When I returned to home, I began to read
- B. everything I could get my hand on about Israel.
- C. That same year Israel's Jewish Agency sent
- D. a *Shaliach* a sort of recruiter to Minneapolis.
- E. I became one of his most active devotees.
- (a) C & E (b) C only
(c) E only (d) B, C & E
(e) C, D & E
24. A. So once an economy is actually in a recession,
- B. the authorities can, in principle, move the economy
- C. out of slump - assuming hypothetically
- D. that they know how to - by a temporary stimuli.
- E. In the longer term, however, such polices have no affect on the overall behaviour of the economy.
- (a) A, B & E (b) B, C & E
(c) C & D (d) E only
(e) B only
25. A. It is sometimes told that democratic
- B. government originated in the city-states
- C. of ancient Greece. Democratic ideals have been handed to us from that time.
- D. In truth, however, this is an unhelpful assertion.
- E. The Greeks gave us the word, hence did not provide us with a model.
- (a) A, B & D (b) B, C & D
(c) B & D (d) B only
(e) D only
- 2008**
26. A. In 1849, a poor Bavarian imigrant named Levi Strauss
- B. landed in San Francisco, California,
- C. at the invitation of his brother-in-law David Stern
- D. owner of dry goods business.
- E. This dry goods business would later became known as Levi Strauss & Company.
- (a) B only (b) B and C
(c) A and B (d) A only
(e) A, B and D
27. A. In response to the allegations and condemnation pouring in,
- B. Nike implemented comprehensive changes in their labour policy.
- C. Perhaps. sensing the rising tide of global labour concerns,
- D. from the public would become a prominent media issue,
- E. Nike sought to be a industry leader in employee relations.
- (a) D and E (b) D only
(c) A and E (d) A and D
(e) B, C and E

3.10 Grammar

28. A. Charges and countercharges mean nothing
B. to the few million who have lost their home.
C. The nightmare is far from over, for the government
D. is still unable to reach hundreds who are marooned.
E. The death count have just begun.
(a) A only (b) C only
(c) A and C (d) A, C and D
(e) D only
29. A. I did not know what to make of you.
B. Because you'd lived in India, I associate you more with my parents than with me.
C. And yet you were unlike my cousins in Calcutta, who seem so innocent and obedient when I visited them.
D. You were not curious about me in the least.
E. Although you did make effort to meet me.
(a) A only (b) A and B
(c) A and E (d) D only
(e) A and D

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2010

30. Given below are a few sentences. Identify the sentence(s)/ part(s) of the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then choose the most appropriate option.
- (A) Many a men dated their ruin from some murder or other that perhaps they thought little of at the time.
(B) Afterwards, when fascinated by the man, as you will be, turn immediately to this excellent, detailed and often harrowing biography.
(C) After they had finished the meal they asked the waiter the bill.
(D) By the time she arrives, we will have finished our homework.
(a) A and B (b) A and D
(c) B and D (d) Only C
31. Given below are a few sentences. Identify the sentence(s)/ part(s) of the sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then choose the most appropriate option.
- (A) Imagine a speck of dust close to a planet a billion times the size of earth. The speck of dust represents the odds in favour of your being born.
(B) The huge planet would be the odds against itself. So stop sweating the small stuff.

- (C) Don't be like the ingrate who got a castle as a present and worried about the mildew in the bathroom.
(D) Stop looking at the gift horse in the mouth—remember that you are a Black Swan.
(a) A & B (b) A & D
(c) C & D (d) C

2012

32. Given below are five sentences that form a paragraph. Identify the sentence(s) or part(s) of sentence(s) that is/are correct in terms of grammar and usage (including spelling, punctuation and logical consistency). Then, choose the most appropriate option.
- A. A tarot is one of the most wonderful of human inventions.
B. Despite all the outcry of philosophers, this pack of pictures,
C. in whom destiny is reflected as in a mirror with multiple facets,
D. remains so vital and exercises so irresistible an attraction on
E. imaginative minds that it is hardly possible that it could ever be abolished.
(a) A only (b) A and B
(c) D and E (d) D only

PHRASE REPLACEMENT

1996

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 24: In each of the following questions, a part of the paragraph or sentences has been underlined. From the choices given to you, you are required to choose the one which would best replace the underlined part.

1. The Romanians may be restive under Soviet direction — but they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links.
(a) they are tied to Moscow by ideological and military links
(b) they are preparing for a great revolution
(c) secretly they rather enjoy the prestige of being protected by the mighty Soviets
(d) there is nothing they can do about it
2. In a penetrating study, CBS-TV focuses on these people without hope, whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid, but whose spirit is often neglected by a disinterested society.
(a) whose bodies are cared for by welfare aid
(b) who do not have enough to eat
(c) whose hopelessness may be alleviated
(d) who may be physically satiated

3. Contemplating whether to exist with an insatiable romantic temperament, he was the author and largely the subject of a number of memorable novels.
- Contemplating whether to exist
 - Combining realistic details
 - Miscegenating a brilliant mind
 - Aware that he had been born
4. How many times have I asked myself: when is the world going to start to make sense? There is a monster out there, and it is rushing towards me over the uneven ground of consciousness.
- There is a monster out there
 - It is as if the world is on my shoulders
 - The answer is out there somewhere
 - There is a sea of sensibility in me
5. In Martin Amis' new novel, the narrator is trapped — and hurtling towards a terrible secret, its resolution and the dreadful revelations it brings, ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt.
- ally to give an excruciating vision of guilt
 - to us give a vivid picture of guilt
 - is a painful picture of a guilt ridden world
 - does not really solve all the questions in the narrator's mind
6. Victory is everything in the Indian universe and Tendulkar will be expected to translate his genius to that effect. To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure.
- To contemplate any other option is to contemplate the risk of failure.
 - Failure is not an action that can be contemplated.
 - Any other action has the potential of failure.
 - Failure is not an option.

1997

7. This government has given subsidies to the Navratnas but there is no telling whether the subsequent one will do.
- whether the subsequent government will do so
 - if the government to follow will accept the policy
 - if the government to follow will adhere to the policy
 - whether the subsequent one will do so
8. Rahul Bajaj has done a great job of taking the company to its present status, but it is time that he let go off the reins.
- let go of the reins
 - stepped down
 - let go off the reins
 - delegated responsibility
9. With the pick up in the standard of education, expensive private schools have started blooming up in every corner of the country.
- started blooming in every corner of the country
 - started mushrooming all over the country
 - started mushrooming in every corner of the country
 - blossomed all over the country
10. It is important that whatever else happens, these two factors should not be messed around with.
- It is important that
 - It is a fact that
 - It should be urgently understood that
 - It should be understood that
11. It must be noticed that under no circumstance should the company go in for diversification.
- It must be noticed
 - It must be noted
 - It must be pointed out
 - It should be noticed

1998

12. British Airspace has been focusing on building European links.
- concentrating on creating European links
 - pursuing ways of building European connectivity
 - stressing on building European links
 - focusing on forging European links
13. The appetite of banks for funds was lost under the onslaught of the slowdown, corporates refused to borrow even as bank deposits flourished.
- bank deposits flourished
 - bank deposits swelled
 - bank deposits were enhanced
 - bank deposits flummoxed
14. The 8th-century revival of Byzantine learning is an inexplicable phenomenon, and its economic and military precursors have yet to be discovered.
- a phenomenon yet to be discovered
 - a phenomenon incompletely explained
 - an inexplicable phenomenon
 - an unidentifiable phenomenon
15. The management can still hire freely but cannot scold freely.
- cannot scold at will
 - cannot give umbrage
 - cannot take decisions to scold
 - cannot scold willfully
16. Many people mistake familiarity for a vulgar style, and suppose that to write without affectation is to write at random speed.
- is to write at random
 - is to write randomly
 - is to write fast
 - is to do speed writing

3.12 Grammar

1999

17. It was us who had left before he arrived.
- (a) we who had left before time he had arrived.
 - (b) us who had went before he arrived.
 - (c) us who had went before had arrived.
 - (d) we who had left before he arrived.
18. The MP rose up to say that in her opinion, she thought the Women's Reservation Bill should be passed on unanimously.
- (a) rose to say that she thought the Women's Reservation Bill should be passed
 - (b) rose up to say that, the Women's Reservation Bill should be passed on
 - (c) rose to say that, in her opinion, she thought that the Women's Reservation Bill should be passed
 - (d) rose to say that, in her opinion, the Women's Reservation Bill should be passed on
19. Mr Pillai, the president of the union and who is also a member of the community group, will be in charge of the negotiations.
- (a) since he is a member of the community group
 - (b) also being a member of the community group
 - (c) a member of the community group
 - (d) in addition, who is a member of the community group
20. Since the advent of cable television, at the beginning of this decade, the entertainment industry took a giant stride forward in our country.
- (a) this decade saw the entertainment industry taking
 - (b) this decade, the entertainment industry has taken
 - (c) this decade, the entertainment industry had taken
 - (d) this decade, the entertainment industry took
21. His mother made great sacrifices to educate him, moving house on three occasions, and severing the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Mencius neglected his lessons to make him understand the need to persevere.
- (a) severing the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Mencius neglected his lessons to make him understand the need to persevere.
 - (b) severed the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Mencius neglected his lessons to make him understand the need to persevere.
 - (c) severed the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Mencius neglected his lessons to make him understand the need for persevering.
 - (d) severing the thread on her loom's shuttle whenever Mencius neglected his lessons to make them understand the need to persevere.

22. If you are in a three-month software design project and, in two weeks, you've put together a program that solves part of the problem, show it to your boss without delay.
- (a) and, you've put together a program that solves part of the problem in two weeks
 - (b) and, in two weeks, you've put together a program that solves part of the problem
 - (c) and, you've put together a program that has solved part of the problem in two weeks
 - (d) and, in two weeks, you put together a program that solved only part of the problem
23. Many of these environmentalists proclaim to save nothing less than the planet itself.
- (a) to save nothing lesser than
 - (b) that they are saving nothing lesser than
 - (c) to save nothing less than
 - (d) that they save nothing less than
24. Bacon believes that the medical profession should be permitted to ease and quicken death where the end would otherwise only delay for a few days and at the cost of great pain.
- (a) be delayed for a few days
 - (b) be delayed for a few days and
 - (c) be otherwise only delayed for a few days and
 - (d) otherwise only delay for a few days and

2004

DIRECTIONS for Questions 25 to 27: Each statement has a part missing. Choose the best option from the four options given below the statement to make up the missing part.

25. Many people suggest ____ and still other would like to convince people not to buy pirated cassettes.
- (a) to bring down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidence of music piracy, others advocate strong legal action against the offenders,
 - (b) bringing down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidents of music piracy, others are advocating strong legal action against offenders,
 - (c) bringing down audiocassette prices to reduce the incidents of music piracy, others advocate strong legal action against offenders,
 - (d) audiocassette prices to be brought down to reduce incidents of music piracy, others advocate that strong legal action must be taken against offenders,

26. The ancient Egyptians believed ____ so that when these objects were magically reanimated through the correct rituals, they would be able to function effectively.
- that it was essential that things they portrayed must have every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible
 - it was essential for things they portray to have had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible,
 - it was essential that the things they portrayed had every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible.
 - that when they portrayed things, it should have every relevant feature shown as clearly as possible
27. Archaeologists believe that the pieces of red – ware pottery excavated recently near Bhavnagar and ____ shed light on a hitherto dark 600-year period in the Harappan history of Gujarat.
- estimated with a reasonable certainty as being about 3400 years old,
 - are estimated reasonably certain to be about 3400 years old,
 - estimated at about 3400 years old with reasonable certainty,
 - estimated with reasonable certainty to be about 3400 years old,

WORD USAGE

2003(L)

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 13: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered (a) to (d). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is INCORRECT or INAPPROPRIATE.

1. Bundle

- The newborn baby was a bundle of joy for the family.
- Mobile operators are offering a bundle of additional benefits.
- He made a bundle in the share market.
- It was sheer luck that brought a bundle of boy-scouts to where I was lying wounded.

2. Distinct

- He is distinct about what is right and what is wrong.
- Mars became distinct on the horizon in the month of August.
- The distinct strains of Ravi's violin could be heard above the general din.
- Ghoshbabu's is a distinct case of water rising above its own level.

3. Implication

- Everyone appreciated the headmaster's implication in raising flood relief in the village.
- This letter will lead to the implication of several industrialists in the market scam.

- Several members of the audience missed the implication of the minister's promise.
- Death, by implication, is the only solution the poem offers the reader.

4. Host

- If you host the party, who will foot the bill?
- Kerala's forests are host to a range of snakes
- Ranchi will play the host to the next national film festival.
- A virus has infected the host computer.

5. Sort

- What sort of cheese do you use in pizza?
- Farmers of all sort attended the rally.
- They serve tea of a sort on these trains.
- Let's sort these boys into four groups.

2003(R)

6. Help

- This syrup will help you cold.
- I can't help the colour of my skin.
- Ranjit may help himself with the beer in the fridge.
- Do you really expect me to help you out with cash.

7. Paper

- Your suggestions look great on the paper, but are absolutely impractical.
- Do you know how many trees are killed to make a truckload of paper?
- So far I have been able to paper over the disagreements among my brothers.
- Dr. Malek will read a paper on criminalization of politics.

8. Service

- Customers have to service themselves at this canteen.
- It's a service lift; don't get into it.
- I'm not making enough even to service the loan.
- Jyoti's husband has been on active service for three months.

9. Reason

- Your stand is beyond all reason.
- Has she given you any reason for her resignation?
- There is little reason in your pompous advice.
- How do you deal with a friend who doesn't listen to a reason?

10. Business

- I want to do an MBA before going into business.
- My wife runs profitable business in this suburb.
- If we advertise we will get twice as much business as we have now.
- How you spend your money is as much my business as yours.

3.14 Grammar

2004

11. Bolt

- (a) The shopkeeper showed us a bolt of fine silk.
- (b) As he could not move, he made a bolt for the gate.
- (c) Could you please bolt the door?
- (d) The thief was arrested before he could bolt from the scene of the crime.

12. Fallout

- (a) Nagasaki suffered from the fallout of nuclear radiation.
- (b) People believed that the political fallout of the scandal would be insignificant.
- (c) Who can predict the environmental fallout of the WTO agreements?
- (d) The headmaster could not understand the fallout of several of his good students at the public examination.

13. Passing

- (a) She did not have passing marks in mathematics.
- (b) The mad woman was cursing everybody passing her on the road.
- (c) At the birthday party all the children enjoyed a game of passing the parcel.
- (d) A passing taxi was stopped to rush the accident victims to the hospital.

2005

DIRECTIONS for Questions 14 to 16: In each question, the word at the top of the table is used in four different ways, numbered (a) to (d). Choose the option in which the usage of the word is incorrect or inappropriate.

14. Near

- (a) I got there just after you left – a near miss!
- (b) She and her near friend left early.
- (c) The war led to a near doubling of oil prices.
- (d) They came near to tears seeing the plight of the victims.

15. Hand

- (a) I have my hand full, I cannot do it today.
- (b) The minister visited the jail to see the breach at first hand.
- (c) The situation is getting out of hand here!
- (d) When the roof of my house was blown away, he was willing to lend me a hand.

16. For

- (a) He has a great eye for detail.
- (b) We are waiting for the day.
- (c) I can't bear for her to be angry.
- (d) It couldn't be done for ever.

Directions for Questions 17 to 20: In each of the questions, a word has been used in sentences in five different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

2008

17. Run

- (a) I must run fast to catch up with him.
- (b) Our team scored a goal against the run of play.
- (c) You can't run over him like that.
- (d) The newly released book is enjoying a popular run.
- (e) This film is a run-of-the-mill production.

18. Round

- (a) The police fired a round of tear gas shells.
- (b) The shop is located round the corner.
- (c) We took a ride on the merry-go-round.
- (d) The doctor is on a hospital round.
- (e) I shall proceed further only after you come round to admitting it.

19. Buckle

- (a) After the long hike our knees were beginning to buckle.
- (b) The horse suddenly broke into a buckle.
- (c) The accused did not buckle under police interrogation.
- (d) Sometimes, an earthquake can make a bridge buckle.
- (e) People should learn to buckle up as soon as they get into a car.

20. File

- (a) You will find the paper in the file under C.
- (b) I need to file an insurance claim.
- (c) The cadets were marching in a single file.
- (d) File your nails before you apply nail polish.
- (e) When the parade was on, a soldier broke the file.

MEMORY BASED QUESTIONS

2009

21. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

Cover

- (a) The band became successful after doing cover versions of hits from the '80s.
- (b) The cover story in this edition of the magazine is on Barack Obama.
- (c) Rahul wanted to take the day off so he asked his colleague to cover up for him at work.
- (d) The lecture is supposed to cover the feminist movement from its inception to its present state.

22. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

Figure

- (a) He cut a fine figure in his new designer suit.
- (b) The child drew a stick figure of himself.
- (c) The accounts showed a discrepancy because he forgot to figure some additional expenditure.
- (d) The archer did not figure in the final selection much to the surprise of his supporters.

2010

23. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

THROW

- (a) When I bought my motorbike, they threw in free insurance.
- (b) He loves the new project and has thrown himself into it with great gusto.
- (c) Shah Rukh Khan has not been able to throw off the romantic hero image.
- (d) We're not going to throw the towel just because we lost one game.

24. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

SIT

- (a) My partner just sits and expects things to get done.
- (b) I was new to the job, so I sat in on the meetings to learn the procedures.
- (c) He had to sit out most of the matches due to injury.
- (d) He sat on many committees dealing with environmental issues.

25. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicised. From the italicised words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one.

He showed us *grisly* (A)/*grizzly* (B) photos of the crime scene.

Salman's *last* (A)/*latest* (B) movie which was released yesterday is a big hit.

The trees cast a big *shade* (A)/*shadow* (B), so he sat under it.

The vice-president must now take on the *mantle* (A)/*mettle* (B) of supreme power.

The garden *blazed* (A)/*braised* (B) with colour.

- (a) AABAB
- (b) BBBBA
- (c) ABBA
- (d) BBAAB

26. Given below are five sentences. Each sentence has a pair of words that are italicised. From the italicised words, select the most appropriate words (A or B) to form correct sentences. The sentences are followed by options that indicate the words, which may be selected to correctly complete the set of sentences. From the options given, choose the most appropriate one.

I haven't seen him *for* (A)/ *since* (B) over five years.

The teacher asked us to use our *fantasy* (A)/ *imagination* (B) while writing essays.

He should be arriving *briefly* (A)/ *shortly* (B).

Unfortunately inflation is on the *rise* (A)/ *raise* (B) again.

The opposition parties are making political *capital* (A) / *capitol* (B) out of the government's problems.

- (a) ABABA
- (b) ABBA
- (c) BBBAB
- (d) AABAB

2011

27. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

Wash

- (a) He decided to wash down the meal with a glass of red wine.
- (b) The first day of the play was washed out after only 90 minutes.
- (c) The body was found washed over on a beach.
- (d) She always helps to wash up after dinner even if she is the guest.

28. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

Whip

- (a) She had the whip hand and it was useless to resist.
- (b) However difficult the task she will always whip through it.
- (c) Shivi whipped up a delicious dinner for us in 10 minutes.
- (d) The police officer whipped at her radio and called for back-up.

3.16 Grammar

29. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is *incorrect or inappropriate*.

Zip

- (a) The sleeping bags can zip together.
- (b) This jacket zips up right to the neck.
- (c) I put out my hand to ask the auto rickshaw driver to stop but he just zipped past me.
- (d) She zipped into class as if nothing had happened and she was not 45-minutes late!

2012

30. The word given below is used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option in which the usage of the word is *incorrect or inappropriate*.

HIT

- (a) In his new book he hits off the American temperament with amazing insight.
- (b) What will happen when the story hits the front page?
- (c) This course will hit the high spots of ancient history.
- (d) Critics hit off at the administration's new energy policy.

31. The word given below has been used in sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is **incorrect or inappropriate**.

Note

- (a) The author included a note on the usage of the term.
- (b) The chess player of note was invited to inaugurate the Sports Complex.
- (c) Her photograph rings a note but I still can't remember who she is.
- (d) There was a note of sorrow in her manner.

2013

32. The word given below has been used in the given sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is *incorrect or inappropriate*.

Buy

- (a) The negotiators kept the gunman talking to buy time for the hostages.
- (b) She had never bought into the idea that to be attractive you have to be thin.
- (c) Joe finally bought it in a plane crash in Tunisia.
- (d) Supermarkets have been buying out champagne for Christmas.

2014

33. For the word given at the top of the table, match the dictionary definitions on the left with their corresponding usages on the right. Out of the four choices given in the columns below the table, select the one that has all the definitions and their usages correctly matched.

Cast

Dictionary Definition

Usage

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. Throw forcefully | E. The fisherman decided to cast his net into the sea only thrice a day. |
| B. Direct or cause to fall | F. The director cast new actors in his latest venture. |
| C. Register a vote | G. She cast a glance at him which made him crazy. |
| D. Actors in a play | H. Every responsible citizen must cast his or her vote. |

- (a) A-E, B-H, C-G, D-F (b) A-F, B-H, C-G, D-E
(c) A-H, B-G, C-F, D-E (d) A-E, B-G, C-H, D-F

34. The word given below has been used in the given sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is *incorrect or inappropriate*.

Neck

- (a) The company that he founded in 1983 is now an albatross around his neck, making losses of several hundreds of thousands a year.
- (b) Your little brother who cannot sit for still for five seconds is a pain in the neck.
- (c) He stuck his neck out for the deal because he thought he could make some big money.
- (d) The two companies are neck to neck in the competition to win over customers.

35. The word given below has been used in the given sentences in four different ways. Choose the option corresponding to the sentence in which the usage of the word is *incorrect or inappropriate*.

Eyes

- (a) She cried her eyes after her husband died in a gruesome car accident.
- (b) We had a bird's eye view of the old town from the top of the city walls.
- (c) Martha married an abusive younger man with a roving eye and a habit of spending his days at the country inn.
- (d) She was a girl with stars in her eyes and dreams of becoming famous.

IDENTIFY THE ERRONEOUS PART**1995**

DIRECTIONS for Questions 1 to 5: Answer the questions based on the following information.

In these questions, each sentence has been divided into four parts, marked (a), (b), (c) and (d). Identify that part of the sentence which needs to be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

1. (a) Almost all school teachers insist that
(b) a student's mother
(c) is responsible for the student's conduct
(d) as well as his dress.
2. (a) In the forthcoming elections
(b) every man and woman
(c) must vote for the candidate
(d) of their choice.
3. (a) If one has to decide
(b) about the choice of a career
(c) you should choose that option
(d) which is really beneficial.
4. (a) It is essential that diseases like tuberculosis
(b) are detected and treated
(c) as early as possible in order to
(d) assure a successful cure.
5. (a) The Mumbai police have found
(b) the body of a man
(c) who they believe to be
(d) the prime suspect in a murder case.

■ ■

ANSWERS**SENTENCE SELECTION**

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

SENTENCE CORRECTION

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

PHRASE REPLACEMENT

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (d) | | | |

WORD USAGE

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (d) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. e |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (d) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) | 26. (b) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 35. (a) | | | | | | |

IDENTIFY THE ERRONEOUS PART

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

EXPLANATIONS

SENTENCE SELECTION

1. b "Enhanced" means to increase or improve the quality or value of something. The correct usage here would be 'increased'. The contracted form 'its' and not 'it's' shows the possessive form of the pronoun.
2. d The sentence is divided into three different clauses hence each should be separated by a semicolon.
3. b We need to use 'who' for the subject Mr. Som. Choice d. is not correct due to the wrong placement of the comma after 'who'.
4. a The plural pronoun 'those' should take a plural verb 'believe'.
5. a 'Its' and not 'it's' is the correct contracted possessive form for 'it'. 'It's' means 'it is'.
6. b The nouns or pronouns used after a preposition are treated as an object so they are not subjects. So the verb is going to agree with the noun or pronoun used before the preposition. The subject is "state" which is singular in number, so the verb must be "was".
7. a If we use 'one' as our subject all following pronouns must be according to 'one' i.e One (Subjective); One (Objective); One's (Possessive); Oneself (Emphatic or Reflexive) etc.
8. a We are talking about each individual student among a group of students, so the verb should be singular.
9. b None can be used as a singular or a plural number pronoun. In this sentence it is used to represent 'no one' so requires a singular number verb. Therefore, the right answer is (b).
10. c Because we are talking about a particular king we should use 'the king'. Moreover the verb should be consistent with the noun after 'nor'. The noun is a plural one hence should take a plural verb desire.
11. c Here "marginal performance" has to be emphasized. The sentence in option (c) does that most convincingly. In option (b), using "of" after the possessive makes the sentence awkward. Option (a) and (d) talk about the marginal nature of performance as additional information rather than foregrounding it.
12. c The constructions in (a) and (d) are wordy and awkward. The use of the concessive clause in (c) (Although we know that some things are dear) clearly communicates why we can still enjoy festivals.
13. c Choice c. uses the simplest and most concise words. 'Conceptual grasp' is incomplete and needs to be followed by a preposition and an object.
14. b Choice b. uses the appropriate degree of politeness. Choice d. is wrong as it does not tell how much milk powder is required. Others are overtly polite.
15. c 'Whenever' implies at any time, hence c. is a better choice than d. Other choices are unnecessarily wordy.
16. b 'Unexpected' and 'unanticipated' are synonyms, so using both in a sentence is redundant. Moreover 'consequence' is a better word to suggest the result of something on something else.
17. c The appropriate idiomatic use is 'definition should agree with'.
18. b "Much obliged" serves the same purpose as 'very much obliged' and is thus preferable.
19. d The sentence in (a) features a comma splice error. A comma has been used to connect two independent clauses. (b) and (c) feature awkward sentence constructions. In sentence (d) the simple present tense is used to talk about a future event/schedule.
20. a "Looking back" is the correct idiomatic usage. It means "remembering" or "reflecting" something.
21. a The subject here is 'the best part', which is singular and should therefore be followed by a singular verb.
22. a When using 'as well as' to introduce a complex subject, the phrase should be set off by commas, and the verb agrees with the main subject, which in this case is 'the professor'.
23. b As the first part of the sentence provides the reason for his being unwilling to testify, 'because' should be used to introduce it. Moreover a comma should always be used to separate two distinct phrases in a sentence.
24. b The pronoun should remain consistent throughout the sentence.
25. b When 'either' and 'neither' are followed by 'or' and 'nor' respectively, the verb depends on the noun following 'or' and 'nor'.
26. a The sentence has three different clauses, which should be separated by semi colons.
27. d When 'neither' is followed by 'nor', the verb depends on the noun following 'nor'. In this case it is singular, hence the verb should also be singular.
28. b Before a gerund a noun should appear in the possessive form.
29. c The sentence does not need any commas.
30. d The sentence needs no commas.
31. a We should use 'who' for subjects who do the action. In the given sentence 'who' is the subject of the verb 'were'.
32. c This is a simple question of parallelism, not that it is ... but that it is.

33. b You generate money through deals, and not by deals or on deals. The two factors — escalated costs and black money — are lucidly given in (b).
34. c We always have to use the conjunction between to compare prices at two levels.
35. b Reduce and encourage will make a parallel construction. Action is taken by someone, not of someone.
36. b *Running ... consists* has singular subject-verb agreement. Again, *more than it costs* is the right diction.
37. c (b) and (d) have inappropriate temporal references. A is also wrong as *products* did not lead to the *heightened focus*. (c) is the answer as the second and third part of the sentence when put together is complete by itself.
38. a Improper use as in “falling back” and “explanations” rule out (b) and (c). Fall back on is the right prepositional phrase and thus A is right.
39. d *is regarded* should go together. *Valuable in itself* is the right expression. *Not only as ...but also as* has parallel construction.
40. b *it would be ideal* expresses a satisfactory proposition. *Reflection* should precede *action*, and *thought* should facilitate *behavior*.
41. b ‘Which’ should be used for an inanimate noun ‘team’.
42. d The correct and more concise usage is ‘garden in its front’.
43. d The correct usage is ‘planning to go there’
44. c The correct pronoun to be used is ‘none’ instead of ‘not’.
45. b The use of ‘to’ before ‘go’ is redundant in answer (b). Therefore, the correct answer is option (b).
46. c ABBBBB
In the given context, ‘flounder’ means to struggle to move or get somewhere in water, mud, etc. ‘Founder’ as a verb means to fail because of a particular problem or difficulty. For example: The peace talks foundered on a basic lack of trust. It also means to fill with water and sink. For example: Our boat foundered on a reef. So ‘floundering’ is the apt word for the first sentence. ‘Persevere’ means to continue trying to do or achieve something despite difficulties. ‘Perverse’ means showing deliberate determination to behave in a way that most people think is wrong, unacceptable or unreasonable. Thus, ‘perverse’ is apt for the second sentence. ‘Mordant’ means a musical decoration in which either the note above or below is played as well as the written note; a musical ornament made by a quick alternation of a principal tone with the tone immediately below it. ‘Mordant’ means critical and unkind, but funny. Thus, ‘mordant’ is the apt word for the third sentence. ‘Cantor’ refers to the person who leads the singing

in a synagogue or in a church choir. ‘Canter’ as a noun means a movement of a horse at a speed that is fairly fast but not very fast; a ride on a horse moving at this speed. So, ‘canter’ is apt for the fourth sentence. ‘Chard’ refers to a vegetable with large leaves and thick white, yellow or red stems. ‘Charred’ means burnt and black. So ‘charred’ is the apt word for the fifth sentence.

47. d ABBBA

‘Gilt’ refers to a thin layer of gold, or something like gold that is used on a surface for decoration. ‘Aureole’ means a circle of light. ‘Oriole’ refers to a bird. In the context of gilt, the word ‘aureole’ is appropriate. ‘Auger’ refers to a tool that looks like a large corkscrew and is used for making holes in wood. ‘Augur’ means to be a sign that something will be successful or not successful in the future; bode. Thus, ‘augur’ is apt for the second sentence. ‘Sheath’ refers to any covering that fits closely over something for protection. It is a noun. ‘Sheathe’ on the other hand is its verb form and means to cover something in a material, especially in order to protect it. As the sentence requires a verb, ‘sheathe’ is the apt word. ‘Drupe’ is a noun and refers to one-seeded indehiscent fruit having a hard bony endocarp, a fleshy mesocarp, and a thin exocarp that is flexible (as in the cherry) or dry and almost leathery (as in the almond). ‘Droop’ means to bend, hang or move downwards, especially because of being weak or tired. In the given context, ‘droop’ is the apt word. ‘Complication’ in the given context means a new problem or illness that makes treatment of a previous one more complicated or difficult. ‘Complexity’ means the state of being difficult to understand example: the complexities of the system. One develops complications after surgeries; complexities is inappropriate in the given context.

48. c In ‘1’ it should be ‘country’ not countries; in ‘2’ it should be ‘about the..’ because an article is required here; in ‘3’ it should be ‘live by..’ not ‘live on..’ and; in ‘4’ it should be ‘emerges’ not ‘emerge’ because it is referring to ‘one set..’ and not to ‘questions..’.

49. b Sentences A and C are correct in terms of grammar and usage.

In sentence B, the pronoun ‘it’ (singular pronoun) has been incorrectly used to refer to the noun ‘elements’ (plural). Since ‘elements’ is plural, a plural pronoun should be used here. The correct sentence will be – “...elements, most of them...”

In sentence D, the phrase ‘gained in’ is incorrect and should be replaced by the phrase ‘gained by’. The phrase ‘gained in’ is used to indicate an increase or growth in something. For example, ‘The shares gained in value’.

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Sentence E is incorrect because the same pronouns should be used in the whole sentence. Since the entire paragraph is in second person, the pronoun 'one' should be replaced by 'you' to make the sentence correct. Therefore, the correct answer is option (b).

50. a Sentences C and D are correct in terms of grammar and usage.

Sentence A should contain the word 'answer' instead of 'answering' because an 'infinitive' is never followed by the '-ing' form of the verb.

Sentence B is wrong because instead of 'gravest of charge', it should be 'gravest of charges'.

Sentence E has a subject-verb agreement error. The word 'actions' (plural) should have been referred to by the pronoun 'them' (plural pronoun) and not 'it' (singular pronoun). Hence, the correct answer is option (a).

51. b Herbivorous birds would be correct; herbivorous is an adjective, herbivores is a noun. The other sentences are correct. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.
52. c The correct answer is AAABB. Leech is a noun which refers to bloodsucking parasites that feed on others while leach is a verb which means to drain away from soil, ash, or similar material by the action of a percolating liquid, especially rainwater. Gulled means fooled while culled means slaughtered (generally used for killing animals). Abrasion refers to the process of wearing down or rubbing away by means of friction and aberration means deviation or abnormality. To attenuate means to lessen the intensity of something and to accentuate means to intensify or emphasize. Amorphous means shapeless while amorous means passionate and lustful. Thus, option (c) is the correct answer.
53. d The correct answer is AAAAB. Bellow means to roar or to shout while billow means to puff, swell or fill with something. Blandish means to coax someone with kind words or flattery and brandish means to exhibit something aggressively. Credence means belief in something or accepting something as true and cadence means rhythm or beat. Delirious means to be in a disturbed state of mind while deleterious means harmful. To decry means to denounce or criticize someone while descry means to catch sight of something. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.
54. b The correct answer is BAABB. Diffident means lacking self-confidence while dissident means a rebel or a non-conformist. Conflagrate means to inflame or incite and conflate means to mix different types of elements together. Immiseration means economic impoverishment and commiseration means pity or sympathy. Secede means to withdraw

or disaffiliate from an organization/group while cede means to yield or surrender. Beacon means a shining example or a guiding light while beckon refers to a gesture to summon someone. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.

55. d Option (c) uses 'their' instead of 'there'. The other incorrect options have subject verb agreement errors. Option (d) is the correct answer.
56. b Sentence 2 should be corrected to 'its sequel' and sentence 3 should contain 'the easier'. Thus, option (b) is the correct answer.

SENTENCE CORRECTION

1. c The correct usage would be, 'a network to facilitate contacts'.
2. c The correct phrase would be, 'to the perceived problems'.
3. c 'The Indian Government's choice' is a singular noun and should have a singular verb 'stems'.
4. d The correct quantifier to be used here is 'most'.
5. b Here we should use the verb in past participle, i.e. 'you would have' as we are talking about an unreal past condition.
6. c 'Requires' should be replaced with 'assumes'.
7. d The noun 'choice' is singular and should be followed by a singular verb 'invites'.
8. c We already have a subject 'who' for the verb 'decided', so 'he then' is wrongly used here.
9. a 'Of' should be replaced with 'off'.
10. c Here minorities are being treated as a specific group and should therefore be preceded by 'the'.
11. c 'Aspiring' cannot be used as an adjective for students here, as those who are studying management are already students.
12. d The correct tag question should use the same auxiliary verb as in the main clause, hence the correct tag question here would be, 'did you?'.
13. b The correct idiomatic usage is 'prevented someone from leaving'.
14. d The 'documents' are a plural noun, so should be referred to by them and not it.
15. a Here who is acting as an object for the verb invited, hence should be replaced by 'whom'.
16. c Sentence B is wrong because efforts 'bear fruit' and not 'give fruit'. Sentence C is incorrect because 'complimented' should have been used, complemented means 'something that completes, makes up a whole'.
17. b Sentence B is wrong because you don't plead 'guilty of' but plead 'guilty to' a crime. Sentence D is wrong because one gets 'sentenced to' prison.

18. a Sentence B is incorrect because the correct usage of its last part would be – ‘thinking what to do’. Sentence C is wrong because the article ‘a’ should precede ‘shower’.
19. b The second sentence does not use the article. It should be ‘As a/the project progresses’ in sentence C there should be the indefinite article ‘a’ before single-minded which leaves us with option (b) as the correct answer.
20. c Sentence B should have “making them break apart”. Sentence C should have “many offending chemicals”.
21. b B should be “rarely has ...”
C should begin with ‘The’.
22. a Option B should be “since the Enlightenment.”
Option C should be “in the 1820’s”
23. a C and E
In (A) ‘to’ is redundant.
In (B) ‘hands on about Israel’.
In (D) a Shaliach, a sort of recruiter to Minneapolis.
24. e B only
In (A) ‘into’ should be used in place of ‘in’
In (C) the article is missing before the word ‘slump’
In (D) the singular form ‘stimulus’ should be used in place of ‘stimuli’
In (E) ‘effect’ should be used in place of ‘affect’
25. c B and D
In (A) ‘said’ should be used instead of ‘told’
In (C) ‘handed down to’ should be used in place of ‘handed to’
In (E) a subject is required after ‘hence’. Another way of correcting (E) is to replace ‘hence’ by ‘but’.
26. a Sentence A is incorrect as the spelling of ‘imigrant’ is not correct, should be ‘immigrant’. Sentence D is incorrect because of a missing article and should be ‘the owner of a dry goods’. Sentence E is incorrect and should be ‘..... would later be known as.....’. Sentence C is incorrect. We require a comma between ‘brother-in-law’ and ‘David Stern’.
27. d Sentence B should be ‘...its labour policy’ because the subject is Nike and we can’t substitute it with the plural pronoun ‘their’. Sentence C should be ‘Perhaps sensing that the rising tide...’ as without ‘that’ the sentence structure is incomplete. Sentence E should be ‘...an industry..’ as the word industry begins with a vowel so the appropriate article is ‘an’.
28. c Sentence B should be ‘...few millions....’ Sentence D should be ... reach the hundreds who are marooned.. Sentence E is incorrect as per subject verb agreement and should be ‘...death count has begun’.
29. a Sentence B has tense inconsistency, it should be ‘...I associated you...’. Sentence C has a similar error and should be ‘...who seemed...’. Sentence D has an error of modifier placement and should be ‘...not in the least curious..’ Sentence E has a missing article, should be ‘...you did make an effort...’.
30. c B and D
‘A’ is incorrect. The correct statement should be “Many a men dated their ruin from some murder or other that perhaps they thought little of at *that* time.”
‘C’ is incorrect. The correct statement should be “After they had finished the meal they asked the waiter for the bill.”
31. d B and D are correct.
(A) is incorrect. The correct expression is ‘Imagine a speck of dust close to a planet a billion times the size of *the* earth’ or alternatively, ‘Imagine a speck of dust close to a planet a billion times the size of *Earth*.’
(B) is incorrect. The correct expression is ‘the huge planet would be the odds against *it* (i.e. the odds against your being born). (D) is incorrect. The correct expression is ‘stop looking a gift horse in the mouth’ which means questioning the value of something you have received for free (You look a gift horse in the mouth when you receive a gift and then you question the value of that gift).
32. c A is incorrect it should use ‘the’ before ‘tarot’. B uses the singular ‘outcry’ incorrectly; it should be ‘outcries’, C is incorrect as it uses the pronoun ‘whom’ instead of ‘which’ for a non living object.

PHRASE REPLACEMENT

- a No other choice states why they are tied to Moscow.
- a The sentence refers to the people who are ‘physically looked after’ by the welfare aid. No other choice states the involvement of welfare aid.
- b The best possible and logical answer is (b) combining realistic details.
- c The given phrase obviously refers to the answer to the question that is bothering the author.
- a The original phrase is best suited here.
- c The sentence means that any other action will most probably lead to failure.
- d The sentence is incomplete as ‘will do’ does not have an object. It should therefore be followed by ‘so’. (a) is not correct as ‘government’ is repeated. ‘policy’ is undefined in (b) and (c).
- a We let go ‘of’ something, but we turn ‘off’ the lights. The proposals in (b) and (d) might go beyond the scope of the sentence.
- c The correct idiomatic usage to refer to a proliferation of something is ‘have mushroomed’. ‘blooming’ and ‘blossoming’ are not words that we use to indicate that a lot of schools have come up overnight. ‘Mushrooming’ is most apt, literally and figuratively,

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in this regard. 'all over' is a more generic term than 'in every corner'; the latter term is more specific.

10. a The phrase used is grammatically correct. There is a huge difference between 'important' and 'fact'. (d) similarly overlooks the serious tone of the sentence. (c) sounds verbose.
11. b We take 'note' of an important clause. There is nothing to 'notice' in the sentence, so (a) and (d) are ruled out. (c) sounds awkward when read along with the rest of the sentence.
12. d 'To forge' implies to create a lasting relationship based on hard work. 'forge ... links' (smithy) makes better engineering sense than 'build links' or 'create links'. 'Links' also goes with the purpose - Aeroplanes.
13. b Bank deposits 'swelled' implies that they increased to a great extent. The banking industry can flourish, not the deposits. Bank deposits cannot be 'enhanced' or 'flummoxed'.
14. c The original phrase is the best suited for the given sentence. The 'revival' has taken place, hence (a) is not true. (d) also cannot be true in light of the 'revival'. (c) is a more precise choice than (b).
15. a 'At will' fits here perfectly in contrast to 'freely'. 'umbrage' can be given without intention, so (b) is not right. (d) does not make sense. 'scolding' happens spontaneously most of the times, hence it is unlikely that it involves a decision-making process.
16. a 'To write at random' is more concise than 'to write at a random speed' and conveys the meaning perfectly. 'writing without affectation' in no sense means writing 'fast' or 'with speed'. We choose (a) over (b) because of the parallel construction with 'write without affectation'.
17. d (d) is the correct answer choice.

The question relates to choosing the correct pronoun case: Subjective (we) or objective (us). The answer to the question 'who had left before he arrived?' is 'we', not 'us': 'We' is the subject of the verb 'had left' and the referent of the relative pronoun 'who,' which is also in the subjective case.

(b) and (c) are incorrect because they use 'Us' the objective case. They also have other obvious errors. (a) Uses the correct pronoun case (We), but incorrectly places both verbs 'had left' and 'had arrived' in the past perfect tenses. For indicating that one event has occurred in the past before another, the former should be placed in past perfect tense, while the latter in simple past tense.

18. a (a) is the correct answer, as it corrects all the errors in the original sentence. Other options do not.
- Redundancy:
- (i) 'rose up': 'rise' includes the idea of upward motion.
- (ii) 'in her opinion, she thought': use either 'in her opinion' or 'she thought'.

Idiom (iii) 'passed on': Bills are always 'passed' in Parliament. 'Pass on' is a phrasal verb and has its own uses.

19. c (c) is the correct answer choice.

This question tests you for parallelism. There are two possible parallel structures:

(i) Mr Pillai, X and Y, will be ... (phrase X and Y placed in apposition).

(ii) Mr Pillai, who is X and also Y, will be ... (use of who-clause)

There are also other ways to express the same idea but with different shades of meaning/emphasis:

(iii) Since Mr Pillai is X and Y, he will be ... (two main clauses joined by 'some' as a conjunction).

(iv) Being X and Y, Mr Pillai will be ... (use of participial clause).

Answer choice (c) matches with (i) above. Other choices do not match with any of the other possible grammatical structures.

20. b (b) is the correct answer choice.

This question tests you for use of the correct verb tense. Possible constructions could be:

(i) At the beginning of this decade, X took a giant stride ...

(ii) Use present perfect, when we talk of a period of time extending from a point in the past and completion of an action 'since' then, as seen from today's perspective.

(b) matches with (ii) above and correctly uses the present perfect tense. The phrase 'at the beginning of this decade' is merely placed in opposition to inform us about the 'advent of cable television,' and does not in any way affect the structure of the sentence.

21. a (a) is the correct answer choice.

The main verb 'made great sacrifices' in the main clause is modified by both participial clauses to explain the sacrifices she made:

(i) 'moving house on three occasions'.

(ii) 'severing the thread ... to make him understand the need to persevere.'

In (b) and (c), 'severed' (simple past tense) is used parallel with 'made', thereby producing two parallel main clauses. This is not grammatically incorrect, but changes the intended meaning, which was to highlight 'severing of the thread ...' as a 'sacrifice' the mother made.

(d) uses 'severing' correctly, but incorrectly replaces 'him' referring to Mencius by 'them.'

22. b (b) is the correct answer choice.

The question tests you for the correct positioning of the adverbial phrase 'in two weeks.' Since this

phrase relates to 'putting together a programme,' it should be positioned closest to the verb phrase it modifies. The possible positions are examined below:

(i) 'You've put together (in two weeks) a programme ...'

[Incorrect. Adverb cannot come between the verb and its object.]

(ii) 'You've put together a programme (in two weeks) that solves ...'

[Incorrect. Here the adverb cannot separate the noun 'program' and the relative pronoun. 'that', which modifies it.]

(iii) '(in two weeks) you've put together a programme ...'

[Correct. The adverbial phrase is close to the verb it modifies and is not intrusive in this position.]

In (a) and (c), the intended meaning changes. It appears that 'the problem is solved in two weeks,' rather than 'the programme being put together in two weeks'.

(d) is incorrect as the adverbial phrase 'in two weeks' should be cordoned off by two commas, and introduction of "only" changes the meaning.

23. d (d) is the correct answer choice.

The question tests you for the correct idiomatic structure to be used with the verb 'proclaim.' 'Proclaim,' unlike 'claim,' cannot be followed by a to-infinitive. It should be followed by a that-clause in this case. Therefore, (d) is correct, while (a) and (c) are incorrect.

Though (b) correctly uses the that-clause, the present continuous tense 'are saving' changes the meaning.

The simple present tense 'save' is appropriate here to indicate a general sense. Furthermore, 'less' itself is a comparative (little → less → least) and need not be replaced by the double comparative 'lesser,' which is used only in certain standard idiomatic phrases, such as, 'the lesser of the two evils.'

24. c (c) is the correct answer choice.

The question tests you for the correct use of passive voice and the positioning of adverbs. First, 'end' cannot be the doer of the action: 'would delay,' but it should correctly be at the receiving end: 'would be delayed (passive voice).' Second, both the adverbs 'otherwise' and 'only' are required for the intended meaning to emerge clearly. Third, these adverbs should be positioned closest to the verb they modify. What better place than to be sandwiched between the auxiliary verb and the main verb: 'Would be otherwise only delayed.'

25. c Between options (b) and (c), the difference is in the word advocate and advocating. Both options have the word "incidents". We need a verb (advocate) and not a gerund (advocating). Hence, the option (c). In option (a), the usage 'suggest to bring down' is incorrect. In option (d) audiocassette prices 'should' be (and not 'to' be) brought down. Between options (b) and (c), 'incidence' of music piracy can be reduced and not 'incidents'.

26. c Option (b) is incorrect due to the usage of the simple present tense in 'they portray'. Option (d) is incorrect due to the usage of the singular 'it' for the plural 'things'. Option (a) is wrong because of the unnecessary usage of 'must have' after using 'essential'.

27. d Option (b) is incorrect because we cannot say that 'archeologists ... are estimated'. Options (a) and (c) have the problems of misplaced modifiers.

WORD USAGE

1. d *bundle of boy-scouts* is incorrect usage. The correct usage is *a group of boy-scouts*.
2. a *He is clear about what is* would have been a better expression. The correct usage is "clear" about certain things.
3. a *appreciated the headmaster's gesture of raising* is the correct expression, implication implies negativity.
4. c *Ranchi will play the host to* is incorrect. The correct sentence should be '*Ranchi will host*' the next national film festival.
5. b *Farmers of "all sorts"* is the correct expression.
6. c The phrase 'help with the beer' is incorrect as it should be 'help to the beer'.
7. a It's always 'suggestions look great on paper'.
8. a It should be 'serve themselves' in stead of 'service themselves'.
9. d The correct phrase is 'listen to reason' and not 'listen to a reason'.
10. b The phrase 'profitable business' should be 'a profitable business'.
11. b The correct usage would have been – 'he bolted for the gate'.
12. d *Fallout* does not mean failure. It refers to consequence or argument.
13. b The usage of 'passing her' is inappropriate, one can simply say 'passing on the road' or 'passing by'.
14. b Option (b) talks about a 'near' friend. There is nothing like a near friend. It should have been 'close' friend.
15. a It should have been "I have my hands full".
16. c It should have been "I can't bear her being angry".
17. c In Sentence (c) 'run over' as a phrasal verb means being physically mowed down and it is not

3.24 Grammar

appropriate to convey the symbolic sense of brow beating somebody.

18. d Sentence (d) is incorrect and should be 'The doctor is on a round/the doctor is on a round of the hospital.'
19. b The expression 'the horse suddenly broke into a buckle' is idiomatically incorrect. The correct idiomatic expression is "broke into a gallop".
20. e In sentence (e), the expression '...a soldier broke the file...' is grammatically incorrect. The correct idiomatic expression is "broke ranks".
21. c The correct usage would have been "cover for him" which would mean "substitute or take the place of someone".
22. c The correct usage would have been "figure in some additional expenditure". "Figure in" means "take into consideration".
23. d (a) is correct. To 'throw in' means to add to something. (b) is correct. To 'throw oneself into something' means to do something with great enthusiasm. (c) is correct. To 'throw off' means to free yourself from something. (d) is incorrect. The correct expression is "throw in the towel" which means to stop trying.
24. a (a) is incorrect. The correct expression is 'sit back'-to sit back means to wait for something to happen while deliberately not being involved. (b) is correct. To 'sit in on something' means to be present during a meeting but not participate. (c) is correct. To 'sit out' means to wait for something to finish. (d) is correct. To 'sit on' means to be on a committee or panel (to be a member). Radhika has sat on the finance committee from the beginning.
25. c ABBA
Grisly means gruesome while *grizzly* is a type of bear. *Latest* which means most recent suits the context of the sentence. When used as a noun, *shade* is relative darkness; *shadow* is what causes the darkness. A tree casts a *shadow* which causes *shade*. *Mantle* means the role and responsibilities of an important person or job, especially when they are passed on from one person to another. *Mettle* means the ability and determination to do something successfully despite difficult conditions. *Blaze* means to shine brightly whereas *braise* means to cook meat or vegetables very slowly with a little liquid in a closed container.
26. b ABBA
For is used to describe period of time of an action while *since* denotes the starting time of an action. The word we want here is 'for'. *Fantasy* means extravagant and unrestrained imagination. The word we want here is 'imagination'. *Briefly* means for a short time, whereas *shortly* means soon. Hence, 'shortly' is the word to be used here. *Rise / raise*-both the words can mean 'to move upwards', but

they are not interchangeable. *Rise* is an intransitive verb and *raise* is a transitive verb. *Raise* requires an object to cause the motion. 'Rise' is the word to be used here. *Capital* means an advantage or a gain whereas *capitol* means a building in which the state legislature body meets. So, 'capital' is correct in the given context.

27. c To *wash over* means to suddenly affect somebody strongly, so that they are not aware of anything else or to happen to or around somebody without affecting them. This is incorrect in the given context. The correct sentence should be "The body was found washed up on a beach". *Washed up* here means to carry something onto land. So (c) is incorrect.
Wash down means to drink in order to swallow something solid. So, (a) is correct. *Wash out* means to make a game, an event, etc. end early or prevent it from starting. Thus (b) is correct. *Wash up* means to clean the plates and dishes after a meal. Thus, (d) is correct.
28. d Sentence (d) is incorrect. The correct phrasal verb is *whip out* which means to remove quickly. The correct sentence is "The police officer whipped out her radio and called for back-up."
Have/hold the whip hand (over somebody/something) means to be in a position where you have power or control over somebody/something. So (a) is correct. To *whip through* means to do something quickly. Thus, (b) is correct. To *whip up* is to make food quickly. So (c) is correct.
29. d *Zip somebody/yourself into something* means to fasten clothes, bags, etc. with a zip/zipper. For example: The children were safely zipped into their sleeping bags. However, in the context given in (d) *zip into* is incorrect. The correct usage should have been *strode into* which means to walk in with long strides sometimes indicating confidence. Thus option (d) is incorrect.
Zip together means to be fastened with a zip/zipper. So (a) is correct. *Zip up* or *zip somebody/something up* means to be fastened with a zip/zipper; to fasten something with a zip/zipper. So (b) is correct. *Zip past* means to move very quickly or to make something move very quickly in the direction mentioned. Thus, (c) is correct.
30. d Option (a) is correct. 'Hit off' means to represent or describe precisely or aptly. Option (b) is correct. 'Hit' also means to be published in or appear in a newspaper or a magazine. Option (c) is correct. 'Hit the high spots' means paying attention to only the most important or obvious facets or items. Option (d) is incorrect. The correct sentence should be "Critics hit out at the administration's new

energy policy". 'Hit out' means to make a violent verbal attack.

31. c Option (a) uses the word appropriately. 'Note' here refers to an explanatory comment that the author decided to include in his work. Option (b) uses the word appropriately. When reference is made to a man of 'note' it is suggested that the person is distinguished or famous. In the given option, the chess player who is famous because of the sport that he pursues is invited for the inauguration. Option (c) is the correct choice because it does not use the word 'note' appropriately. The word has been incorrectly used in place of 'rings a bell'. When something 'rings a bell', it evokes some memory or recollection. Therefore, the sentence conveys that even though her photograph evoked some memory of this person, he still could not recall her identity. Hence, in this sentence 'rings a note' shows incorrect usage of the idiom 'rings a bell'. Option (d) uses the word appropriately. 'Note' here means a characteristic emotional quality.

32. d Option (a) has the correct usage of the word 'buy'. 'Buy time' means to delay something.

Option (b) is also correct for 'bought into an idea' means to believe in an idea.

'Bought it', as mentioned in option (c), means to die. 'Buying out' means to pay somebody for their share in a business, usually in order to get total control of it for yourself or to pay money so that somebody can leave an organization before the end of an agreed period. It is incorrect in the given sentence and the correct usage is 'buying in', which means to buy something in large quantities. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

33. d This question can be solved simply by working out the options for C. You can easily arrive at CH, which will give you option (d) as the answer

34. d The correct idiom in option (d) is 'neck and neck'. If two people who are competing are neck and neck, they are very close and either of them could win. To stick one's neck out for someone or something means to take a risk. If someone is described as a pain in the neck, he/she is an annoyance. If something is an albatross around your neck, it's something that you have done or are connected with that keeps causing you problems. Thus, option (d) is the correct answer.

35. a Option (a) is erroneous as the correct phrase is 'to cry one's eyes out' and therefore the correct sentence should have been "She cried her eyes out after her husband died in a gruesome car accident." A bird's eye view refers to a view from a very high place which allows you to see a large area. If someone has a roving eye, they are sexually attracted to people other than their partner. The idiom "stars in one's eyes" means to be dazzled or enraptured. Thus, option (a) is the correct answer.

IDENTIFY THE ERRONEOUS PART

- c 'The student's' should be replaced with 'his'.
- d We are talking about 'every man or woman', therefore the pronoun used should be singular 'his/her', instead of 'their'.
- c The pronoun should remain consistent throughout the sentence, hence 'you' should be replaced with 'one'.
- d 'Assure' is an intransitive verb and should be followed by an object. The correct usage here would be 'be sure of'.
- c The man being referred here is the object to the verb, hence 'who' should be replaced with 'whom'.

