

Let us now practice a very important portion of English which is no less important than the detecting error section but attracts less attention from the students. Please note these sections are equally important. In this volume, I have emphasised the importance of this section mainly and hence ten practice sets have been given here for practice.

Practice Set-1

Passage I

The victory of the small Greek democracy of Athens over the mighty Persian Empire in 490 B.C. is one of the most famous events in history. Darius, king of the Persian Empire, was furious because Athens had interceded for the other Greek city-states in revolt against Persian domination. In anger the king sent an enormous army to defeat Athens. He thought it would take drastic steps to pacify the rebellious part of the empire. Persia was ruled by one man.

In Athens, however, all citizens helped to rule. Ennobled by this participation, Athenians were prepared to die for their city-state. Perhaps this was the secret of the remarkable victory at Marathon, which freed them from Persian rule. On their way to Marathon, the Persians tried to fool some Greek city-states by claiming to have come in peace. The frightened citizens of Delos refused to believe this. Not wanting to abet the conquest of Greece, they fled from their city and did not return until the Persians had left. They were wise, for the Persians next conquered the city of Etria and captured its people.

Tiny Athens stood alone against Persia. The Athenian people went to their sanctuaries. There they prayed for deliverance. They asked their Gods to expedite their victory. The Athenians refurbished their weapons and moved to the

plain of Marathon, where their little band would meet the Persians. At the last moment, soldiers from Plataea reinforced the Athenian troops.

The Athenian army attacked, and Greek citizens fought bravely. The power of the mighty Persians was offset by the love that the Athenians had for their city. Athenians defeated the Persians in archery and hand combat. Greek soldiers seized Persian ships and burned them, and the Persians fled in terror. Herodotus, a famous historian, reports that 6400 Persians died, compared with only 192 Athenians.

- Who has given an account of the battle between Greece and Persia?
(A) Darius (B) Herodotus
(C) Plataea
(D) None of the above
- What did the Athenians do to expedite victory?
(A) They equipped their army with better weapons.
(B) They prayed for assistance of neighbouring states.
(C) They fooled the Persians by retreating.
(D) They sought divine assistance.
- Marathon was the place where
(A) people went to sanctuaries
(B) Athenians achieved victory
(C) Darius ruled
(D) Greeks seized Persian ships

4. In the passage "intercede" means to
 (A) argue in favour of
 (B) support without any conditions
 (C) justify with examples
 (D) intervene on behalf of
5. This is a passage about
 (A) military strategy
 (B) committed patriotism
 (C) social harmony
 (D) historical record

Passage II

The slamming of the doors had aroused Mother, she peeped out of her room. "What on earth are you boys doing?" she demanded. Herman ventured out of his room "Nothing" he said gruffly, but he was, in colour, a light green. "What was all that running around downstairs?" said Mother. So she had heard the steps, too. We just looked at her. "Burglars" she shouted intently. I tried to quieten her by starting lightly downstairs. "Come on, Herman," I said. "I'll stay back with Mother," he said, "She's all excited". I stepped back on the landing. "Don't either of you go a step," said Mother. "We'll call the police." Since the phone was downstairs. I didn't see how we were going to call the police - nor did I want the police, but Mother made one of her quick incomparable decisions. She flung up a window of her bedroom which faced the bedroom window of the house of a neighbour, picked up a shoe and whammed it through a pane of glass.

6. Herman wanted to remain with Mother because
 (A) she was excited
 (B) he wanted to protect her
 (C) he was lazy to climb down the staircase
 (D) he was frightened
7. Who or what would be running around downstairs?
 (A) Rats (B) The brothers
 (C) Burglars (D) Mother
8. What was the difficulty in calling the police?
 (A) The phone was downstairs.
 (B) There was no phone in the house.
 (C) Mother did not want to call the police.
 (D) The police would not come.

9. "He (Herman), was in colour, a light green." This means he
 (A) was sick (B) was frightened
 (C) the room had a green light
 (D) his dress was green in colour
10. Choose the title most appropriate to the passage.
 (A) Call the police
 (B) Mysterious sounds in the night
 (C) Mother's timely action
 (D) Beware of burglars

Directions (11-20): In the following questions, four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Book.

11. She was **on the horns of a dilemma** as she had either to leave her job or divorce her husband.
 (A) in nervous condition
 (B) in terrible mood
 (C) in difficult situation
 (D) in suspense
12. He **died in harness**.
 (A) ceased to live
 (B) died of a disease
 (C) died for his country
 (D) died while working
13. All his schemes **ended in smoke**.
 (A) came to nothing
 (B) got on fire (C) burnt up
 (D) attracted everybody
14. The young boy was **kicking his heels** in spite of his mother's stern warnings.
 (A) playing happily
 (B) kicking someone
 (C) wasting time
 (D) passing a gesture of disrespect
15. Fathima felt that she had been made a **scapegoat** for her son's incompetence.
 (A) fool (B) witness
 (C) fall guy (D) proxy
16. She **denied point-blank** her involvement in the crime.
 (A) directly (B) desperately
 (C) stubbornly (D) rudely
17. It is hard **to strike a bargain** with a woman.

- (A) to finalize a deal
(B) to negotiate a deal
(C) to negotiate (D) to deal
18. You had better leave India **for good**.
(A) permanently (B) for betterment
(C) for a few days (D) none of these
19. He **took** his father's advice **to heart**.
(A) casually (B) patiently
(C) seriously (D) quietly
20. Can you **give me a hand** with this luggage?
(A) keep a watch on (B) handle
(C) provide me with (D) help me with

Directions (21-40): In the following questions, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

21. 1. A lot of people simply dump their rubbish in open bins.
P. All sorts of diseases are carried by the flies.
Q. Then they come into the house and infect uncovered food.
R. In this rubbish the flies breed and multiply.
S. Such carelessness invites flies to the rubbish.
6. Consumption of such food can only bring disease and sickness.
(A) SPQR (B) RQPS
(C) RPQS (D) SRPQ
22. 1. Madurai is a historically important place.
P. Besides all these the Chitra festival attracts visitors.
Q. It has the famous Meenakshi Temple.
R. The place is also famous for the jasmine flower.
S. Further it is an architectural marvel.
6. Due to all these factors Madurai is a popular tourist spot.
(A) QSRP (B) RSPQ
(C) PQRS (D) SRPQ

23. 1. A jackal fell into a dyer's tub.
P. He ordered that he should be respected.
Q. Meanwhile a lion arrived on the scene.
R. He posed as the King of the forest.
S. The dyed jackal ran away.
6. Other jackals ran after him and tore him to pieces.
(A) PQRS (B) QPRS
(C) SQRP (D) RPQS
24. 1. Six year old Prabodh aimed his toy gun at his sister while playing.
P. "You may aim at the pole, or at the wall or at the tree, where no one can get hurt."
Q. Mother got up immediately saying, "No one shoots a human being" and calmly removed the gun from Prabodh.
R. Still Prabodh aimed his gun at the kid.
S. When his mother saw this she said, "No, Prabodh! Not at the baby!"
6. With such a firm action on his mother's part, Prabodh realized where the gun should not be aimed.
(A) PRSQ (B) QSPR
(C) SPRQ (D) SRQP
25. 1. A man wearing dark sunglasses walked into the bank.
P. Then he shouted, "Give me all your money, all the money in this bank right now."
Q. Everyone in the lobby screamed and started running.
R. He went up to the teller and held up a hand grenade for all to see.
S. Nervously the young female teller handed the man three big bags loaded with cash.
6. Holding the grenade in one hand and the bags in the other, he walked out of the building.
(A) PSRQ (B) QSPR
(C) RPQS (D) SRQP
26. 1. Martha taught English Literature.
P. She would involve them in role-plays.
Q. Her students were young learners.

- R. This way the students found it easier to identify with the characters.
- S. They fell into the age group of 14-16 years.
6. They looked forward to attending her classes.
- (A) QSPR (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) SQRP
27. 1. Mary and Jo were amateur singers.
P. He called them for auditions the following week.
Q. So they approached a leading music company.
R. They wanted to try their luck at playback singing.
S. But the manager said that they would have to qualify an audition test.
6. Fortunately they qualified the test.
(A) RSPQ (B) QPRS
(C) PRSQ (D) RQSP
28. 1. Rubik's Cube was most popular puzzle in 1980s.
P. His name was Erno Rubik.
Q. In 1977 he produced the plastic version.
R. It was invented by an architect.
S. The first cube was made of wood.
6. It won a prize at the Budapest International Fair.
(A) QRPS (B) RSPQ
(C) RPSQ (D) PRSQ
29. 1. Carpentry is a very strenuous profession.
P. Because of such tools they put themselves at risk of injury.
Q. In such areas it is all too easy to fall or slip.
R. Sometimes their work demands climbing on high rise buildings.
S. Carpenters have to work with sharp tools.
6. Their lives, thus, are full of challenges.
(A) SPRQ (B) PQSR
(C) RPSQ (D) SQPR
30. 1. In ancient times a King named Sagar performed the 'Ashwamedha Yagna'.
P. No one could capture the horse.
- Q. Many tried to capture the horse.
R. As per rules a splendid horse was let loose and allowed to wander.
S. Those who tried had to fight Sagar's warriors.
6. Thus Sagar's fame spread far and wide.
(A) RSPQ (B) RQPS
(C) RQSP (D) QPRS
31. 1. The bee has no sense of proportion.
P. It goes about collecting honey.
Q. It has never learnt to spend.
R. As though starvation was staring it at its face.
S. Even with stocks sufficient for 20 generations.
6. And that is how God has made them.
(A) PRQS (B) RSQP
(C) QSPR (D) QPRS
32. 1. Snakes are the most feared of all reptiles.
P. Superstition and ignorance prevents proper treatment.
Q. It is also beneficial to man.
R. Snake is not only a source of fear and harm.
S. Many people are killed by snakes in India and all over the world.
6. Medicines are made from its poison.
(A) PRSQ (B) QRSP
(C) SPRQ (D) SRQP
33. 1. Computers have infiltrated into all aspects of life.
P. This shows that the computer has become all-powerful.
Q. So is it with many other things where computers are indispensable.
R. City traffic, airline booking and air-traffic are all computer-controlled.
S. In such a situation, computer breakdown means the breakdown of the system it controls.
6. Such is our dependence on it.
(A) RQSP (B) SQPR
(C) PQRS (D) RPQS
34. 1. Albert Edward had never liked the new vicar.
P. He wasn't the type of man they wanted with a classy congregation.

- Q. And now he straightened himself a little.
R. He knew his value.
S. He'd said from the beginning that they had made a mistake.
6. He wasn't going to allow himself to be put upon.
(A) PSQR (B) QRPS
(C) SPQR (D) SRPQ
35. 1. Jai Hai is a hand-ball type game.
P. In fact this game originated in the Basque region of Spain.
Q. And in Florida it is legal to place bets on the players of Jai Hai.
R. It is one of the fastest-moving ball games.
S. Although played quite well in Florida & Latin America, it is not an American game.
6. Sports experts agree that Jai Hai requires more skill, speed, endurance and nerve than any other game.
(A) PSRQ (B) PSQR
(C) SRPQ (D) SPRQ
36. 1. Proud Little Astronomer sees a huge dragon in the moon.
P. Big Astronomer calls him and shows him the fly.
Q. He runs to the Big Astronomer and calls him home.
R. He is very excited and remembers his rival Big Astronomer.
S. Big Astronomer agrees and later discovers a fly in the telescope lens.
6. Little Astronomer is shamefaced and becomes humble.
(A) RQSP (B) PQRS
(C) RSPQ (D) QPSR
37. 1. What is this life if full of care,
P. No time to stand beneath the boughs
Q. We have no time to stand and stare
R. No time to see, when woods we pass
S. And stare as long as sheep or cows
6. Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.
(A) QPSR (B) QSPR
(C) RSPQ (D) SPRQ
38. 1. Louis Washkansky was a 56 year old South African.
P. He had a damaged heart.
Q. A team of doctors led by Dr. C. Barnard was formed.
R. He could not be cured.
S. So the doctors decided to give him a new heart.
6. The team conducted the operation.
(A) QSRP (B) RPSQ
(C) SQPR (D) PRSQ
39. 1. Bhima reached the Rakshasa's den.
P. He was a monster with red hair and a red beard.
Q. He climbed down from the cart.
R. At once he sat down to eat the food.
S. The Rakshasa saw him.
6. When he saw what Bhima was doing, he roared.
(A) PQRS (B) RQPS
(C) QRSP (D) QPSR
40. 1. His son fell into bad company of village boys.
P. The father wanted to wean his son from bad company.
Q. A few days later all bananas got spoiled.
R. His father was much worried about his son's bad company.
S. To give a lesson to the son, his father gave him a few good bananas with a rotten one.
6. The boy understood the desired lesson his father wanted to give him.
(A) RPSQ (B) SQPR
(C) PSQR (D) QSPR
- Directions (41-50): In the following questions, out of the four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence.**
41. A small room in a big house, hotel, ship etc. where glasses, dishes, spoons, food etc. are kept
(A) Portico (B) Pantry
(C) Mezzanine (D) Kitchen
42. A foreigner who settles in a country
(A) Immigrant (B) Emigrant
(C) Alien (D) Visitor

43. Doing something according to one's own free will
(A) Wilfully (B) Obliging
(C) Voluntarily (D) Compulsorily
44. Place that provides refuge
(A) Shelter (B) House
(C) Country (D) Asylum
45. A person who gambles or bets
(A) Punter (B) Backer
(C) Customer (D) Client
46. Art of writing for newspapers and magazines
(A) Literature (B) Journalism
(C) Biography (D) Artistry
47. An abandoned child of unknown parents who is found by somebody
(A) Foundling (B) Sibling
(C) Urchin (D) Orphan
48. Parts of a country behind the coast or a river bank.
(A) Swamps (B) Marshes
(C) Hinterland (D) Isthmuses
49. A written statement about someone's character, usually provided by an employer
(A) Testimonial (B) Memorandum
(C) Certificate (D) Licence
50. One who does not make mistakes
(A) Pessimist (B) Optimist
(C) Infallible (D) Hypocrite
- Directions (51-70): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part a, b and c which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, four answer is (D).**
51. The ground was wet outside when I got up in the morning yesterday. It had been raining all in the night.
(A) rained all in
(B) been raining all through
(C) raining all in
(D) No improvement
52. The Women's Emancipation Bill was sent back to the Lok Sabha by the President for further examination.
(A) further scrutiny
(B) further reading
(C) further perusal
(D) No improvement
53. The Finance Minister said that he would work for the impartial distribution of wealth.
(A) equitable (B) just
(C) fair (D) No improvement
54. Will you lend me few rupees in this hour of need?
(A) borrow me a few rupees
(B) lend me any rupees
(C) lend me a few rupees
(D) No improvement
55. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.
(A) would raise another two feet
(B) raise another two feet
(C) rose another two feet
(D) No improvement
56. Unless you work hard, you will not pass.
(A) as long as you work hard
(B) till you work hard
(C) until you work hard
(D) No improvement
57. The minister was removed from a key post.
(A) thrown out (B) rusticated
(C) ousted (D) No improvement
58. Audacity is the mother of invention.
(A) Tenacity (B) Necessity
(C) Paucity (D) No improvement
59. Professionals must continuously improve their skills.
(A) hone
(B) fine tune (C) explore
(D) No improvement
60. Mr. Raj has been asked to submit details of his tax returns.
(A) give (B) furnish
(C) disclose (D) No improvement
61. More than 60 percent of India's population live under the poverty line.
(A) lives below the poverty line
(B) stay below the poverty line
(C) stay under the poverty line
(D) live beside the poverty line
62. Since we are living in Bangalore for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.

- (A) Since we were living
(B) Being that we have been living
(C) Being that we living
(D) Since we have been living
63. Being too costly for him, he could not buy the coat.
(A) It being too costly for him
(B) He being too costly
(C) Being it too costly
(D) No improvement
64. No sooner has she agreed to marry him than she started having terrible doubts.
(A) She no sooner had agreed
(B) No sooner had she agreed
(C) No sooner did she agreed
(D) No improvement
65. I didn't need to water the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.
(A) I didn't water the plants
(B) I needn't water the plants
(C) I needn't have watered the flowers
(D) No improvement
66. He complained of having tortured by the police,
(A) having been tortured
(B) tortured
(C) been tortured
(D) No improvement
67. The orphans have been clamouring for nutritious food from the past two weeks.
(A) for past (B) since the past
(C) for the past (D) No improvement
68. The good fortune of being your student in my younger days has helped me greatly in my life.
(A) of my being your student
(B) of my myself being your student
(C) of my having been your student
(D) No improvement
69. He should not had done it.
(A) should had not (B) should not have
(C) should have (D) should had
70. I will now deal with him in a manner different from the one I have adopted so far.
(A) I adopted
(B) I was adopting
(C) I have been adopting
(D) No improvement

Directions: In questions no. 71 to 85, a sentence has been given in Direct/

Indirect. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Indirect/Direct and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

71. The student said, "Let me come in."
(A) The student told that let he be allowed to come in.
(B) The student said that if he is allowed to come in.
(C) The student requested to let him come in.
(D) The student requested that he might be allowed to come in.
72. He said, "Babies, drink milk."
(A) He said that babies drink milk.
(B) He told that babies should drink milk.
(C) He advised the babies to drink milk.
(D) He said that babies drank milk.
73. I said, "I came here yesterday."
(A) I said that I came here that day.
(B) I said that go here yesterday.
(C) I said that I had come there the previous day.
(D) I say that I went there the previous day.
74. He said, "The government is writing letters."
(A) He said that the government is writing letters.
(B) He said that the government was writing letters.
(C) He said that the government will write letters.
(D) He said that the government wrote letters.
75. He said, "I have passed the examination."
(A) He said that he had passed the examination.
(B) He announced that he has passed the examination.
(C) He said that he had to pass the examination.
(D) He said that he has passed the examination.
76. Naren said, "Why are you still waiting here, Binod?"

- (A) Naren asked Binod why he was still waiting there.
 (B) Naren asked Binod that why he was still waiting there.
 (C) Naren asked Binod why he is still waiting there.
 (D) Naren asked Binod that why you were still waiting there.
77. "Jack fell as he'd have wished," the mother said.
 (A) The mother said that Jack had fallen as he would have wished.
 (B) The mother said that Jack fell as he had wished.
 (C) The mother said that Jack has fallen as he has wished.
 (D) The mother said that Jack had been fallen as he would have been wished.
78. "Can you see a woman seated on the bench in a park?" — Alice asked her.
 (A) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
 (B) Alice told her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
 (C) Alice asked her if she could see a woman seated on the bench in a park.
 (D) Alice asked her if she could have seen a woman seated on the bench in a park.
79. The king said, "My force will protect the kingdom."
 (A) The king said that his force would protect the kingdom.
 (B) The king said that the king's force will protect the kingdom.
 (C) The king ordered that our force should protect the kingdom.
 (D) The king commanded that his force will be protected the kingdom.
80. "Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
 (A) She ordered the boys "Don't play on the grass."
 (B) She said to the boys that they should not play on the grass.
 (C) She told the boys that they should not be playing on the grass.
 (D) She told the boys not to play on the grass.
81. The doctor says, "It is better you undergo a surgery next week."
 (A) The doctor advised me to undergo a surgery the following week.
 (B) The doctor says that it is better I undergo a surgery the following week.
 (C) The doctor says that it was better I underwent a surgery the coming week.
 (D) The doctor advises that it is better I underwent a surgery the following week.
82. The teacher asked the student when he would submit his assignment.
 (A) The teacher said to the student, "When will you submit your assignment?"
 (B) The teacher asked the student, "When will you submit his assignment?"
 (C) The teacher asked the student, "When would you submit his assignment?"
 (D) The teacher asked the student, "When would he submit his assignment?"
83. The Principal asked me whether I had informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before.
 (A) The Principal said to me, "Did I inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before?"
 (B) The Principal said to me, "Have I informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule the day before?"
 (C) The Principal said to me, "Have you informed the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday?"
 (D) The Principal said to me, "Did you inform the Chief Guest the revised schedule yesterday?"
84. The Chief Guest said, "It gives me great pleasure to be here this morning."
 (A) The Chief Guest said that that gave me great pleasure to be there that morning.
 (B) The Chief Guest said that it gave him great pleasure to be there that morning.

- (C) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be here that morning.
 (D) The Chief Guest said that it gives him great pleasure to be there that morning.
85. He said, "What a lovely voice she has!"
 (A) He exclaimed that she had a very lovely voice.
 (B) He exclaimed that she has a very lovely voice.
 (C) He exclaimed that she did not have a lovely voice.
 (D) He exclaimed that she does not have a lovely voice.

Directions : In questions no. 86 to 100, a sentence has been given in Active/Passive Voice. Out of the four alternatives suggested, select the one which best expresses the same sentence in Passive/Active Voice and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

86. Are you not revising your lessons?
 (A) Are your lessons not be revised by you?
 (B) Are your lessons not being revised by you?
 (C) Are not your lessons revised by you?
 (D) Are you not being revising your lessons?
87. We should not encourage indiscipline.
 (A) Indiscipline should have not encouraged by us.
 (B) Indiscipline should not be encouraged by us.
 (C) Indiscipline should not being encouraged.
 (D) Indiscipline should not been encouraged.
88. Robin would draw a picture in the competition.
 (A) In the competition Robin would have to draw a picture.
 (B) A picture in the competition would have been drawn by Robin.
 (C) In the competition Robin would be draw a picture.
 (D) A picture would be drawn by Robin in the competition.
89. Who gave you ice-cream?
 (A) Who has given you ice-cream?
 (B) By whom were you given ice-cream?

- (C) By whom was you given ice-cream?
 (D) Who had given you ice-cream?
90. Will Motin be helped by us?
 (A) Will Motin help us?
 (B) Shall we help Motin?
 (C) Shall Motin be helped?
 (D) We shall helped Motin?
91. Our Almighty will bless wise men.
 (A) Wise men will be blessed by our Almighty.
 (B) Wise men should be blessed by our Almighty.
 (C) Wise men have been blessed by our Almighty.
 (D) Wise men would be blessed by our Almighty.
92. The Army chief punished his subordinate.
 (A) His subordinate is punished by the Army chief.
 (B) His subordinate is being punished by the Army chief.
 (C) His subordinate was punished by the Army chief.
 (D) His subordinate was being punished by the Army chief.
93. One must keep one's promises.
 (A) One's promises are kept.
 (B) One promises must be kept.
 (C) One's promises were kept.
 (D) One's promises must kept.
94. They have cut all the telephone wires.
 (A) All the telephone wires will be cut.
 (B) All the telephone wires had been cut.
 (C) All the telephone wires have been cut.
 (D) All the telephone wires shall be cut.
95. I shall write a letter.
 (A) A letter is writing by me.
 (B) A letter will be written by me.
 (C) A letter has written to me.
 (D) A letter has been written by me.
96. Do not inform the police about the robbery.
 (A) The police do not be informed about the robbery.
 (B) Let not the police be informed about the robbery.
 (C) Let the police be informed about the robbery.

- (D) The police need to be informed by the robbery.
97. They have spotted me in the crowd.
 (A) I am spotted by them in the crowd.
 (B) I will have been spotted by them in the crowd.
 (C) I would have been spotted by them in the crowd.
 (D) I have been spotted by them in the crowd.
98. He made us work.
 (A) We were made to work by him.
 (B) We would work by him.
 (C) We might work by him.
 (D) We have to work by him.
99. A letter has been written by me.
 (A) I have been writing a letter.
 (B) I has written a letter.
 (C) I had written a letter.
 (D) I have written a letter.
100. I cannot draw this picture
 (A) This picture cannot be drawn by me.
 (B) This picture cannot be drawn by I.
 (C) This picture could not be drawn by me.
 (D) This picture could not be drawn by I.

Answer-key

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

Sentence arrangement (Hint) Note: '→' Shows the order

21. $P \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 6$ 22. $1 \rightarrow Q$ 23. $1 \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$ 24. $1 \rightarrow S \rightarrow R$
 25. $1 \rightarrow R$ 26. $Q \rightarrow S$ 27. $1 \rightarrow R \rightarrow Q$ 28. $1 \rightarrow R \rightarrow P$
 29. $S \rightarrow P$ 30. $Q \rightarrow P \rightarrow S$ 31. $S \rightarrow P \rightarrow R$
 32. $1 \rightarrow S ; R \rightarrow Q$ 33. $R \rightarrow Q \rightarrow S$ 34. $1 \rightarrow P ; R \rightarrow 6$

Meaning of difficult words used in passages

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Deliverance	Rescue	बचाव
2.	Ennoble	to make noble	उच्च पद देना
3.	Expedite	to speed up	जल्दी करना

4.	Gruffly	in hoarse voice	भारी आवाज में
5.	Intently	attentively	ध्यानपूर्वक
6.	Intercede	Mediate	मध्यस्थता करना
7.	Refurbish	Renovate	मरम्मत करना
8.	Scapegoat	one who bears the consequences in place of another person	बलि का बकरा
9.	Whammed	to give a solid blow	जोर से नारना
10.	Perusal	to look at or read (something) in an informal or relaxed way	ध्यान से पढ़ना
11.	Secreting	confidential	छिपना

Meaning of difficult words used in one-word substitution

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Portico	a row of columns supporting a roof at the entrance of a building	ब्रामदा
2.	Pantry	a small room in a house in which food is stored	रसोई भंडार
3.	Mezzanine of building	a small floor that is between two main levels	रंगमंच का तहखाना
4.	Immigrant	a person who comes to a country to live there	अप्रवासी
5.	Emigrant	a person who leaves a country or region to live in another one	विदेशवासी
6.	Alien	not familiar	अपरिचित
7.	Obligingly	helpful in a friendly way	उदारतापूर्वक
8.	Voluntarily	doing something willing is	स्वेच्छा से
9.	Asylum	sanctuary, refuge	पागल रहना
10.	Punter	someone who makes a bet	बजी लगाने वाला
11.	Foundling	a baby that is found after being left by its parents	परित्यक्त बच्चा
12.	Sibling	a brother or sister	भाई या बहन
13.	Urchin	usually poor and dirty child who annoys people or causes minor trouble.	लाचरिस शरारती बच्चा
14.	Swamps	land that is always wet and often partly covered with water	दलदल
15.	Marshes	an area of soft, wet land that has many grasses and other plants	रलपल
16.	Hinterland	an area that is not close to any cities or towns	समुद्र या नदी तट के पीछे का प्रदेश
17.	Isthmus	a narrow area of land that connects two larger pieces of land	संयोग भूमि
18.	Pessimist	a feeling or belief that what you hope for will not happen	निराशावाद
19.	Optimist	a feeling or belief that good things will happen	आशावादी
20.	Infallible	not capable of being wrong or making mistakes	कभी गलती न करने वाला
21.	Hypocrite	pretender or one who deceives	दोषी

Practice Set-2

PASSAGE - 1

Unlike the masses, intellectuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts. Their critical habit of mind makes them resistant to the kind of propaganda that works so well on the majority. Intellectuals are the kind of people who demand evidence and are shocked by logical inconsistencies and fallacies. They regard over-simplification as the original sin of the mind and have no use for the slogans, the unqualified assertions and sweeping generalizations, which are the propagandist's stock-in-trade.

1. Intellectual are the kind of people who
 - (A) look for evidence in support of logical inconsistencies and fallacies
 - (B) accept only those things which are logically consistent and well supported by evidence
 - (C) demand logical inconsistencies and fallacies
 - (D) ignore faulty logic and wrong-beliefs.
2. 'Fallacies' means
 - (A) illogical arguments
 - (B) inconsistencies
 - (C) false evidence
 - (D) false beliefs
3. A trait which intellectuals do not possess is
 - (A) over-simplification
 - (B) logical thinking
 - (C) critical thinking
 - (D) rationality
4. The first sentence of the passage suggests that
 - (A) intellectuals behave like individuals, not like members of a crowd
 - (B) individuals are intellectuals
 - (C) all individuals have a taste for rationality and an interest in facts
 - (D) groups consist, of intellectuals

5. The majority of people
 - (A) work well with intellectuals
 - (B) possess a critical habit of mind
 - (C) resist propaganda
 - (D) do not possess a critical habit of mind

PASSAGE - 2

Unquestionably, a literary life is for the most part an unhappy life, because, if you have genius, you must suffer the penalty of genius; and if you have only talent, there are so many cares and worries incidental to the circumstances of men of letters, as to make life exceedingly miserable. Besides the pangs of composition, and the continuous disappointment which a true artist feels at his inability to reveal himself, there is the ever-recurring difficulty of gaining the public ear. Young writers are buoyed up by the hope and the belief, that they have only to throw that poem at the world's feet to get back in return the laurel crown; that they have only to push that novel into print to be acknowledged at once as a new light in literature. You can never convince a young author, that the editors of magazines and the publishers of books are a practical body of men, who are by no means frantically anxious about placing the best literature before the public. Nay that, for the most part, they are mere brokers, who conduct their business on the hardest lines of a Profit and Loss account. But supposing your book fairly launches, its perils are only beginning. You have to run the gauntlet of the critics. To a young author, again this seems to be a terrible order. When you are a little older, you will find that criticism is not much more serious than the bye-play of clowns in a circus, when they beat about the ring the victim with bladders slung at the end of long poles. A time comes in the

life of every author when he regards critics as comical, rather than formidable; and goes his way unheeding. But there are sensitive souls that yield under the chastisement, and, perhaps, after suffering much silent torture, abandon the profession of the pen for ever. Keats, perhaps, is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by savage criticism; because, whatever his biographers may aver, that furious attack of Gifford and Terry undoubtedly expedited his death. But no doubt there are hundreds who suffer keenly from hostile and unscrupulous criticism; and who have to bear that suffering in silence, because it is a cardinal principle in literature that the most unwise thing in the world for an author is to take public notice of criticism in the way of defending himself. Silence is the only safeguard, as it is the only dignified protest against insult and offence.

6. The writer's attitude towards the literary critics is of
(A) scorn (B) respect
(C) reverence (D) indifference
7. The writer's advice to the literary artists regarding criticism of their work is to
(A) withdraw it
(B) maintain perfect silence
(C) defend it publicly
(D) protest against it
8. It is an established fact that our literary artists are
(A) unhappy (B) successful
(C) geniuses (D) talented
9. Young writers are
(A) candid (B) canny
(C) over-confident
(D) sceptical
10. The literary publishers publish only what is
(A) topical (B) handy
(C) best (D) saleable

Directions (11-15): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer

11. (A) Excution (B) Excitment
(C) Expedition (D) Extreccion
12. (A) Expact (B) Impact
(C) Exite (D) Imped

13. (A) Intruisting (B) Interesting
(C) Intersting (D) Entertening
14. (A) Supremacy (B) Suppressor
(C) Surfiet (D) Surrender
15. (A) Spectacular (B) Spactroscope
(C) Spinache (D) Splended

Directions (16-20): Four alternatives are given for the idiom / phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom / phrase and mark it .

16. To keep under wraps means to keep something
(A) covered (B) protected
(C) unpacked (D) secret
17. After independence Indian agriculture rose like a phoenix due to the Green Revolution.
(A) with a new life
(B) with a start (C) with royal gait
(D) with vengeance
18. His failure at the election has been a sore point with him for a longtime.
(A) something which hurts
(B) something that brings fear to
(C) something memorable for
(D) something pleasurable to
19. As the bomb exploded people ran helter-skelter.
(A) in great fear
(B) in disorderly haste
(C) in haste (D) in great sorrow
20. To emerge out of thin air means to
(A) appear suddenly
(B) descend gradually
(C) fall down quickly
(D) enter from space

Directions (21-25): Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words / sentence and indicate it by putting the appropriate number of option down in the Answer Sheet.

21. Not following social norms
(A) Atheism (B) Theism
(C) idolatry (D) Iconoclasm
22. A hater of marriage
(A) Misanthrope (B) Misogynist
(C) Philanthropist
(D) Misogamist

23. Irresistible craving to set everything on fire
(A) Megalomania (B) Dipsomania
(C) Kleptomania (D) Pyromania
24. One who stays away from school/work without permission
(A) Pedant (B) Supplicant
(C) Mendicant (D) Truant
25. The act of killing a whole group of people, especially a whole race
(A) Patricide (B) Parricide
(C) Matricide (D) Genocide

Directions (26-30): In questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with appropriate word/s. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

26. The little girl was knocked down by a speeding car and she lost her..... immediately.
(A) conscience (B) conscientious
(C) conscious (D) consciousness
27. She found a few good cards in a shop and she bought.....cards last night.
(A) those (B) that
(C) them (D) this
28. Ten miles.....a long way to walk.
(A) are (B) is
(C) are being (D) are not
29. Will those of you who have objections to this proposal.....put up your hands, please?
(A) discussed
(B) being discussed
(C) having discussed
(D) discussing
30. She had frequent toothaches. So she decided to.....
(A) remove her teeth
(B) removing her teeth
(C) have her teeth removed
(D) having her teeth removed

Directions: In question numbers 31 to 35, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet

31. **Adequate**
(A) Sufficient (B) Acceptable
(C) Admissible (D) Surplus
32. **Abolish**
(A) Demolish (B) Delete
(C) Ban (D) Accomplish
33. **Prolific**
(A) Skilful (B) Swift
(C) Productive (D) Wearisome
34. **Plenitude**
(A) Scarcity (B) Prosperity
(C) Ecstasy (D) Abundance
35. **Slipshod**
(A) Vulgar (B) Careless
(C) Commonplace (D) Retaliatory

Directions : In question numbers 36 to 40, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

36. **Incoherent**
(A) Intelligible (B) Disorganised
(C) Unequal (D) Detached
37. **Contaminate**
(A) Simplify (B) Purify
(C) Glorify (D) Gratify
38. **Excitement**
(A) Incitement (B) Disturbance
(C) Boredom (D) Calmness
39. **Notice**
(A) Ignore (B) Forget
(C) Soil (D) Overlook
40. **Adorn**
(A) Possess (B) Rob
(C) Soil (D) Snatch

CLOZE TEST

Directions (41-50): In these questions, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Indicate your correct answer.

Happy is the man who.... (41).... the habit of reading when he is young. He has secured a lifelong source of.... (42)...., instruction and inspiration. So long as he has his beloved books he need.... (43).... feel lonely. He always has a pleasant.... (44).... of leisure moments. He is the.... (45).... of wealth more precious than gold. (46).... indeed is the man who

does not read and....(47)....is his life.
(48)....gives the highest kind of pleasure.
 When we are....(49)....it is a healthy
 recreation to lose....(50)....in the company
 of books.

41. (A) owns (B) buys
 (C) acquires (D) takes
 42. (A) pleasure (B) satisfaction
 (C) sadness (D) dejection
 43. (A) always (B) ever
 (C) sometimes (D) never
 44. (A) source (B) occupation
 (C) possession (D) relief
 45. (A) possessor (B) loser
 (C) master (D) heir
 46. (A) Rich (B) Lucky
 (C) Poor (D) Bad
 47. (A) full (B) vacuum
 (C) empty (D) deep
 48. (A) Writing (B) Speaking
 (C) Listening (D) Reading
 49. (A) weak (B) fresh
 (C) sick (D) tired
 50. (A) himself (B) ourselves
 (C) yourselves (D) themselves

Answer-key

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

Idioms and Phrases

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Atheism	No belief in God	नास्तिकता
2.	Dispsomania	Obsession to drink	शराब पीने की सनक
3.	Idolotry	Worship of God	मूर्ति पूजन
4.	Iconoclasm	Not following social norms	सामाजिक परम्परा को न मानना
5.	Kleptomania	Obsession to steal	चोरी करने की सनक
6.	Misogynist	One who hates women	महिलाओं से नफरत करने वाला
7.	Misogamist	One who hates marriage	जो शादी से नफरत करे
8.	Megalomania	A mental disorder marked by feeling of personal grandeur	ऐसी मानसिक बिमारी जिसमें व्यक्ति खुद को बहुत भव्य/महान समझता हो
9.	Misanthrope	One who hates mankind	मानवताद्रोही
10.	Philanthrope	One who loves mankind	मानवताप्रेमी
11.	Theism	Belief in God	आस्तिकता

Meaning of difficult words used in passages (in alphabetical order)

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Assertions	The act of stating forcefully	अधिकथन
2.	Buoyed	Uplift/support	ऊपर उठाना
3.	Bye-play	Side Play	मुख्य खेल के अलावा खेल
4.	Clowns	Jokers	जोकर
5.	Cardinal	Main/of basic importance	मुख्य
6.	Chastisement	Inflicting of punishment	सजा
7.	Cares	Worries	परवाह
8.	Frantically	Emotionally out of control	उन्मत्त/व्यग्र
9.	Formidable	Causing fear	डरावना
10.	Hound	to harass persistently	लगातार परेशान करना
11.	Inconsistence	Illogical in thoughts	असंगति
12.	Logical	Rational	तर्किक
13.	Laural-Crown	Honour	सम्मान
14.	Men of Letters	Educated Men	शिक्षित व्यक्ति
15.	Propagandist	One who spread propaganda	जो धारण को फैलाये
16.	Propaganda	Ideas, facts or rumour purposely spread	धारणा/प्रचार
17.	Pangs	a brief piercing spasm of pain	टीस
18.	Perils	danger	खतरा
19.	Rationality	the quality of being rational (based on reasons)	तर्क
20.	Savage	Uncultivated	असभ्य
21.	Stock-in-trade	Merchandise or similar things necessary for trade	बिक्री-माल
22.	Sweeping generalization	A general statement that removes chances of consideration or being right	कथन जो तर्क या विचार से परे हो
23.	Unscrupulous	Unprincipled	असिद्धान्तिक

Correct Spellings With Meaning

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Entertaining	that amuses	मनोरंजक
2.	Expect	to hope	उम्मीद करना
3.	Extraction	the act of taking out/drawing forth	तत्व/सार निकालना

S. No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
4.	Excitement	State of being energized or stimulated	उत्तेजित अवस्था
5.	Execution	the act of performing	निष्पादन
6.	Genocide	Killing of masses	नरसंहार
7.	Impede	to hinder	रूकावट पैदा करना
8.	Impact	to have a direct effect	असर डालना
9.	Interesting	attracting/interesting	दिलचस्प
10.	Mendicant	beggar	भिखारी
11.	Matricide	Killing of mother	माँ की हत्या
12.	Patricide	Killing of father	पिता की हत्या
13.	Parricide	Killing of parents	माता-पिता की हत्या
14.	Pedant	one who makes a show of knowledge	अपने ज्ञान का प्रदर्शन करने वाला
15.	Pyromania	obsession to set things on fire	आग लगने को सनक
16.	Supremacy	the quality of being high in rank	सर्वोच्चता
17.	Surfeit	Excess	प्रचुरता में
18.	Suppressor	One who suppresses or restrain	दबाने वाला
19.	Surrender	to capitulate	आत्म समर्पण करना
20.	Spectacular	worthseeing	देखने लायक
21.	Spectroscope	an instrument that forms spectra of the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum	जो चुम्बकीय किरण पुंज के पट्टियाँ बनाये
22.	Spinach	a type of edible grass	पालक
23.	Splendid	Marvellous	भव्य

Practice Set-3

Direction-(1-10) Read the passages given below and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE-1

"Nobody knows my name" is the title of one of James Baldwin's celebrated books. Who knows the name of the old man sitting amidst ruins pondering over his hubble-bubble? We do not. It does not matter. He is there like the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps but with one difference. The North Pole, the Everest and the Alps will be there when he is not there any more. Can we really say this? "Dust thou art to dust returnth" was not spoken of the soul. We do not know whether the old man's soul will go marching on like John Brown's. While his body lies mouldering in the grave or becomes ash driven by the wind or is immersed in water, such speculation is hazardous. A soul's trip can take one to the treacherous shoals of metaphysics where there is no "yes" or "no", "Who am I?" asked Tagore of the rising sun in the first dawn of his life, he received no answer. "Who am I?" he asked the setting sun in the last twilight of his life. He received no answer.

We are no more on solid ground with dust which we can feel in our hands, scatter to the wind and wet with water to turn it into mud. For this much is sure, that in the end, when life's ceaseless labour grinds to a halt and man meets death, the brother of sleep, his body buried or burnt, becomes dust. In the form of dust he lives, inanimate yet in contact with the animate. He settles on files in endless government almirahs, on manuscripts written and not published on all shelves, on faces and hands. He becomes ubiquitous all pervasive, sometimes sneaking even into hermetically sealed chambers,

1. What is the difference between the old man and the North Pole, the Everest and the Alps?
(A) he ponders over his hubble-bubble while they don't
(B) they are known to all while he is known to none
(C) they remain while he will soon become dust
(D) they are not as old as he
2. What, according to the passage, happens to a person's soul after death?
(A) the soul also dies with the body
(B) the soul continues to live after the body is dead
(C) the soul certainly becomes dust after death
(D) it is dangerous to guess
3. Which of the following statement is true?
(A) The rising sun told Tagore who he was
(B) The rising sun did not tell Tagore who he was
(C) The rising sun advised Tagore to ask no questions
(D) The rising sun told Tagore that he would become dust
4. What happens to man after he becomes dust?
(A) he disappears from the world for ever
(B) he appears in the form of man again
(C) he becomes all pervasive as dust
(D) he often sneaks into hermetically sealed chambers
5. What figure of speech is used in the expression 'the brother of sleep'?
(A) Simile (B) Metaphor
(C) Oxymoron (D) Irony

PASSAGE-2

To write well you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically. If

you cannot do this yet you should train yourself to do it by taking particular problems and following them through, point by point, to a solution, without leaving anything out and without avoiding any difficulties that you meet.

At first you find clear, step-by-step thought very difficult. You may find that your mind is not able to concentrate. Several unconnected ideas may occur together. But practice will improve your ability to concentrate on a single idea and think about it clearly and logically. In order to increase your vocabulary and to improve your style, you should read widely and use a good dictionary to help you find the exact meanings and correct usages of words.

Always remember that regular and frequent practice is necessary if you want to learn to write well. It is no good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Someone said that writing is ninety-nine percent hard work and one per cent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining yourself to write, the better.

6. To write well, a person must train himself in
 - (A) dealing with a difficult problem
 - (B) not leaving anything out
 - (C) thinking clearly and logically
 - (D) following a step-by-step approach
7. Initially it is difficult to write because
 - (A) a good dictionary is not used
 - (B) Ideas occur without any sequence
 - (C) aids to correct writing are not known
 - (D) exact usages of words are not known
8. According to the passage, writing style can be improved by
 - (A) thinking logically
 - (B) writing clearly
 - (C) undergoing training
 - (D) reading widely
9. Famous writers have achieved success by
 - (A) using their linguistic resources properly
 - (B) disciplining their skill
 - (C) following only one idea
 - (D) waiting for inspiration

10. All the following words mean 'exact' except
 - (A) precise
 - (B) accurate
 - (C) very
 - (D) erect

Directions (11-20): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

CLOZE TEST-1

Our company has set up a foundation which is (11) to spreading literacy. To (12) this cause the foundation has a project called 'A Library for Every School' through (13) the foundation donates books mainly to government school libraries so that children have easy (14) to books on a variety of subjects. In my (15) as Chairperson of the Foundation I travel (16) in rural areas. All this travelling has (17) me to understand what children want to read in different parts of the country. (18) my travels I frequently stay in the houses of people I meet as (19) there are no hotels in small towns and villages that I visit. In India a guest is always treated well; an old Sanskrit saying is Atithi Devo Bhava which (20) that God comes in the form of a guest.

11. (A) dedicated (B) responsible
(C) trying (D) catered
12. (A) awaken (B) further
(C) aim (D) contribute
13. (A) those (B) which
(C) whom (D) where
14. (A) opportunity (B) admission
(C) purchase (D) access
15. (A) feeling (B) decision
(C) role (D) knowledge
16. (A) extensively (B) somehow
(C) extremely (D) hastily
17. (A) ensured (B) provided
(C) enabled (D) made
18. (A) During (B) Since
(C) From (D) Through
19. (A) while (B) usual
(C) neither (D) often
20. (A) threatens (B) means
(C) fearing (D) imply

Directions: In (21- 25) given below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it.

21. (1) The king was tired of his subjects only complaining but doing nothing to solve their problems.
 (P) He then hid nearby to watch and see who would remove it.
 (Q) A youth on his way to market saw the stone, put down his produce and rolled the stone to the side of the road.
 (R) Many people passed by but dodged their duty of moving the stone, blaming the king for not keeping the highways clear.
 (S) One day he placed a heavy stone in the middle of the road.
 (6) He saw a purse full of gold lying in the middle of the road. It was the king's reward to the person who did something about the problem.
 The proper sequence should be :
 (A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
 (C) S P R Q (D) R P S Q
22. (1) China's railways have been able to generate the funds needed for the construction of new railway lines internally.
 (P) Surplus funds from hikes in passenger fares and cuts in staff have made this possible.
 (Q) This demonstrates that it has been transformed into a modern high-standard design and high-service reliable system.
 (R) However, China's railways are not problem-free.
 (S) For example, at present about 2,80,000 cars are requested daily to transport goods but only half the requests can be met.
 (6) Thus rapid development is still unable to meet demand.
 The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
 (C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

23. (1) Most banks these days have been facing a lot of different problems.
 (P) Securitization Act provides teeth to banks to deal well with such defaulters.
 (Q) Recovery of loans from the borrowers is one of the biggest problems of almost all of them.
 (R) It is because most of them have a tendency to misutilize the funds.
 (S) Most of the borrowers don't have money to repay.
 (6) The banks should also first examine thoroughly the genuineness of the clients and prevent them from turning into defaulters.

The proper sequence should be :

- (A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P
 (C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

24. 1. After the Chipko Movement.
 P. that peasants and tribals
 Q. in the responsible management
 R. it was demonstrated
 S. had a greater stake
 6. of Nature than did supposedly sophisticated city dwellers.
 (A) Q R P S (B) R P S Q
 (C) R P Q S (D) Q P S R
25. 1. Sometimes you can figure out
 P. of the rest of the sentence
 Q. or from the meaning
 R. its place in the story or in the sentence
 S. an unfamiliar word from its context
 6. even though you may never have seen the word before.
 (A) R S P Q (B) S R Q P
 (C) Q P R S (D) P R Q S

Directions (Qs.26 to 30) : In the questions given below, fill in the blanks using one of the options given after each question.

26. In many countries the common citizens are deprived _____ their basic human rights.
 (A) from (B) with
 (C) of (D) to
27. Here is the answer sheet that _____ your signature.

- (A) have (B) provides
(C) bears (D) shows
28. I have been living in Delhi _____ my childhood.
(A) from (B) since
(C) for (D) in
29. Can you guarantee that this dress will not _____.
(A) lessen (B) diminish
(C) shrink (D) shorten
30. He has passed the Civil Services Exam _____ virtue of his hard work.
(A) for (B) by
(C) in (D) at
- Directions (Qs. 31 to 35): In these questions, look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below the sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, then indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, then indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).**
31. Our culture and civilization are superior to those of any other country in the world.
(A) Superior than (B) Superior from
(C) Superior over (D) No improvement
32. During recession recruitments will be restricted to one-fourth of the vacancies that arise in the government jobs.
(A) Rise (B) Raise
(C) Arouse (D) No improvement
33. P T Usha made her name in hundred metres race.
(A) A hundred metre race
(B) Hundred metres race
(C) One hundred metres race
(D) No improvement
34. It became clear that the strangers were heading into a serious disaster.
(A) on (B) along
(C) towards (D) No improvement
35. You know well that I am owning a small flat.
(A) own (B) owning
(C) owns (D) No improvement
- Directions (Qs. 36 to 37): In each of these questions, identify the misspelt word :**
36. (A) Apprehension (B) Intension
(C) Imagination (D) Confusion
37. (A) Elementary (B) Secondary
(C) Laundry (D) Momentary
- Directions (Qs. 38 to 40): In these questions, a word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word :**
38. (A) Embarrassment
(B) Embarassment
(C) Embarasment (D) Embarrasment
39. (A) Meagre (B) Meeger
(C) Meager (D) Meagar
40. (A) Successfully (B) Sucessfully
(C) Succesfully (D) Successtuly

Answer-key

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

Meaning of difficult words used in passages (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Ceaseless	non-stop	जो रुकें ना
2.	Dawn	the time when the sun rises	सूर्य-उदय का समय
3.	Grave	burial chamber	कब्र
4.	Hermetically	air-tight	हवा-बन्द
5.	Halt	stop	रुकना
6.	Hubble-bubble	commotion	शोर-शराबा
7.	Metaphysics	a study of what is outside objective experience	जो संसारिक अनुभव से परे हो
8.	Pervasive	present everywhere	सर्वव्यापी
9.	Ponder	to think	विचार करना
10.	Ruins	remains of something destroyed	बर्बाद/उजाड़
11.	Shoal	depth	गहराई
12.	Sneaking	to enter stealthily	चुपके से प्रवेश करना
13.	Treacherous	unreliable/disloyal	अविश्वसनीय/गद्गार
14.	Ubiquitous	universal	सार्वभौमिक

Meaning of difficult words used in spellings (Corrected) (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Apprehension	suspicion or fears of future	शंका
2.	Momentary	for a moment	क्षणिक
3.	Meagre	little	थोड़ा

Practice Set-4

PASSAGE - 1

Modernity-snobbery, though not exclusive to our age, has come to assume an unprecedented importance. The reasons for this are simple and of a strictly economic character. Thanks to modern machinery, production is outrunning consumption. Organized waste among consumers is the first condition of our industrial prosperity. The sooner a consumer throws away the object he has bought and buys another, the better for the producer. At the same time, the producer must do his bit by producing nothing but the most perishable articles.

1. The best definition of the term 'Modernity-snobbery' is
 - (A) better status for those who are up-to-date
 - (B) those who are modern get more respect in the society
 - (C) paying too much attention to use things of the latest design
 - (D) giving undue attention to social position
2. According to the author, 'modern machinery' is giving rise to
 - (A) more markets
 - (B) variety to the consumers
 - (C) more waste
 - (D) industrial prosperity
3. The expression 'production is outrunning consumption' means
 - (A) production is in excess of consumption
 - (B) production and consumption are running close to each other
 - (C) production is falling short of consumption
 - (D) consumption is much more than production
4. For industrial prosperity, 'modernity-snobbery' is important because it induces people to

- (A) buy articles which are perishable
 - (B) discard old things for new ones
 - (C) buy only the most expensive articles to maintain social position
 - (D) help in the production of duplicate articles
5. The production of more dispensable articles is necessary because it will
 - (A) attract more customers
 - (B) keep the factories working
 - (C) satisfy the immediate needs of the customers
 - (D) compel the customers to go in for new articles

PASSAGE - 2

Reality television is a genre of television programming which, it is claimed, presents unscripted dramatic or humorous situations, documents, actual events, and features ordinary people rather than professional actors. Although the genre has existed in some form or another since the early years of television, the current explosion of popularity dates from around 2000. Part of reality television's appeal is due to its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations. Reality television also has the potential to turn its participants into national celebrities, in talent and performance programmes such as Pop Idol, though frequently 'Survivor' and 'Big Brother' participants also reach some degree of celebrity. Some commentators have said that the name "reality television" is an inaccurate description for several styles of programmes included in the genre. In competition based programmes such as 'Survivor' and other special-living-environment shows like 'The Real World', the producers design the format of the show and control the day-to-day activities and the environment, creating a, completely fabricated world in which the

competition is worked out. Producers specifically select the participants, and use carefully designed scenarios, challenges, events, and settings to encourage particular behaviour and conflicts.

6. In the first sentence, the writer says, 'it is claimed' because
 - (A) he agrees with the statement
 - (B) everyone agrees with the statement
 - (C) some people insist on the statement
 - (D) he wants to distance himself from the statement
7. Reality television
 - (A) has been popular since the start of television
 - (B) has been popular since well before 2000
 - (C) has only been popular since 2000
 - (D) has been popular approximately since 2000
8. Reality TV appeals to some because it
 - (A) shows eligible males dating women
 - (B) uses exotic locations
 - (C) shows average people in circumstances
 - (D) can turn ordinary people into celebrities
9. The participants in the Reality Shows are
 - (A) professional actors
 - (B) ordinary people
 - (C) comedians
 - (D) national celebrities
10. The format of competition based programmes is decided by the
 - (A) producer
 - (B) participants
 - (C) writer of the script
 - (D) professional actor

Directions (Q. 11-20): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

CLOZE TEST

"My new machine is so (11) that it will even suck out ground-in dust and dirt (12) this." As he spoke, he used his (13) to press the soot and dust into the carpet.

The old lady (14) a gain, but without (15) success as the young man had (16) gone out of the front door.

A few minutes (17), he reappeared with a very modern-looking vacuum cleaner. Now, where can I (18) this in?" he asked.

"Probably the next village, about ten miles away" replied the old lady. "The electricity (19) hasn't (20) here yet".

11. (A) effective (B) expensive
(C) strong (D) organized
12. (A) similar (B) like
(C) such (D) as
13. (A) shoulder (B) heel
(C) ankle (D) kncc
14. (A) stated (B) questioned
(C) spoke (D) tried
15. (A) little (B) much
(C) some (D) no
16. (A) rapidly (B) quickly
(C) fastly (D) softly
17. (A) following (B) after
(C) later (D) ago
18. (A) connect (B) join
(C) insert (D) plug
19. (A) supply (B) power
(C) wires (D) companies
20. (A) appeared (B) arrived
(C) reached (D) started

PASSAGE - II

Whenever I 21 at the moon, my heart 22 with pleasure. I wish I had 23 to fly up to the moon. I know if I could 24 to become an 25, I would be able to go to the moon. Special equipment and a 26 training are required to go to the moon. I would have to wear a special 27 along with a gas-mask for 28. My space shuttle would be equipped with 29 cameras and other scientific 30.

21. (A) looked (B) saw
(C) viewed (D) gaze
22. (A) fills (B) filled
(C) field (D) feels
23. (A) hands (B) wings
(C) legs (D) feelers
24. (A) grow up (B) mow
(C) blow (D) show
25. (A) astrology (B) astronomy
(C) astronaut (D) aristocrat
26. (A) special (B) ordinary
(C) common (D) natural

27. (A) trousers (B) spacecraft
(C) space-suit (D) space formula
28. (A) breadth (B) breathing
(C) bathing (D) breathe
29. (A) sensitive (B) touchy
(C) primitive (D) decorative
30. (A) accessory (B) things
(C) intuition (D) gadgets

Directions : In Question Nos. 31 to 35, four word are given in each question, out of which only one word is wrongly spelt.

31. (A) poignant (B) relevent
(C) prevalent (D) malignant
32. (A) seize (B) achieve
(C) wierd (D) leisure
33. (A) repent (B) serpent
(C) flagrent (D) reverent
34. (A) dining (B) shining
(C) determining (D) beginning
35. (A) vendetta (B) veresimilitude
(C) vicarious (D) vociferate

Directions (Q.36-40): Rearrange the following eight sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G) and (H) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful praragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

36. 1: A boy tried to discover how wasps find their way home.
P: He carried them two miles away and let them go.
Q: First, he marked each of a number of wasps with a white spot.
R: He then put them into a paper box.
S: To do this he carried out a test on them.
6: These wasps flew straight home.
(A) P S Q R (B) S R Q P
(C) S Q R P (D) Q P S R
37. 1: Rivers have played a great role in our lives.
P: It is famous as the Indus valley civilization.
Q: Communication are trade depended on the rivers for centuries.
R: Who does not know that the very term India originated from Indus?
S: One of the earliest civilizations of the world flourished on the river Sindhu.
6: That was how Sindhu was pronounced by some foreigners.

- (A) S R Q P (B) R S P Q
(C) Q S P R (D) P R S Q

38. 1. John had some relatively new clothes he had outgrown.
P. But his mother took them out and kept them neatly folded in the cupboard again.
Q. He threw them into the waste basket.
R. So John put the clothing into the family's bag of items to donate to charity.
S. His mother found them and put them back in his cupboard.
6. John finally put the items in his mother's mending basket and never saw them again.

- (A) RSPQ (B) QRSP
(C) QSRP (D) RQSP

39. 1. An overall picture
P. literary situation
Q. of the present
R. major languages
S. in some of the
6. is discussed here.
(A) QPSR (B) SRQP
(C) PQSR (D) QSRP
40. 1. When a boy grows into a young man, he finds himself in a new and strange world.
P. The relationship remains, but its nature changes.
Q. The emotional ties that he had with them are now loosened.
R. The old pattern of his life in which his parents were the nucleus around which his life revolved now undergoes a change.
S. He finds in himself an emotional void which he must somehow fill.
6. At this stage of life he is like a body without a soul or a flower without fragrance.

- (A) PRQS (B) RSQP
(C) SRPQ (D) RQPS

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45) : In these questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative :

41. That story would make a good subject ____ a novel.
 (A) For (B) To
 (C) In (D) Of
42. I felt as if the ground was ____ beneath my feet.
 (A) Slipping (B) Sinking
 (C) Smashing (D) Crumbling
43. The furniture ____ to be delivered today.
 (A) Is (B) Are
 (C) Have (D) Were
44. In ____ ten years, man will have probably learnt to live long as a result of the advanced human genome research.
 (A) Other (B) Roughly
 (C) Probably (D) Another
45. My colleague has been a ____ worker of the telephone department for the last thirty years.
 (A) Conscious (B) Conscientious
 (C) Conscience (D) Consensus

Directions (Qs. 46 to 50): Directions : In questions no. 97 to 118, a sentence/a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the

sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

46. I prefer to ride than to walk.
 (A) Riding to walking
 (B) Ride to walk
 (C) Riding than walking
 (D) No improvement
47. The workers went on a strike asking for better pay and service condition.
 (A) Requesting (B) Demanding
 (C) Needing (D) No improvement
48. The newspaper provides more international news than domestic news.
 (A) National (B) Alien
 (C) Provincial (D) No improvement
49. The teacher was very angry at his student.
 (A) Angry with (B) Angry against
 (C) Angry about (D) No improvement
50. If you are a resident of Agra, you might have be knowing all about Akbar.
 (A) Would be know
 (B) Might be knowing
 (C) Are knowing
 (D) No improvement

Answer-key

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

Meaning of difficult words used in passages (in alphabetical order)

S.No.	Words	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)
1.	Gear	kind/sort	प्रकार
2.	Prosperity	Well-being and successful	संपन्नता
3.	Perishable	liable to perish or spoil	जो पाथक/जल्दी खरम/खराब हो जाए
4.	Snobbery	One who gives himself airs	नखरेबाज
5.	Unprecedented	Unheard of	जो पहले नहीं हुआ हो
6.	Unscripted	not following a prepared script	जो पटकथा पर आधारित ना हो

Meaning of difficult words used in Fill in the blanks (in alphabetical order)

S.No.	Words	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)
1.	Consensus	of an opinion	एकमत
2.	Conscience	morality	जमीर
3.	Crumbling	breaking into pieces	टुकड़े होता हुआ
4.	Conscientious	governed by moral goodness	जमीर वाला
5.	Conscious	aware of	अवगत
6.	Smashing	impressive/extraordinary	अभूतपूर्व

Meaning of difficult words used in Spelling (Corrected and in alphabetical order)

S.No.	Words	Meaning (English)	Meaning (Hindi)
1.	Flagrant	offensive	भद्दा
2.	Malignant	evil in nature	नुकसानदायक
3.	Prevalent	widespread	व्यापक
4.	Poignant	painfully affecting	मार्मिक असर करने वाला
5.	Reverent	respectful	सम्माननीय
6.	Relevant	having significance	प्रासंगिक
7.	Seize	to take possession of	जब्त करना
8.	Serpent	snake	साँप
9.	Verdette	prolonged feud, hostility	लम्बे समय की दुश्मनी
10.	Verisimilitude	the quality of being very similar to truth	सच प्रतीत होना
11.	Vicarious	serving instead of someone else	किसी और के जगह पर
12.	Vociferate	to utter loudly	जोर से बोलना / चीखना
13.	Weird	strange	विचित्र

Practice Set-5

Directions (1-10): The first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

1. 1. A foolish wolf saw a horse grazing in a field and decided to eat him.
 P. The wolf went and stood behind the horse near the horse's tail in order to see the passport. Just then he received such a kick on his face that two teeth shot out of his mouth.
 Q. If you come and stand behind me, I will show you what a passport is.
 R. "What is the passport?" asked the wolf.
 S. When the horse saw the wolf, it said, "you cannot eat me, I have a passport".
 6. As the wolf lay dazed the horse made good his escape.
 (A) PSQR (B) SRQP
 (C) RQSP (D) PQRS
2. 1. Speech was the first means of conveying information.
 P. Thirdly printing helped in dissemination of knowledge in a permanent form.
 Q. Then writing as a means introduced a capacity for storing information.
 R. Computer is the only medium that can not only store but analyse information to make decision.
 S. However, all these are passive media.
 6. Therefore, computer is hailed as the fourth information revolution.
 (A) QPSR (B) PQSR
 (C) QRPS (D) QPRS
3. 1. Wars always give rise to patriotic feelings.
 P. This does not mean that they are absent.
 Q. However, in times of peace they lie dormant.
 R. After all, a good economy is also a deterrent to inimical foreign forces.
 S. They, rather, covertly urge the society to work.
 6. Hence we should focus our energies for the overall development of our nation.
 (A) PQRS (B) QPRS
 (C) QPSR (D) PQSR
4. 1. The Russians wanted
 P. because their teachers
 Q. their own language
 R. were forbidden to teach
 S. to take the place of Polish language
 6. the Polish language.
 (A) QSPR (B) SPQR
 (C) RPSQ (D) PQRS
5. 1. Alexander
 P. was a disciple of Aristotle
 Q. who was a great conqueror
 R. as the greatest philosopher
 S. whom the world acknowledges
 6. the world has ever known.
 (A) QPRS (B) SRPQ
 (C) QPSR (D) PSQR

Directions (6-15): You have two passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

PASSAGE 1

A vexed problem facing us is the clamour to open more colleges and to reserve more seats for backward classes. But it will be a sheer folly to expand such facilities recklessly

without giving any thought to the quality of education imparted. If admissions are made far more selective, it will automatically reduce the number of entrants. This should apply particularly to new colleges, many of which are little more than degree factories. Only then can the authorities hope to bring down the teacher-student ratio to manageable proportion. What is more, teachers should be given refresher courses every summer to brush up their knowledge. Besides, if college managements increase their library budget it will help both the staff and the students a great deal.

At the same time, however, it will be unfair to deny college education to thousands of young men and women, unless employers stop insisting on degrees even for clerical jobs. For a start, why can't the Government disqualify graduates from securing certain jobs, say class III and IV posts? Once the link between degrees and jobs is severed, at least in some important department, it will make young people think twice before joining college.

6. What can automatically help to reduce admission?
 - (A) Tough entrance tests
 - (B) Discouragement to open new colleges
 - (C) Selective admissions
 - (D) Abolishing reservation
7. Many of the new colleges are
 - (A) centres of advanced learning
 - (B) research institutions
 - (C) factories producing degree holders
 - (D) known for their academic excellence
8. How can teachers brush up their knowledge?
 - (A) By arranging refresher courses
 - (B) By providing monetary help/incentive
 - (C) By providing better library facilities
 - (D) By sending them abroad
9. The author is in favour of restricting college admissions
 - (A) only when degrees are delinked from jobs
 - (B) when alternative avenues are open for the students
 - (C) when the teacher-student ratio is reduced

- (D) only when parents think twice before sending their children to colleges

10. The phrase "vexed problem" means
 - (A) a serious problem
 - (B) a debatable problem
 - (C) a difficult problem
 - (D) an irritating problem

PASSAGE 2

Most people who bother with the matter at all would admit that the English language is in a bad shape, but it is generally assumed that we cannot by conscious action do anything about it. Our civilization is decadent and our language - so the argument runs - must inevitably share in the general collapse. It follows that any struggle against the abuse of language is a sentimental archaism, like preferring candles to electric light or hansom cabs to aeroplanes. Underneath this lies the half-conscious belief that language is a natural growth and not an instrument which we shape for our own purposes.

Now it is clear that the decline of a language must ultimately have political and economic causes; it is not simply due to the bad influence of this or that individual writer. But an effect can become a cause, reinforcing the original cause and producing the same effect in an intensified form, and so on indefinitely. A man may take to drink because he feels himself to be a failure, and then fails all the more completely because he drinks. It is rather the same thing that is happening to the English language. It becomes ugly and inaccurate because our thoughts are foolish, but the slovenliness of our language makes it easier for us to have foolish thoughts. The point is that the process is reversible. Modern English, especially written English, is full of bad habits which spread by imitation and which can be avoided if one is willing to take the necessary trouble. If one gets rid of these habits, one can think more clearly, and to think clearly is a necessary first step towards political regeneration; so the fight against bad English is not frivolous and is not the exclusive concern of professional writers.

11. Many people believe that nothing can be done about the English language because
 - (A) bad habits spread by imitation.

- (B) we live in a decadent civilization.
 (C) there are too many bad writers.
 (D) people are too lazy to change their bad habits.
12. The author believes that
 (A) it's now too late to do anything about the problem.
 (B) language is a natural growth and cannot be shaped for our own purposes.
 (C) the decline in the language can be stopped.
 (D) the process of an increasingly bad language cannot be stopped.
13. The author believes that the first step towards the political regeneration of the language would be
 (A) taking the necessary trouble to avoid bad habits
 (B) avoiding being frivolous about it
 (C) clear thinking
 (D) for professional writers to help
14. The author believes that
 (A) English is becoming ugly.
 (B) bad language habits are inevitable.
 (C) our thoughts are becoming uglier because we are making the language uglier.
 (D) our civilisation is decadent so nothing can be done to stop the decline of the language.
15. What causes bad language in the end?
 (A) The bad influence of individual writers
 (B) The imitation of bad language habits
 (C) Political and economic causes
 (D) An assumption that nothing can be done about it

Directions (16-20): In these questions, out of the four alternatives, choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate the correct answer.

16. One who walks on ropes
 (A) Funambulist (B) Upholsterer
 (C) Acrobat (D) Aviator
17. The study of the origin and history of words
 (A) Linguistics (B) Etymology
 (C) Verbose (D) Anthology

18. The study of maps
 (A) Cartography (B) Geography
 (C) Geology (D) Atlas
19. Tough tissues in joints
 (A) Ligaments (B) Endoderm
 (C) Muscles (D) Fibre
20. The first model of a new device
 (A) Prototype (B) Sculpture
 (C) Icon (D) Photograph
21. To cut something into two pieces
 (A) Severe (B) Sever
 (C) Sewer (D) Sow
22. Flat metal or Porcelain plate fixed on a wall as an ornament or memorial
 (A) Tabloid (B) Poster
 (C) Board (D) Plaque
23. A short poem or speech addressed to the spectators at the conclusion of a drama
 (A) Prologue (B) Dialogue
 (C) Epilogue (D) Monologue
24. Anything which is no longer in use
 (A) Obscure (B) Archaic
 (C) Pristine (D) Lapsed
25. Something capable of being done
 (A) Probable (B) Feasible
 (C) Tenable (D) Explicable

Directions (26-30): Four alternatives are given for the idiom/ phrase in bold italics in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/ phrase in bold italics and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

26. His promotion is on the cards.
 (A) certain (B) probable
 (C) evident (D) due
27. If you rub him the wrong way, he is bound to react,
 (A) encourage him (B) flatter him
 (C) abuse him (D) annoy him
28. The story does not hold water.
 (A) does not deserve appreciation
 (B) does not fulfil the requirement
 (C) cannot be believed
 (D) cannot be valued
29. He asked the shop keeper to put it on the cuff.
 (A) on credit
 (B) against his credit card
 (C) in his bank account
 (D) in his friend's account

30. To have a green thumb means
 (A) one's nails are painted green
 (B) one is artistic
 (C) to have a natural interest in gardening
 (D) one has a green tattoo on the thumb

Directions (31-35): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is hold. Below are given alternatives to the hold part as (a), (b) and (c) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (d).

31. Let us go and see her new house, **shall we?**
 (A) do we? (B) don't we?
 (C) do they?
 (D) No improvement
32. It took a long time for him to realise, **what was truth.**
 (A) what is truth
 (B) what was the truth
 (C) what the truth was
 (D) No improvement
33. My mother is worried about my father's health and **also I.**
 (A) I also (B) also me
 (C) so am I (D) also I am
34. Roads are wet. It **must have** rained last night.
 (A) must had (B) might had
 (C) must have been
 (D) No improvement
35. He must know them in their most plausible form, **isn't it?**
 (A) isn't he (B) mustn't he
 (C) can't he
 (D) No improvement

Directions (36-45): Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternative given. Choose the correct alternative.

CLOZE TEST 1

Civilisations, like....(36).... fall not so much because of....(37)....of the enemy outside, as through the weakness and....(38)....within. Rome fell not because of the....(39)...., they merely knocked....(40)....something that was already dead. The heart of Rome had....(41).... beating

when the arms and legs were cut....(42).... We see something of the same (43)....in India and China and in the case of the Arabs. The....(44)....of Arabian Civilization was sudden as their rise had been. In India and China the process is long-drawn....(45)....and it is not easy to spot it.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 36. (A) states | (B) kingdom |
| (C) empires | (D) buildings |
| 37. (A) weakness | (B) strength |
| (C) power | (D) tenacity |
| 38. (A) disease | (B) deacease |
| (C) decay | (D) fortitude |
| 39. (A) barbarity | (B) barbarous |
| (C) barbarians | (D) Romans |
| 40. (A) off | (B) on |
| (C) down | (D) no word |
| 41. (A) seized | (B) rotated |
| (C) ceased | (D) started |
| 42. (A) down | (B) off |
| (C) up | (D) no word |
| 43. (A) process | (B) procedure |
| (C) spectacle | (D) scene |
| 44. (A) downfall | (B) death |
| (C) collapse | |
| (D) dismemberment | |
| 45. (A) out | (B) up |
| (C) upon | (D) no word |

CLOZE TEST 2

When a plant grows, it takes up essential substances from the soil and builds them into itself. If we take the plant out of the soil and....(46)....it for food, we are taking some of the essential substances....(47).... This means that future plants will find....(48)....of these substances in the soil. In....(49)....the soil will become too poor for....(50)....to grow in it at all. To....(51)....this we must put the essential substances....(52)....into the soil. One way of doing this is....(53)....putting manure to the soil. This contains the....(54)....of plants that have been eaten and if it is added, we are....(55)....some of the essential substances to the soil.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 46. (A) waste | (B) use |
| (C) cook | (D) give |
| 47. (A) away | (B) out |
| (C) off | (D) on |
| 48. (A) some | (B) many |
| (C) more | (D) less |

49. (A) short (B) long
(C) time (D) years
50. (A) grass (B) plants
(C) trees (D) crops
51. (A) cut (B) decrease
(C) prevent (D) reduce
52. (A) back (B) again
(C) more (D) together
53. (A) with (B) on
(C) in (D) by
54. (A) some (B) remains
(C) few (D) part
55. (A) supplementing (B) increasing
(C) returning (D) substitute

Directions (56-60): questions the following sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

56. It'll rain soon,.....?
(A) won't it (B) ought it
(C) isn't it (D) may it
57. My book is the new one;.....is the torn one.
(A) your (B) your's book
(C) yours (D) the books of your
58. They needn't worry,.....?
(A) isn't it (B) doesn't it
(C) don't it (D) need they
59. He is indifferent alike.....praise and blame.
(A) in (B) to
(C) for (D) about
60. King George V's accession.....the throne was celebrated with great pomp.
(A) for (B) with
(C) against (D) to

Directions (61-65) : Do as directed.

61. How many adverbs have been used in the following sentence: Sita sings well. She speaks very fluently.
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) None of these
62. Identify adverb among the underlined words:
(A) An early riser
(B) To rise early
(C) A lonely boy
(D) Friendly neighbours

63. Identify plural word among the following alternatives:
(A) Agenda (B) Radius
(C) Syllabus (D) Curriculum
64. In the following question, four options have been given. Identify the option which has correct usage of preposition:
(A) He is ill from fever
(B) He ordered for two cups of tea
(C) I prefer milk than tea
(D) He needs a pen to write with
65. Fill in the gap with suitable preposition:
Sita is indifferent her health.
(A) From (B) By
(C) To (D) Of

Directions (66-68) In each of the following questions a word in CAPITALS is followed by four choices. Select from the choices that word whose meaning is opposite of the word in capitals.

66. **ETERNAL:**
(A) Continual (B) Endless
(C) Momentary (D) Everlasting
67. **BARBARIAN:**
(A) Nationalist (B) Foreigner
(C) Heroic (D) Civilised
68. **ADULTERATED:**
(A) Virtuous (B) Pure
(C) Immature (D) Solid
69. Superlative of Good and opposite of worst is:
(A) Bad (B) Worse
(C) Best (D) Better

Directions (70-72) Find out the correctly spelt word.

70. (A) Anneversary (B) annivarsery
(C) Annivarsary (D) Anniversary
71. (A) Maintence (B) Maintenance
(C) Maintenance (D) Maintinace
72. (A) Guardienn (B) Guardain
(C) Gardion (D) Guardian

Directions (73-80): In question out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

73. **ENOUGH:**
(A) Complete (B) Balance
(C) Adequate (D) Inadequate
74. **DEDICATED:**
(A) Sincere (B) Submissive
(C) Devoted (D) Loyal

75. **REPERCUSSION**

- (A) Opposite (B) Worse
(C) Reaction (D) Better

76. **SUCCESSIVE**

- (A) Rapid (B) Victorious
(C) Beneficent (D) Consecutive

77. **RAVAGE**

- (A) Destroy (B) Break
(C) Demolish (D) Abolish

78. **SUPERSTITIOUS**

- (A) Pious (B) Traditional
(C) Irrational (D) Sacred

79. **MENTOR**

- (A) Guide (B) Genius
(C) Stylist (D) Philosopher

80. **GARNISH**

- (A) Paint (B) Adorn
(C) Garner (D) Banish

Directions (81-85): In Questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it in the Answer Sheet.

81. A person who.....on his own effort has the best chance to win.
(A) makes (B) puts
(C) relies (D) runs
82. When he died, he.....behind three bungalows.
(A) was leaving (B) had left
(C) left (D) leaves
83. For all his....., he is a.....
(A) wealth, miser (B) health, player
(C) tricks, cheat (D) stupidity, fool
84. In a classroom students are to be trained to love.....
(A) each other (B) all others
(C) one another (D) altogether
85. Mr. Aseem put his whole life.....the work.
(A) on (B) in
(C) into (D) upon

Directions (86-95): In the following questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (b) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

86. He comes here often, **don't he?**
(A) is he (B) does he
(C) doesn't he
(D) No improvement
87. She did not like the movie, **nor I did.**
(A) nor did I (B) nor I liked it
(C) nor I like it
(D) No improvement
88. The Victorian Era **noted** the end of human dependence on religion.
(A) marked (B) showed
(C) indicated
(D) No improvement
89. Can this machine be adopted **in** farm work?
(A) by (B) into
(C) for (D) No improvement
90. The driver was **dazzled** by the bright light of the approaching car.
(A) twinkled (B) flashed
(C) glowed (D) No improvement
91. I sent him a letter to return the car by registered post.
(A) I sent him a letter by registered post asking him to return the car.
(B) I sent by registered post him a letter to return the car.
(C) I sent him a letter by registered post to return the car.
(D) No improvement
92. Covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(A) As he was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(B) As it was covered with grease, the water did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(C) As it was covered with water, the grease did not seem unduly cold to the swimmer.
(D) No improvement
93. The old woman gave her dog biscuits.
(A) The old woman gave biscuits to her dog.
(B) The old woman was given biscuits by her dog.
(C) She gave the old woman dog biscuits.
(D) No improvement

94. They take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore always.
 (A) They take their children for a drive always in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
 (B) They take their children always for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
 (C) They always take their children for a drive in the charming countryside around Bangalore.
 (D) No improvement
95. To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until it drops down into our throat.
 (A) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until the drug drops down into your throat.
 (B) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your throat until it drops down into your nose.
 (C) To prevent head colds, use a nebulizer to spray into your nose until your throat drops down into it.
 (D) No improvement
- Directions (96-100): Groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.**
96. (A) Metaphor (B) Expletive
 (C) Allegory (D) Parody
97. (A) Neurosurgeon (B) Homoeopath
 (C) Bureaucrat (D) Vetinary
98. (A) Variety (B) Anxiety
 (C) Gaitey (D) Society
99. (A) Assesment (B) Assignment
 (C) Alignment (D) Inherent
100. (A) Synonimous (B) Anonymous
 (C) Unanimous
 (D) Pseudonymous

Answer-Key

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

Sentence arrangement (Hint)

Note: '→' Shows the order in which sentences are arranged.

1. Q → P 2. R → 6 1 → Q → P 3. 1 → Q → P 4. 1 → Q → S
 5. 1 → Q → P (Thirdly)

Meanings of difficult words used in Cloze Tests (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Barbarians	uncivilized	बर्बर
2.	Dismemberment	tearing into pieces	अंगच्छेद करना
3.	Tenacity	of being insistent	अटिग

Meanings of difficult words used in the passages (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Abuse	Misuse	दुरुपयोग
2.	Archaism	Old-fashioned	पुराने जमाने का/चलन में नहीं
3.	Brush up	to improve or polish	सुधारना
4.	Collapse	to breakdown or fail	ध्वस्त हो जाना
5.	Clamour	A noisy shouting/A loud noise	शोरगुल/हो-हल्ला
6.	Decadent	Marked by decay	सड़ता हुआ
7.	Entrants	One that enters	अंदर आने वाला
8.	Folly	Mistake	गलती
9.	Hansom Cabs	a light 2-wheeled covered carriage (Old fashioned) with driver's seat elevated behind.	पुराने जमाने की एक प्रकार की गाड़ी
10.	Inevitable	that cannot be avoided	अटल
11.	Impart	to give/convey	देना
12.	Insist	to persist/demand	बोरो देना
13.	Recklessly	Irresponsible	गैर जिम्मेदाराना तरीके से
14.	Sheer	Utter	एकदम
15.	Vexed	Debated	जिस पर बहस हो सकता है

Meanings of Synonyms (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Adorn	to beautify	सजाना
2.	Demolish	to destroy	ध्वस्त करना
3.	Dedicated	devoted	समर्पित
4.	Garner	to collect	इकट्ठा करना
5.	Garnish	to adorn	सजाना
6.	Irrational	Illogical	अज्ञातार्थिक
7.	Pious	holy	पवित्र
8.	Repercussion	Reaction	प्रतिक्रिया

Meanings of the spellings (All corrected)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Allegory	Symbolic representation	किसी कहानी इत्यादि के द्वारा दर्शना
2.	Expletive	an abusive word	गाली
3.	Gaiety	merriment	खुशी
4.	Metaphor	A figure of speech where comparison is made without using words 'like' or 'as'	जहाँ 'like' एवं 'as' के प्रयोग बिना समानता दर्शाया जाए
5.	Parody	ridiculous imitation	हास्यपद नकल
6.	Pseudonymous	of false name	मिथ्या नाम
7.	Synonymous	of same meaning	समान अर्थ का
8.	Unanimous	of common opinion	एकमत
9.	Veterinary	of relating to science related to animals	पशुचिकित्सा

Meanings of difficult words given in Antonyms (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Adulterated	impure	मिलावटी
2.	Eternal	forever	हमेशा के लिए
3.	Frivolous	lacking in substance/worth	बेतुका
4.	Regeneration	the act of renewal/revival	नवीनीकरण
5.	Reinforce	to strengthen by additional support	मजबूत करना
6.	Slovenliness	untidy	फूहड़ता
7.	Virtuous	of good qualities	सद्गुणी

Meanings of words used in One Word Substitution (in alphabetical order)

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Anthology	a collection of selected literary pieces	संग्रह (साहित्य, लेख इत्यादि का)
2.	Archive	of past	प्राचीन
3.	Aviator	pilot	पायलट
4.	Acrobat	one who performs gymnastic feats	कलाबाज
5.	Etymology	study of formation of words from root words	शब्द निर्माण विज्ञान
6.	Endoderm	the innermost layer of three primary germs layers	अंतरत्वक
7.	Epilogue	introductory speech at the end of a play	नाटक के बाद का भाषण

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
8.	Explicable	capable of being explained	जिसका स्पष्टीकरण कर सके
9.	Feasible	Practical	व्यवहारिक
10.	Funambulist	one who walks on tight-rope	रस्सी पर चलने वाला
11.	Geology	study of history of earth	भूगर्भ विज्ञान
12.	Icon	symbol	प्रतीक
13.	Linguistics	the study of languages	भाषा का अध्ययन -
14.	Ligaments	a tough fibrous band of tissues	स्नायु
15.	Monologue	soliloque/single long speech	स्व-वाद्/एक लम्बा भाषण
16.	Obscure	Unknown / unclear	रहस्यमय/अस्पष्ट
17.	Pristine	bright	स्पष्ट
18.	Prototype	Original model	वास्तविक मॉडल
19.	Plaque	a flat thin piece (as of metal) used for decoration	धातु का चपटा सा सजावटी वस्तु
20.	Prologue	introductory speech before a play	नाटक से पहले का भाषण
21.	Severe	extreme	तीव्र
22.	Sever	to cut and separate	काट के अलग
23.	Sewer	drain	नाला
24.	Sow	to plant seed	बोना
25.	Tenable	reasonable/defensible	तार्किक
26.	Tabloid	a newspaper that is of half size/summary	समाचारपत्र/संक्षेपण

Practice Set-6

Directions(1 to 5) : Groups of four words are given. In each group one word is wrongly spelt. Find the wrongly spelt word.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. (A) Submitted | (B) Admitted |
| (C) Comitted | (D) Omitted |
| 2. (A) Brilliant | (B) Valiant |
| (C) Salient | (D) Radiant |
| 3. (A) Recuperate | (B) Regulate |
| (C) Reinstate | (D) Seperate |
| 4. (A) Cease | (B) Seize |
| (C) Bescege | (D) Bescech |
| 5. (A) Carrier | (B) Carreer |
| (C) Courier | (D) Barrier |

Directions (6-10): In these questions, groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 6. (A) Semblence | (B) Samblance |
| (C) Semblance | (D) Samblence |
| 7. (A) Gynecology | (B) Gynaecology |
| (C) Gynaecology | (D) Gynecology |
| 8. (A) Hypochondria | |
| (B) Hyppochondria | |
| (C) Hypochondrea | |
| (D) Hyppochondrea | |
| 9. (A) Instanttaneous | |
| (B) Instantaneous | |
| (C) Instanttanious | |
| (D) Instantanious | |
| 10. (A) Itinarrary | (B) Itinerrary |
| (C) Itinerary | (D) Itenerary |

Directions(11 to 15) : The first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer.

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 11. | 1. Guru is a university professor. |
| | P. It was about strange beings called Kunus who live in holes in the ground. |
| | Q. The book is very popular now. |
| | R. Thirty years ago he wrote a strange novel called "Queen of the Mars". |
| | S. He is also a famous writer. |
| | 6. In a recent interview on television Prof. Guru talked about the novel. |
| | (A) PRSQ (B) QPRS |
| | (C) SRPQ (D) RQSP |
| 12. | 1. There are examinations at school which a pupil can pass by cramming the texts. |
| | P. But for spiritual knowledge mere memory of holy texts will be of no use in passing the tests. |
| | Q. One can score in them by the power of memory. |
| | R. A competent guru alone can provide the necessary guidance to an earnest disciple. |
| | S. What the text says has to be reflected upon and experienced by the speaker. |
| | 6. Thus, reading, reflection and experience are the three stages in gaining spiritual knowledge. |
| | (A) R S P Q (B) R S Q P |
| | (C) S R P Q (D) Q P S R |
| 13. | 1. No one can deny that peasant forms the backbone of the nation. |
| | P. Hence he is the most useful member of the society. |
| | Q. Yet this fellow is exploited by the rich. |
| | R. He grows food for the whole country. |
| | S. It is our duty to improve his lot. |
| | 6. We should grant him the social status he deserves. |

- (A) R P Q S (B) R S P Q
(C) S R P Q (D) S P Q R
14. 1. Hailstones consist of many onion like layers of ice.
P. The process continues until the hailstone is too heavy to be lifted and then it drops to the earth.
Q. In certain weather conditions small ice crystals drop to form a crystal.
R. Some of the moisture freezes on to the crystals forming another layer.
S. Updrafts carry the hailstones and when it drops another layer is formed.
6. That is how hailstones are formed.
(A) QPRS (B) QPSR
(C) QRSP (D) QSRP
15. 1. It is very misleading to say that computers can 'think' like people.
P. However, they make it possible for people to 'bottle' thought.
Q. They have no more a mind of their own than a lawn mower.
R. They cannot.
S. You work out how to do a particular job, write a program and then the computer applies your thinking to that job as long as you like.
6. In this sense computers are half alive because they perpetuate thinking of their creators.
(A) R Q P S (B) P S R Q
(C) S Q P R (D) Q S R P

Directions—(Q. 16 to 25) : Out of four alternatives choose the one which can be substituted for the given words/sentence and indicate the correct answer.

16. Give and receive mutually—
(A) Present (B) Reciprocate
(C) Compromise (D) Approve
17. One who can think about the future with imagination and wisdom—
(A) Dreamer (B) Seer
(C) Idealist (D) Visionary
18. A pedantic teacher—
(A) Paediatrician (B) Pedagogue
(C) Pedestrian (D) Paedophile
19. One who studies election trends by means of opinion polls—

- (A) Entomologist
(B) Psephologist
(C) Demagogue (D) Eugenist
20. Undue partiality to one's group or sex—
(A) Chauvinism (B) Feminist
(C) Fatalist (D) Futurist
21. Killing of brother—
(A) Fratricide (B) Genocide
(C) Infanticide (D) Suicide
22. The art of good eating—
(A) Gastronomy (B) Astronomy
(C) Vegetarianism (D) Gourmet
23. One who believes that people are not sincere—
(A) Stoic (B) Stylist
(C) Cynic (D) Psychic
24. Lasting only for a moment—
(A) Momentous (B) Momentary
(C) Trivial (D) Petty
25. Deviation from a direct course—
(A) Attack (B) Turn
(C) Hijack (D) Detour

Directions (Q. 26 to 30) : Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word (s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate the correct answer.

26. As he proved inefficient the company him.
(A) rejected (B) ejected
(C) evicted (D) expelled
27. Most people are influenced by advertisements and tend to believe the claims made about the product.
(A) colourful (B) aggressive
(C) efficient (D) vigorous
28. The cost of is rising rapidly in this city.
(A) being (B) existing
(C) surviving (D) living
29. The meeting is because the funds have not arrived.
(A) put in (B) put off
(C) put away (D) put out
30. It is if we can organise another exam this month.
(A) doubtful (B) unlikely
(C) impractical (D) unsure

Directions(Q. 31 to 40) : A part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is 'D'.

31. He got a job **four years**.
(A) over four years
(B) four years ago
(C) about four years
(D) No improvement
32. Bangalore is **by the way** a cosmopolitan city.
(A) by the by (B) by and large
(C) on the large
(D) No improvement
33. Money is **only the means** to an end.
(A) only means
(B) only the mean
(C) only a means
(D) No improvement
34. The bullet struck a wall and was **diverted** from its course.
(A) twisted (B) reflected
(C) deflected
(D) No improvement
35. We must not **boasting of** our achievements.
(A) boast for (B) boast at
(C) boast of
(D) No improvement
36. Kannan asked me to tell a lie, but I **didn't want**.
(A) don't want
(B) don't want to.
(C) didn't want to
(D) No improvement
37. We eat so that we **can** live.
(A) might (B) shall
(C) may
(D) No improvement
38. He **had his breakfast**, before we visited him.
(A) He had had his breakfast
(B) He wished to have his breakfast
(C) He avoided his breakfast
(D) No improvement
39. When the inspector of Police said this, we knew whom he was **eluding**.

- (A) intending (B) referring to
(C) hinting
(D) No improvement

40. The doctor **reassured** that the operation was a routine one.
(A) is reassuming
(B) reassured me
(C) was reassuming
(D) No improvement

Directions—(Q. 41 to 50) : Some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given. Choose the correct alternative.

Indu 'didda' loved to wear saris. Her....(41).... collections, which Sonia inherited, were remarkable for not only....(42)....taste, but also the....(43)....of weaves and traditional representations. I do not think any other public figure....(44)....the first five decades after independence was so(45)....to acquire saris of a distinct(46)....as 'didda' did.(47)....you noticed this fact when meeting her, you not only joined her circle of(48)....persons on traditional textiles....(49)....also got a chance to bring to her.... (50)....the cause you were espousing. Now this was very rare.

41. (A) private (B) peculiar
(C) personnel (D) particular
42. (A) extravagant (B) worthy
(C) good (D) suitable
43. (A) uniformity (B) mixture
(C) extent (D) variety
44. (A) with (B) in
(C) for (D) since
45. (A) keen (B) attracted
(C) earnest (D) enthusiastic
46. (A) base (B) wave
(C) weave (D) length
47. (A) When (B) Also
(C) If (D) But
48. (A) snobbish
(B) knowledgeable
(C) smart (D) wonderful
49. (A) hence (B) so
(C) thus (D) but
50. (A) notice (B) attention
(C) observation (D) concern

Directions(Q. 51 to 66) : You have brief passages with questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question out of the four alternatives.

PASSAGE- 1

There are three main groups of oils—animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, those enormous creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old time. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from vegetable and animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

51. The main source of animal oil, is
(A) fish (B) whale
(C) seaweeds (D) plants
52. Vegetable oil is mainly used for—
(A) eating (B) cooking
(C) frying (D) lubricating
53. The of fish yields nourishing oil.
(A) liver (B) stomach
(C) eyes (D) head
54. The thick protective covering of fat on a whale is called a—
(A) skin (B) cells
(C) blubber (D) fins
55. are made from vegetable, animal products and the oils of certain flowers.
(A) Perfumes (B) Cosmetics
(C) Cooking medium (D) Soaps

PASSAGE- 2

Quality of higher education is emerging as a hugely profitable business opportunity. A range of private enterprises to fly-by-night operators, are making a beeline for the sector. It is neither feasible nor desirable for the State to stem this tide. Rather, the State's role should be to modulate this enthusiasm to maximize social welfare. The first step should be to dump the fairy tale that education is a sacred mission and cannot be permitted to do business. Allow companies to run educational institutions as well-run businesses that have transparent accounts and declare dividends. Entry of private funds into higher education is not a case for the State to withdraw from the sector. Rather, the State must deepen its involvement and give it a different shape.

56. Education sector is attracting business houses today. How is it good for the States?
(1) States will get the necessary fund to upgrade the standard of education.
(2) States can use the fund for the development of other sectors also.
(3) States can maximize social welfare with the fund.
(A) Both 1 and 2 (B) None
(C) Both 1 and 3
(D) None of these
57. Why does the author advise us to dump the fairy tale that education is a sacred mission?
(A) Because it is doing us harm as we have become less realistic and more idealistic.
(B) Because such opinion stops the flow of fund to this sector which is extremely necessary to give quality education.
(C) Because we should understand the importance of money in all sectors.
(D) Because fairy tales are for small children only.
58. Which of the following statement/ statements are definitely true according to the passage?

- (A) States should aim for social welfare by grabbing business opportunities.
- (B) Transparent accounts must be maintained if a company wishes to run business in higher education.
- (C) Entry of private fund in education sector is good and can be used to maximize social welfare.
- (D) All are true.

PASSAGE- 3

Indians are known for their obsessive and compulsive fascination for gold. India is the largest importer and largest consumer of the yellow metal as Indians buy about 25 percent of the world's gold. In 2008, India imported around 400 tons of it. About 80 percent of the world's extracted gold is fashioned as jewellery. However, most of us don't know or don't think about the environmental cost of the metal. For instance, extracting enough gold to forge a solitary, no-frills wedding ring ultimately translates into roughly 20-30 tons of waste. At some mines in Nevada (USA), 100 tons or more of earth have been excavated for a single ounce of gold.

In fact, gold mining generates more waste per ounce than any other metal and the effects are startling. Mining for gold has left huge gouges on the face of the earth, so massive that they can be seen from space.

According to a study, respiratory ailments, soil and water contamination, thick blankets of dust withering of coconut trees and changes in land pattern use are some of the common features of the urban area around a particular gold mine in Karnataka. Many areas are reported to have become infertile because of soil contamination. They contain high percentage of heavy metals enough to retard plant growth.

Similarly, according to another report in 2008, nearly seven years after the closure of these mines, the people of this region face serious environmental and health problems, particularly in July and August, due to wind in these months that carry with them cyanide particles from the dust piles in the abandoned mines. When the mines were operational, a layer of red soil used to be put over these dust piles before these crucial months to

prevent the cyanide particles from being carried away by the heavy winds. Now that the mines have been closed, the mitigative measures have ceased as well.

Why should these facts about gold mining bother us? After all, we just import the metal; we do not mine it here to the extent other countries do. That's about to change though. New Delhi has big plans to fuel growth in the mining sector and is looking to open investment in gold mining in the country and in a big way.

59. According to the author how are gold mines detrimental to the environment as well as public health even after their closure?
 - (A) The layer of red soil used to cover dust piles in these mines seeps into the groundwater, thereby making it unfit for consumption.
 - (B) The mines weaken land mass and increase the chances of occurrence of earthquakes, especially after there is no one looking after them.
 - (C) The mitigative measures adopted after the closure of these mines are not supervised adequately hence are highly damaging.
 - (D) Winds in specific months carry harmful heavy metal particles from the dust heaps accumulated in these mines.
60. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
 - (A) Gold Mining and India - The Inseparable Duo.
 - (B) Gold Mining and its Effects.
 - (C) Gold Mining Activities in Asia.
 - (D) Lure for Gold and the Stark Reality
61. Which of the following is/are ill effects of gold mining as mentioned in the passage?
 - (1) Waste generated while mining for gold is harmful even in small quantity.
 - (2) Groundwater gets polluted due to the release of heavy metals generated from the mining of gold.
 - (A) Only 1
 - (B) None
 - (C) Only 2
 - (D) Only 1 and 2

62. What is the author's intention behind writing this passage?
- To discourage the Indian government from investing in gold mining.
 - To bring forward the problems associated with gold mining for India's benefit.
 - To discourage Indians from buying gold based on its repercussions.
 - To advocate the import of gold instead of mining for it.
63. Why, according to the author, should India worry about gold mining and its effects?
- As India is planning to increase its investment in gold mining and is looking to increase activities in this sector in the near future.
 - As a large number of people in India are employed in this unorganized sector which is detrimental to the country economy.
 - As Indian's terrain is geologically unstable and is similar to other lands in the world where gold mining is carried out.
 - As India is committing the same mistakes committed by other developed nations when it comes to gold mining.
64. Why, according to the author, is the environmental cost of gold very high?
- As gold is the only metal which generates harmful waste on its excavation.
 - As excavation of gold releases the highest amount of pollutants as compared to any other metal.
 - As the amount of gold recovered in proportion to the land excavated is negligible.
 - As the transformation of raw gold into a piece of jewellery in very expensive and is environmental harmful.

PASSAGE- 4

Hurdles imposed in the path of foreign investors by regulations must be removed if the country wants to attract quality foreign

investment, particularly, when foreign institutional investors no longer seem very enamoured by the Indian story. Although the foreign exchange reserve does not face the risk of falling to the levels of early 1990, the country should create an environment to attract more long term investments instead of just portfolio inflows or hot money. Essentially a diluted version of Regulation issued in 1998 with its requirement that foreign partners with JVs set up in India prior to 2005 must obtain a green light from the domestic partner to set up another similar venture has the potential to be misused. Further, the foreign partner is also required to obtain prior approval from the government before a new venture in the same area of business as the existing one is set up.

65. According to the passage what is the present day attitude of the foreign institutional investors?

- They are waiting for the removal of strict regulations.
- They are not very impressed by India.
- They are interested in short term investment only.
- All of these.

66. If a foreign partner wants to set up similar venture it must-

- Obtain a 'no objection' from the domestic partner.
- Obtain similar approval from the government.
- Create an environment to attract more long term partnership
- Both A and B

Directions(67 to 74) : Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word and indicate the answer.

67. **CENSURE**

- Criticise
- Appreciate
- Blame
- Abuse

68. **CONTEMPLATION**

- Consideration
- Meditation
- Deliberation
- Speculation

69. **ADULATION**

- Duration
- Argument
- Flattery
- Institution

70. **QUIVER**
(A) Quarrel (B) Quicken
(C) Waver (D) Tremble
71. **LUXURIANT**
(A) Luxury loving (B) Lovcly
(C) Rich (D) Abundant
72. **CANTANKEROUS**
(A) Cancerous (B) Ferocious
(C) Quarrelsome (D) Fissiparous
73. **ONUS**
(A) Sadness (B) Happiness
(C) Responsibility (D) Criticism
74. **DERISION**
(A) Humiliation
(B) Embarrassment
(C) Ridicule
(D) Condemnation
75. **TRITE**
(A) Commonplace (B) Clever
(C) Brief (D) Impudent

Directions—(Q. 76 to 90) : Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and choose the correct alternative.

76. **ANIMOSITY**
(A) Love (B) Lust
(C) Luck (D) Loss
77. **ALTERCATION**
(A) Explanation (B) Challenge
(C) Compromise (D) Opposition
78. **COAX**
(A) Dull (B) Dissuade
(C) Active (D) Speed
79. **ERUDITE**
(A) Educated (B) Ignorant
(C) Scholarly (D) Possessive
80. **BRITTLE**
(A) Weak (B) Strong
(C) Fragile (D) Bright
81. **CALLOUS**
(A) Rude (B) Insensitive
(C) Indifferent (D) Sympathetic
82. **DISHEVELLED**
(A) Composed (B) Tidy
(C) Confident (D) Jovial
83. **IMPEDE**
(A) Obstruct (B) Advance
(C) Linger (D) Felicitate
84. **PERILOUS**
(A) Carefree (B) Impetuous
(C) Safe (D) Impure

85. **PERSPICUITY**
(A) Vagueness (B) Dulness
(C) Unfairness
(D) Unwillingness
86. **FERVENT**
(A) Inexcitable (B) Enduring
(C) Dispassionate (D) Subdued
87. **MEANDERING**
(A) Sliding (B) Sloping
(C) Strained (D) Straight
88. **FLORID**
(A) Weak (B) Pale
(C) Monotonous (D) Ugly
89. **VERITY**
(A) Sanctity (B) Reverence
(C) Falsehood (D) Rarity
90. **SCALDING**
(A) Hot (B) slippery
(C) Safe (D) Cold

Directions (91-100): In questions four alternatives are given for the idiom/phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the idiom/phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

91. Philosophy demands reading between the lines.
(A) reading slowly and haltingly
(B) understanding the sense rather than the actual words
(C) understanding the meaning of words and not the sense
(D) reading superficially
92. He works by fits and starts.
(A) consistently (B) irregularly
(C) in high spirits
(D) enthusiastically
93. To put up with
(A) excuse (B) refuse
(C) accept (D) tolerate
94. He was talking through his hat.
(A) talking nonsense
(B) talking ignorantly
(C) talking irresponsibly
(D) talking insultingly
95. He can go through fire and water to revenge himself on his foe.
(A) approach everybody for help
(B) avail himself of any opportunity
(C) use any conceivable method
(D) undergo any risk

96. The hooligans **ran riot**.
 (A) behaved cleverly
 (B) acted without restraint
 (C) wandered aimlessly
 (D) had the best of time
97. I cannot **give in** to their unlawful demands.
 (A) accede (B) yield
 (C) oblige (D) conform
98. They sat **cheek by jowl**.
 (A) very near (B) very far
 (C) tongue tied (D) irritated
99. **To give the game away**.
 (A) lost the game
 (B) gave out the secret
 (C) played badly
 (D) withdrew from the game
100. They are just trying **to turn an honest penny**.
 (A) make a legitimate living
 (B) make a good living
 (C) have dealings in white money
 (D) become more honest

Answer-key

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

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

11. $1 \rightarrow S; \rightarrow R \rightarrow P \rightarrow Q$ 12. $1 \rightarrow Q;$ 13. $1 \rightarrow R; S \rightarrow 6$
 14. $Q \rightarrow R \rightarrow S$ 15. $1 \rightarrow R;$

Meanings of the Difficult Words related to Spellings (All Corrected)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Beseech	To request earnestly	अति निवेदन करना
2.	Besiege	To press with request	अति निवेदन करना
3.	Brilliant	Glittering	चमकता हुआ
4.	Career	Course to pursue in professional life	पेशा
5.	Committed	To do (Something wrong or illegal)	करना (कुछ गलत या गैर कानूनी)
6.	Hypochondria	Extreme depression	अति अवसाद
7.	Instantaneous	At once, without delay	तुरंत
8.	Itinerary	Schedule of tour	टूर का कार्यक्रम सूची
9.	Omitted	To remove	हटाना
10.	Recuperate	To recover	ठीक होना
11.	Reinstate	To press again	पुनः जोर देना
12.	Salient	Prominent	प्रमुख
13.	Semblance	Outward appearance	बाहरी रूप

**Meanings of the difficult words related to
One Word Substitution (in alphabetical order)**

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Astronomy	Study of stars, planets etc.	खगोलशास्त्र
2.	Chauvinism	Excessive or blind support for one's race or gender	अपने नस्ल या gender की अंधभक्ति
3.	Cynic	A fault finding critic	दोष निकालने वाला
4.	Demagogue	A leader who makes use of popular prejudice and false claims/promises to gain power	ऐसा नेता जो झूठे दावे एवं वादे से जनता को आकर्षित करता है।
5.	Detour	Deviation from a direct course	भटकाव
6.	Entomologist	One who studies insects	कीटविज्ञानी
7.	Eugenist	The study of the possibility of improvement of human race	मानव नस्ल में सुधार का अध्ययन
8.	Fatalist	One who believes in destiny	भाग्यवादी
9.	Feminist	One who works for the welfare of women	नारीवादी
10.	Fratricide	Killing of brother	भाई को हत्या
11.	Futurist	One who studies and predicts future	भविष्यवक्ता
12.	Gastronomy	Art of good eating	पाकविधा
13.	Genocide	Killing of masses	जनसंहार
14.	Gourmet	Food specialist	पाक कला का पारखी
15.	Idealist	One guided by ideals	आदर्श

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
16.	Momentary	For a moment	क्षणिक
17.	Momentous	Important	महत्वपूर्ण
18.	Paedophile	One who has sexual attraction towards Children	जो बच्चों के प्रति यौन आकर्षण रखता हो
19.	Pedagogue	A pedantic teacher	अति बारीकी पर जोर देने वाला शिक्षक
20.	Pedestrian	One who walks on pavements	पैदल चलने वाला
21.	Pediatrician	Child specialist	शिशु विशेषज्ञ
22.	Psychologist	One who does scientific study of elections	चुनाव विशेषज्ञ
23.	Reciprocate	To make a return for something	आदान-प्रदान करना
24.	Stoic	Indifferent to pleasure or pain	तटस्थः
25.	Trivial	Of little worth	महत्वहीन
26.	Visionary	One who has concept or thoughts based on imagination	दर्शनिक

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Espousing	Supporting	सहायता/समर्थन देना
2.	Extravagant	Spendthrift	खर्चीला
3.	Snobbish	Showing disdain/ contempt	नखरेबाज

Meanings of the difficult words used in the Passages (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Abandoned	Vacated or given up	त्याग हुआ
2.	Accumulate	To gather or pile up	इकट्ठा होना
3.	Blubber	Swollen	फुला हुआ
4.	Compulsive	Have power to pressurise	जो दबाव बना दे
5.	Consumption	The process of consuming /eating up	खपत
6.	Contaminated	Impure	दूषित
7.	Detrimental	Harmful	घातक
8.	Diluted	Diminished in strength	जिसकी सघनता कम हो
9.	Enamored	Attracted	आकर्षित होना
10.	Excavation	The act of hollowing out/ digging out	खनन
11.	Feasible	Practical	व्यवहारिक
12.	Gouge	To force or scoop out	निकाल लेना

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
13.	Hurdles	Obstructions	रुकावट
14.	Impose	To establish or apply by authority	थोपना
15.	Mitigative	That relieves	जो सुकुन पहुँचाए/ दर्द कम करे
16.	Modulate	To adjust or to tune	सामंजस्य करना
17.	No- frills	Marked by the absence of extra or special Features	ताम-झाम रहित
18.	Potential	Capable of development	श्रमता
19.	Repercussions	Reactions	प्रतिक्रिया
20.	Stripped off	Deprived of	से वंचित
21.	Venture	Undertaking involving chance, risk etc.	जोखिम भरा व्यापार

Meanings of the difficult words given in Synonyms (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Adulation	Excessive praising	चापलूसी
2.	Cantankerous	Quarrelsome	झगड़ालू
3.	Censure	To scold	डोंटना
4.	Contemplation	An act of considering	अवलोकन
5.	Deliberation	The act of thinking about/ discussing	मनन करना
6.	Derision	Scorn or mockery	उपहास
7.	Fissiparous	Tending to break into parts	जो आसानी से टूट जाए
8.	Flattery	Excessive praising	चापलूसी
9.	Impudent	Insolent and bold	गुस्ताखी
10.	Luxuriant	Lust, luxurious	प्रचुर
11.	Onus	Responsibility	जिम्मेदारी
12.	Quiver	Waver	काँपना
13.	Ridicule	To make fun of	मजाक उड़ाना
14.	Speculation	The act of pondering	मनन

Meanings of difficult words given in Antonyms (in alphabetical order)

S. No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Altercation	Noisy and heated dispute	विवाद/बक-झक
2.	Animosity	Hostility	दुश्मनी
3.	Brittle	Not flexible/that can break easily	भंगुर
4.	Callous	Rude	रूखा/कटोर
5.	Coax	Persuade	मनाना/राजी करना
6.	Composed	Calm	शांत
7.	Dispassionate	Not influenced by strong feelings/unbiased	निष्पक्ष
8.	Dissuade	To advise against something	हतोत्साहित करना
9.	Enduring	Lasting, durable	टिकाऊ
10.	Erudite	Educated, scholarly	पढ़ा-लिखा
11.	Fervent	Marked by great intensity	उत्साह भरी
12.	Florid	Flowery	अलंकृत
13.	Fragile	That breaks easily	भंगुर
14.	Ignorant	Having no knowledge	वाकिफ न होना /अभिज्ञ
15.	Impede	Obstruct	रुकावट पैदा करना
16.	Impetuous	Impulsive	आवेगशील
17.	Indifferent	Marked by lack of interest	उदासीन
18.	Insensitive	Lacking feelings	संवेदनहीन
19.	Jovial	Happy	खुश
20.	Linger	To remain	उधरे रहना
21.	Lust	Extreme desire	अति लालसा
22.	Meandering	Winding	घुमावदार
23.	Perilous	Dangerous	खतरनाक
24.	Perspicuity	Plain to the understanding	स्पष्ट
25.	Rarity	Occurring less	कमी
26.	Reverence	Respect	सम्मान
27.	Sanctity	Holiness	पवित्रता
28.	Scalding	Very hot	हुलसाने वाला
29.	Sloping	That slants	ढलाव
30.	Subdued	Lacking strength	कमजोर
31.	Vagueness	Lacking clarity	अस्पष्ट
32.	Verity	Truthfulness	सच्चाई

Practice Set-7

Directions (1-10) : Read the following passage and mark the correct answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 which are based on the passage.

PASSAGE 1

Once upon an unfortunate time, there was a hairy thing called 'man'. Along with him was a hairier thing called 'animal'. Man had a larger brain which made him think he was superior to animals. Some men thought they were superior to others. They became leader men. Leader men said 'We have no need to work; we will kill animals to eat.' So they did. Man increased and animals decreased. Eventually leader men said, 'There are not enough animals left to eat. We must grow our own food.' So man grew food. Everywhere man killed all wild life. Soon there was none and all the birds were poisoned. Leader men said, 'At last we are free of pests.'

Men's numbers increased. The world became crowded with men. They all had to sleep standing up. One day the leader man saw some new creatures eating his crops. The creature's name was 'the starving people!'. 'These creatures are a menace!', said the leader man.

1. 'We have no need to work' said the leader man because
 - (A) they would kill animals and eat
 - (B) they had no strength
 - (C) they were rich
 - (D) they were lazy
2. The hero of the story is
 - (A) Men
 - (B) Wild life
 - (C) Man
 - (D) Pests
3. Man thought he was superior to other creatures because
 - (A) he did not have to work
 - (B) he could kill other animals for food
 - (C) he was able to grow food
 - (D) he had a larger brain

4. Men had to sleep standing up as
 - (A) they felt lazy to stretch themselves
 - (B) felt proud to sleep standing up
 - (C) there was population explosion
 - (D) they had no time to lie down
5. Pick out a suitable title for the passage.
 - (A) Man, the dictator
 - (B) Man, the roof of creation
 - (C) Man, the supreme lord
 - (D) The Tyrant Man

PASSAGE 2

The great advantage of early rising is the good start it gives for one's daily work. The early riser is able to complete a lot of work before others even get out of their bed. As the mind is fresh in the morning, free from distractions, one is able to do quality work. One is able, if so inclined, to have early morning exercises which keep one energetic throughout the day. Thus one completes one's work during the day without hurrying much and is left with time in the evening for play or entertainment or relaxation by a leisurely walk. This leads to a good night's rest after which one is able to rise fresh the next morning to face another day.

6. An early riser is able to complete his work without hurrying because
 - (A) he is energetic after morning exercises
 - (B) he has time to complete his work
 - (C) he has time to plan in the morning
 - (D) he does not get distracted
7. An early riser gets ample time in the evening to
 - (A) take a short nap
 - (B) take a leisurely walk
 - (C) chat with friends
 - (D) be with the family
8. Going to bed early is good for health because

- (A) one feels energetic
(B) one does feel sleepy in the morning
(C) one feels healthy
(D) one feels refreshed in the morning
9. How does early rising affect one's day?
(A) Makes one energetic
(B) Makes one enthusiastic
(C) Makes one feel happy
(D) Makes one finish one's work
10. An early riser gets his work done well because
(A) he is able to do a lot of work
(B) his mind is fresh, free from distractions
(C) he feels fresh
(D) he is able to go for a morning walk

CLOZE TEST 1

Directions (Q. 11-30): In the following passages there are blanks and against each five words have been suggested, one of which fills the blanks appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

At just (11) midnight on July 1, 1997 in a glittering and poignant ceremony, Hong Kong passed from being a jewel of the British empire to a (12) of a new global power. Hong Kong people (13) their city's handover from the UK to China with (14) feelings: apprehension over the future, joy at a fresh start, sadness at seeing the British go, pride over returning to their motherland. On the eve of the handover, the stock market index, a key barometer of Hong Kong's wealth, (15) at a record 15,200 points and today it (16) near the 21,000 mark. Being a part of a booming China almost guarantees that Hong Kong will remain (17). But mainland China is a (18) as well as a partner. China's new ports, for example, will siphon trade (19) from Hong Kong and its lower labour costs will impact the jobs. However, there is little doubt that Hong Kong is fortunate to have become a part of China at a time when mainland China can provide (20) opportunity.

11. (A) recorded (B) near
(C) close (D) past
12. (A) component (B) premises
(C) captive (D) merger

13. (A) encounter (B) decided
(C) viewed (D) restrained
14. (A) flexible (B) emotional
(C) mixed (D) changed
15. (A) plunged (B) rose
(C) valued (D) stood
16. (A) follows (B) pauses
(C) fell (D) hovers
17. (A) marginalised (B) prosperous
(C) orderly (D) friendly
18. (A) competitor (B) representative
(C) adversary (D) colleague
19. (A) against (B) away
(C) illegally (D) moving
20. (A) full (B) risky
(C) lucky (D) immense

CLOZE TEST 2

In any organized group of mammals, no matter how co-operative, there is always a (21) for social dominance. As he pursues this, each adult individual (22) a particular social rank, giving him his position, or status, in the group hierarchy. The situation never remains (23) for very long, largely because all the status strugglers are (24) older. When the overlords, or 'top-dogs', become senile, their seniority is challenged and they are (25) by their immediate subordinates. There is then renewed dominance squabbling as (26) moves a little farther up the social ladder. At the other end of the scale, the younger members of the group are maturing rapidly, keeping up the pressure from (27). In addition, certain members of the group may suddenly be (28) down by disease or accidental death, leaving gaps in the hierarchy that have to be quickly filled.

The general result is a constant condition of status tension. Under natural (29) this tension remains tolerable because of the limited size of the social groupings. If, however, in the artificial environment of captivity, the group size becomes too big, or the space available too small, then the status 'rat race' soon gets out of hand, dominance battles rage uncontrollably, and the leaders of the packs, prides, colonies or tribes come under (30) strain.

21. (A) feel (B) struggle
(C) war (D) envy

22. (A) allots (B) inherits
(C) approves (D) acquires
23. (A) stable (B) equitable
(C) equal (D) calm
24. (A) aheading (B) looking
(C) feeling (D) growing
25. (A) throned (B) throwned
(C) overthrown (D) insulted
26. (A) they (B) junior
(C) elder (D) everyone
27. (A) above (B) sides
(C) top (D) below
28. (A) go (B) feel
(C) struck (D) run
29. (A) forces (B) conditions
(C) pressures (D) preconditions
30. (A) severe (B) unwanted
(C) stress (D) productive

Directions (Q. 31-35): Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph;

31. (I) Healthcare costs have been skyrocketing in our country.
(P) Some people attribute it to the increasing greediness among the medics.
(Q) Assuming that all these reasons are true, the fact remains that there is an urgent need to check the accelerated costs and initiate suitable measures.
(R) The measures include yoga classes with emphasis on physical and mental exercises and also change in food habits.
(S) Certain others feel that it is because of drastic changes in people's lifestyle and eating habits.
(6) The impact of these measures will be visible only after a considerable passage of time.
- (A) Q P R S (B) P S Q R
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q
32. (I) Today memory is widely regarded as a useful aid to survival.
(P) If we have to remember everything will it not increase the feeling of stress?

(Q) However, it is not what we grasp but what we fail to—forgetting a file, key points at an interview— which causes stress.

(R) Some people, however, are of the view that having an exceptional memory in a world of high pressure working is a disadvantage.

(S) To our ancestors, though, in the absence of the printing press it was much more—it was the slate on which history was recorded.

(6) In this early period a good memory was a prerequisite for success and poets like Homer memorised their work before it was ever written down.

(A) Q P R S (B) R P Q S

(C) Q R P S (D) R P S Q

33. (I) We tend to associate a stock market crash with an economic slump.

(P) Other factors are important in determining whether a stock market decline causes an economic setback.

(Q) That is because we have seen such a link several times in the past.

(R) But there is no automatic link between the stock market crash and the economic downturn, say experts.

(S) For example, the Great Depression followed the Great Crash of 1929 in the US.

(6) The two most important factors are the impact on the banking sector and policy response to the crash.

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

34. (I) For decades social development in India meant charity.

(P) In fact, today, social entrepreneurship is no different from starting a profit-motivated company.

(Q) The major challenge they face is employee selection and retention.

(R) However, the challenges social organisations experience are tougher.

(S) In recent years, however, economic changes have brought business sense and professionalism to the sector.

(6) This is because while volunteering for social work is not new, attracting talented people and tapping their potential at lower costs is difficult.

- (A) Q P R S (B) S P R Q
(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

35. 1: My friend had a dog.
P: He was very much upset.
Q: Two days later it returned home.
R: Its right ear had been torn off.
S: One day he could not find the dog anywhere.

6: He took it to the veterinary hospital.

- (A) R P S Q (B) P S Q R
(C) S P Q R (D) S Q R P

Directions (Q. 36-40): Look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below each sentence, three possible situations for the underlined part are given. If one of them (A), (B) or (C) is better than the underlined part, indicate your response on the Answer Sheet against the corresponding letter (A), (B) or (C). If none of these substitutions improves the sentence, indicate (D) as your response on the Answer Sheet. Thus a "No Improvement" response will be signified by the letter (D).

36. More than one person was killed in the accident.

- (A) were killed (B) are killed
(C) have been killed
(D) No improvement

37. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.

- (A) did they speak
(B) they will speak
(C) they had spoken
(D) No improvement

38. The poor villagers have waited in bitter cold for more than four hours now.

- (A) have been waiting
(B) had waited
(C) has been waiting
(D) No improvement

39. If he had time he will call you.

- (A) would have
(B) would have had
(C) has
(D) No improvement

40. All, but her, had made an attempt.

- (A) All, but she (B) All but her
(C) All, but her
(D) No improvement

Directions: In question nos. 41 to 45, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and indicate it in the Answer-Sheet by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■].

41. (A) garulous (B) garrulous
(C) garullous (D) garrullous

42. (A) marque (B) markue
(C) marquci (D) marquic

43. (A) puissant (B) puissent
(C) puiscent (D) puissent

44. (A) disconncerting (B)
disconserting
(C) discuncerting (D)
disconcerting

45. (A) exilarate (B) exhilerate
(C) exsilarate (D) exhilarate

Directions: In question nos. 46 to 50, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four and indicate it by blackening the appropriate rectangle [■] in the Answer-Sheet.

46. _____ pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.

- (A) Although (B) However
(C) Because (D) Despite

47. It is not _____ for a man to be confined to the pursuit of wealth.

- (A) healthy (B) easy
(C) possible (D) common

48. _____ his being innocent of the crime, the judge sentenced him to one year imprisonment.

- (A) In spite of (B) In case of
(C) On account of
(D) In the event of

49. The police _____ the approaching car and rushed the injured to hospital.
 (A) commandeered (B) seized
 (C) impounded (D) stopped
50. Although there is _____ gunfire, there is no stiff resistance by the revolutionary army.
 (A) bitter (B) meager
 (C) continuous (D) sporadic

Answer-key

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

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

- 31.(B); P → S; R → 6
 33.(C); 1 → Q; Q → S
 35.(C); 1 → S; S → P; P → Q
- 32.(B); 1 → R → P; S → 6
 34.(B); 1 → R; Q → 6

Meanings of the difficult words used in Passage

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Menace	Threat or problem	समस्या या खतरा
2.	Distraction	Diversion	ध्यान भटकाने वाला
3.	Inclination	Tendency to do something	रुझान
4.	Leisurely	Without haste	बिना हड़बड़ी के

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Glittering	Shining	चमकता/ताम-झान धरा
2.	Poignant	Causing a strong feeling of emotion	भाव विहल करने वाला
3.	Apprehension	Suspicion or fear, especially of future evils	आशंका
3.	Mainland	Landmass or main part of a continent	किसी महाद्वीप का भाग
4.	Siphon away	To take draw off for one's own purpose	अपने इस्तेमाल के लिए ले लेना
5.	Captive	Kept within bounds	कैदी
6.	Merger	The process of combining	एक करना
7.	Plunged	To drown	डूब जाना
8.	Hover	Hang or float	मंडराना
9.	Adversary	Competitor	प्रतिद्वंद्वी
10.	Immense	Too much	बहुत अधिक
11.	Dominance	Control over	वर्चस्व
12.	Pursues	To follow	पैछा करना
13.	Hierarchy	System in which people or things are placed in a series of levels with different importance or status	पदक्रम

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
14.	Overlords	People who have power over large number of or People	स्वामी
15.	Top-dogs	A person or group that has the most power or success	सर्वशक्तिशाली
16.	Senile	Showing loss of mental ability due to old age	बुढ़ापे में दिमागी रूप से अशक्त अवस्था
17.	Squabbling	To quarrel noisily	झगड़ना
18.	Rat race	Competitive activity	प्रतिस्पर्धा

Meanings of the difficult words used in the sentence arrangement

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Skyrocketing	Very high	गगनचुम्बी
2.	Attribute	Good quality or feature that someone or something has	अच्छा गुण
3.	Emphasis	Stress	जोर
4.	Drastic	Extreme/ severe	तीव्र
5.	Ancestors	Fore-fathers	पूर्वज
6.	Prerequisite	That one must have before one does or has something	जो जरूरी हो, पहले से ही
7.	Downturn	A situation in which something such as economic activity decreases or becomes worse	ऐसी हालात जब की हालत खराब होती है अर्थव्यवस्था इत्यादि
8.	Entrepreneurship	A person who starts a business	व्यवसायी
9.	Volunteering	To give something or service without being forced to do so.	बिना दबाव या पैसे के कोई काम या सेवा प्रदान करना
10.	Tapping potential	Draw out the ability	क्षमता को बाहर निकालना
11.	Torn	Pulled apart into pieces	फटा हुआ

Meanings of the difficult words given in Spellings

S.No	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Garrulous	Talkative	बातूनी
2.	Marque	Government license to plunder	लूटपाट की खुली छूट
3.	Disconcerting	Confusing	उलझाने वाला
4.	Exhilarate	To elate or thrill	खुश या उत्साहित कर देना
1.	Pursuit	The act of following or pursuing	को पीछे जाना
2.	Commandeer	To impound for military or official purpose	सैन्य या सरकारी कार्य के लिए जब्त करना
3.	Impound	To take away by force	जब्त करना

Practice Set-8

Directions (1-10): You have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each question

Passage 1

Two years later, in November 1895, he signed his final will. He left the bulk of his fortune, amounting to about £ 1,75,000 to a trust fund administered by Swedish and Norwegian trustees. The annual interest shall be awarded as prizes to those persons who during the previous year have rendered the greatest services to mankind. The interest shall be divided into five equal parts now amounting to about £ 8,000 each — one of which shall be awarded to the person who has made the most important discovery or invention in the realm of physics, one to the person who has made the most important chemical discovery or improvement, one to the person who has made the most important physiological or medical discovery, one to the person who has produced the most outstanding work of literature, idealistic in character, and one to the person who has done the best work for the brotherhood of nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, as well as for the formation or popularization of peace congress.

1. Which is the prize that is referred to in the passage ?
 (A) Pulitzer Prize (B) Booker Prize
 (C) Nobel Prize (D) Magsaysay Award
2. The number of prizes in the field of science are
 (A) Three (B) Five
 (C) Four (D) One
3. Total annual prize money amounts to
 (A) £ 350,000 (B) £ 40,000
 (C) £ 8,000 (D) £ 1,750,000
4. Prize is awarded for outstanding work in
 (A) Physics (B) Chemistry
 (C) Literature (D) All the above
5. The said prize is awarded
 (A) once in 4 years
 (B) once in 2 years
 (C) once in 5 years
 (D) every year

Passage 2

If an opinion contrary to your own makes you angry, that is a sign that you are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for thinking as you do. If someone maintains that two and two are five, or that Iceland is on the Equator, you feel pity rather than anger, unless you know so little of arithmetic or geography that his opinion shakes your own contrary conviction.

6. The second sentence in the passage
 (A) simply adds a further point to the argument already stated in the first sentence.
 (B) illustrates the point made in the first sentence.
 (C) builds up the argument of the first sentence by restating it from the opposite point of view.
 (D) asks the main point which has only been introduced by the first sentence.
7. If someone else's opinion makes us angry, it means that
 (A) our own opinion is not based on good reason and we know this subconsciously.
 (B) we are not consciously aware of any reason for our own opinion.
 (C) we are subconsciously aware of having no good reason for becoming angry.

- (D) there may be good reasons for his opinion but we are not consciously aware of them.
8. "Your own contrary conviction" refers to
- (A) the opinion that two and two are five and that Iceland is on the Equator.
- (B) the fact that you know so little about arithmetic or geography.
- (C) the fact that you feel pity rather than anger.
- (D) the opinion that two and two are four and that Iceland is a long way from the Equator.
9. Conviction means
- (A) strong belief (B) ignorance
- (C) persuasion (D) disbelief
10. The writer says if someone maintains that two and two are five you feel pity because you
- (A) want to help the person
- (B) feel sorry for his ignorance
- (C) have sympathy
- (D) don't agree with him

Directions: In the following passage (11 to 30), some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

CLOZE TEST 1

The library, if used properly, is invaluable in helping you develop discernment. It is rich(11)....information that goes far beyond the....(12)....of any one text book or course....(13)....your text book author does not make a particular....(14)....clear and you feel the need....(15)....another description in greater detail....(16)....in other words, go to the library and....(17)....other books on the subject. By calling....(18)....two or three writers dealing with the....(19)....topic, you will find some....(20)....of certain facts. In seeking additional sources, you will have gained immeasurably, for you will have seen what several experts perceive as being particularly important on a common subject.

11. (A) of (B) for
(C) in (D) with

12. (A) pages (B) limited
(C) confines (D) limitations
13. (A) If (B) While
(C) When (D) Suppose
14. (A) information (B) entry
(C) explanation (D) point
15. (A) for (B) of
(C) to (D) about
16. (A) or (B) but
(C) though (D) however
17. (A) verify (B) identify
(C) check (D) collect
18. (A) for (B) up
(C) forth (D) upon
19. (A) actual (B) specific
(C) correct (D) same
20. (A) description (B) clarification
(C) explanation (D) evidence

CLOZE TEST 2

More animals, including the great cats, do not(21)....man and they do their best to(22)....him. My brain turns round and round like a....(23)....at this odd behaviour. The explanation that the animals....(24)....that man is a killer is....(25)....believable. To me, men are comparatively(26)....and defenceless. Animals are more agile and....(27)....than man. Nevertheless, it is a fact that animals....(28)....avoid man. My view is shared....(29)....other hunters that man has developed a....(30)....armour.

21. (A) prefer (B) admire
(C) hate (D) like
22. (A) avoid (B) shirk
(C) kill (D) overpower
23. (A) circle (B) cloud
(C) wheel (D) whirlwind
24. (A) know (B) believe
(C) feel (D) see
25. (A) unbelievably (B) generally
(C) hardly (D) particularly
26. (A) strong (B) weak
(C) powerful (D) fragile
27. (A) rapid (B) alert
(C) brisk (D) docile
28. (A) seldom (B) never
(C) normally (D) occasionally
29. (A) with (B) by
(C) along (D) among

30. (A) friendly (B) strange
(C) defensive (D) fearful

Directions (31–35): Sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternative out of the four and indicate the correct answer.

31. The thief explained how he _____ from the jail.
(A) escapes (B) had escaped
(C) escaped (D) has escaped
32. He held _____ to the books passionately.
(A) on (B) in
(C) off (D) away
33. They did not know where they from.
(A) had come (B) have come
(C) has come (D) come
34. There is only one member who has not paid his _____ and he has promised to pay before the end of this month.
(A) remittance (B) honorarium
(C) subscription (D) allowance
35. He was an _____ swimmer, but was swept away by a strong _____.
(A) eligible, water (B) able, stream
(C) old, river (D) expert, current

Directions (36–40): In questions, the first and the last parts of the sentences are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct. Then find the correct answer and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

36. 1. One of the most widely spread of bad habits
P. which is now smoked or chewed by men
Q. and even by children
R. often by women
S. is the use of tobacco
6. almost all over the world,
(A) SPRQ (B) PQRS
(C) SRQP (D) PQSR

37. 1. It is far better to live for a short while
P. contribution to the world
Q. and make some significant
R. that is just idled away
S. than spend a long life
6. in gossiping and playing.
(A) RQSP (B) SQPR
(C) QPSR (D) RQPS
38. 1. Smoke billowed up between the plants.
P. Passengers were told to be ready to quit the ship.
Q. The rising gale fanned the smouldering fire.
R. Everyone now knew there was a fire on board.
S. Flames broke out here and there.
6. Most people bore the shock bravely,
(A) SRQP (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) QSRP
39. 1. The salmon fish pushed themselves
P. to return to their spawning grounds
Q. and fertilized them
R. but once they laid their eggs
S. to their limits
6. they died.
(A) SQPR (B) RSQP
(C) SPRQ (D) RPSQ
40. 1. The landscape
P. with Nature displaying
Q. here is awesome
R. that are seldom
S. a range of delights
6. seen together.
(A) PSRQ (B) QPSR
(C) RSPQ (D) QRSP

Directions (41–50): In these questions, a part of the sentence is bold. Below are given alternatives to the bold part at (A), (B) and (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer is (D).

41. By this time tomorrow, I **will reach** my home,
(A) will be reaching
(B) shall have reached
(C) can reach
(D) No improvement

42. He was so afraid that his knees knocked **one another**.
 (A) one against
 (B) each other
 (C) both (A) and (B)
 (D) No improvement
43. **They only work when they have no money.**
 (A) When they have no money, they only work.
 (B) When they only work, they have no money
 (C) They work only when they have no money
 (D) No improvement
44. When we saw him last, he **ran** to catch a bus.
 (A) has run (B) was running
 (C) had run
 (D) No improvement
45. He suddenly struck a note of **discord** in his otherwise harmonious presentation.
 (A) unhappiness (B) regret
 (C) anger
 (D) No improvement
46. If I dyed my hair green, everybody **will** laugh at me.
 (A) would (B) did
 (C) may
 (D) No improvement
47. The students often play truant, **didn't they?**
 (A) can they (B) is indeed
 (C) don't they
 (D) No improvement
48. He is adequately provided **for** the necessities of life,
 (A) by (B) to
 (C) with
 (D) No improvement
49. The T. V. news is doctored by non-professionals and **whetted** by political higher ups.
 (A) wetted (B) vetted
 (C) written
 (D) No improvement
50. **Will** you type these letters now?
 (A) Could (B) Can
 (C) Shall
 (D) No improvement

Answer-key

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

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

36. 1 → S → P 37. 1 → Q 38. Q → S → R 39. 1 → S → P
 40. 1 → Q → P → S

Meanings of the difficult words used in Passages

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Fortune	A great amount of money	संपत्ति
2.	Realm	An area of activity, interest or knowledge	ज्ञान क्षेत्र
3.	Outstanding	Extremely good or excellent	उत्कृष्ट
4.	Idealistic	One who is aiming for perfection (idealism)	आदर्शवादी
5.	Subconsciously	Existing in the part of mind that a person is not aware of	अवचेतन रूप से
6.	Pity	Something that causes sadness or disappointment	तरस
7.	Conviction	A strong belief or opinion	धारणा
8.	Persuasion	A particular type of belief or way of thinking	धारणा
9.	Ignorance	A lack of knowledge, understanding	अज्ञानता

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Invaluable	Extremely useful	बहुमूल्य
2.	Discernment	The ability to see and understand people, thing and Situations clearly	विवेक
3.	Immeasurably	Very great in size or amount	असीमित
4.	Perceive	To notice or become aware of something	समझ लेना/अनुभव करना
5.	Armour	Special clothing that people wear to protect their bodies from weapons	कवच
6.	Shirk	To avoid doing something that one is supposed to do	काम से जी चुराना
7.	Whirlwind	A very strong wind that moves in a spinning motion	चक्रवात
8.	Fragile	Easily broken	सहज से टूट जाने वाला
9.	Alert	Able to think clearly and to notice things	सावधान/चौकस
10.	Brisk	Quick and efficient	फुर्तीला
11.	Seldom	Not often	कभी कभार
12.	Defensive	Helping to keep a person or thing safe	रक्षात्मक
13.	Passionately	Having or expressing strong emotions or beliefs	भाव प्रवणता से
14.	Remittance	An amount of money that is sent as a payment for something	चुकाने के लिए दिए गए पैसे

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
15.	Honorarium	An amount of money paid for a service on which custom forbids a price.	किसी कार्य के लिए दिया जाने वाला पैसा जिसे नियमानुसार नहीं दिया जा सकता है।
16.	Subscription	A fee that one pays regularly to belong to or support an organisation	अंशदान
17.	Allowance	An amount of money that is given to someone regularly or for a specific purpose	भत्ता
18.	Current	A continuous flow of water	पानी का प्रवाह

Meanings of the difficult words used in the sentence arrangement

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Billow	A moving cloud	तरंगित बादल
2.	Gale	A very strong wind	दुफान
3.	Fanned	Agitate the air	हवा से भड़काना
4.	Smoulder	To burn slowly without flames but usually with smoke	सुलगता हुआ
5.	Spawning	To produce or lay eggs in water	जन्म देना
6.	Landscape	An area of land that has a particular quality or appearance	प्राकृतिक दृश्य
7.	Awesome	Extremely good	अत्यंत प्रभावशाली

Meanings of the difficult words used in the sentence improvement

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Doctored	To change something especially in order to trick or deceive people	गलत बनाना
2.	Whetted	To provoke someone	भड़काना
3.	Wetted	Not dry	गीलापन
4.	Vetted	To investigate carefully	भली प्रकार से जाँच करना

Practice Set-9

Direction-(Questions 1-10) Read the passages given below and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE 1

Stuck with the development dilemma? Stay away from management courses. Seriously, one of the biggest complaints that organisations have about management courses is that they fail to impact the participants' on-the-job behaviour. Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job. Some go so far as briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job. Others include a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants. None of this is really going far enough.

The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a classroom. A course is an event and events are, by definition limited in time. When you talk about follow-up after a course, it is seen as a nice idea, but not as an essential part of the participants' development programme. Any rational, empowered individual should be able to take what has been learnt in a course and transfer it to the work place or so the argument goes. Another negative aspect of the course mindset is that, primarily, development is thought to be about skill-acquisition.

So, it is felt that the distinction between taking the course and behaving differently in the work place parallels the distinction between skill-acquisition and skill-application. But can such a sharp distinction be maintained? Skills are really acquired only in the context of applying them on the job,

finding them effective and, therefore, reinforcing them.

The problem with courses is that they are events, while development is an on-going process which, involves, within a complex environment, continual interaction, regular feedback and adjustment. As we tend to equate development with a one-off event, it is difficult to get seriously motivated about the follow-up. Anyone paying for a course tends to look at follow-up as an unnecessary and rather costly frill.

1. What is the passage about?
(A) personal management
(B) development dilemma
(C) management courses
(D) course promoters' attitude
2. Which of the following statements is false?
(A) Some management trainers stress the need for follow-up and reinforcement on the job
(B) Some suggest a follow-up training day to review the progress of the participants
(C) Some go to the extent of briefing the participants' managers on what behaviour they should be reinforcing back on the job
(D) The real problem is that course Promoters view development as something which does not take place during a course
3. The writer's attitude, as reflected in the passage, is
(A) critical (B) ironic
(C) sympathetic (D) philosophical
4. The course promoters' attitude is
(A) self-righteous (B) indifferent
(C) easy-going (D) unprogressive

5. The word 'mindset' here means
 (A) a determined mind
 (B) a fixed attitude of mind
 (C) an open mind
 (D) mindful

PASSAGE 2

One may look at life, events, society, history, in another way. A way which might, at a stretch, be described as the Gandhian way, though it may be from times before Mahatma Gandhi came on the scene. The Gandhian reaction to all the grim poverty, squalor and degradation of the human being would approximate to effort at self-change and self-improvement, to a regime of living-regulated by discipline from within. To change society, the individual must first change himself. In this way of looking at life and society, words too begin to mean differently. Revolution, for instance, is a term frequently used, but not always in the sense it has been in the lexicon of the militant. So also with words like peace and struggle. Even society may mean differently, being some kind of organic entity for the militant, and more or less a sum of individuals for the Gandhian. There is yet another way, which might, for want of a better description, be called the mystic. The mystic's perspective measures these concerns that transcend political ambition and the dynamism of the reformer, whether he be militant or Gandhian. The mystic measures the terror of not knowing the remorseless march of time; he seeks to know what was before birth, what comes after death, the continuous presence of death, of the consciousness of death, sets his priorities and values : militants and Gandhians, kings and prophets, must leave all that they have built; all that they have unbuilt and depart when messengers of the buffalo-riding Yama come out of the shadows. Water will to water, dust to dust. Think of impermanence. Everything passes.

6. The Gandhian reaction to poverty is
 (A) a total war on poverty
 (B) self-discipline
 (C) self-abnegation
 (D) a regulated distribution of wealth

7. According to Gandhianism, the individual who wants to change society
 (A) should destroy the existing society
 (B) must re-form society
 (C) must change himself
 (D) may change society without changing himself
8. Who, according to the passage, finds new meaning for words like revolutions, peace and struggle?
 (A) A Gandhian who believes in non-violent revolution
 (B) A militant
 (C) A mystic
 (D) A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within
9. The expression 'water will to water, dust to dust' means
 (A) water and dust can mix well
 (B) man will become water after death
 (C) man will one day die and become dust
 (D) man will become dust and water after death
10. What does society mean to a Gandhian?
 (A) a sum of individuals
 (B) an organic entity
 (C) a regime of living regulated by discipline from within
 (D) a disciplined social community

Directions (Q. 11-30): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

CLOZE TEST 1

India's approach towards treatment of (11) banks is yet another interesting issue. Rather than closing them down, policymakers in India have shown a preference to (12) such banks with healthy public sector banks. It has been (13) in certain circles that such an approach may give rise to a moral hazard problem. However, two issues need (14) in this context. First, commercial banks are the most dominant and systemically important segment of the financial system. Second, over

70 per cent of the bank depositors in India are small depositors. Therefore, systemic concerns coupled with the necessity to (15) the interest of small depositors have been (16) in the minds of policy makers while (17) with insolvent banks. This issue had not (18) much attention in the context of a predominantly government owned banking system. As the weight of private banks increases further thinking will need to be done on this subject, both in terms of (19) of insolvency through advance regulatory supervision and action, and post-insolvency measures that (20) moral hazard and eventual fiscal cost.

11. (A) insolvent (B) foreign
(C) cooperative (D) small
12. (A) dissolve (B) relegate
(C) anchor (D) merge
13. (A) resolved (B) felt
(C) promised (D) identified
14. (A) resolutions (B) decisions
(C) approaches (D) consideration
15. (A) enhance (B) increase
(C) safeguard (D) rationalize
16. (A) paramount (B) superficial
(C) extradited (D) vested
17. (A) conniving (B) coping
(C) absorbing (D) dealing
18. (A) paid (B) offered
(C) deserved (D) received
19. (A) enhancement (B) prevention
(C) attachment (D) expedition
20. (A) anticipate (B) discourage
(D) envisage (D) create

CLOZE TEST 2

One of the most brutal features of gender inequality takes the form of physical violence against women. The (21) of such violence is remarkably high, not only in poorer and less developed economies but also in wealthy and modern societies. Indeed the (22) of battering women even in the richest and most developed economies is (23) high. Turning to India, it must be (24) first that the frequency of assaults on women is high in the country. To that (25) general recognition has to be added the special role of violence connected

with particular (26) features, such as dowry and economic settlements. Even though the numbers involved in violent deaths are (27) by the larger numbers that (28) from (29) of healthcare, the crude and brutal nature of this form of gender inequality makes it a particularly severe (30) of the deprivation of women.

21. (A) expectations (B) counting
(C) incidence (D) acceptance
22. (A) frequency (B) occurrence
(C) event (D) chance
23. (A) relatively (B) cicarly
(C) surely (D) astonishingly
24. (A) accomplished
(B) acknowledged
(C) cleared (D) understand
25. (A) anxiety (B) terrible
(C) surprise (D) fact
26. (A) national (B) visible
(C) social (D) category
27. (A) fewer (B) outshine
(C) lean (D) dwarfed
28. (A) perish (B) develop
(C) spoil (D) incline
29. (A) omission (B) attention
(C) care (D) neglect
30. (A) remark (B) indication
(C) happening (D) manifestation

Directions: In Questions (31- 35) given below the 1st and the last sentences are numbered 1 and 6. Remaining sentences are named P, Q, R and S. These four sentences are not given in their proper order. Read the sentences and find out which of the four combinations in correct. Then find the correct answer and indicate it.

31. (1) How much money is enough?
(P) The modern reasoning is that money coming in should cover our basic needs.
(Q) According to conventional wisdom, no amount can suffice.
(R) However, from the basics of food, clothing and shelter we gradually seek luxury cars and holidays.

(S) In the process of seeking it is money which unfortunately gets a bad name.

(6) The real culprit, however, is a living thing called desire, which although it is difficult to, can be controlled.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

32. (1) Would you believe that some U. K. based companies are arranging for beds at the workplace?

(P) The dreams, while at work, are thus helpful to solve crucial problems.

(Q) The reason, they claim, could be that dreams produce creative solutions.

(R) Yes, it is true and is considered as a step to improve quality of their products.

(S) The researchers in these companies claim that they could do better by allowing their employees to doze off at work place.

(6) We only hope that these crucial problems in U. K. are different from those of ours.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

33. (1) Today there is growing concern about global warming, energy and water crises.

(P) The reason is the construction cost of an eco-friendly building is 15% to 20% more than putting up a conventional building.

(Q) At present, however, there are only a dozen green buildings in the private sector.

(R) To address these issues Indian corporates are increasingly turning eco-friendly.

(S) Planting trees, using energy-saving lighting systems and constructing eco-friendly green buildings are some of the measures they are taking.

(6) However, though an eco-friendly building may cost more upfront, it is cost-effective because of lower operating costs in the long run.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

34. (1) A society can exist properly only when men living in it agree upon certain rules of conduct.

(P) In the same way, a society where rules are not followed cannot survive for long.

(Q) Strict obedience to these rules is called discipline.

(R) Only then a society can be run in an orderly fashion.

(S) Students must obey their teachers, children their parents, citizens the laws and so on and so forth.

(6) For example, if the people on the road do not obey traffic rules there will be complete disorder and confusion.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

35. (1) The Indian tradition describes Buddha as an advocate of analytical method.

(P) This justification is found in several discourses.

(Q) Pali was perhaps the most commonly used language in those days.

(R) There is ample justification for the phenomenon of the description.

(S) A curious researcher can study them provided he has mastery over Pali language.

(6) In the present era also, efforts are being made to rejuvenate Pali.

The proper sequence should be :

(A) Q P R S (B) R S Q P

(C) Q S R P (D) R P S Q

Directions (36 — 40) : Mark the choice that correctly fills the blank in the given sentences.

36. His cabin is _____ the corridor.
(a) on (B) in
(C) beside (D) along
37. There is thick black smoke rising _____ the North of America.
(a) over (B) above
(C) on (D) across
38. The peak of Everest is _____ 8480 metres _____ sea level.
(A) above, over (B) about, of
(C) over, above (D) about, above
39. Switzerland lies _____ France, Italy, Austria and Germany.
(A) between (B) among
(C) across (D) beyond
40. I have written a book _____ Grammar; and a book discussing _____ how to prepare different subjects for competitive exams.
(A) on, on (B) on, about
(C) about, on (D) on, ----

Directions (Qs. 41 to 45): In these questions, look at the underlined part of each sentence. Below the sentence are given three possible substitutions for the underlined part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the underlined part, then indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, then indicate (d) as your response. Thus, a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter (d).

41. Now companies bring services on the doorsteps of the consumers.
(A) Up to the doorsteps
(B) To the doorsteps
(C) At the doorsteps
(D) No improvement
42. Domestic flights have had a negative impact over the children of the Vaidyas.
(A) In the children
(B) On the children
(C) In children
(D) No improvement
43. The paper was fairly easier than we thought it would be.
(A) Rather (B) More
(C) Comparatively
(D) No improvement
44. I decided to continue with my present profession rather than set up a new business.
(A) Put up (B) Setting up
(C) Going along with
(D) No improvement
45. The Court expected us to carry on its orders immediately.
(A) Carry forward (B) Carry with
(C) Carry out
(D) No improvement

Directions (46 — 50): Tick mark the word that gives the correct spelling.

46. (A) extirpate (B) extripaite
(C) exterpate (D) extirpeit
47. (A) debauchary (B) debouchery
(C) debauchery (D) dibauchery
48. (A) humanitarian (B) huminitarian
(C) humaniterian
(D) humanetarian
49. (A) controvertial (B) kantroversial
(C) controversial (D) controvarsial
50. (A) sabatcurs (B) saboteurs
(C) seboteurs (D) saboteors

Answer Key

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

Sentence Arrangement '→' Shows the order of the sentence

- 31.(A); $1 \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$
 33.(B); $1 \rightarrow R ; \rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$
 35.(D); $S \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 6$ (All speaking about 'Pali')

Meanings of the difficult words used in Passages

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Dilemma	A situation in which you have to make difficult choice	दुविधा
2.	Reinforce	to strengthen	सुदृढ़ बनाना
3.	Aspect	A part of something	पहलू
4.	Acquisition	The act of acquiring	अर्जन/ कब्जा करना
5.	Distinction	A noticeable difference between things or people	अंतर, विशिष्टता
6.	Frill	Something that is added but is not necessary	ताम-झाम
7.	Rational	Of sound mind, same	बुद्धिसम्पन्न, विवेकशील
8.	Grim	having a very serious appearance or manner	भयंकर, विकट
9.	Squalor	Very bad and dirty conditions	गंदगी, मलिनता
10.	Degradation	The act or process of damaging or ruining something	गिरावट, अवन्ति
11.	Lexicon	The words used in a language or by a person or group of people	शब्दसूची
12.	Mystic	Of or relating to mysteries	रहस्यवादी
13.	Remorseless	Very cruel and showing no pity or sympathy	निर्दय, क्रूर
14.	Impermanence	The quality of being impermanent	अस्थायित्व
15.	Abnegation	Denial	निषेध

Meanings of the difficult words used in Cloze Tests

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Predominantly	Mainly	मुख्यतः
2.	Insolvency	Inability to pay debts	दिवालियापन
3.	Eventual	Ultimately, resulting	अंततः
4.	Relegate	To put in lower position	अवनति करना
5.	Anchor	A person or thing that provides strength and support	लंगर, सहारा
6.	Resolutions	determination	इरादा, संकल्प
7.	Superficial	Apparent rather than actual	ऊपरी/सतही
8.	Extradite	To send (a person who has been accused of a crime) to another state or country	प्रत्यार्पित करना

9.	Vested	Fully and unconditional guaranteed as legal right, benefit or privilege	निहित
10.	Connive	To secretly help someone to do something dishonest or illegal	गुप्त रूप से सहयोग देना
11.	Anticipate	To look forward to	उम्मीद करना
12.	Envisage	to consider or regard in a certain way	विचार करना
13.	Brutal	Extremely ruthless or cruel	क्रूर, निर्दयी
14.	Assault	A violent physical attack	हमला
15.	Severe	Harsh or strict	गंभीर, कठोर
16.	Deprive	Take something away from	वंचित करना
17.	Accomplish	To succeed in doing	पूरा करना
18.	Anxiety	Fear or nervousness about what might happen	चिन्ता, व्याकुलता
19.	Terrible	Very bad or unpleasant	भय, भयानक

Meanings of the difficult words used in the Sentence Improvement

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Suffice	To be sufficient	पर्याप्त होना
2.	Doze	To sleep lightly	झपकी लेना
3.	Obedient	Willing to obey	आज्ञाकारी
4.	Ample	Fully sufficient to meet a need or purpose	प्रचुर
5.	Rejuvenate	To make feel or look young	फिर से जवान बना देना
6.	Extirpate	To destroy or remove completely	जड़ से नष्ट करना
7.	Debauchery	Bad or immoral behaviour that involves sex, drugs, etc.	अव्याशी, विलासिता
8.	Saboteur	A person who commits sabotage	विध्वंसक

Practice Set-10

Direction-Questions 1-10: Read the passages given below and answer the following questions.

PASSAGE-1

Language, they say, is the lens through which human beings perceive the world. If so, English is perhaps the most distorting lens through which we see animals. It has perpetuated a cross-eyed view of birds, beasts, fish and fowl. The very word 'animal' connotes the brutish and the sensual. Animal instinct implies baseness and vulgarity. The language transfers negative human traits to animals making the former appear as characteristics of the latter. Thus, the chicken is cowardly, frightened, faint hearted; the goat ill-bred. Butterflies are flighty, seals slippery and foxes notorious for craftiness and cunning. Much the worst are the reptiles particularly the snake, creeping, base, malignant, abject, ungrateful and treacherous, always the snake in the grass.

Each species carries its denigration forever embedded in its English name giving the language as many unpleasant adjectives as it could possibly want. To be bull-headed is to be impetuous and obstinate; the catfish woman is spiteful and back-biting. An elephant's walk is ungainly, bird-brains are to be ridiculed and the herd mentality draws only contempt. You can be as blind as a bat and batty, if you are crazy as well.

1. According to the passage, English language is the lens-
 - (A) through which people see the beautiful animal world.
 - (B) through which people see a distorted animal world.
 - (C) through which people see a correct picture of the world.
 - (D) that does not permit one to see a correct picture of the world.

2. According to the passage, the chicken is-
 - (A) faint-hearted, the goat ill-bred and the fox crafty.
 - (B) simple, the goat cunning and the bear rough.
 - (C) cowardly, the goat cunning and the snake ill-bred.
 - (D) cowardly, the goat lustful and foolish and the bear rough and ill-bred.
3. The phrase "Always the snake in the grass" implies-
 - (A) a harmless person
 - (B) the snake hiding in the grass for its victims
 - (C) a dangerous person
 - (D) a person secretly working against you
4. According to the passage, elephant's walk is-
 - (A) ugly, bird brains beautiful and herd mentality good.
 - (B) ungainly, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality contemptible.
 - (C) ugly, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality good.
 - (D) beautiful, bird brains ridiculous and herd mentality contemptible.
5. In the English language, the animals are
 - (A) Not used for any comparisons.
 - (B) Used for pleasant comparisons.
 - (C) Used for unpleasant comparisons.
 - (D) Used for uninteresting comparisons.

PASSAGE-2

Soft-bodied animals like caterpillars often fall a prey to voracious hunters like birds or reptiles. Despite having no means to 'actively' defend themselves, with weapons like claws or jaws, they have nevertheless, evolved other equally effective deterrents. A particular species of the caterpillar lives at an altitude of over 2,500 prominent colours to inform would-be predators of its inedibility. In the

event that an inexperienced or adventurous bird did eat the caterpillar, it would probably vomit it out soon after, and subsequently desist from attacking similar species in the future. Though this would do the unfortunate victim no good the species benefits. A rare example of the martyr among animals.

6. Caterpillars cannot defend themselves because they
 - (A) are lazy
 - (B) have no claws or jaws
 - (C) are passive animals
 - (D) cannot acquire weapons
7. The expression "other equally effective deterrents" means
 - (A) deterrents that are as powerful as those the caterpillars have
 - (B) preventive weapons which have equal effect of others
 - (C) preventive equipment which is as effective as something that has been already mentioned in the passage
 - (D) mechanism which scares everyone equally well
8. The Himalayan caterpillar uses prominent colours to
 - (A) defend itself
 - (B) warn the predator
 - (C) reveal itself
 - (D) attack the predator
9. Experienced birds do not attack the Himalayan caterpillars because they are
 - (A) diseased
 - (B) inedible
 - (C) repulsive
 - (D) very aggressive
10. In the context of this passage, a martyr is one who dies
 - (A) to save others
 - (B) while defending one's homeland
 - (C) without any gain to oneself
 - (D) without putting up resistance

Directions (11 to 15) : Mark the choice that correctly fills the blank in the given sentences.

11. Copying in the examination is an act.
 - (A) mortal
 - (B) immortal
 - (C) amoral
 - (D) immoral

12. A horse rider has to adjust the saddle and _____ before riding.
 - (A) maines
 - (B) reins
 - (C) reigns
 - (D) rains
13. His bright success was _____ all expectations.
 - (A) beyond
 - (B) above
 - (C) exceeded
 - (D) over
14. The village was _____ by the earthquake.
 - (A) dazed
 - (B) raised
 - (C) razed
 - (D) erased
15. He _____ down on the sofa yesterday.
 - (A) lay
 - (B) lays
 - (C) laid
 - (D) layed

Directions (16 to 20): In the following passage, there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

As a rule of thumb, a manned mission costs from fifty to hundred times more than a comparable unmanned missions. Thus, for scientific exploration alone.....(16).....missions, employing machine intelligence, are.....(17)..... However, there may well be(18).....other than scientific for exploring(19).....social, economic, political, cultural or....(20)....

16. (A) manned (B) unmanned
- (C) lunar (D) space
17. (A) preferred (B) liked
- (C) used (D) wanted
18. (A) clues (B) causes
- (C) reasons (D) objects
19. (A) sun (B) moon
- (C) mission (D) space
20. (A) historic (B) historical
- (C) histrionic (D) casual

Directions: In questions no. 21 to 25, some parts of the sentences have errors and some are correct. Find out which part of a sentence has an error and blacken the oval [●] correspondsping to the appropriate letter (A, B, C). If a sentence is free from error, blacken the oval corresponding to (D) in the Answer Sheet.

21. A free press is not a privilege (A)/ but the organic necessity (B)/in a free society. (C)/ No error (D)

22. If he saw you (A) he would have (B)/ been surprised (C)/No error (D)
23. The number of marks carried by each question (A) / are indicated (B)/ at the end of the question. (C)/No error(D)
24. It is time (A)/we did something (B)/to stop road accidents. (C)/No error (D)
25. An animal (A)/can be just as unhappy in a vast area (B)/or in a small one. (C)/No error (D).

Direction In questions no. 26 to 27, four words are given in each question, out of which only one word is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word and mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

26. (A) Privelige (B) Privilege
(C) Previlige (D) Privelege
27. (A) Fahrenheit (B) Farenhite
(C) Farenheit (D) Fahrinheit

Directions: In questions no. 31 to 32, Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

28. DAZZLING

- (A) Lustrous (B) Glaring
(C) Unnoticeable (D) Unexposable

29. SUBSTANTIAL

- (A) Insignificant (B) Extensive
(C) Independent (D) Noteworthy

Directions: In questions no. 33 to 35, Choose the word nearest in meaning to the given word and mark it in the Answer Sheet.

30. NEMESIS

- (A) Punishment (B) Victory
(C) Adventure (D) Reward

31. SOLICIT

- (A) Beseech (B) Require
(C) Claim (D) Demand

32. ABIDE

- (A) Hold (B) Encourage
(C) Accept (D) Comment

Directions : In questions no. 33 to 37, four alternatives are given for the Idiom/Phrase underlined in the sentence. Choose the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the Idiom/Phrase and mark it in the Answer Sheet

33. To keep oneself to oneself:

- (A) To keep oneself alive
(B) To restrain oneself
(C) To hide things from others
(D) To live apart without company

34. To bear the brunt of:

- (A) To offer to carry the heaviest weight
(B) To endure the main force of
(C) To share the lightest of responsibilities
(D) To give birth to some unsavoury matter

35. To make hay while the sun shines:

- (A) To indulge in merry making in good days
(B) To treat as of great importance
(C) To turn opportunity to the best advantage
(D) To turn a disappointment to the best possible count

36. To turn over a new leaf:

- (A) To change completely one's course of action
(B) To shift attention to new problems
(C) To cover up one's faults
(D) To change the old habits and adopt new ones

37. To carry one's point:

- (A) To explain one's opinion to others
(B) To exercise authority with crushing force
(C) To have one's aim always in mind
(D) To attain the goal aimed at

Directions : In questions no. 38 to 45, a part of the sentence is underlined. Below are given alternatives to the underlined part at (A), (B), (C) which may improve the sentence. Choose the correct alternative. In case no improvement is needed your answer is (D). Mark your answer in the Answer Sheet.

38. The good fortune of being your student in my younger days had helped me greatly in my life.
(A) of my being your student
(B) of my having been your student
(C) of myself being your student
(D) No improvement

39. The children are playing in the garden since ten O'clock this morning.
(A) have been playing
(B) have playing
(C) were playing
(D) No improvement
40. The situation remained the same, rather got worse, all his efforts notwithstanding.
(A) with all his efforts notwithstanding
(B) in spite of all his efforts not with standing
(C) for all his efforts notwithstanding
(D) No improvement
41. If a person studied this period of history, he would have wondered how such things had happened in India.
(A) a person would study
(B) a person had studied
(C) a person could have studied
(D) No improvement
42. His father won't be able to leave for Varanasi until they have arrived.
(A) until they arrive
(B) until they will have arrived
(C) until they will arrive
(D) No improvement
43. I knew he could not be trusted, he let off the cat from the bag.
(A) let the cat out of the bag
(B) let the cat from the bag
(C) let the cat jump out of the bag
(D) No improvement
44. The teacher saw through the game and punished him.
(A) saw into the game
(B) saw at the game
(C) saw the game
(D) No improvement
- Directions: In Questions (45 - 50) Choose one word substitution and answer the following questions in each case.**
45. One who specialises in the mathematics of insurance.
(A) A statistician (B) An actuary
(C) An agent (D) An insurant
46. A professional soldier hired to serve in a foreign army.
(A) Mercenary (B) Liquidator
(C) Venal (D) Hircling
47. The Mahabharata is a long poem based on a noble theme.
(A) Summary (B) Narration
(C) Story (D) Epic
48. An assembly of worshippers.
(A) Congregation (B) Conflagration
(C) Configuration (D) Confrontation
49. To write under a different name.
(A) Anonymous (B) Biography
(C) Pseudonym (D) Masquerade
50. Unfair advantages for members of one's own family.
(A) Optimism (B) Plagiarism
(C) Nepotism (D) Regionalism

Answer Key

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

21. (B); Change 'The' into 'an'.
22. (A); Change 'saw' into 'had seen'.
23. (B); Change 'are' into 'is'. 'The number' takes singular verb.
24. (D); No error.
25. (C); Remove 'or' into 'as'. 'As....as' is a pair of correlatives.

Meanings of the difficult words

S.No.	Words	Meaning in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Perpetuate	To cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	स्थायी बनाना
2.	Connote	To suggest a feeling, an idea, etc. as well as the main meaning	भाव बतलाना
3.	Notorious	Well-known or famous especially for something bad	कुख्यात
4.	Malignant	That cannot be controlled and is likely to cause death	प्राण घातक
5.	Abject	Most unfortunate or miserable	दीन-हीन
6.	Denigrate	To make something seem less important	नीचा दिखाना
7.	Impetuous	Acting or done quickly and without thinking carefully about the results	जल्दबाजी करने वाला
8.	Obstinate	Refusing to change your behaviour or your ideas	हठी
9.	Spiteful	Behaving in an unkind way in order to hurt or upset somebody	ईर्ष्यालु
10.	Voracious	Excessively greedy	लालची
11.	Solicit	To ask or persuade somebody for something, such as support, advice or information	मौजाना (समर्थन, सलाह इत्यादि)
12.	Venal	Prepared to be corrupt	भ्रष्टाचार करने के लिए तैयार
13.	Hireling	A person who is willing to do anything or work for anyone as long as they are paid	पैसे के लिए काम करने वाला
14.	Conflagration	A very intense and uncontrolled fire	शीघ्र आग
15.	Masquerade	A way of behaving that hides the truth or a person's true feelings	ढोंग करना
16.	Plagiarism	A piece of writing that has been copied from someone else and is presented as being your own work	सहित्य की चोरी
17.	Mortal	That cannot live for ever and must die	मर्त्य
18.	Amoral	Not following any moral rules and not caring about right and wrong	अनैतिक
19.	Immoral	Not morally good or right	दुराचारी
20.	Reign	The period of time during which a king, queen, emperor, etc., is ruler of a country	शासनकाल
21.	Rein	A long narrow leather band that is attached to a metal bar in a horse's mouth/ to control	लगाम/लगाम लगाना
22.	Histrionic	characteristic of acting or a stage performance	नाटक संबंधी
23.	Mercenary	A soldier that fights merely for wages	किराये का सैनिक
24.	Configuration	The way the parts of something are arranged	व्यवस्था का प्रारूप
25.	Nepotism	Giving unfair advantages to your own family if you are in a position of power	भाई-भतीजावाद