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GENERAL ENGLISH

for **Competitive Exams**

- **Head Office** : B-32, Shivalik Main Road, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
 - **Sales Office** : B-48, Shivalik Main Road, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017
- Tel.** : 011-26691021 / 26691713

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SECTION - C : ENGLISH COMPREHENSION

CHAPTER

GRAMMAR

1

Grammar is the key to attaining success in a competitive examination. If you want success in a competitive exam, it is important to have a good command of grammar and its applications. No matter how hard you prepare for your competitive exams, you can never be too sure of your success.

Before sitting for an examination, it is important to evaluate yourself, where you stand and how much chances of your success are. In the English section of a competitive exam, the kind of questions likely to be asked can be categorised in three parts

- (1) Fill in the blanks;
- (2) Identifying errors in sentences and
- (3) Correcting the sentences.

The questions can be dealt with easily and you can score well if you get your basics clear and right.

HOW THIS BOOK WILL HELP YOU?

This book will help you to understand how language and its components work. It is oriented towards making you more confident user of English by giving you an insight into the correct usage. The material provided is user-friendly with adequate examples and 'practice exercises'.

If you make a concentrated effort, it will not only prepare you for the forthcoming competitive exams but also fine-tune your communication skills.

READING: To supplement your efforts, you should build up reading habits. The material can be of any kind - magazines, newspapers or novels. But, one should consciously look at the usage. Good reading habits will definitely build up your understanding of grammatical usage and help you succeed in competitive exams.

We wish you all the best in your endeavour.

NOUNS

A Noun is a word used as a name of a person, place or thing.

There are five kinds of Noun :

- (a) Proper Noun
- (b) Common Noun
- (c) Collective Noun
- (d) Abstract Noun
- (e) Material Noun

GRAMMAR REGARDING NOUNS THAT WOULD BE USEFUL IN A COMPLETE EXAM:

1. Proper nouns are sometimes used as common nouns.

For example :

- (a) Amitabh is **Gandhiji** of our class. (Incorrect)
- (b) Amitabh is the **Gandhiji** of our class, (Correct)

Here Gandhiji does not mean Mahatma Gandhi. The word here stands for the possessor of the qualities that Gandhiji is most known for - truth and non-violence. Thus Gandhiji is being used as a metaphorical common noun. Some nouns have the same form both in singular as well as plural forms.

FOLLOWING ARE RULES REGARDING THE NUMBER OF THE NOUN

2. *For example :*

- (a) Deer **was** caught
- (b) Deer **were** caught.

Here, the singular and plural form of the noun Deer is the same. Like Deer there are other nouns that have the same form **in singular as well as plural form**. *For example:* sheep, deer, apparatus, species, series, hundred, dozen, hair etc. Preceding adjectives and articles decide whether the word is used in the singular form or plural form.

For example :

- (a) He paid eight **hundred** rupees for this pair of shoes.
- (b) India again lost the **series**.

Nouns denoting large numbers are used both in singular and plural form.

For example:

- (a) Three **hundred** people attended the function.
- (b) **Hundreds** of people attended the party.

In sentence a), 'hundred' is preceded by number 'three'. So 'hundred' will take no plural form. Word 'three hundred' indicates plurality. But in sentence b), 'hundred' is not preceded by any number. So to indicate plurality, we will write 'hundreds'.

So, rule is that when words like hundred, dozen, thousand, pair, score are not preceded by any word denoting number then they take the plural form. Otherwise not.

Consider some more *examples :*

- (a) Coca-Cola paid **lakhs** of rupees to Aamir Khan for promoting their product.
- (b) I brought two **dozen** bananas.

4. Tell which sentence is correct:
 (a) Since long no news **has** been heard.
 (b) Since long no news **have** been heard.
 Sentence (a) is correct. The reason is that **some nouns are always used as singular though they look like plural nouns**. That's why we should never use the 'plural verb with these words. Other similar words are politics, mathematics, physics, gallows, means, billiards, ethics, summons, innings.

For example :

- (a) **Politics** is not my cup of tea.
 (b) I received **summons**.
 (c) Sachin once again played a superb **innings**.
5. Tell which sentence is correct:
 (a) The spectacles that you are wearing **are** really nice.
 (b) The spectacles that you are wearing **is** really nice.
 Sentence (a) is correct. The reason being that **some noun words are always used in the plural form**.

For example : trousers, arms, drawers, assets, scales, alms, thanks, cards; ashes, riches, premises, scissors, credentials, proceeds.

6. Tell which sentence is correct:
 (a) The cattle **was** grazing in the field.
 (b) The cattle **were** grazing in the field.
 Sentence (b) is correct . The reason being that **some nouns are always used as plurals though they look like singular**. Other nouns like this are—public, people, folk, mankind, poultry, sheep, and police. gentry, peasantry, bulk, majority.

For example :

- (a) The majority **are** with the leader.
 (b) Police, though late, **have** come.
 (c) Public **wants** results.
7. Tell which sentence is correct.
 (a) This project will lead to lots of **expenditures**.
 (b) This project will lead to lots of **expenditure**.
 Sentence (b) is correct. The reason is that **some nouns are always used as singular. Preceding adjectives or the verb form indicates the singularity or plurality**. Other nouns are—expenditure, furniture, information, machinery, issue, offspring, alphabet, scenery, poetry.

For example :

- (a) All the **furniture** was bought last year.
 (b) All the **Information** was given to him.
8. Meaning of some nouns in plural form is very **different** from the meaning of nouns in singular form. Hence, that form should be used which will convey the right meaning.

For example :

- (a) I opened the letter and read its **contents**.
 (b) Her mouth was fixed in a smile of pure **content**.
 (c) The conflict between **good** and evil is age old.
 (d) We must produce **goods** at competitive prices.
 (e) Delhites breathe the most polluted **air** in the world.
 (f) She was just putting on **airs** when she came to visit us/me.
 (g) We should renounce the use of **force** to settle our dispute.
 (h) Families of people who died as a result of services in the **forces** should not be ignored.
 (i) I was very excited on my **return** to my home village.
 (j) Early **returns** in the ballot indicate majority for opposition.

Vocabulary

Other nouns having different meanings in the singular and plural form are:

Singular with meaning	Plural with meaning
Advice - counsel	Advices - information
Respect - regard	Respects - compliments
Compass - extent	Compasses - instrument or range
Custom - habit	Customs - duties levied on
Ground - Earth	Grounds - reasons
Iron - metal	Irons - fetters made of iron
Mean - average	Means - way or method
Respect - regard	Respects - polite greetings
Colour - hue	Colours - appearance
Physic - medicine	Physics - natural science

FOLLOWING ARE RULES REGARDING GENDER OF THE NOUN :

9. Go through the following singulars and plurals as plural forms are commonly known but their **singular forms are not commonly known**.

Singular Form	Plural form
Agendum	Agenda
Alumnus	Alumni
Index	Indices
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Criterion	Criteria
Radius	Radii
Formula	Formulae
Memorandum	Memoranda

10. Some noun words have **two plurals with different meanings**. So that plural form should be selected which will convey the right meaning.

For example :

- (a) I have one **brother** and one sister (meaning- sons of the same parents).
 (b) Why should only select **brethren** be allowed to attend the meeting? (meaning - members of same society, organisation)
 (c) I took off my shoes and **clothes** (meaning- things that people wear).
 (d) Cotton, Nylon, Silk are different kinds of **cloths** (meaning- kinds or pieces of cloth).

Other nouns having two plurals with different meanings are.

Singular	Plural with different meaning
Die	Dies - stamps Dice - small cubes used in games
Genius	Geniuses - persons of great talent Genie - spirit
Quarter	Quarter - fourth part Quarter(s) - lodging
Manner	Manner - Method Manners - Correct behaviour
Pain	Pain - Suffering Pains - Careful efforts
Spectacle	Spectacle - sight Spectacles - eye-glasses
Penny	Pence - indicate amount of money Pennies - number of coins

11. Collective nouns, even when they denote living beings, are considered to be of the **neuter gender**.

For example :

- (a) Lalu had a herd of cows. He kept a herdsman to look after **her**.
 (b) Lalu had a herd of cows. He kept a herdsman to look after **it**.
 Sentence (b) is correct. Though herd consists of cows (females), herd is not a feminine noun as it a collective noun.

12. Young children and the lower animals are also referred to as of the **neuter gender**.

For example :

- (a) The baby loves **his** toys. (Incorrect)
 (b) The baby loves **its** toys. (correct)
 (c) The mouse lost **his** tail when the cat pounced on him. (Incorrect)

We are often uncertain regarding the gender of the animals. The mouse here may be a male or a female. So, English language prefers the easy way out: treat it as of the neuter gender.

13. When objects without life are personified they are considered of:

- (i) The masculine gender, if the object is remarkable for strength and violence. Ex. : Sun, Summer, Winter, Time, Death etc.
 (ii) The feminine gender, if the object is remarkable for beauty, gentleness and gracefulness. Ex: Earth, Moon, Spring, Nature, Mercy, etc.

For example:

- (a) The Sun came from behind the clouds and with **her** brilliance tore the veil of darkness. (Incorrect)
 (b) The Sun came from behind the clouds and with **his** brilliance tore the veil of darkness. (Correct)

Convention does not see brilliance as a womanly quality, but a manly one.

- (a) Nature offers **his** lap to him that **seeks** it. (Incorrect)

- (b) Nature offers **her** lap to him that **seeks** it. (Correct)
 The offering of a lap is usually the mother's role. Hence, Nature here should be treated as a feminine noun.
 Tell which sentence is correct.

- (a) The earth goes round the sun in 365 days. Can you **calculate her speed**?
 (b) The earth goes round the sun in 365 days. Can you **calculate its speed**?

Sentence (b) is correct. The error being made here is that personification is being brought where it does not exist. In the above statement the earth is being treated as a body (a thing), not a person. The scientist here is not concerned with the womanly qualities of the planet. So, neuter gender should be applied.

FOLLOWING ARE RULES REGARDING APOSTROPHE

14. Rules regarding apostrophes—s:

- (a) Singular noun: We add(s) (apostrophe s') to singular nouns and to irregular plurals that don't end in -s:
 • Barry's house, the college's faculty, the women's liberation movement.
 (b) Singular noun: Only an apostrophe is added when there are too many hissing sounds. *For example:* Moses' laws, for goodness' sake, for justice' sake.

- (c) Plural nouns ending in (s) like boys, cows: add(') (an apostrophe) to regular plurals.

• The boys' football club, the students union, the labours' movement.

- (d) Plural nouns not ending in (s) like men, children: ('s) is added after the word.

• men's club, children's wear

- (e) 's is added primarily after the living things and personified objects. *For example:* Governor's bodyguard, horse's head, Nature's law, Fortune's favourite.

- (f) 's is not used with inanimate or non-living things. *For example:*

table's leg (incorrect)

leg of the table (correct)

book's cover (incorrect)

cover of the book (correct)

- (g) But nouns that denote time, distance or weight, ('s) is used. *For example:* a stone's throw, in a year's time, the earth's surface.

- (h) Some other common phrases where ('s) is used are : to his heart's content, at his wit's end, out of harm's way.

- (i) When a noun consists of several words, the possessive sign is attached only to the last word.

For example:

- (a) The Queen's **of England** reaction is important in the Diana episode. (Incorrect)

- (b) The Queen **of England's** reaction is important in the Diana episode. (Correct)

Do not be mistaken that since it is the Queen's reaction, the ('s) should come after Queen. You might think that putting it after England would make the reaction England's and not the Queen's. This is shortsightedness. Do not see Queen and England in isolation, Queen of England is one whole unit and the apostrophe should come at its end.

- (j) When two nouns are in apposition, the possessive sign is put to the latter only.

For example :

- (a) I am going to Stephen **Hawking's the scientist's country**. (Incorrect)

- (b) I am going to Stephen **Hawking the scientist's country**. (Correct)

- (k) When two or more nouns show joint possession, the possessive sign is put to the latter only.

For example:

- (a) Amitabh and Ajitabh are Bachchanji's sons. So Bachclaanji **is Amitabh's and Ajitabh's father**. (Incorrect)

- (b) Amitabh and Ajitabh are Bachchanji's sons. So Bachchanji **is Amitabh and Ajitabh's father**. (Correct)

- (l) When two or more nouns show separate possession, the possessive sign is put with both.

For example.

- (a) The audience listened to Javed and Vajpayee's poems. (Incorrect)

- (b) The audience listened to Javed's and Vajpayee's poems. (Correct)

PRONOUNS

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

NOW CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING CASES

1. Since a pronoun is used **instead of a Noun**, it must be of the same number, gender and person as the noun for which it stands. *For example*: Those **beggars** are idle. **They** refuse to work for their living.
2. Consider the following two sentences.
 - (a) After a few anxious moments; the **jury** gave **its** verdict (Pronoun 'its' is used in place of noun 'jury').
 - (b) The **jury** were divided in **their** opinions. (Pronoun 'their' is used in place of noun 'jury')

You must be wondering why different pronoun 'its' and 'their' is used in place of the same noun 'jury' The reason is when a pronoun stands for a **collective noun** it must be in the singular number and neutral gender. (Sentence (a). But when collective noun conveys the idea of separate individuals comprising the whole, the pronoun standing for it must be of the plural number. In sentence (b), it is clear that members of the jury are not behaving as a whole.

For example :

 - (a) The **committee** is reconsidering its decision.
 - (b) The **committee** decided the matter without leaving their seats.

PRONOUNS IN SENTENCES FOUND BY CONJUNCTION

3. When two or more singular nouns are joined by '**and**', the pronoun used for them must be **plural**.
For example : Rama and Hari work hard. **Their** teachers praise **them**.
But when two Singular nouns joined by '**and**' refer to the same person or thing, the pronoun should be singular.
For example : The Secretary and Treasurer is negligent of **his** duty.
Here the same person is acting as Secretary and Treasurer. That's why singular pronoun is used.
4. When two singular nouns joined by '**and**' are preceded by 'each' or 'every', then the pronoun must be singular
For example : Every soldier and every sailor was in **his** place.
5. When two or more singular nouns are joined by '**or**', '**either...or**', '**neither...nor**', the pronoun is generally singular.
For example :
 - (a) Neither Abdul nor Rehman has done **his** lessons.
 - (b) Either Rama or Hari must help **his** friend.
6. When a plural and a singular noun are joined by '**or**' or '**nor**', the pronoun must be in the plural
For example : Either the manager or his assistants failed in **their** duty.
7. When two things which have been **already mentioned** are referred to; 'this' refers to the thing last mentioned and 'that' to the thing first mentioned.
For example : Alcohol and Tobacco are both injurious: **this** perhaps less than **that**.

RULES REGARDING PERSONAL PRONOUNS

8. Tell which sentence is correct:
 - (a) The presents are for you and **me**.
 - (b) The presents are for you and **I**.

Sentence (a) is correct. Pronoun has to agree with the case. Here it is the **objective case**. So, 'me' should be used instead of 'I'. *For example :* My uncle asked my brother and me to dinner.
9. Tell which sentence is correct:
 - (a) He loves you more than **I**.
 - (b) He loves you more than **me**.

Sentence (a) is correct 'Than' is a conjunction joining clauses. And the case of the pronoun to be used may be found by writing the clauses in full. So, in sentence (a) two clauses joined by 'than' are 'He loves you more' and 'I love you'. Being a subjective case, 'I' should be used.
For example :

 - (a) He is taller than **I** (am).
 - (b) He loves you more than (he loves) **me**.
10. When a pronoun refers to more than one noun or pronouns of different persons, it must be of the first person plural in preference to the second and of the second person plural in preference to the third.
For example :
 - (a) You and I, husband and wife, have to look after **your home**. (Incorrect)
 - (b) You and I, husband and wife, have to look after our home. (Correct)

Now, common sense tells us that if we are a couple, wife and husband, the feeling of togetherness is expressed by our home, not your home. And so does grammar.

Rule: 123. I stands for first person, 2 for second person and 3 for third person. The order of precedence is: 1 before 2 and 2 before 3. In the given example, we have 2 and 1. So I will apply; that is, first person. The number, of course, will be plural.

Let us take another *example*.

 - (a) You and Hari have done **their duty**. (Incorrect)
 - (b) You and Hari have done **your duty**. (Correct)

Applying 123 rule. You = 2 and Hari = 3. So, 2. Second person plural gives 'your'.

Similarly, when all the three persons are taken into account, it has to be I; that is, first person plural.

 - (a) You, he and I have not forgotten your roots. (Incorrect)
 - (b) You, he and I have not forgotten **our roots**. (Correct)
11. **Each, either and neither** are always singular and are followed by the verb in the singular.
For example :
 - (a) Neither of the accusations **is** true.
 - (b) Each boy took **his** turn.
 - (c) Each of the lady performs **her** duty well.
12. (A) Please consider the following sentences.
 - (a) This is the boy. **He** works hard. (**He** subjective case)
 - (b) This is the boy. **His** exercise is done well. (**His** is possessive case)
 - (c) This is the boy. All praise **him**. (**Him** is objective case)

13. An apostrophe is never used in 'its', 'yours' and 'theirs'.
14. The complement of the verb **be**, when it is expressed by a pronoun should be in the nominative form.
For example.
(a) It was **he** (not **him**),
(b) It is **I** (not **me**) that gave the prizes away.
(c) It might have been **he** (not **him**).
15. The case of a pronoun following **than** or **as** is determined by mentally supplying the verb.
For example :
(a) He is taller than **I (am)**.
(b) I like you better than **he (likes you)**.
(c) They gave him as much as **(they gave) me**.
16. A pronoun must agree with its Antecedent in **person, number and gender**.
For example:
(a) All passengers must show **their (not his)** tickets.
(b) I am not one of those who believe everything **they (not I)** hear.

RULES REGARDING DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

17. **That** is used
- A. **After adjectives in the superlative degree.**
For example.
(a) This is the best **that** we can do.
(b) He is the best speaker **that** we ever heard.
- B. **After the words all, same, any, none, nothing, only**
For example:
(a) Man is the only animal **that** can talk.
(b) He is the same man **that** he has been.
- C. **After two antecedents**, one denoting a person and the other denoting an animal or a thing.
For example : The man and the pet **that** met with an accident yesterday died today.
18. **What** and **That** refer to persons as well as things.

RULES REGARDING RELATIVE PRONOUNS

19. On combining each of the above pairs into one sentence
(a) This is the boy **who** works hard.
(Who in place of He)
(b) This is the boy **whose** exercise is done well.
(**Whose** in place of His)
(c) This is the boy **whom** all praise.
(**Whom** in place of Him)

The above sentences show when to use who, whose and whom. Who is the subjective case, Whose the possessive case and Whom the objective case.

20. **Who** is used for persons only. It may refer to a singular or plural noun.
For example :
(a) He **who** hesitates is lost.
(b) Blessed is he **who** has found his work.
21. **Whose** can be used for persons as well as things without life also.
For example :
(a) This is the hotel **whose** owner is a criminal.
(b) This is the person **whose** willpower is extraordinary.

22. **Which** is used for inanimate things and animals. **Which** is used for both singular as well as plural noun.
For example :
(a) I have found the book **which** I had lost last week.
(b) The horse **which** won the race yesterday, is my favourite.
23. When 'which' is used for selection, it may refer to a person as well as things.
For example :
(a) Which of the packets is yours?
(b) Which of the boys has not done his homework?
24. **Who, Which, Whom, That, Whose** should be placed as near to the antecedent as possible.
For example :
(a) I with my family reside in Delhi, which consists of my wife and parents. (Incorrect)
This sentence is wrong as **which** relates to 'my' family'. So 'which' should be placed as near to family' as possible. So, the correct sentence is.
(b) I with my family which consists of my wife and parents, reside in Delhi.
25. **Who** is used in the **nominative** cases and **whom** in the **objective** cases.
For example :
(a) There is Mr. Dutt, **who** (not **whom**) they say is the best painter in the town.
(b) The Student, whom (not who) you thought so highly of, has failed to win the first prize.
26. When the **subject** of a verb is a **relative pronoun**, the verb should agree in number and person with the antecedent of the **relative**.
For example :
(a) This is **one** of the most interesting **novels that have** (not **has**) appeared this year. (Here, antecedent of **relative pronoun that** is **novels** and not **one**)
(b) This is the only **one** of his **poems that is** (not **are**) worth reading. (Here the antecedent of **that** is **one** and not **poems**. Note the difference between sentence **(a) and (b)**).

OTHER USEFUL RULES

27. **None** is used in the singular or plural as the sense may require.
For example:
(a) Each boy was accompanied by an adult but there were none with the orphan. (Incorrect)
(b) Each boy was accompanied by an adult but there **was** none with the orphan. (Correct)
(c) I am used to many guests everyday but there **was** none today. (Incorrect)
(d) I am used to many guests everyday but there **were** none today. (Correct)
28. When 'one' is used as **pronoun**, its possessive form 'one's' should follow instead of his, her etc.
For example : One must put **one's best** efforts if one wishes to succeed.

29. With **let** objective case of the pronoun is used.
For example : Let **you** and **me** do it.
30. If a pronoun has two antecedents, it should agree with the **nearer one**.
For example :
(a) I hold in high esteem everything and **everybody who** reminds me of my failures.
(b) I hold in high esteem everybody and **everything, which** reminds me of my failures.
31. In referring to **anybody, everybody, anyone, each** etc., the pronoun of the masculine or the feminine gender is used according to the context.
For example.
(a) I shall be glad to help **everyone** of my **boys** in **his** studies.
(b) I shall be glad to help **everyone** of my **girls** in **her** studies.
(c) I shall be glad to help everyone of my **students** in **his** studies.
But when gender is not determined, the pronoun of the **masculine gender** is used as in sentence (c).
32. (A) The pronoun **one** should be used throughout, if used at all.
For example:
(a) **One** must use **one's** best efforts if one wishes to succeed.
(b) **One** should be careful about what one says.
(B) **Plural** is commonly used with **none**.
For example.
(a) **None** of his poems are well known.
(b) **None** of these words are now current.
In case of 'none' the verb can be both singular and plural (according to the sense)
33. **Anyone** should be used when **more than two** persons or things are spoken of.
For example : She was taller than **anyone** of her five sisters.

TENSES

1. Tense is the form taken by a verb to indicate time and **continuance** or **completeness** of action. The continuance or completeness of action is denoted by four subcategories.
- (a) **Simple Tense**: It is need for habitual or routine actions in the Present Tense, action which is over in the Past Tense & action to happen in the Future Tense. The action is mentioned simply. Nothing is said about whether the action is complete.
- (b) **Continuous Tense** : The action is incomplete or continuous or going on.
- (c) **Perfect Tense**: The action is complete, finished or perfect with respect to a certain point of time.
- (d) **Perfect Continuous Tense**: The action is going on continuously over a long period of time and is yet to be finished.

2. The different tenses and the verb forms used in each tense are given below :

<i>Singular with meaning</i>	<i>Plural with meaning</i>
<i>Name of Tenses</i>	<i>Verb form used in Tenses</i>
Present simple / indefinite	Verb + s/es
Present continuous / Progressive	Is/am/are + verb + ing
Present perfect	Has / have + third form of verb
Present perfect continuous	Has/have + been + verb + ing
Past simple / indefinite	Second form of verb
Past continuous / Progressive	Was/were + verb + ing
Past perfect	Had + third form of verb
Past perfect continuous	Had been + verb + ing
Future simple / indefinite	Shall / will + verb
Future continuous / Progressive	Shall / will + be + verb + ing
Future perfect	Shall/will + Have + past participle
Future perfect continuous	Shall/will + have been + verb + ing

3. The **simple Present tense** is used
- A. To express a **habitual action**.
For example : I **get** up every day at five o'clock.
- B. To express **general truths**.
For example : Fortune **favours** the brave.
- C. In **vivid narrative**, as substitute for the simple past.
For example : Immediately the Sultan **hurries** to his capital.
- D. To indicate a **future event that is part of a fixed programme or time table**.
For example : The train **leaves** at 5:20 am.
Note: We can also use **will leave** in place of **leaves**.
- E. It is used to introduce **quotations**.
For example : Keats **says**, 'A thing of beauty is a joy forever'.
- F. In exclamatory' sentences beginning with **here** and **there** to express what is actually taking place in the present.
For example : Here comes the bus!
- G. When two actions of the **future** are being talked about, one dependent on the other, the former action is represented by present simple and the latter by future simple.
For example : We shall go when the child comes back home.
4. **The Present Continuous tense** is used
- (I) For an action **going on at the time of speaking**.
For example : The boys are **playing** cricket in the ground.
- (II) For a temporary action that may not be actually happening at the time of speaking but was happening in the recent past and is still happening in recent future.
For example : I **am reading** Sidney Sheldon now-a-days.

- (III) To express **changing or developing situations**.
For example : India is **progressing** day by day.
- (IV) For an action that is planned or arranged to take place in the **near future**.
For example : I am **going** to cinema tonight.
Note: But it is not good to use the present continuous for slightly distant future. So, don't say
- (a) I am **going** to cinema next week.
Rather, use the future simple. So, it is better if you say
- (b) I **will go** to cinema next week.
- (V) When the reference is to a particularly obstinate habit, the present continuous is used instead of present simple. An adverb like always, continually, constantly is also used.
For example : It is no use scolding him; he always **does** what is forbidden. (Incorrect)
Note: that his doing what is forbidden has become a die-hard habit. The habit persists in spite of advice or warning. So, we should use the present continuous.
For example : It is no use scolding him; he **is always doing** what is forbidden. (Correct)
5. The **Present Perfect tense** is used
- (I) To indicate the completed activities in the **immediate past**.
For example : He has just gone out.
- (II) Action completed in the immediate past or an action of the past whose effect lingers in the present.
For example : **I wrote** three books. (Incorrect)
The given sentence appears to be incomplete. The reader of the sentence immediately queries. "When did you write three books?" It would be a different case if you said
For example : **I wrote books**.
Then the reader would infer that you wrote books in the past as a profession or hobby. But when you are being so specific as to say "three books", we immediately feel the need of a time frame. Since no time frame is mentioned, we assume it to be 'by now'. So, we have something to the effect.
For example : I have **written** three books by now.
This 'by now' is implied and need not be written. So,
For example : I have **written** three books. (Correct)
- (III) The present perfect is never used with adverbs of past time. In such cases the past simple should be used.
For example : India **has** won the match last week. (Incorrect)
"Last week" is not immediate past. You may therefore be tempted to use the present perfect. But remember that the immediate past here does not go unindicated. Last week is being used as an adverb of past time. So,
For example : India **won** the match last week. (Correct)
- (IV) To express past actions whose time is not given and not definite - actions with their effect continuing in the present.
For example :
- (a) I **have never known** him to be angry.
(b) **Have you read** 'Gulliver's Travels'?
- (V) To describe the **past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself**.
For example : I **have** cut my finger.
- (VI) For long actions and situations which started in the near past and went on until very recently.
For example : I **have read** three chapters since this morning.
6. The **Present Perfect Continuous** tense is used for an action, which began at sometime in the past and is still continuing. With the present perfect continuous tense an adverb or phrase that expresses time is used.
For example :
- (a) I **have been reading** this book since morning.
(b) They **have been building** the bridge for several months.
7. The **Simple Past tense** is used
- (I) To indicate an action **completed in the past**. Generally, adverbs or adverb phrases of past time are used in the past simple tense.
For example :
- (a) The steamer **sailed** yesterday.
(b) He **went** home sometime back.
- (II) To express **imaginary present situations or imaginary future events that may not happen**.
For example :
- (a) If I **had** longer holidays, I would be very happy.
(b) If I **got** rich, I would travel all over the world.
- (III) When this tense is used without an adverb of **time, then time may be either implied or indicated by the context**.
For example : I **didn't** sleep well. (i.e., last night)
- (IV) For past habits 'used to' is added to the verb.
For example : She **carried** an umbrella.
8. The **Past Continuous** tense is used;
- (I) To denote an action **going on at some time in the past**. The **time** of the action **may or may not be indicated**.
For example :
- (a) It **was getting** darker.
(b) We **were listening** to the radio all evening.
- (II) When a **new action happened in the middle of a longer action**. In this case **Past Simple and Past Continuous are used together. Past Simple is used for the new action**.
For example : The Light **went** out while I **was reading**.
- (III) For persistent habits in the past.
For example : She **was always chewing** gum.
9. The **Past Perfect tense** is used when **two actions happened in the past**. In this case it is necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. Here **past perfect is used for the action, which happened earlier**.
For example :
- (a) When I reached the station the train **had started**.
(b) I **had done** my exercise when Hari **came** to see me.

10. The **past perfect continuous** is used for an action that **began before a certain point in the past and continued up to that time**. A time expression like **since last year, for the last few days** is generally put after perfect continuous tense.
For example : At that time he **had been writing** a novel for **two months**.
11. The simple future is used for an action that has **still to take place**.
For example :
(a) I **shall** see him tomorrow.
(b) Tomorrow **will** be Sunday.
12. The **Future Continuous** tense
(I) Represents an action as going on at **sometime in the future**.
For example : I **shall be reading** the paper then.
(II) Represents the future events that are planned.
For example : He **will be meeting** us next week.
13. The **Future Perfect tense** is used to indicate the **completion of an event by a certain future time**.
For example : I **shall have written** my exercise by that time.
14. The **Future Perfect Continuous tense** indicates an action represented; it being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future. Generally time period is mentioned along with it.
For example : By next July we shall have been living here for four years.
15. Event occurring at the same time must be given in the same tense.
For example : When he fainted his brother was with him.
16. Will or Shall cannot be used twice in the same sentence even if both the actions refer to the future tense.
For example :
(a) I shall come if he will call me. (Incorrect)
(b) I shall come if he calls me. (Correct)
17. With the phrases as if and as though the past tense and plural form of the verb should be used.
For example :
(a) He behaves as if he is a king. (Incorrect)
(b) He behaves as if he were a king. (Correct)
18. With the word 'wish' four verbs are used namely were, had, could, would. 'Were' is used when the wish seems to be unrealisable.
For example : I wish I were a king.
'Had' is used when our wish is a lament over the past happening.
For example : I wish I had accepted that job. 'Would' is used when we refer to the future.
For example : I wish I would get a ticket.
'Could' is used when we wish that something that has happened already should have happened otherwise.
For example : He did not go because he was busy yesterday. I wish he could go with you.
19. 'For' is used for a period of time.
For example : He has been working for two hours.
'Since' is used with a point of time.
For example : He has been working since morning.
20. In case of conditional sentences 'had' and 'would have' are used.
For example : If I had met him I would have invited him.

ARTICLES

1. 'A' or 'an' does not refer to a particular person or thing. It leaves indefinite the person or thing spoken of.
For example : I saw a doctor. (means I saw any doctor)
2. **An** is used before a word beginning with vowel sound (please note that the word begins... with vowel sound and not necessarily a vowel itself).
For example : an ass, an enemy, an inkstand, an orange, an umbrella, an hour.
3. **An** is placed before an abbreviation if the first letter of an abbreviation is F, H, L, M, N, R, S or X.
For example :
(a) An MBA was required for the post.
(b) An SAO is an officer of high rank.
4. **A** is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound.
For example : a boy, a woman a horse, a one-rupee note, a university, a European (both university and European begin with a consonant sound of 'yu').
5. **A** and **an** are used with words 'few' and 'little' if they refer to a small number or a small amount. Words 'few' and 'little' without the articles means almost none.
For example:
(a) We have little time to spare. (means almost no time)
(b) We have a little time to spare. (means some time)
(c) Few persons were present at the meeting. (means almost no one was present)
(d) A few persons were present at the meeting. (means some were present)
6. **A** is used in the following senses :
(A) In its original numerical sense of one.
For example:
a) Not a word was said.
b) A word to the wise is sufficient.
(B) In the vague sense of a **certain time**.
For example : One evening a beggar came to my door.
(C) In the sense of any, to single out an individual as the representative of a class.
For example : A pupil should obey his teacher.
(D) To make a common noun of a proper noun.
For example : A Daniel came to judgement. (A Daniel = A very wise man)
7. '**The**' points out some particular person or thing or someone or something already referred to.
For example :
(a) I saw the doctor. (means I saw some particular doctor)
(b) The book you want is out of print.
8. '**The**' is used with names of gulfs, rivers, seas, oceans, groups of islands and mountain ranges.
For example :
The Persian Gulf, The Red Sea, The Indian Ocean, The British Isles, The Alps.
9. '**The**' is used before the name of certain books.
For example : The Vedas, The Puranas, The Ramayana. But we never say 'The Valmiki's Ramayana'. The is not used when the name of a book is mentioned along with the author's name. So, 'Valmiki's Ramayana' is correct.

10. **The** is used before the names of things unique of their kind.
For example : the sun, the sky, the ocean, the sea.
11. **The** is used before a plural common noun if it refers to a particular group among the class and not the whole class.
For example : Drive away the cows from the field.
12. **The** is used before a proper noun only when it is qualified by an adjective.
For example : The great Rani of Jhansi, the immortal Kalidas.
13. **The** is used before the superlatives.
For example :
(a) Sachin is the best batsman in the world today.
(b) The best person should win.
14. **The** noun if emphasis is laid on the use of such a noun. Here, noun can be proper or abstract noun
(a) the time for doing it.
(b) occasion to help the distressed.
15. **The** is used with ordinals.
For example :
(a) He was the first student to finish his homework.
(b) The second chapter of the book is very interesting.
16. **The** is used before an adjective when the noun is understood.
For example :
(a) The poor are always with us. (Here poor mean poor people, which is understood.)
(b) The weak and the strong. (Here weak means weak people and strong means strong people.)
17. No article is used before a common noun when it refers to all the members of the class.
For example :
(a) Man is mortal.
(b) Fish has high protein content.
(c) What kind of flower is it?
18. **The** is used before a common noun to give it the meaning of an abstract noun.
For example : The devil in him begins its misdeeds now and then.
19. No article is used before the names of materials such as gold, stone, wine, iron, wheat, wood, cloth.
For example :
(a) Gold is a precious metal.
(b) Wheat grows in Uttar Pardesh, Haryana and Madhya Pardesh.
(c) Iron is a useful metal.
Note: But it is correct to say.
For example : An iron is a useful gadget.
Because here we are not taking about material iron, but the object which is used to make clothes smooth.
20. No article is used before proper nouns.
For example :
(a) Delhi is the capital of India.
(b) Newton was a great philosopher.
But consider the following examples where an article is used before a proper noun.
(a) This man is a second Newton.
(b) Mumbai is the Manchester of India.
Here Newton and Manchester is not used as a proper noun but a common noun. The first sentence means that this man is as great as Newton and the second sentence means that Mumbai is a great manufacturing City like Manchester.
21. No articles are used before a common noun used in its widest sense.
For example :
(a) The science has developed much in the past hundred years. (Incorrect)
(b) Science has developed much in the past hundred years. (Correct)
22. No article is used before the noun following 'Kind of':
For example :
(a) What kind of a hobby is this? (Incorrect)
(b) What kind of hobby is this? (Correct)
23. No article is used before abstract nouns.
For example :
(a) Wisdom is the gift of heaven.
(b) Honesty is the best policy.
But consider the following examples where an article is used before an abstract noun.
(a) The wisdom of Solomon is famous.
(b) I cannot forget the kindness with which he treated me.
Here the article is used before the abstract noun as the abstract noun has been qualified by an adjective or adjectival clause.
24. No article is used before languages, subject of arts and science.
For example :
(a) We are studying English.
(b) Geometry is the toughest subject I ever studied.
25. No article is used before words such as school, college, church, bed, table, hospital, market, prison.
For example :
(a) I went to school till last year.
(b) I have never been to hospital.
But an article is used before these words when reference is made to a definite place or some particular purpose. For example: I am going to **the** school. (= means I am going to my child's school for some particular purpose i.e., to deposit the fee).
26. No article is used before the name of relations like father, mother, aunt, uncle.
For example : Mother would like to see you.
But if someone else's mother is being talked about then **the** should be used.
For example : The mother would like to see you.
27. Article should not be used before positions that are held at one time by one person only.
For example :
(a) Pranab Mukherjee is was elected the President of the country. (Incorrect)
(b) Pranab Mukherjee is elected President of the country. (Correct)
28. Consider this sentence :
(a) I have a black and white cat.
Here I mean that I have one cat that is partly black and partly white.
Now, consider this sentence
For example : I have a black and a white cat.
Here I mean that I have two cats one is black and the other

white. Hence the rule is that when two or more adjectives qualify the same noun, the article is used before the first adjective only. But when they qualify different nouns, the article is used before each adjective separately.

Consider one more *example*.

- (a) The President and Chairman is absent.
- (b) The President and the Chairman are present.

Sentence (a) means that only one person is acting as president as well as chairman. Sentence (b) means that two different persons are acting as the President and the Chairman and both the persons are absent.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are the words that describe the qualities of a noun or pronoun in a given sentence.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING

1. Tell which sentence is correct:
 - (a) Flowers are plucked freshly.
 - (b) Flowers are plucked fresh.

Sentence (b) is correct as, adjective is correctly used with a verb when some quality of the subject rather than verb is to be expressed. Here, fresh describes the word Flowers (a noun) and not plucked (a verb).

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE AND ITS RULES

2. **This** and **that** are used with the singular nouns and **these** and **those** are used with plural nouns
For example :
 - (a) This mango is sour.
 - (b) These mangoes are sour.
 - (c) That boy is industrious
 - (d) Those boys are industrious.
3. **This** and **these** indicate something near to the speaker while **that** and **those** indicate something distant to the speaker.
For example :
 - (a) This girl sings.
 - (b) These girls sing.
 - (c) That girl sings.
 - (d) Those girls sing.

DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES AND ITS RULES

4. **Each** is used when reference is made to the individuals forming any group. Each is also used when the number of the group is limited and definite.
For example :
 - (a) Five members were seated on each chair.
 - (b) I was in Shimla for five days and it rained each day.

Every is used when reference is made to total group or when the number is indefinite.
For example :
 - (a) Every seat was taken.
 - (b) I go to the movies every week.
 - (c) Leap year falls in every fourth year.
5. Each, either, neither and every are **always** followed by the singular noun.
For example :
 - (a) Each boy must take his turn.
 - (b) Every word of it is false.
 - (c) Neither accusation is true.

ADJECTIVES OF QUANTITY AND ITS RULES

6. **Some** is used in affirmative sentences to express quantity or degree.
For example : I shall buy some bananas.
Any is used in the negative or interrogative sentences to express quantity or degree.
For example :
 - (a) I shall not buy any bananas.
 - (b) Have you bought any bananas?

But some is an exception to the above rule. Some is used in interrogative sentences, which are commands or requests.
For example : Will you please lend me some money?
7. **Few** is used for countable objects and *little* is used for non-countable objects.
8. *Little* means not much. So use of the word *little* has a negative meaning.
For example :
 - (a) There is little hope of his recovery.
 - (b) He has little appreciation of hard work.

A little means some though not much. So, use of **a little** has a positive meaning.
For example :
 - (a) There is a little hope of his recovery.
 - (b) He has a little appreciation of hard work.**The little** means not much but all there is.
For example :
 - (a) The little information he had was quite reliable.
 - (b) The little knowledge of management he possessed was not sufficient to stand him in good stead.
9. **Few** means not many. So use of the word *few* has a negative meaning.
For example : Few men are free from faults.
A few means some. So use of word *a few* has a positive meaning.
For example : A few men are free from faults.
The few mean not many, but all there are.
For example : The few remarks that he made were very good.
10. Only uncountable nouns follow much, little, some, enough, sufficient and whole.
For example :
 - (a) I ate some rice.
 - (b) There are not enough spoons.

INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVE AND ITS RULES

11. **What** is used in the general sense and **which** is used in a selective sense.
For example :
 - (a) Which of you haven't brought your book?
 - (b) What manner of man is he?

DEGREES OF COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ITS RULES

12. The comparative form ending in '**er**' is used when we are comparing one quality in two persons.
For example : Anjali is wiser than Rahul.
 But if we wish to compare two qualities in the same person then the comparative form ending in '**er**' is not used.
For example : Anjali is wiser than brave.

13. When two objects are compared with each other, the latter term of comparison must exclude the former.
For example :
(a) Delhi is bigger than any other city in India.
If we say,
(b) Delhi is bigger than any city in India.
Then we are saying Delhi is bigger than Delhi, as any city in India includes Delhi also. And this is obviously wrong.
14. In a comparison by means of a superlative the latter term should include the former.
For example :
(a) Delhi is the biggest of all cities in India.
(b) Of all men he is the strongest.
Kindly note the difference in this and previous rule.
15. **Later** and **latest** refer to time.
For example :
(a) He is later than I expected.
(b) This is the latest news.
Latter and **last** refer to position.
For example :
(a) The last player could not bat as he was injured.
(b) The latter chapters are very interesting.
Latter is used when there are two only, last when there are more than two.
For example :
(a) Of Manohar, Syam and Joshi, the latter is a driver. (Incorrect)
(b) Of Manohar, Syam and Joshi, the last is a driver. (Correct)
16. **Elder** and **eldest** are used only of persons (usually members of the same family).
For example :
(a) My elder sister is doing MBA from IIM Ahmedabad.
(b) My eldest brother is getting married today.
Older and **oldest** are used of both persons and things.
For example :
(a) This is the oldest building in the city.
(b) Anthony is the oldest boy in the class.
17. **Further** means more distant or advanced whereas **farther** means additional.
For example :
(a) No one discussed the topic further.
(b) Kolkata is farther from the equator than Colombo.
18. The comparative degree is generally followed by 'than', but comparative adjectives ending in *is* or *are* are followed by the preposition 'to'.
For example :
(a) Akshay is inferior to Aamir in intelligence.
(b) Aamir is superior to Akshay in intelligence.
(c) He is junior to me.
(d) Who was captain prior to Azhar ?
19. Adjectives such as square, round, perfect, eternal, universal, unique do not admit of different degrees. So they cannot be compared. Thus strictly speaking we cannot say that a thing is more square more round or more perfect. But sometimes we do make exceptions to this rule.
For example : This is the most perfect specimen I have seen.
20. When the comparative form is used to express selection from two of the same kind or class, it is followed by 'of' and preceded by 'the'.
For example :
(a) Ramesh is stronger of the two boys.
21. When **than** or **as** is followed by the third person pronoun, the verb is to be repeated.
For example : Ram is not as clever as his brother is.
22. When **than** or **as** is followed by first or second person pronoun, the verb can be omitted.
For example : He is more intelligent than you.
23. In comparing two things or classes of things the comparative should be used.
For example :
(a) Of two evils choose the lesser (not least).
(b) Which is the better (not best) of the two?
24. A very common form of error is exemplified in the following sentence.
(a) The population of London is greater than any town in India.
(b) The population of London is greater than that of any town in India.
Sentence (b) is correct as the comparison is between the population of London and the population of any town in India.
25. Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided.
For example :
(a) Seldom had the little town seen a more costlier funeral. (Incorrect)
(b) Seldom had the little town seen a costlier funeral. (Correct)
(c) Seldom had the little town seen a more costly funeral. (Correct)
26. **Preferable** has the force of comparative and is followed by **to**. Phrase 'more preferable' should not be used.
For example :
(a) Coffee is more preferable to tea. (Incorrect)
(b) Coffee is preferable to tea. (Correct)
27. **Less** refers to quantity whereas **fewer** refers to number.
For example :
(a) No fewer than fifty miners were killed in the explosion.
(b) We do not sell less than ten kg of tea.
28. Certain adjectives do not really need comparison because their meaning is already superlative. Such words are—**unique, Ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, extreme, chief, full, square, round**. Therefore phrases like most unique, more round, fullest, chiefest, etc. are wrong.
29. If there is a gradual increase, it is generally expressed with two comparatives and not with positives.
For example :
(a) It grew hot and hot. (Incorrect)
(b) It grew hotter and hotter. (Correct)

OTHER COMMON RULES

30. 'Verbal' means 'of or pertaining to words' whereas 'oral' means 'delivered by word of mouth or not written'. Hence the opposite of written is oral, not verbal.

For example :

- (a) His written statement differs in several important respects from his oral (not verbal) statement.
 (b) The boy was sent with an verbal message to the doctor.
31. 'Common' means shared by all concerned. If a fact is a common Knowledge, it means the knowledge of the fact is shared by all. Everyone knows about it. 'Mutual' means in relation to each other. If you and I are mutual admirers, it means I admire you and you admire me. We might also have a common admirer who admires both of us.
- (a) We **stopped** smoking on the advice of a mutual friend. (Incorrect)
 (b) We **stopped** smoking on the advice of a common friend. (Correct)

It is apparent that there are two or more than two of us. Apart from us, there is a person (friend). Since he is a friend to all of us, this friend is being shared by all of us. So, he is a common friend. Now, look at this sentence.

For example : We **stopped** smoking on mutual advice.

It means I advised, you not to smoke and you advised me not to smoke.

OTHER COMMON ERRORS

32. Other common errors.
- (a) These kind of questions is often asked in the examinations. (Incorrect)
 (b) This kind of question is often asked in the examinations. (Correct)
 (c) He is as good if not better than his brother. (Incorrect)
 (d) He is as good as if not better than his brother. (Correct)
 (e) The future do not hold much for you. (Incorrect)
 (f) The future does not hold much for you. (Correct)

VERB

1. Two or more singular subjects connected by 'and' usually take a verb in the plural.
For example : Hari and Rama are there.
2. If two singular nouns refer to the same person or thing, the verb must be singular.
For example : My friend and benefactor has come.
3. If two subjects together express one idea, the verb may be in the singular.
For example : The horse and the carriage is at the door.
4. Two or more singular subjects connected by 'or', 'nor', either... or, neither...nor take a verb in the singular.
For example : Neither he nor I was there.
 But when subjects joined by 'or', 'nor' are of different numbers, the verb must be plural, and the plural subject must be placed next to the verb.
For example : Rama and his brothers have done this.
 When the subjects joined by 'or', 'nor' are of different

persons, the verb agrees in person with the nearest one.

For example :

- (a) Either he or I am mistaken.
 (b) Neither you nor he is to blame.
5. When words are joined to a singular subject by 'with', 'together with', 'in addition to', 'as well as', then also number of the verb remains singular.
For example : The Chief with all his men, was massacred.
6. Following examples exemplify the common mistakes committed:
- (a) His diet was abstemious, his prayers long and fervent. (Incorrect as subjects are not in the same number.)
 (b) His diet was abstemious, his prayers were long and fervent. (Correct)
 (c) He never has and never will, take such strong measures. (Incorrect)
 (d) He never has taken, and never will take, such strong measures. (Correct)
 (e) Ten new members have been enrolled and seven resigned. (Incorrect)
 (f) Ten new members have been enrolled and seven have resigned. (Correct)
 (g) Being a very hot day, I remained in my tent. (Incorrect as participle being is referring to none)
 (h) It being a very hot day, I remained in my tent. (Correct)
 (i) Sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him. (Incorrect as participle sitting is not referring to any word)
 (j) While he was sitting on the gate, a scorpion stung him. (Correct)
7. The verb lay (lay, laid, laid) is transitive and is always followed by an object. The verb lie (lie, lay, lain) is intransitive and cannot have an object.
For example :
- (a) Lay the child to sleep.
 (b) Let me lie here.
 (c) I laid the book on the table.

AGREEMENT OF THE SUBJECT WITH THE VERB

1. A verb must agree with its subject in number and person. Often due to "Error of Proximity": the verb is made to agree in number with a noun near it, instead of with its proper subject.
For example :
- (a) The quality of the mangoes were not good. (Incorrect since subject is quality, a singular and not mangoes.)
 (b) The quality of the mangoes was not good (Correct).
 (c) His knowledge of Indian vernaculars are far beyond the common. (Incorrect)
 (d) His knowledge of Indian vernaculars is far beyond the common. (Correct)
2. Verb should be singular even when some words are joined to a singular subject by 'with', 'as well as' etc,
For example :
- (a) The chairman, with the directors, is to be present.
 (b) Silver, as well as cotton, has fallen in prices.

3. Two or more singular subjects connected by 'or', 'nor' require singular verb.
For example :
- No nook or corner was left unexplored.
 - Our happiness or our sorrow is largely due to our own actions.
4. If two singular nouns express one idea, the verb is in the singular.
For example :
- Bread and Butter are essential for one's life. (Incorrect)
 - Bread and Butter is essential for one's life. (Correct)
5. **Either, neither, each, everyone, many** a must be followed by a singular verb.
For example :
- Neither of the two men was very strong.
 - Every one of the prisons is full.
 - Many a man has done so.
 - He asked whether either of the applicants was suitable.
6. When the subjects joined by 'or', 'nor' are of different numbers, the verb *must* be plural, and the plural must be placed next to the verb.
For example :
- Neither Rekha nor her friends was present at the party. (Incorrect)
 - Neither Rekha nor her friends were present at the party. (Correct)
7. When a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is generally singular.
For example :
- Five hours are too short a time to judge one's character. (Incorrect)
 - Five hours is too short a time to judge one's character. (Correct)
- This is so because five hours is considered as one chunk.
8. **Two nouns** qualified by each or every, even though connected by 'and' require a singular verb.
For example : Every boy and every girl was given a packet of sweets.
9. 'None' though singular commonly takes a plural verb.
For example : None are so deaf as those who will not hear.
10. Tell which sentence is correct.
- Put in to bat first, a huge total was expected from India.
 - Put in to bat first, India was expected to pile up a huge total.
- Now: who has been put in to bat first? A huge total of India? Common sense tells us it must be India. But the sentence (a), as it stands, appears otherwise. So, sentence (b) is correct.
- Being a rainy day, I decided to take my umbrella.
 - It being a rainy day, I decided to take my umbrella.
- The sentence (a), as it stands, gives us the impression that being a rainy day qualifies I. This is simply not true. I am not a rainy day. So sentence (b) is correct.

11. **When** a plural noun denotes some specific quantity or amount considered as a whole, the verb is generally singular.

For example :

- One hundred paise is equal to one rupee.
- Six miles is a long distance.
- Fifty thousand rupees is a large sum.

ADVERBS

A word that modifies the meaning of a verb as called an Adverb.

SOME IMPORTANT RULES

- Adverbs of manner such as well, fast, quickly, carefully, calmly etc. are placed after the verb if there is no object and after the object if there is one.

For example :

- It is raining heavily.
- She speaks English well.

- Adverbs of time such as always, often sometimes, never, generally, ever merely, seldom etc., are placed before the verb they qualify.

For example :

- I seldom meet him. (Correct)
- I meet him seldom. (Incorrect)

Adverbs of degree refer to words which show "how much", "in what degree" or "to what extent" does the action taken place.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING :

- Meaning of **too** is more than enough. **Too** denotes some kind of excess.

For example :

- He is too weak to walk.
- It is never too late.

Hence, use of **very** in place of **too** is wrong.

For example : Instead of saying that:

- Cow's milk is too nutritious.

We should say that

- Cow's milk is very nutritious.

- Enough** is placed after the word it qualifies.

For example : Everyone should be strong enough to support one's family.

It will be wrong if we write 'Everyone should be enough strong to support one's family'.

- Much** is used with past participles.

For example :

- He was much disgusted with his life.
- The news was much surprising.

Very is used with present participles.

For example :

- It is very disgusting to ask him for a loan.
- The news is very surprising.

- When **very** and **much** are used to qualify superlative form of adjectives/adverbs, they should be put before the word 'very' and after the word 'much'.

For example :

- Rim is the very best boy in his class.
- Rim is much the best boy in his class.

Adverbs of Affirmation or Negation refer to words that assert the action emphatically.

Consider these *examples :*

- He certainly was a winner among them.
- Luckily he survived the crash.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING

7. **No sooner** should always be followed by **than**.
For example :
(a) No sooner I saw him I trembled with fear. (Incorrect)
(b) No sooner did I see him than I trembled with fear. (Correct)
8. **Not** should not be used with the words, which have negative meaning if we want the sentence to be negative.
For example :
(a) I received no letter neither from him nor from her. (Incorrect)
(b) I received letter neither from him nor from her. (Correct)
9. **Of course** is used to denote a natural consequence. It should not be used in place of certainly, undoubtedly.
For example :
(a) Of course he is the best player. (Incorrect)
(b) He is certainly the best player. (Correct)

FOLLOWING ARE COMMON RULES OF ADVERBS IN GENERAL

10. **Only** is used before the word it qualifies.
For example :
(a) Only I spoke to him.
(b) I only spoke to him.
(c) I spoke to him only.
11. **Else** is followed by **but** and not by **than**.
For example : It is nothing else but hypocrisy.
12. **'As'** is often used in a sentence though there is no need for it. *For example :*
(a) He is elected as the President. (Incorrect)
(b) He is elected President. (Correct)
13. **'Perhaps'** means possibly whereas **'probably'** means most likely. *For example :*
(a) Where is Govinda? Perhaps he is not here. (Incorrect)
(b) Where is Govinda? Probably he is not here. (Correct)

PREPOSITION

1. **In** is used with the names or countries and large towns; at is used when speaking of small towns and villages. *For example :*
(a) I live in Delhi.
(b) I live at Rohini in Delhi.
2. **In** and **at** are used in speaking of things at rest; **to** and **into** are used in speaking of things in motion. *For example :*
(a) He is in bed.
(b) He is at the top of the class.
(c) He ran to school.
(d) He jumped into the river.
(e) The snake crawled into its hole.
3. **On** is often used in speaking of things at rest; and **upon** for the things in motion. *For example :*
(a) He sat on a chair.
(b) The cat sprang upon the table.
4. **Till** is used of time and **to** is used for place.
For example :
(a) He slept till eight o'clock.
(b) He walked to the end of the street.

5. **With** often denotes the instrument and **by** the agent. *For example :*
(a) He killed two birds with one shot.
(b) He was stabbed by a lunatic with a dagger.
6. **Since** is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time and is preceded by a verb in the perfect tense.
For example :
(a) I have eaten nothing since yesterday.
(b) He has been ill since Monday last.
From is also used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time but is used with non-perfect tense.
For example :
(a) I commenced work from 1st January.
(b) He will join school from tomorrow.
For is used with a period of time. *For example :*
(a) He has been ill for five days.
(b) He lived in Bombay for five years.
7. Use of **in** before a period of time means at the end of period, but use of **within** before a period of time means before the end of period.
For example :
(a) I shall return in an hour. (means I shall return at the end of an hour).
(b) I shall return within an hour. (means I shall return before the end of an hour).
8. **Scarcely** should be followed by 'when' and not by 'but'.
For example : Scarcely had he gone, when (**not** than) a policeman knocked at the door.
9. The phrase 'seldom or ever' is wrong 'Seldom or never' is right.
For example : Such goods are made for export, and are **seldom or never** used in this country.
10. Examine the following sentence:
(a) This is as good, if not better than that. (Incorrect)
(b) This is as good as, if not better than, that. (Correct)
(c) This is as good as that, if not better. (Correct)
11. **Beside** means at the side of while **besides** means in addition to. *For example :*
(a) Beside the ungathered rice he lay.
(b) Besides being fined, he was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.
12. **Above** and **below** merely denote position while **over** and **under** also carry a sense of covering or movement.
(a) The bird flew above the lake. (Incorrect)
(b) The bird flew over the lake. (Correct)
Here **over** is used as **besides** denoting upward position, movement is also involved.
13. **During** is used when reference is made to the time within which something happens. **For** is used when we are talking about how long something lasts.
(a) There are few incidents of irregularity **for** the emergency years. (Incorrect)
(b) There are few incidents of irregularity **during** the emergency years. (Correct)
14. **Compare** is followed by **to** when it shows that two things are alike. It is followed by **with** when we look at the ways in which two things are like and unlike each other.

For example :

- Sanath Jayasuria's bowling may be compared to the sales of a useful book, they score right from the beginning. (Incorrect)
- Sanath Jayasuria's batting may be compared with the sales of a useful book; they score right from the beginning. (Correct)
- If we compare Delhi University with the regional ones, we find the former to be much more efficient. (Incorrect)
- If we compare Delhi University to the regional ones, we find the former to be much more efficient. (Correct)

CONJUNCTIONS

- Since** as conjunction means:
 - From and after the time when.

For example :

 - Many things have happened since I left the school.
 - I have never seen him since that unfortunate event happened.
 - Seeing that,

For example :

 - Since you wish it, it shall be done.
 - Since that is the case, I shall excuse you.
- Or** is used
 - To introduce an alternative.

For example :

 - You must work or starve.
 - You may take this book or that one.
 - He** may study law or medicine or engineering or he may enter into trade.
 - To introduce an alternative name or synonym.

For example : The violin or fiddle has become the leading instrument of the modern orchestra.
 - To mean otherwise.

For example : We must hasten or night will overtake us.
- If** is used to mean:
 - On the condition or supposition that.

For example :

 - If he is here, I shall see him.
 - If that is so, I am content.
 - Admitting that.

For example : If I am blunt, I am at least honest.
 - Whether.

For example : I asked him if he would help me.
 - Whenever.

For example : If I feel any doubt I enquire.
- That** is used:
 - To express a reason or cause.

For example :

 - Not that I loved Caesar less but that I loved Rome more.
 - He was annoyed that he was contradicted.
 - To express a purpose and is equivalent to **in order that**.

For example : He kept quiet that the dispute might cease.
 - To express a consequence, result or effect.

For example : He bled so profusely that he died.
- Lest** is used to express a negative purpose and is equivalent to 'in order that... not', 'for fear that'.

For example :

 - He lied lest he should be killed.
 - I was alarmed lest we should be wrecked.
- While** is used to mean:
 - During that time, as long as.

For example : while there is life there is hope.
 - At the same time that.

For example : While he found fault, he also praised.
- Only** means except that, but, were it not that.

For example :

 - A very pretty woman, only she squints a little.
 - The day is pleasant, only rather cold.
- The conjunctions **after, before, as soon as, until** are not followed by clause in the future tense. Present simple or present perfect tense is used to express a future event.

For example :

 - I will phone you after I arrive here.
 - I will phone you after I have arrived here.
- As if** used in the sense of as it would be is generally followed by a subject + were + complement.

For example :

 - He loves you as if you were his own child.
 - Sometimes she weeps and sometimes she laughs as if she were mad.
- The clause that begins with **as if** should be put into the past simple tense, if the preceding clause expresses a past action. But if it expresses a past action it should be followed by the past perfect tense.

For example :

 - He behaves as if he were a lord.
 - He behaved as if he had been a lord.
- While **as long as** is used to express time in sense of how long, **until** is used to express time in sense of before.

For example :

 - Until you work hard you will improve. (Incorrect)
 - As long as you work hard you will improve. (Correct)
 - He learnt little as long as he was 15 years old. (Incorrect)
 - He learnt little until he was 15 years old. (Correct)
- No sooner** should be followed by (verb + subject) and then should begin another clause.

For example :

 - No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.
 - No sooner did the bell ring than all the students rushed in.
- When **as well as** is used, finite verb should agree in number and person with the first subject.

For example : He as well as us is innocent.
- As well as** should never be used in place of **and** if the first subject is preceded by the word 'both'.

For example :

 - Both Rani as well as Kajol came. (Incorrect)
 - Both Rani and Kajol came. (Correct)
- Because** is generally used when the reason is the most important part of a sentence.

For example : Some people like him because he is honest and hard working.

Since is used when the reason is already known or is less important than the chief statement.

For example : Since you refuse to cooperate, I shall have to take legal steps.

For is used when reason given is an afterthought.

For example : The servant must have opened the box, for no one else had the key. For never comes at the beginning of the sentence and for is always preceded by a comma.

16. **Scarcely** should be followed by when and not by than,
(a) Scarcely had he arrived than he had to leave again.

(Incorrect)

- (b) Scarcely had he arrived when he had to leave again.
(Correct)

17. Conjunctions such as either... or, neither... nor, not only... but also, both... and, whether, or etc. always join two words or phrases belonging to the same parts of speech.

For example :

- (a) Either he will ask me or you. (Incorrect)

- (b) He will ask either me or you. (Correct)

- (c) Neither he reads nor writes English (Incorrect)

- (d) He neither reads nor writes English. (Correct)

- (e) Either you shall have to go home or stay here.
(Incorrect)

- (f) You shall have either to go home or stay here. (Correct)

18. Conjunctions like neither...nor, either..or, should be followed by the same part of speech.

For example :

- (a) He neither agreed to my proposal nor to his. (Incorrect)

- (b) He agreed neither to my proposal nor to his. (Correct)

19. Conjunction is not used before an interrogative adverb or interrogative pronoun in the indirect narration.

For example :

- (a) He asked me that where I stayed. (Incorrect)

- (b) He asked me where I stayed. (Correct)

20. **Although** goes with yet or a comma in the other clause.

For example :

- (a) Although Manohar is hardworking but he does not get a job. (Incorrect)

- (b) Although Manohar is hard working, yet he does not get a job. (Correct)

21. **Nothing else** should be followed by but not by than,

For example :

- (a) Mr. Bureaucrat! This is nothing else than red-tapism.
(Incorrect)

- (b) Mr. Bureaucrat! This is nothing else but red-tapism.
(Correct)

22. The correlative conjunctions **indeed... but** are used to emphasise the contrast between the first and the second parts of the statement.

For example :

- (a) I am indeed happy with my school but it produces famous men. (Incorrect)

- (b) I am indeed happy with my school but it does not produce famous men. (Correct)

- (c) I am indeed happy with my school that it produces famous men. (Correct)

23. In a "**not only ... but also...**" sentence, the verb should agree with the noun or pronoun mentioned second, that is; the one after 'but also', because this is the part being emphasised.

For example :

- (a) Not only the students but also the teacher were responsible for what happened in the class. (Incorrect)

- (b) Not only the students but also the teacher was responsible for what happened in the class. (Correct)

24. **Such ... as** is used to denote a category whereas **such ... that** emphasises the degree of something by mentioning its consequence.

For example :

- (a) Each member of the alliance agrees to take such action that it deems necessary. (Incorrect)

- (b) Each member of the alliance agrees to take such action as it deems necessary. (Correct)

Here "it seems necessary" is not a consequence of "such action". The sentence wants to imply that the action belongs to the category "as it deems necessary". In other words, what kind of action? Such action as it deems necessary.

- (a) She looked at him in such distress as he had to look away. (Incorrect)

- (b) She looked at him in such distress that he had to look away. (Correct)

Here, "he had to look away" is a consequence of "she looked at him in such distress." In other words, the degree of the distress of looking at him was such that (not as) he had to look away.

PHRASAL VERBS

Phrasal Verbs are a particular kind of expression, wherein the verb is made of two or more components. Mostly the combining components are verbs and prepositions. When divided these components will have a meaning of their own but would not suggest anything about the meaning of the phrasal verb.

Consider the following sentences.

- (a) This sword has been **handed down** from father to son in the family for many generations.

- (b) I have been **looking forward** to meeting you since long now.

- (c) The patient **came out** of the delirium only when given tranquilizers.

- (d) We had almost decided to **give up** on the search when we made the discovery.

Phrasal verbs are idiomatic expressions and have a particular meaning different from that of the combining verbs and prepositions. Following are some phrasal verbs with their meanings.

- (a) sit in : to attend or take part as a visitor

- (b) sit out : to stay till the end of

- (c) come round : to accept circumstances and adjust yourself to them.

- (d) get on : to manage one's life

- (e) turn out : to have a particular result

- (f) turn up : to arrive unexpectedly

- (g) show off : to brag or boast

- (h) sort out : to successfully deal with a problem

- (i) hand in : to give something to someone in authority

- (j) sit down : to take a seat

- (k) sit up : to rise from a supine position

- (l) give in : to yield to some pressure

- (m) come forth : to find something

- (n) switch on : to start something

- (o) turn down : to refuse or reject an offer

- (p) turn in : to expose

- (q) look in : probe, or investigate a matter

- (r) look after : take care of

- (s) take off : to remove something

- (t) put out : to end

- (u) try on : to wear some clothes for first time
 (v) turn down : lower the volume, refuse to accept
 (w) turn on : to start a machine
 (x) put in : to invest something (matter or abstract)
 (y) look out : be careful of some danger.

Following are some sentences using Phrasal Verbs

- Don't **throw away** your opportunity to enter this University.
- Many people **believe in** astrology and tarot cards now-a-days.
- Quickly **get in** the car, we're getting late.
- You can **put forward** your point in today's meeting.
- To **sit through** his speech was very difficult.
- I don't understand why you **put up** with his insolent behaviour.
- I could **see through** his intentions the first time I met, but **kept quiet** to give him a chance to reform.
- Please, **fill in** all the necessary information in this form.
- I am sure you will not **let me down**, I've full faith in your capabilities.
- Why are you **taking it out** on me? I'm not the one responsible for the mishap.

QUESTION TAGS

Consider the following examples:

- (1) You wanted that, didn't you?
- (2) He is coming tonight, isn't he?
- (3) You wouldn't report me, would you?

Now, look at the last part of all the above sentences preceded by the comma. These are very small questions added to the sentence and are called question Tags. Remember only the question tag is a question and not the entire sentence. So, one can say that a Question Tag is an added brief question to a statement. Usually a question tag consists of two words—an auxiliary verb in the positive or negative form and a pronoun.

How to form question tags?

Three things are to be kept in mind while making a question tag :

- (a) The right auxiliary verb to be used in the question.
- (b) The right pronouns to be used in the tag.
Both (a) and (b) should be in agreement with the verb and noun in the main statement.
- (c) Whether the verb in the question tag should be positive or negative.

Rules to form Question Tags

- I. If the main statement is positive, the auxiliary verb will be negative and vice-versa e.g.,
 - He saw that, didn't he?
 - But he isn't going to England, is he?
- II. If there is a single subject/noun/pronoun in the main sentence, the corresponding pronoun/same pronoun will be used in the question tag. e.g.,
 - **You** are coming with us, aren't **you**?
 - **Reena** is leaving tonight, isn't **she**?
- III. If there are more than one noun/pronoun in the main sentence then the corresponding pronoun to the active subject will be used in the question tag. e.g.,
 - After all this time **you'd** think he'd have forgotten, wouldn't **you**?
 - **You** would'nt refuse me, would **you**?

- IV If the verb in the main sentence is an active verb without any auxiliary verb, then the verb used in the question tag will be the form of verb 'do' that corresponds with the tense in the main sentence.

- He knows it's true, **doesn't** he?
- You wanted to come with me, **didn't** you?
- I told you so, didn't I?
- She never informed us, did she?

- V If the main sentence has an auxiliary then it is used in the question tag, but with opposite affirmation, i.e., a positive auxiliary in the main sentence transforms to a negative auxiliary in the question tag and vice-versa e.g.,

- He **will** be coming, **won't** he?
- You **were** there at the party, **weren't** you?
- You would appear for this exam, **wouldn't** you?
- He **didn't** call us, **did** he?
- She **doesn't** live here anymore, **does** she?

MODALS

The verbs like can, could, may, might, would, shall, should and ought are called modal verbs or modals. They are used with ordinary verbs to express possibility, permission, certainly, etc.

- (1) **Can** usually expresses ability or capacity
I can swim across the river
Can you lift this table?
- (2) **Can** is also used to express permission
You can go now.
- (3) **May** is a more formal modal used to express permission:
You may come in.
May I leave the room now?
- (4) **May** is also used to suggest possibility in an affirmative sentence.
He may be at home.
It may rain tomorrow.
- (5) **Can** is used to suggest possibility in negative/interrogative sentence.
Can this be true?
It cannot be so.
- (6) **May** when used in a negative sentence suggests an improbability whereas **can** suggests impossibility.
He may not come today.
She cannot sing.
- (7) **Could** and **might** are used as past forms of 'can' and 'may'.
I could swim across the river when I was young.
I thought he might be at home.
- (8) **Might** suggests less possibility or probability than may.
I might go to Bangalore next week suggests the probability of going is less than a sentence with 'may' will suggest.
- (9) **Could** is used as a polite form of seeking permission or making a request.
Could you pass me the plate?
Could I please talk to Mr. Grover?
- (10) **Shall** is used with first person and will in all the persons to express future.
I shall need the money tomorrow.
When will you come next?
- (11) **Shall** is used with the second and third person to express command, promise or threat.
You shall never come near my child.
You shall be punished for this.
We shall go for a picnic this Sunday.

- (12) Will You? indicates an invitation or request.
Will you dine with us tonight?
Will you lend me your car for a week?
- (13) **Should** and **would** are used as past forms of shall and will.
I expected that I would get a first class.
She would sit for hours listening to the radio.
- (14) **Should** is used to express duty or obligation.
We should obey the laws.
You should keep your premise.
- (15) **Should** is used to express a supposition
If it should rain, they will not come.
- (16) **Should** can also be used to express probability.
He should be in the library.
- (17) **Must** is used to express necessity.
You must improve your spelling.
- (18) **Must** is also need to express obligation, and is a stronger word than should.
We must follow the law.
- (19) **Must** is also used to express logical certainty.
Living alone in such a big city must be difficult.
- (20) **Ought** is used to express moral obligation and is stronger than both should and must.
We ought to love our parents.
- (21) **Ought** is also used to express probability sometime when the probability is very strong.
The book ought to be very useful.

VOICE TRANSFORMATION

Compare the following sentences

- Ram helps Hari.
- Hari is helped by Ram.

While both sentences express the same meaning, there is a difference in their construction, the difference of voice.

In sentence I, the subject Ram is the doer of the action and thus it is in Active voice, the verb is in the **Active Voice**.

In sentence II, the subject is Hari to whom the action is done and thus the verb is in the **Passive Voice**.

Following are some examples of active and passive voice sentences

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
→	The peon opened the gate.	The gate was opened by the peon.
→	Some boys were helping the old man.	The old man was being helped by some boys.
→	He will finish the work in a fortnight.	The work will be finished by him in a fortnight.
→	Why did your brother write such a letter?	Why was such a letter written by your brother ?
→	He handed her a chair.	A chair was handed to her by him.

Following are the rules for transformation of voice.

Tense	Active voice	Passive Voice
Simple present	take/takes	is/am/are taken
Present continuous	is/am/are taking	is/am/are being taken
Present perfect	has/have taken	has/have been taken
Simple past	took	was/were taken
Past continuous	was/were taking	was/were being taken
Past perfect	had taken	had been taken
Simple future	will/shall take	will/s shall be taken

- When changing a passive voice sentence to an Active voice sentence if the agent is absent in the given sentence you can use any vague agents such as someone, they, people etc. e.g.,
- My pen has been stolen. (Passive)
- Someone has stolen my pen. (Active)
- I was asked my name. (Passive)
- They asked me my name. (Active)
- English is spoken all over the world. (Passive)
- People speak English all over the world. (Active)

Exercise

Change the voice in the following sentences.

- He was refused admittance.
- All desire wealth and some acquire it.
- Why should I be suspected by you?
- He made his wife do the work.
- The public will learn with astonishment that war is imminent.
- The people regarded him as an imposter and called him a villain.
- Do not insult the weak.
- My watch was lost.
- The legends tell us how the castle received its name.
- We elected Babu captain.

Key to Voice Transformation

- Admittance was refused to him.
- Wealth is desired by all but acquired by some.
- Why should you suspect me?
- His wife was made to do the work by him.
- It will be learnt by the public with astonishment that war is imminent.
- He was regarded as an imposter and called a villain by the people.
- Let the weak not be insulted.
- I lost my watch.
- How the castle received its name is told to us by the legends.
- Babu was elected captain by us.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. **Abstract Noun:** Abstract noun refers to quality, action or state of a thing that can only be felt by us.
For example: Laughter, greatness, faith, poverty, courage, kindness, fear, bravery, childhood etc. Abstract noun is always uncountable and has no plural form.
2. **Accusative Case:** See Objective case.
3. **Active Voice:** A verb is in the active voice when its form shows that the person or thing denoted by the subject does something or, in other words, is doer of the action.
4. **Adjectives:** A word that names an attribute, used to describe a noun or pronoun.
For example:
A small house.
A big mansion.
Adjective is used with the noun to describe or point out the person, animal, place or thing the noun names, or to tell the number or quantity.
5. **Adverbs:** Adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective or another adverb.
For example :
(a) P. T. Usha runs fast.
(b) Govinda reads quite clearly.
6. **Antecedent:** Antecedent is a noun or noun-equivalent to which a relative pronoun refers.
For example : The cloud that thunders does not rain. 'Cloud' is antecedent in the sentence.
7. **Apposition:** When one noun follows another to describe it, the noun which follows is said to be in apposition to the noun which comes before it.
For example : In the sentence, Stephen Hawking, the scientist, has written A Brief History of Time, the noun scientist is in apposition to the noun Stephen Hawking.
8. **Case:** The use of different forms of a noun or pronoun to show its relation to the remaining sentence is called case. Three different types of cases are Nominative case, Objective or Accusative case and Possessive or Genitive case.
9. **Collective Noun:** Collective noun refers to a group of similar persons or things. Though collective noun refers to more than one thing, it is always singular in form.
For example : Army, Family, Herd, and Committee.
10. **Common Noun.** Common noun is a name that can be applied to all the members of a class. In other words it refers to all the persons and things of the same kind. Like proper noun it does not refer to a particular—person or thing.
For example : man, woman, elephant, village, crowd, army, family, nation.
11. **Complement:** Complement of the verb is the word or words which are used to make the sense of, the sentence complete.
For example :
(a) They made him.
(b) They made him king.
Sentence (a) carries no complete sense or meaning. But when the word king is added to it, the sentence becomes sensible. So, here king is the complement.
12. **Concrete Noun:** Concrete noun is the opposite of abstract noun. Concrete noun refers to a thing that can be identified or sensed by our senses.
For example : House, Brick, Telephone, Rose.
13. **Countable Noun:** As the name suggests, a countable noun is one that can be counted.
For example : ten girls, 25 rupees. Depending upon how the plural form of a countable noun is obtained, countable noun can be categorised as Regular countable noun and Irregular countable noun.
14. **First Person:** First person denotes the person or persons speaking.
First Person (Masculine or Feminine)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	I	We
Possessive	My, mine	Our, ours
Objective	Me	Us
15. **Intransitive Verb:** When a verb is so used in a sentence that its effect is limited to its subject or doer only, it is called intransitive.
For example : Compare these two sentences.
(a) This boy is eating.
(b) This boy is eating mango.
In sentence (a) the effect of eating is limited to subject, boy only. But in sentence (b) the effect of eating passes from subject (boy) to an object (mango). If we get an answer to 'who eats what?' Mango, then it is transitive verb. Hence sentence (a) uses intransitive verb and sentence (b) falls into transitive verb category.
16. **Irregular Countable Noun:** Plural form of these countable nouns is not obtained by adding 's', 'es' or 'ies' after the word.
For example : plural of person is people, tooth is teeth.
17. **Nominative Case:** Here noun or pronoun is used as the subject of a verb. To find the nominative put *who* or *what* before the verb.
18. **Noun:** A noun is a word used as the name of a person, place, thing or idea. A noun can be a common noun or a proper noun, an abstract noun or a concrete noun, a countable noun or non-countable noun and a collective noun.
19. **Object:** Also called Predicate. The part which tells something about the subject is called object.
20. **Objective Case:** Also called Accusative Case. Here noun or pronoun is used as the object of the verb. To find the objective case put *whom?* or *what?* before the verb and its **subject**.
21. **Passive Voice:** A verb is in the passive form when its form shows that something is done to the person or thing denoted by the subject.
22. **Personal Pronoun:** Personal pronoun refers to an individual or Individuals. Personal pronouns are of three different types—First person, Second person and Third person.

23. **Possessive Case:** In this form of the noun, ownership or possession is shown. Possessive case is also used to denote ownerships, origin, kind etc. The possessive case: answers the question 'whose?'
24. **Predicate :** Please see object.
25. **Preposition:** A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else.
26. **Pronoun:** A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun. Pronouns are classified as personal, relative, reflexive, demonstrative, indefinite, interrogative, reciprocal pronoun.
27. **Proper Noun:** Unlike common noun, proper noun refers to a particular member of class. Proper noun is the name of some particular person or thing. Proper nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning. *For example :* names of all people, places.
28. **Regular Countable Noun:** Plural form of these words is obtained by adding 's', 'es' or converting 'y' to 'ies' after the word. *For example :* plural form of book is books, city is cities.
29. **Relative Pronoun:** Relative pronoun refers or relates two clauses. Relative pronoun refers to some noun which is called its antecedent.
For example : I met Hari who has just returned.
30. **Second Person.:** Second person denotes the person or persons spoken to.

Second Person(*Masculine or Feminine*)

Case	Singular	Plural
Nominative	You	You
Possessive	Your, yours	Your, yours
Objective	You	You

31. **Sentence:** Sentence is a group of words which makes complete sense. In a sentence we name some person or thing and say something about that person or thing.

32. **Subject:** The part which names the person or thing we are speaking about is called subject of the sentence.
33. **Third Person:** Third person denotes the person or persons spoken of Third Person.

Case	Singular	Plural		
	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Neuter</i>	<i>All Genders</i>
Nominative	He	She	It	They
Possessive	His	Her, hers	Its	They, their
Objective	Him	Her	It	Them

34. **Transitive Verb:** When an action/word or verb is so used in a sentence that its effect is not limited to its subject only but passes to another person or thing, it is called Transitive verb.
For example : A boy is eating a mango. For details kindly see definition of Intransitive Verb.
35. **Uncountable Noun:** Unlike countable nouns it can not be counted. *For example :* Water, Milk, Sand, News, information. But if an uncountable thing is placed in a thing that can be counted, then the uncountable noun can be counted.
For example : One bottle of milk. Uncountable nouns can never be plural, though some uncountable nouns may appear to be plurals.
For example : News
36. **Voice:** Voice is that form of a verb which shows whether what is denoted by the subject does something or has something done to it.
For example :
(a) Rama helps Hari.
(b) Hari is helped by Rama.
In sentence (a), the form of the verb denotes that the person denoted by the subject, Rama, does something. In sentence (b) the form of the verb shows that something is done to the person denoted by the subject, Hari.

VOCABULARY

Every student at some time or the other +faces the question "How do I increase my vocabulary?" This is because, people who might otherwise be very fluent in spoken English do not really take care to use new words, since, for the purpose of communication, the current register of words is deemed enough. An unfortunate fallout of this nonchalant complacency is that when these people actually face questions examining their vocabulary and its extent, they are all at sea. An easy example will bear this out. Everyone knows that when we are asked to name the tip of a mountain or the highest point of something, we use the word 'peak'. But not everyone would know that words like zenith, apogee, crest and summit may be replacements for the same word. So the same meaning used in the form of another word might leave the student totally perplexed. Therefore, it is important to start working on one's vocabulary as soon as possible for success in any competitive exam. Given below are a few tips on the accepted methods and practices used to improve one's vocabulary:

- (a) **The practice of reading** - This is, sadly, lacking in most aspirants. With the advent of Television, reading has almost become passe. Reading is important not just because it increases general knowledge. That it definitely does; in addition it helps a student to get into the habit of reading. It is also important to read a variety of subjects, because each subject has its own register of language and words are used with differing connotations in each register. So, for success in competitive exams, perusal of a few different sources of reading material is mandatory. The sources are:
- 1) General magazines e.g., India Today, Frontline, Outlook, Reader's Digest, Time, etc.
 - 2) Business magazines e.g., Business Today, Business India, Business World, etc.
 - 3) The Daily Newspaper e.g., The Times of India, The Hindu, The Indian Express, etc.
- (b) **Using a dictionary-the almost-extinct habit** - Even though the idea of using a dictionary does nothing to enthruse the common student, every one owns a dictionary but treats it like a sacred cow, not to be touched and defiled; of course, not that they are to be blamed too much for it; it is almost a habit now; but should be considered a necessary evil. A dictionary should be kept with the student while reading anything, so that an incomprehensible word can be looked up immediately. Prefer a standard dictionary which explains the different use of a same word.
- (c) **Self-help books** - Quite a few self-help books claiming to improve Verbal Ability are to be found in the open market, and one or two are actually helpful in this regard. Students are welcome to consult these books but are advised to do so after consulting discriminating people who have experience in this regard e.g., experienced English teachers or the English faculty, since they have better idea of the relative efficacy of these books.
- (d) **Thesaurus-the viable alternative** - If using a dictionary seems to be too boring to be considered for any length of time, using a thesaurus may be a more interesting alternative. In theory, it is the reverse of a dictionary, and basically gives the various synonyms and the types of usage of a word e.g., as a verb, adjective, noun etc.. So it gives a lot of information about each word. If the student can remember even some of it, it will be a great advantage. The most commonly available thesaurus in the market is the Roget's Thesaurus, usually now used as a generic name by most publishers.
- (e) **The Word List** - The Word List is a comprehensive compendium of the words most commonly asked or used in the Management Examination question papers. Studying the Word List will also give the student a lot of information about the origin of various words, their roots etc. This is a particularly useful method of studying because knowledge of etymology helps the student gauge the meaning and usage of other words having the same roots, regardless of whether the student has come across the word earlier or not.
- (f) **Flip-Cards** - We strongly advocate this technique which is another tool to memorise words from the list. These are blank cards approximately double the size of your standard visiting card. After isolation of the exceptionally difficult words from the Word List, the student should write approximately five words on one side of the card and the corresponding meanings on the other. The advantages of using this type of tool are that (1) Cards are portable and the student can carry a card around with him/her any where and glance at it anytime. (2) The embarrassment factor which carrying a Word List around entails is absent here, and (3) At the time of the final run-up to the examination, the student, instead of revising the whole Word List, can just go through the set of Flip Cards that he or she has collected. The only problem is getting started and, to mix metaphors, once that initial hurdle is overcome the rest is smooth sailing!
- (g) **Gauging meanings** - This logically follows from the earlier method. It is advisable for the student to try and gauge the meaning of a word from the context of the sentence. This is an extremely effective method and very frequently, it is possible to find out the meaning of a newly seen word just by reading the whole sentence and getting the meaning of the sentence as a whole. e.g., in the sentence 'All of us tried our best to persuade him but he remained adamant'. Even if a student does not know the meaning of the word adamant *per se*, it is still possible to gauge the meaning from the context of the sentence i.e., unmoved, firm, intractable, etc. It should be kept in mind by the students that none of the above methods are absolute in themselves. It is a combination of all these, or at least some of these, which will give one the best results.

ONE WORD - A SMALL COLLECTION

Abdicate	- Renounce a throne or high office	Armistice	- (or cease-fire or truce) An agreement to stop fighting
Abolish	- Do away with	Ascetic	- One who avoids physical pleasures and comforts
Accelerate	- Move faster	Astrology	- The study of the movements and relative positions of celestial bodies interpreted as having an influence human affairs and the natural world.
Accomplice	- One associated with another especially in wrong-doing	Astronomy	- Scientific study of heavenly bodies
Acoustics	- Science of the production, transmission, reception and effects of sound	Backlog	- An accumulations of uncomplete work or matters needing to be dealt with
Acrobat	- One who performs gymnastic feats	Backwater	- A part of a river out of the main stream, where the water does not move
Adolescence	- The period of life from puberty to maturity	Barbarian	- An uncivilised person
Actuary	- One who calculates insurance and annuity premium etc	Barbecue	- A metal flame on which meat etc., is cooked over an open fire
Adulterate	- Make impure by the addition of inferior substance	Barometer	- An instrument for measuring the air pressure
Aggression	- Unprovoked attack of one country or person by another	Beverage	- A liquid for drinking
Amnesty	- General pardon	Bibliography	- A list of the books of a specific author or publisher or on a specific subject.
Abattoir	- A building where animals are killed for meat (or slaughterhouse)	Biennial	- Happening once every two years
Ad hoc	- Created or done for a particular purpose as necessary.	Bigamy	- The offence of marrying someone while already married to another person.
Aeronautics	- The science of the operation and flight of aircraft	Biodata	- Biographical details
Aesthete	- A person with a highly developed sense of beauty aesthetics	Black Hole	- A region of space having a gravitational field so intense that no matter or radiation can escape.
Agnostic	- One who believes that nothing can be known about God	Bleach	- Make white or pale by means of chemicals or sunlight
Agoraphobia	- Fear of open spaces, public places	Blue Blood	- The quality of being a noble person by birth
Alibi	- It is Latin for elsewhere. It is actually a plea of having been elsewhere at the time of commission of an act. But it is now used in the sense of an excuse. Example: He offered no <i>alibi</i> for his absence from duty.	Blueprint	- The word originated in the engineering industry where it means the final stage of paper design. So it may mean the final plan or layout. Example: The blueprint of the Five-Year Plan is ready.
Alimony	- Compensatory allowance given to wife after divorce	Bonsai	- The art of growing a plant in a pot that is prevented from reaching its natural size
Allergic	- Caused by or relating to allergy e.g., an allergic reaction.	Bon Vivant	- One who likes good wine and food and cheerful companions, pleasure lover
Altruist	- One who is habitually kind to others, selfless concern for the well-being or others.	Bookworm	- (or nerd) One who is too fond of reading and study
Alumnus	- A former male student of a school or college	Bottleneck	- It is a narrow passage, a place, stage or condition that checks progress. Example: We must remove all bottlenecks in the swift implementation of policies.
Ambivalent	- The word means simultaneous attraction towards and repulsion from an object, person or action. Example : The attitude of educated Indians to love-marriages is ambivalent	Boulevard	- A broad street having trees on each side
Anachronism	- That which appears to be old fashioned and does not belong to the present time	Bourgeois	- Belonging to the middle class
Anarchy	- Lawlessness and disorder caused by absence of control	Bric-a-brac	- Small objects of little value kept for decoration
Anecdote	- A short interesting or amusing story	Bullion	- Bars of gold or silver
Anthology	- A collection of poems or writings	Bust	- A piece of sculpture showing a person's head, shoulders, and upper chest
Aphorism	- (or maxim) A wise saying in a few words which contains a general truth	Cabal	- A small group of people who make secret plans for political faction
Aphrodisiac	- A food, drink, or other thing that stimulates sexual desire	Calligraphy	- The art of decorative writing by hand
Apiary	- A place where bees are kept	Canine	- Of a dog
Apprentice	- A person who works under someone to learn that person's skill	Cannibal	- One who eats human flesh
Arboreal	- Those who live in trees	Cardiac	- Connected with the heart
		Catch-22	- A situation from which one is prevented from escaping by something that is part of the situation itself

Celestial	- Of the sky or heaven	Debacle	- A sudden complete failure
Cerebral	- Connected with the brain	Decanter	- A container for holding alcoholic drinks, especially wine
Chalet	- A wooden house with a steeply sloping roof	Defeatism	- The practice of thinking in a way that shows an expectation of being unsuccessful
Charlatan	- One who deceives others by falsely claiming to have a skill	Deficit	- The amount by which something is less than what is needed
Celibacy	- One who does not indulge in carnal pleasure	Déja vu	- The feeling of remembering something that in fact one is experiencing for the first time
Clean sweep	- A complete victory	Depression	- A long period of seriously reduced business activity and high unemployment
Cloak-and-Dagger	- Involving or characterised by mystery, intrigue or espionage, e.g., a cloak-and-dagger operation.	Designate	- Chosen for an office but not yet officially placed in it
Clot	- A half-solid mass or lump formed from a liquid, especially blood	Disarmament	- Reduction of weapons by a government
Clubfoot	- A badly-shaped foot twisted out of position from birth	Dissection	- Cutting up the body of a plant or animal for studying
Coagulate	- Change from a liquid into a solid by chemical action	Dividend	- The money which is divided among shareholders
Cold war	- Severe political struggle between countries, without actual fighting	Dormitory	- A large room containing a number of beds
Colloquial	- Suitable for ordinary, informal, or familiar conversation	Down-and-out	- One who is suffering from lack of money, work, etc, and is unable to change the situation
Colonnade	- A row of pillars supporting a roof or arches	Dragnet	- A system of connected actions and methods for catching criminals
Coma	- A prolonged state of deep unconsciousness, caused especially by severe injury or illness, e.g., she went into a coma.	Dregs	- Sediment in a liquid that sinks to the bottom and is thrown away
Combustible	- (or Inflammable) That can catch fire and burn easily	Drudgery	- Hard uninteresting work
Comrade	- A close companion who shares difficult work	Dutch	- Of the Netherlands (Holland)
Congenital	- A disease or physical abnormality present from birth.	Eagle-eyed	- Looking with very keen attention and noticing small details
Connotation	- The feeling or ideas that are suggested by a word	Eaves	- The edges of a roof which come out beyond the walls
Consortium	- A combination of several companies, banks, etc. for a common purpose	Eddy	- A circular movement of water, wind, dust, etc.
Consul	- A person appointed by a government to protect and help its citizens and its interests in trade in a foreign city	Elastic	- Able to spring back into shape after being stretched
Contemporary	- A person living at the same time as another	Electrocute	- To kill by passing electricity through the body
Contretemps	- A minor dispute or disagreement e.g., she had occasional contretemps with her staff.	Embargo	- An official order forbidding trade with another country
Corinthian	- Typical of the most richly decorated style of ancient Roman buildings	Empirical	- Based on practical experience of the world we see and feel
Corrigendum	- Something to be corrected in a printed book	Enigmatic	- That which is mysterious and very hard to understand
Counterfeit	- Made exactly like something real in order to deceive	Entomology	- The scientific study of insects
Countervailing	- Acting with equal force but opposite effect	Epic	- A long narrative poem
Couture	- The design and manufacture of fashionable clothes to a client's specific requirements and measurements.	Epicurean	- Lover of physical/material
Criminology	- The scientific study of crime and criminals	Ergonomics	- The study of the conditions in which people work most effectively with machines
Crossroads	- A point at which an important decision must be taken which will have far-reaching consequences	Estuary	- The wide lower part or mouth of a river
Cruise	- A sea voyage for pleasure	Evaporate	- To change into steam and disappear
Cuisine	- A style of cooking	Evolution	- Gradual development from simpler forms
Daredevil	- One who is prepared to take dangerous risks	Excise	- Tax on goods produced and used inside a country
D-day	- A day on which an important operation is to begin	Expletive	- An often meaningless word used for swearing
		Expressionism	- A style of painting which expresses feelings rather than describing objects and experiences
		Extrovert	- An outgoing, socially confident person
		Facet	- Any of the many flat sides of a cut jewel
		Faeces	- The solid waste material passed from the bowels

Fallacy	- A false idea or belief	Hangar	- A big building where aircraft are kept between flights
Farce	- A light humorous play full of silly happenings	Harpoon	- A spear with a long rope, used for hunting large sea animals
Farrier	- One who makes and fits shoes for horses	Haven	- A place of calm and safety
Febrile	- Of or caused by fever	Headgear	- A covering for the head
Felony	- A serious crime such as murder or armed robbery	Headstrong	- Determined to do what one wants in spite of all advice
Fiance	- (feminine fiancée) The person one is going to marry	Heat-stroke	- Fever and weakness caused by too much heat
Filament	- A thin thread	Heirloom	- A valuable object passed on for generations
Flogging	- Severe beating with a whip or stick	Herbivore	- A plant-eating animal
Flora	- All the plants of a particular place, country, or period	Hide	- An animal's skin, when removed, to be used, for leather
Fluvial	- Of, found in, or produced by rivers	Hinterland	- The inner part of a country
Foible	- A small rather strange and stupid personal habit	Histrionics	- Behaviour resembling a theatrical performance
Foolscap	- A large size of paper, especially writing paper	Holocaust	- Great destruction and the loss of many lives
Foray	- A sudden attack into enemy country	Holster	- A leather holder for a pistol
Foreman	- A skilled and experienced worker in charge of other workers	Hooligan	- A noisy rough person who causes trouble
Fourth Estate	- Newspapers and their writers, considered with regard to their political influence	Hothead	- One who does things too quickly, without thinking
Freckle	- A small flat brown spot on the skin	Hub	- The central part of a wheel
Freight	- Goods carried by ship, train, plane, etc.	Hump	- A lump on the back of a camel
Frill	- A decorative edge to a piece of material	Ideology	- A set of ideas on which a political or economic system is based
Frontispiece	- A picture or photograph at the beginning of a book	Idolatry	- The worship of idols
Fumigate	- To clear of disease, bacteria etc. by means of chemical smoke	Illegible	- Difficult or impossible to read
Furrow	- A long narrow track cut by a plough	Immortal	- That which will never die
Galaxy	- A large group of stars	Implacable	- Impossible to satisfy, change, or make less angry
Gastronomy	- The practice of choosing cooking and eating good food	Improvident	- One who does not save for the future
Gelatine	- A clear substance used for making jellies	Incaruate	- In physical form rather than in the form of a spirit or idea
Geocentric	- Having the Earth as the central point	Incorporeal	- Without a body or form
Gigolo	- A man who is paid to be a woman's lover	Inedible	- Not suitable for eating
Glacier	- A mass of ice moving very slowly down a mountain valley	Inflate	- To fill with air or gas until swelled
Glut	- An excessively abundant supply of something	Ingest	- To take into the stomach
Goatee	- A little pointed beard on the bottom of the chin	Innate	- That which one is born with
Go-Getter	- One who is forceful, determined, and likely to succeed in getting what one wants	Inseminate	- To put male seed into a female
Good Samaritan	- One who helps others in trouble, without thinking of oneself	Intelligentsia	- Those who are highly educated and often concern themselves with ideas and new developments
Gorge	- A deep narrow valley with steep sides	Intestate	- Not having made a will
Graffiti	- Drawings or writing on a wall	Investive	- A forceful attacking speech used for blaming someone
Grange	- A large country house with Farm buildings	Invoice	- A list of goods supplied, stating quantity and price
Green Belt	- A stretch of land, around a town or city, where building is not allowed, so that fields, woods, etc. remain intact	Irreproachable	- So good that no blame at all could be given
Grunt	- Short deep rough sound of a pig	Journal	- A serious magazine produced by a specialist society
Gubernatorial	- Of a governor	Junta	- A council or assembly that deliberates in secret upon the affairs of government.
Guinea pig	- A person who is subject of some kind of test	Juxtapose	- To place side by side or close together
Halitosis	- A condition in which one has bad breath	Kimono	- A long loose garment made of silk
Handbook	- A short book giving all the most important information about a subject	Knuckle	- The joint between the finger and the hand
		Lackey	- One who behaves like a servant by always obeying
		Lead Time	- The time taken in planning and producing a new product

Lecher	- One who continually looks for sexual pleasure	Miniature	- A very small painting
Leonine	- Of or like a lion	Mirage	- The appearing of objects which are not really there
Levee	- An embankment beside a river or stream or an arm of the sea, to prevent floods	Misnomer	- A name wrongly or mistakenly applied
Levy	- An official demand and collection, especially of a tax	Moccasin	- A simple shoe made of leather
Libertarian	- One who believes that people should have freedom of expression	Modus Operandi	- A method of doing something typical of someone
Lien	- A legal claim or hold on employment or property, as security for a debt or charge	Mogul	- A person of very great power, wealth and importance
Limerick	- A humorous short poem with five lines	Monarchy	- Rule by a king or queen
Linchpin	- An important member which keeps the whole group together	Monomaniac	- One who keeps thinking of one particular idea only
Literati	- People with great knowledge of literature	Moralistic	- Having unchanging narrow ideas about right and wrong
Livery	- Uniform of a special type for servants	Morbid	- Having or expressing a strong interest in sad or unpleasant things
Locale	- A place where something particular happens	Motto	- A few words taken as the guiding principle
Logger	- One whose job is to cut down trees	Multinational	- A company having operations in many different countries
Loom	- A machine on which thread is woven into cloth	Mundane	- Dull / Ordinary
Lore	- Old beliefs, not written down, about a particular subject	Mycology	- The scientific study of fungi (plural of fungus)
Lowbrow	- One who has no interest in literature, art, etc.	Namesake	- A person with the same name as yours is your namesake
Lullaby	- A pleasant song used for causing children to sleep	Nautical	- Of sailors, ships, or sailing
Machete	- A knife with a broad heavy blade	Necromancy	- The practice which claims to learn about the future by talking with the dead
Magnum Opus	- A great work of art, theatre, film, etc.	Nemesis	- Just and unavoidable punishment
Malady	- That which is wrong with a system	Newfangled	- New (idea, machine etc.) but neither necessary nor better
Malaise	- A feeling of pain without any particular pain or appearance of disease	Nihilism	- The belief that nothing has meaning or value
Malcontent	- One who is dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs	Nodding	- Giving consent
Male Chauvinist	- A man who believes that men are better than women	Acquaintance	- A very slight familiarity
Malign	- To speak evil of, especially to do so falsely and severely	Nosegay	- A small bunch of flowers, to be carried or worn on a dress
Mane	- The long hair on the back of a horse's neck	Notary	- A public official who makes written statements official
Manual	- A book giving information about how to do something	No-win Situation	- That which will end badly whichever choice one makes
Market Forces	- The free operation of business and trade without govt. controls	Nursery	- A place where small children are taken care of or where young plants are grown for sale
Mascot	- Chosen as a symbol or thought to bring good luck	Oar	- A long pole used for rowing a boat
Massacre	- The unnecessary and indiscriminate killing of human beings	Obstetrics	- The branch of medicine concerned with childbirth
Materialism	- Too great interest in money and material, etc, rather than spiritual matters	Obtrude	- To be pushed or to push oneself into undue prominence
Mechanics	- The science of the action of forces on objects	Obtrusive	- Tending to be pushed or to push oneself into undue prominence
Megalomania	- The belief that one is more important or powerful than one really is	Obviate	- To clear away or provide for, as an objection or difficulty
Mercantile	- Of trade and business	Odoriferous	- Having a smell
Meteorology	- The scientific study of weather conditions	Off-White	- White with some grey or yellow
Midriff	- The part of the human body between the chest and the waist	Oligarchy	- A collective government formed by a few persons
Militia	- Those trained as soldiers but not belonging to a regular army	One-Upmanship	- The art of getting an advantage over others without actually cheating
		Ontology	- The branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of existence

Operational Research	- The study of how businesses are organised in order to make them more efficient	Portend	- To indicate as being about to happen, especially by previous signs
Opprobrium	- The state of being scornfully reproached or censured	Post-Haste	- In a great hurry
Orderly	- A soldier who attends an officer	Pot-Boiler	- A book of low quality produced quickly to make money
Ornithology	- The scientific study of birds	Powder Keg	- Something dangerous that might explode
Ostentation	- A display dictated by vanity and intended to invite applause or flattery	Précis	- A shortened form of a piece of writing
Ostracism	- The state of not being included in a group	Prescient	- Able to imagine or guess what will probably happen
Outcast	- One who is forced from one's home or without friends	Prevaricate	- To use ambiguous or evasive language for the purpose of deceiving or diverting attention
Overhaul	- Thorough examination and repair if necessary	Prey	- An animal that is hunted and eaten by another
Pacemaker	- A small machine that regularises heartbeats	Prima Donna	- The main woman singer in an opera company
Palaeography	- The study of ancient writing systems	Prodigal	- One who is wasteful or extravagant, especially in the use of money or property
Panacea	- A remedy or medicine proposed for or professing to cure all diseases	Profile	- A side view of someone's head /face
Panache	- Being able to do things in a confident and elegant way	Projection	- Something that sticks out from a surface
Panegyric	- A speech or a piece of writing praising somebody or something	Propellant	- An explosive for firing a bullet or a rocket
Pariah	- One who is not accepted by society	Protagonist	- First actor in a play. It means one who takes the leading part in a drama, novel or any other sphere
Parricide	- Act of murdering one's father, mother or other close relative	Proscribe	- To reject, as a teaching or a practice, with condemnation or denunciation
Parting Shot	- A last remark made at the moment of leaving	Prosody	- The rules by which the patterns of sounds and rhythms are arranged in poetry
Passive Smoking	- The breathing in of smoke from the cigarettes that others are smoking	Postscript / P.S.	- A note added at the end of a letter
Patent	- The right to make or sell a new invention	Pulmonary	- Of or having an effect on the lungs
Paunch	- A man's fat stomach	Punctilious	- Strictly observant of the rules or forms prescribed by law or custom
Peanuts	- Too small a sum of money	Punter	- One who makes a bet on horserace results
Peeping Tom	- One who secretly looks at others when they are undressing	Pus	- A thick yellowish liquid produced in an infected wound
Penance	- Making oneself willingly suffer for one's wrongs	Putsch	- A sudden secretly planned attempt to remove a government by force
Perdition	- Everlasting punishment after death	Palmistry	- The art of telling one's character or future by examining one's hands and palms
Perjury	- A lie told on purpose in court	Quartet	- Four singers or musicians performing together
Persona on Grata	- One who is not acceptable or welcome	Quixotic	- Trying to do the impossible, often so as to help others, while getting oneself into danger
Petrology	- The scientific study of rocks	Raconteur	- One who is good at telling stories in an interesting way
Phonetics	- The study and science of speech sounds	Raillery	- Friendly joking at someone's weakness
Phylum	- A main division of animals or plants	Ranger	- The keeper of a forest
Pigment	- The natural colouring matter of plants and animals	Real Estate	- Property in the form of land and houses
Pillion	- A seat for a second person on a motorcycle	Realpolitik	- Politics based on practical facts rather than on moral or ideological aims
Pithead	- The entrance to a coalmine	Rebuff	- A peremptory or unexpected rejection of advances or approaches
Placate	- To bring from a state of angry or hostile feeling to one of patience or friendliness	Recant	- To withdraw formally one's belief (in something previously believed or maintained)
Plaintiff	- One who brings a charge against someone in a court	Recumbent	- Lying down on the back or side
Platitude	- A written or spoken statement that has been made often before and is not interesting	Red-Handed	- In the act of doing something wrong
Platonic	- A friendly intimate and affectionate relationship but not sexual	Redundant	- Means exceeding what is natural, usual or necessary
Plebeian	- Of the lower social classes		
Poetaster	- A writer of inferior quality poems		
Poker Face	- A face that shows nothing of what one is thinking or feeling		
Porcine	- Of or like a pig		
Pork	- Meat from pigs		

Reflation	- A govt. policy of increasing the amount of money used to increase the demand for goods or services	Shaman	- A priest believed to have magical powers and able to cure people
Relic	- Something old that reminds us of the past	Shibboleth	- A once-important custom which no longer has much meaning
Renaissance	- A renewal of interest in some particular kind of art, literature, etc, a period of revival during 15th and 16th centuries in Europe	Shoot	- A new growth from a plant
Renal	- Of the kidneys	Short-change	- To give back less than what actually should be given back
Requisition	- An official demand or request	Siamese twins	- Those joined together from birth at some part of their bodies
Rescind	- To make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by a superior authority	Side Effect	- An unwanted effect happening in addition to the intended one
Resonance	- Sound produced in one object by sound waves from another	Signatory	- Any of those who sign an agreement
Retribution	- Punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong act	Sill	- The flat piece at the base of a window
Revisionism	- The questioning of the main beliefs of an already existing political system	Singsong	- A repeated rising and falling of the voice in speaking
Rhyme	- To end with the same sound, including a vowel	Skyscraper	- A very tall modern city building
Right-hand Man	- One's most useful and valuable helper	Sleeping Partner	- A partner in a business who takes no active part
Ringleader	- One who leads others to do wrong or make trouble	Slip-up	- A slight unintentional mistake
Riviera	- A warm stretch of coast on the Mediterranean sea popular with holiday makers	Small Fry	- A young or unimportant person
Rodent	- A small herbivore with strong sharp long front teeth	Smokestack	- The tall chimney of a factory or a ship
Rolling Stone	- A person who is unwilling to settle for long in one place	Snippet	- A short piece from something spoken or written
Rosary	- A string of beads used for counting prayers	Socialite	- A person well known for going to fashionable parties
Roving eye	- Sexual interests that pass quickly from one person to another	Sociology	- The scientific study of societies and human behaviour in groups
Rubber Stamp	- One who acts only to make official the decisions already made by another	Solidarity	- Loyal agreement of interests, aims, or principles among a group
Ruling	- An official decision of a court	Somnambulism	- The habit of sleep walking
Rung	- Any of the cross-bars that form the steps of a ladder	SOS	- An urgent message from someone in trouble
Saboteur	- One who practices sabotage	Souvenir	- An object kept as a reminder of something
Salve	- (or Ointment) An oily substance for putting on a cut, wound, etc.	Spatial	- Connected with space
Sapient	- Wise and full of deep knowledge	Spectacle	- A grand public show or scene
Scaffolding	- A structure built from poles and boards for workmen to stand on	Spindle	- A machine part round which something turns
Scalp	- The skin on the top of the human head	Splinter	- A small sharp-pointed piece of wood broken off something
Sceptical	- Unwilling to believe a claim or promise	Sportsmanship	- A spirit of honest fair play
Scraps	- Pieces of food not eaten at a meal and thrown away	Sprig	- A small end of a stem or branch with leaves
Scuba	- An instrument used for breathing while swimming underwater	Standard-bearer	- An important leader in a moral argument or movement
Seam	- A line of stitches joining two pieces of cloth, leather, etc.	Statesman	- A political leader who is respected as being wise, honourable, and fair-minded
Sedentary	- Anything done while sitting down	Stellar	- Of the stars
Seer	- One who can see into the future	Sticking Point	- Something that prevents an agreement
Seismic	- Of or caused by earthquakes	Stock Broker	- One whose job is buying and selling shares and debentures for others
Seller's Market	- Where there are not many goods for sale	Stoic	- One who is indifferent to joys/sorrows
Sensationalism	- The intentional producing of excitement or shock	Stooge	- One who habitually does what another person wants
Septic	- Infected with disease bacteria	Stratagem	- A trick to deceive an enemy
Sexagenarian	- One who is between 60 and 69 years old	Strategist	- A person skilled in planning, especially of military movements
Sexism	- The belief that one sex is not as good as the other	Stride	- A long step in walking
		Strobe Light	- A light which goes on and off very quickly
		Subcutaneous	- Beneath the skin
		Sub Judice	- A legal case being considered in court
		Subsidy	- Money paid by the government to reduce prices

Superannuated	- Too old for work	Turf	- A surface made up of earth and a thick covering of grass
Surety	- One who takes responsibility for another's performance of an undertaking	Tutelage	- The act of training or the state of being under instruction
Surreal	- Having a strange dreamlike unreal quality	Tyrant	- A ruler with complete power, who rules cruelly and unjustly
Swarm	- A large group of insects moving in a mass	Tyro	- One slightly skilled in or acquainted with any trade or profession
Sweet Tooth	- A liking for sweet and sugary things	Underling	- A person of low rank in relation to another
Sword of Damocles	- Something bad that may happen at any time	Undermanned	- Not having enough workers
Tactile	- Of the sense of touch	Unguent	- A thick oily substance used on the skin to heal it
Take-home Pay	- Wages left after all taxes, deductions, etc, have been made	Unisex	- Of one type used by both male and female
Tannery	- A Place where animal skin is made into leather	Upholstery	- A comfortable covering and filling for a seat
Tarot	- A set of 22 cards used for telling the future	Valise	- A small bag used while travelling
Tautology	- The saying of same thing twice over in different words. Example: audible to the ear, return back, One after another in succession, etc.	Vertebrate	- A living creature which has a backbone
Taxonomy	- The system of putting plants and animals into various classes	Vicissitude	- A change, especially a complete change, of condition or circumstances, as of fortune
Technocrat	- A highly skilled specialist in charge of an organisation	Vinous	- Of or pertaining to wine e.g., a vinous smell
Teller	- One who is employed to receive and pay out money in a bank	Voluntary	- Done willingly, without being forced
Tenure	- The act, right, or period of holding land or a job	Wade	- To walk through water
Territorial waters	- The sea near a country's coast over which it has legal control	Walkout	- Leaving a meeting as an expression of disapproval
Testamentary	- Of or done according to a will	Wardrobe	- A large cupboard in which one hangs up clothes
Thatch	- Roof covering of straw, reeds, etc.	Wasteland	- Empty, unproductive, usually barren land
Thermal	- Of heat	Waterloo	- A severe defeat after a time of unusual success
Thorax	- The part between the neck and the abdomen	Weakling	- One who lacks physical strength or strength of character
Thrombosis	- Having a clot in a blood vessel or the heart	Wean	- To transfer (the young) from dependence on mother's milk to another form of nourishment
Topiary	- The art of cutting trees and bushes into decorative shapes of animals and birds	Weather-beaten	- Marked or damaged by the force of wind, sun, rain, etc.
Touchstone	- Something used as a test or standard	Wheeler-dealer	- One who is skilled at making profitable or successful deals
Tract	- A short piece dealing with a religious or moral subject	Whirlpool	- A place with circular currents of water, which can pull objects down into it
Traitor	- One who is disloyal to one's country	Wholesale	- The business of selling goods to shopkeepers
Transient	- Lasting only for a short time	Wit	- The ability to say clever and amusing things
Transmogrify	- To change completely as if by magic	Wizard	- One who has magic powers
Transpire	- To happen or occur or become known. Example: It transpired at the meeting that he was going to be our next President	Word Blindness	- (or dyslexia) Difficulty in seeing the difference between letter shapes
Treatise	- A serious book or article that examines a particular subject	Workaholic	- One who likes to work too hard
Tribunal	- A court of people officially appointed to deal with special matters	Working knowledge	- Enough practical knowledge to do something
Troglodyte	- One who lives in a cave	Wreckage	- The broken parts of a destroyed thing
Trousseau	- The personal possessions that a woman brings with her when she marries	Wretch	- An unfortunate or unhappy person
Tunnel Vision	- A condition in which one can see only straight ahead	Xenophobia	- Fear of strange or foreign people, customs, etc.
		Yeoman service	- Great and loyal service, help, or support
		Yuppie	- A young person in a professional job with a high-income
		Zeitgeist	- The intellectual and moral tendencies that characterize any age or epoch
		Zoology	- The scientific study of animals

WORD LIST

Given below is a list of words placed in alphabetical order. Each word is followed by a few of its synonyms. Note these words whenever you come across them. You should be familiar with most of the words for which synonyms are given if you have done all the exercises till this point thoroughly. So, this list will be giving you synonyms for the words which you know. Thus learning will be easier.

- **A**bandon : Leave, desert, forsake
- Abase : Degrade, disgrace, humiliate
- Abhor : Hate, loathe, detest
- Abridge : Shorten, abbreviate
- Absolute : Unalterable, unrestricted, unconditional
- Absurd : Ridiculous, silly, foolish
- Abundant : Ample, plentiful
- Accessory : Additional, auxiliary, subsidiary
- Adept : Proficient, skilled, expert
- Adherent : Follower, stickler
- Adhesive : Sticky, glue, gum
- Admire : Praise, adore, esteem
- Adore : Respect, idolise, worship, admire
- Adversity : Misery, misfortune
- Affliction : Distress, sorrow, sadness
- Alien : Foreign, stranger, unknown
- Alive : Lively, vivacious, living
- Alleviate : Relieve, lighten, ease
- Alms : Gratuity, donation, grant
- Amend : Improve, change, emend
- Amicable : Suitable, friendly, lovable, amiable
- Anxiety : Eagerness, misgiving, worry
- Apathy : Indifference, neutrality
- Appalling : Terrific, terrifying, dreadful, horrible
- Apposite : Apt, suitable, well chosen
- Appraise : Evaluate, estimate
- Apprehend : Seize, fear, arrest
- Arbitrary : Despotic, wayward
- Assent : Agree, consent, acquiesce
- Astonish : Astound, surprise, amaze, bewilder
- Audacious : Bold, courageous, daring
- Aversion : Dislike, detestation, hostility, hatred
- **B**ase : Mean, low, ignoble
- Beg : Implore, ask, beseech, solicit
- Behaviour : Conduct, deportment, way, demeanour
- Brave : Courageous, intrepid, bold, daring, valiant
- Brisk : Active, fast, quick, busy, alert
- Brittle : Frail, fragile
- Brutal : Animal, savage, beastly, cruel
- Burglar : Thief, bandit, brigand, stealer
- Bystander : Spectator, onlooker, beholder
- **C**alculate : Estimate, count, reckon, compute
- Callous : Hard, indifferent, cold-blooded
- Calm : Cool, confident, quiet, serene, tranquil
- Cancel : Annual, withdraw, revoke, delete
- Candid : Sincere, straightforward, frank
- Captive : Prisoner, confined, jailed, bonded
- Cause : Make, originate, induce, generate, create
- Censor : Cut off, prohibit, ban
- Censure : Blame, condemn, reprove, reprimand
- Character : Personality, emblem, type, nature, disposition, quality
- Charity : Philanthropy, benevolence
- Chaste : Pure, immaculate, virgin, refined
- Chatter : Babble, ramble, talk, discourse
- Cheat : Defraud, gull, outwit, dupe
- Cite : Quote, mention, name, adduce
- Clothes : Apparel, attire, dress, garb
- Colossal : Huge, gigantic, enormous, big
- Commence : Begin, start
- Commensurate : Equivalent, suitable, applicable, proportionate
- Conceal : Hide, cover, shelter, disguise
- Confess : Admit, acknowledge, reveal, agree
- Confuse or confound : Mix, perplex, astonish, amaze, bewilder
- Consequent : Following, resultant, outcome
- Conspiracy : Plot, intrigue, treason
- Convict : Felon, culprit, criminal, guilty
- Cowardly : Craven, dastardly, fearful, poltroon
- Coy : Modest, shy, reserved
- Crafty : Artful, adroit, dextrous, cunning, deceitful
- Crazy : Mad, insane, silly
- Credence : Belief, faith, trust, confidence
- Crisis : Turning point, emergency, decisive moment
- Criterion : Test, touchstone, standard, yardstick
- Criticism : Analysis, review, stricture
- Cruel : Brutal, unmerciful, beastly, savage
- Cynical : Captious, incredulous, sarcastic, morose
- **D**anger : Hazard, risk, peril
- Dash : Run, rush, fly
- Dastardly : Cowardly, invaliant, afraid, fearful
- Dawn : Daybreak, appear, (sunrise), begin
- Deadly : Fatal, lethal, destructive
- Dearth : Scarcity, lack, want
- Debase : Degrade, defame, disparage, humiliate
- Decay : Decompose, rot, decline in power, wealth, waste, wither, fade
- Decease : Death, demise, end
- Deceit : Fraud, cheating, forgery
- Decipher : Translate, interpret, solve, explain
- Decorum : Decency, etiquette, propriety, gravity
- Decree : Law, edict, ordinance, mandate, judgement
- Defamation : Calumny, disparagement, debasement
- Defection : Abandonment, desertion

- Defer : Postpone, delay
- Deference : Respect, reverence, honour
- Deformity : Disfigurement, malformation, ugliness
- Dejected : Depressed, distressed, downhearted, downcast
- Delectable : Charming, delightful, pleasant
- Delegate : Commission, depute, authorise
- Deliberate : Knowingly done, intentional, forcible
- Delicacy : Softness, nicety, slenderness, refinement, purity
- Delusion : Illusion, fancy, error, false belief
- Demeanour : Behaviour, conduct, bearing
- Demise : Death, decease
- Demolish : Break, destroy, annihilate
- Demure : Modest, coy, humane
- Denomination : Name, appellation, designation
- Denounce : Accuse, malign, criticise, defame, condemn
- Deny : Contradict, refuse, disavow, withhold
- Deride : Ridicule, mock, taunt
- Descant : Discourse, expatiate, enlarge
- Desire : Wish, long for, crave, covet
- Desolate : Lonely, deserted, solitary, devastated
- Despise : Condemn, dislike
- Despondency : Despair, dejection, hopelessness
- Despotic : Arbitrary, tyrannical, illegal
- Destitute : Needy, poor, miserable, indigent
- Destruction : Ruin, demolition, ravage
- Detain : Lock in, arrest, hold, custody
- Detest : Despise, abhor, dislike
- Dethrone : Depose, remove (from office)
- Devastate : Ruin, demolition, ravage
- Devoid : Lacking, empty, vacant
- Devout : Religious, reverent
- Dexterity : Adroitness, cleverness, skill
- Diabolical : Fiendish, devilish, wicked
- Diatribe : Tirade, denunciation
- Dictatorial : Tyrannical, arbitrary, despotic
- Diffident : Hesitating, doubtful, distrusting
- Digression : Excursion, deviation, misguidance
- Diligence : Care, industry, effort
- Dire : Terrible, awful, horrible; miserable
- Disapprove : Condemn, reject, disallow
- Disavow : Deny, refuse
- Disciple : Follower, learner, student
- Disclose : Reveal, tell, uncover, divulge
- Disconsolate : Sad, cheerless, miserable
- Discredit : Disbelieve, doubt, disgrace
- Disgust : Abhorrence, dislike, detestation
- Dismay : Disappointment, discouragement
- Disorder : Disease, illness, untidiness, uncleanliness
- Disown : Disclaim, deny, renounce
- Disparage : Debase, decry, defame
- Dispose : Adjust, arrange, incline
- Dispute : Argument, controversy, altercation
- Disregard : Neglect, overlook, disrespect
- Dissolute : Corrupt, mean, lax, licentious
- Distaste : Abhorrence, dislike, detestation
- Distorted : Blurred, maligned, changed, disguised, deformed, misrepresented
- Distress : Affliction, depression, misery
- Divert : Turn aside, deflect, deviate
- Divine : Heavenly, metaphysical, godlike
- Divulge : Reveal, uncover, disclose
- Docile : Amenable, tractable, submissive
- Doctrine : Precept, principle, teaching
- Dogmatic : Categorical, authoritative, firm, preachy
- Dolt : Blockhead, stupid, fool, idiot, dullard
- Domicile : Dwelling, home, residence
- Dotage : Senility, imbecility
- Downright : Simple, unquestionable, blunt, frank
- Dread : Apprehend, fear
- Drench : Soak, wet
- Drowsy : Sleepy, comatose, lazy, lethargic
- Dubious : Suspicious, doubtful, unreliable
- Ductile : Pliant, yielding, flexible
- Dupe : Cheat, befool, steal
- Dwindle : Shrink, diminish, decrease
- **E**arnest : Eager, ardent, intent, anxious, sincere
- Eccentric : Irregular, anomalous, abnormal, odd
- Economise : Save, retrench
- Ecstasy : Trance, enchantment, rapture
- Efface : Blot out, obliterate, destroy
- Effeminate : Womanly, weak, unmanly
- Efficacy : Energy, virtue, potency
- Egotistic : Self-centered, egoist, self-conceited
- Egregious : Conspicuously bad, sinful, monstrous, shocking
- Elaborate : Explain, discuss, elucidate
- Elevated : Elated, promoted, upgraded, risen
- Eliminate : Remove, replace, dismiss, discard
- Eloquence : Oratory, rhetoric, finery (of speech) fluency of expression
- Emanate : Originate, proceed, spring, issue
- Emancipate : Free, deliver, liberate
- Embarrass : Vex, confuse, entangle
- Embezzle : Steal, peculate, cheat
- Embody : Incorporate, include, comprise
- Emolument : Salary, wage, remuneration
- Emulate : Compete, rival, vie against, copy
- Enchant : Charm, bewitch, hypnotise
- Encompass : Surround, encircle
- Encounter : Come across, combat, fight
- Encroach : Trespass, intrude, invade
- Endeavour : Attempt, effort, aspiration
- Endorse : Back, approve, ratify
- Endurance : Patience, continuance, fortitude
- Enfranchise : Liberate, free, (also: give right to vote)
- Enlighten : Illuminate, edify, elaborate
- Enmity : Hostility, hatred, animosity
- Enormous : Big, huge, colossal, gigantic
- Enrage : Infuriate, madden, incense, irritate
- Ensue : Succeed, follow, result
- Entangle : Ravel, involve, perplex

- Enterprise : Undertaking, venture, endeavour
- Enthusiasm : Zeal, ardour, interest
- Entice : Allure, tempt, seduce, attract
- Entreat : Beseech, implore, beg
- Entwine : Encircle, surround, encompass
- Enumerate : Count, specify, recount, list, mention
- Enunciate : Declaire, publish, propound, reveal
- Envoy : Delegate, messenger, ambassador, deputy
- Epoch : Era, time, age
- Equivocal : Doubtful, ambiguous, uncertain
- Eradicate : Root out, extirpate, annihilate
- Erroneous : Wrong, false
- Erudite : Learned, scholarly, lettered
- Esteem : Admire, appreciate, adore, respect
- Eulogy : Laudation, praise, extolling, felicitation
- Evidence : Testimony, proof, witness
- Evince : Show, manifest, demonstrate
- Exact : Extort, oppress, loot
- Exaggerate : Amplify, overstate
- Excerpt : Extract, quotations
- Exile : Expulsion, banishment, expatriation
- Exonerate : Acquit, absolve, release
- Exorbitant : Excessive, too much, very high
- Extinguish : Quench, terminate, destroy, put out
- Extravagant : Excessive, lavish, stylish
- Exuberant : Abundant, plentiful
- Exult : Triumph, rejoice, delight

- **F**able : Story, legend, myth, fiction
- Fabricate : Construct, forge, invent
- Fabulous : Fictitious, mythical, exaggerated
- Facile : Fluent, ready, glib (of writing), pliable, docile, tractable
- Faction : Clique, cabal, discord, section
- Fallacy : Deception, illusion, mistake
- Falter : Waver, hesitate, delay, flounder
- Famine : Hunger, starvation, scarcity of food
- Fanatical : Bigoted, enthusiastic
- Fancy : Liking, conception, craving, whim
- Farcical : Droll, comic, extravagant
- Fascinate : Charm, bewitch, attract
- Fastidious : Particular, over-nice, squeamish
- Fatal : Deadly, lethal, mortal
- Fatigue : Weakness, exhaustion, tiredness
- Feeble : Weak, frail, dim
- Felicitate : Congratulate, compliment
- Felicity : Joy, happiness, good luck
- Felon : Criminal, sinner, guilty, bandit
- Ferment : Excite, agitate
- Ferocity : Fierceness, vehemence, fanaticism
- Fervent : Glowing, heated, impassioned
- Fervour : Warmth, glow, vehemence
- Festivity : Gaiety, merry-making
- Fetter : Shackle, bind, imprison
- Feud : Dispute, rivalry, hostility
- Fickle : Changeable, variable, volatile, unsteady
- Fiendish : Devilish, diabolical, malignant
- Figurative : Typical, imaginative, emblematic, metaphorical
- Filthy : Dirty, foul, nasty
- Fissure : Crevice, rift, narrow opening
- Flaccid : Soft, loose, weak
- Flatter : Adore, please, praise
- Fleece : Rob, despoil, cheat
- Flexible : Variable, pliable, changeable
- Flimsy : Transparent, thin, trivial, tenuous
- Flounder : Stumble, falter, wallow, struggle
- Fluctuate : Undulate, waver, vacillate
- Flutter : Flip, quiver, ruffle, agitate
- Folly : Absurdity, silliness, imprudence, foolishness
- Fondle : Caress, touch, rub
- Foray : Incursion, inroad, venture
- Forbearance : Abstaining, refraining
- Forbid : Prohibit, disallow, debar
- Forebode : Foretell, indicate, augur
- Forlorn : Disconsolate, cheerless, distressed, abandoned, lonely
- Formidable : Dreadful, difficult, hard to overcome
- Fragile : Weak, feeble, slender, delicate
- Fragrant : Odorous, balmy, soothing
- Frailty : Weakness, delicacy, fragileness
- Frantic : Frenzied, mad, distracted
- Fraudulent : Dishonest, cheating, deceitful
- Fray : Battlefield, combat, brawl
- Frisk : Skip, dance, caper, frolic
- Frivolous : Vain, foolish, trivial
- Frugal : Economical, thrifty
- Futile : Useless, hopeless, in vain

- **G**aiety : Hilarity, jollity, festivity
- Gainsay : Contradict, dispute, controvert, deny
- Gallantry : Courage, bravery, heroism
- Garbage : Filth, waste, useless, throwaway, trash
- Garner : Accumulate, collect, gather
- Garrulous : Prattling, chattering
- Gawky : Awkward, clumsy
- Gay : Happy, merry, joyous
- Generous : Noble, magnanimous, kind, liberal
- Genteel : Well-bred, well-cultured, polite, refined
- Genuine : True, authentic, real
- Ghastly : Horrible, horrifying, horrific
- Ghost : Phantom, spirit, spectre
- Glimmer : Shine, flash, gleam
- Glimpse : Glance, (quick) look, (brief) view
- Glisten : Shine, beam, glow
- Gloom : Depression, melancholy, loneliness
- Glutinous : Sticky, viscous
- Gluttonous : Greedy, gorging, voracious
- Grandeur : Splendour, magnificence, glory
- Grapple : Grasp, clutch, seize
- Gratification : Satisfaction, enjoyment
- Gravity : Seriousness, importance, calmness
- Greed : Avarice, ravenous, envious, covetous

- Grievance : Hardship, complaint, trouble
- Grotesque : Horrifying, contorted, bizzare, whimsical
- Grudge : Grievance, begrudge, resent
- Gullible : Simple, easy, pliable, credulous
- **H**allucination : Delusion, illusion, nightmare
- Hamper : Impede, block, fetter, bind
- Hapless : Unfortunate, unlucky
- Harangue : a lengthy speech, oration
- Hardship : Trouble, adversity, difficulty
- Haughty : Arrogant, overbearing, imperious
- Havoc : Devastation, destruction, ruin
- Hearty : Sincere, warm, ardent
- Heave : Raise, lift
- Hedge : Fence, hem
- Heed : Advise, note, consider, mind
- Heinous : Atrocious, odious, wicked
- Hem : Border, edge, fringe, outskirt
- Herculean : Colossal, laborious, excessive
- Heterogeneous: Dissimilar, unlike, different, diverse, varied
- Hideous : Terrific, horrible, filthy
- Hilarious : Exceedingly, funny, boisterously merry, amusing, joyous
- Hindrance : Impediment, hampering, obstruction, obstacle
- Histrionic : Theatrical, dramatic
- Hoax or Humbug : Dupe, cheat, befool
- Homage : Respect, salute, worshipping, tribute
- Horizon : Verge, limit, skyline
- Hostile : Adverse, opposing, inimical
- Hover : Hang around, remain suspended, linger
- Humane : Compassionate, caring, benevolent
- Humiliate : Abase, insult, mock, defy
- Humorous : Amusing, laughable, comical
- Hypocrisy : Pretence, imposture, deceit
- **I**dolise : Adore, worship, admire
- Illegal or Illicit : Unlawful, prohibited
- Illogical : Inconsequent, irrational
- Imitate : Copy, follow, mimic, emulate
- Immaculate : Spotless, stainless, perfect
- Immature : Crude, childish, unseasoned
- Imminent : Impending, near, due, threatening
- Immodest : Indecent, indelicate, unchaste
- Immortal : Everlasting, undying, endless
- Impassioned : Fervent, frenzied, fanatical
- Impeach : Indict, charge, accuse
- Implicit : Implied, assumed, inferred
- Impostor : Cheat, conman, charlatan
- Impracticable : Unachievable, impossible, out of the question
- Impressive : Striking, affecting, extraordinary
- Impunity : Exemption (from punishment), immunity
- Inane : Empty, silly, idiotic
- Inarticulate : Voiceless, indistinct, inexpressive
- Incense : Infuriate, enrage, anger
- Incessant : Unceasing, continual
- Incognito : (Identity) Concealed, secretly, stealthily
- Inculcate : Instil, enforce, pass on, generate
- Inculpate : Blame, incriminate
- Incumbent : Compulsory, obligatory, binding
- Incursion : Inroad, foray, venture
- Indefatigable : Tireless, assiduous
- Indict : Accuse, charge
- Indiscriminate : Mixed, undistinguished, confused, wanton
- Indolence : Apathy, inactivity, laziness, sluggishness, lethargy
- Industrious : Busy, active, tireless
- Inevitable : Unavoidable, certain, sure
- Inexorable : Relentless, indefatigable
- Infallible : Unfailing, unerring, certain
- Infectious : Catching, contaminating, corrupting, transmittable
- Infer : Gather, conclude, deduce
- Influence : Authority, effect, power
- Infringe : Break, violate, transgress, encroach
- Ingredient : Constituent, component, element
- Inherent : Inborn, innate, built-in
- Inhibition : Restraint, check
- Iniquitous : Unjust, wrong, unfair
- Initiate : Start, begin, inchoate
- Innocuous : Harmless, mild, innocent
- Insanity : Madness, lunacy, mania
- Insidious : Deceitful, treacherous
- Instantaneous : Immediate, sudden, quick
- Instigate : Arouse, misguide, provoke
- Intact : Untouched, unscathed, whole, unbroken, undamaged, unimpaired, entire
- Integrity : Oneness, entirety, completeness, honesty, wholeness, soundness
- Intellectual : Intelligent, rational, learned
- Intentional : Deliberate, intended,
- Intercourse : Intimacy, association, communication
- Intermission : Suspension, stoppage, pause, cessation, interval
- Intervene : Interpose, mediate
- Intimate : Close, tender, friendly or informal
- Intolerable : Unendurable, unbearable
- Intransigent : Uncompromising, inflexible
- Intrepid : Brave, fearless
- Intricate : Complex, difficult, complicated
- Intuition : Insight, premonition, instinct
- Inveterate : Habitual, deep-rooted
- Involuntary : Compulsory, unwilling, reflex
- Irrksome : Annoying, disagreeable, tedious
- Irresolute : Wavering, confused, vacillating
- Itinerant : Travelling (on a circuit), wandering, nomadic

- **J**aded : Tired, weary
- Jargon : Cant, technical language, idiom
- Jocular : Humorous, funny, witty
- Jovial : Merry, cheerful, happy
- Judicious : Prudent, wise, sensible
- Juxtaposition : Contrast, comparison, proximity
- **K**iosk : Stand (open on one side), booth, stall
- Knead : Work up (into dough), press, squeeze
- **L**acerate : Tear (tissue toughly), mangle
- Lachrymose : Given to shedding tears, weeping
- Lackadaisical : Listless, careless, lazy
- Laconic : (Briskly) Short, concise, pithy
- Languid : Listless, spiritless
- Languish : Die (with hunger or desire), weaken, droop
- Lascivious : Lustful, wanton, dirty
- Lassitude : Weariness, tiredness
- Latent : Hidden, concealed
- Laudable : Praiseworthy, admirable, worthy
- Legacy : A bequest, inheritance
- Legitimate : Genuine, lawful
- Levity : Frivolity, carefreeness, mirth
- Libel : Defamation, character assassination
- Licentious : Wanton, dissolute, depraved
- Lithe : Supple, graceful, limber
- Loquacious : Talkative, verbose, profuse
- Lustrous : Shining, gleaming, scintillating
- **M**alaise : A condition of uneasiness or ill-being, weariness, unhappiness
- Malevolence : Ill will, hostility, hatred
- Malleable : Pliant, ductile, soft
- Mawkish : Sickening or insipid, sentimental
- Mellifluous : Sweetly or smoothly flowing, soothing
- Mendacious : Untrue, lying, deceitful
- Mendicant : A beggar, vagabond
- Mesmerise : To hypnotize, spellbind, bewitch
- Meticulous : Over-cautious, careful, diligent
- Mettle : Courage, moral fibre, resolve
- Mien : The external appearance or manner of a person, attitude, expression
- Moderation : Temperance, self-discipline
- Modicum : A small or token amount, fragment
- Mollify : To soothe, pacify, calm down
- Mordant : Biting, cutting, sarcastic
- Moribund : On the point of dying, near the end
- Morose : Gloomy, bad-tempered, moody
- Multifarious : Having great diversity or variety, diverse
- Mundane : Worldly, as opposed to spiritual or celestial
- Munificent : Extraordinarily generous, magnanimous
- Myriad : A vast indefinite number, multitude
- **N**adir : The lowest point, the depths
- Nefarious : Wicked in the extreme, villainous
- Negligent : Apt to omit what ought to be done
- Neophyte : Having the character of a beginner
- Noxious : Hurtful, toxic, harmful
- Nugatory : Having no power or force, worthless
- **O**bdurate : Impassive to feelings of humanity or pity
- Obfuscate : To darken; to obscure
- Oblique : Slanting; said of lines, diagonal
- Obstreperous : Boisterous
- Odious : Hateful, repulsive, foul
- Odium : A feeling of extreme repugnance, or of dislike and disgust
- Ominous : Portentous, threatening
- Onerous : Burdensome or oppressive
- Onus : A burden or responsibility, mantle
- **P**alate : The roof of the mouth, savour
- Palatial : Magnificent, Luxurious
- Palliate : To cause to appear less guilty
- Palpable : Perceptible by feeling or touch
- Panoply : A full set of armor
- Paragon : A model of excellence
- Pariah : A member of a degraded class; a social outcast
- Paroxysm : A sudden outburst (of any kind of activity)
- Paucity : Fewness
- Pellucid : Translucent
- Penchant : A bias in favor of something
- Penurious : Excessively sparing in the use of money
- Penury : Indigence, extreme/direpoverty
- Peremptory : Precluding question or appeal
- Perfidy : Treachery, deceit, betrayal
- Perfunctory : Half-hearted, brief, hasty
- Peripatetic : Walking about, nomadic, migrant
- Perjury : A solemn assertion of a falsity
- Permeate : To pervade, spread through
- Pernicious : Tending to kill or hurt, destructive
- Persiflage : Banter, repartee
- Perspicacity : Acuteness or discernment
- Perturbation : Mental excitement or confusion
- Petulant : Displaying impatience
- Phlegmatic : Not easily roused to feeling or action
- Pique : To excite a slight degree of anger in
- Plea : An argument (to obtain some desired action)
- Plenary : Entire, unconditional
- Plethora : Excess; superabundance
- Poignant : Severely painful or acute to the spirit
- Polyglot : Speaking several tongues

- Ponderous : Unusually weighty or forcible
 - Portent : Anything that indicates what is to happen
 - Pragmatic : Practical(values), empirical
 - Precarious : Critical, dangerous
 - Preclude : To prevent, ruleout, stop
 - Precocious : Advanced (in development), overforward, premature
 - Predilection : Preference, partiality, inclination
 - Predominate : To be chief in importance, quantity, or degree
 - Preposterous : (Very) Absurd, ridiculous
 - Prerogative : (Special) Right, privilege
 - Presage : To foretell, prophery, augur
 - Prescience : Knowledge of events before they take place
 - Preternatural : Extraordinary, uncommon, phenomenal
 - Prim : Stiffly proper, formal, prudish
 - Pristine : Primitive, perfect, unspoilt
 - Probity : Virtue or integrity tested and confirmed
 - Proclivity : A natural inclination
 - Procrastination : Delay, hesitation
 - Prodigious : Large, immense
 - Profligate : Immoral, wanton, reckless, dissolute, licentious
 - Profuse : Produced or displayed in overabundance
 - Prolix : Verbose, lengthy, prolonged
 - Promiscuous : Indiscriminate, impure, casual
 - Propinquity : Nearness, proximity
 - Propitious : Kindly disposed, favourable
 - Prosaic : Unimaginative, dull, dry
 - Protagonist : Leading character), hero(ine)
 - Providential : Fortunate, lucky
 - Prudence : Caution, wisdom, sagacity
 - Puerile : Childish
 - Pugnacious : Quarrelsome, aggressive
 - Puissant : Powerful, influential, mighty
 - Punctilious : Exact (in formalities), ceremonious, conscientious
 - Pungency : The quality of affecting the sense of smell
 - Pusillanimous : Without spirit or bravery
 - Putrefy : Decay, rot, decompose
 - Pyre : A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body
- Q**
- Qualm : Misgiving, doubt, anxiety
 - Quandary : Doubt, dilemma, plight
 - Quibble : An utterly trivial distinction or objection, protest, grouse
 - Quiescence : Being quiet, still, or at rest; inactive
 - Quirk : Twist, quibble, deviation
 - Quixotic : (Foolishly) Chivalrous, unrealistic, whimsical
- **R**abble : Throng (of the vulgar), crowd, proletariat
 - Rabid : Furious, mad, fanatical
 - Raconteur : A person skilled in telling stories
 - Raillery : Jestng (language), banter, ridicule
 - Ramify : To divide or subdivide into branches or subdivisions
 - Rampant : Rife, widespread
 - Ramshackle : Dilapidated, tumbledown, rickety
 - Rapacious : Siese by force, avaricious
 - Raucous : Harsh, sharp, hoarse
 - Recalcitrant : Stubborn, refractory
 - Recluse : One who lives in retirement or seclusion
 - Recondite : Incomprehensible to one of ordinary understanding
 - Recuperate : To recover, bounce back
 - Redoubtable : Formidable, alarming, fearsome
 - Redundant : Wordy, repetitious, superfluous, needless
 - Refractory : Not amenable to control, stubborn
 - Regale : To give unusual pleasure, fascinate
 - Regicide : The killing of a king or sovereign
 - Reiterate : To say or do again and again
 - Relapse : To suffer a return of a disease after partial recovery
 - Relegate : Assign a lower position, banish, demote
 - Repast : A meal; figuratively, any refreshment
 - Repine : To indulge in fretfulness and faultfinding
 - Reprisal : (Injury in) Return, retaliation, revenge
 - Reprobate : One abandoned to depravity and sin
 - Repudiate : Disavow, disclaim
 - Resilience : The power of springing back to a former position, flexibility, elasticity
 - Resonance : Able to reinforce sound by sympathetic vibrations
 - Respite : Interval of rest, delay, suspension
 - Restive : Resisting control, restless, tense
 - Revere : To regard with worshipful veneration, admire
 - Reverent : Humble, respectful, adoring
 - Rotund : Round from fullness or plumpness, chubby, fat
 - Ruffian : A lawless or recklessly brutal fellow
 - Ruminare : To chew over again, as food previously swallowed and regurgitated
- S**
- Sagacious : Wise, shrewd, astute
 - Salacious : Obscene, foul, indecent, lecherous
 - Salubrious : Healthful; promoting health
 - Salutary : (Morally) Healthy, salubrious, beneficial
 - Sanguine : Ardent, confident, optimistic
 - Sardonic : Ironic, scornful, derisive
 - Satiare : Gratify (fully), surfeit, saturate
 - Satyr : A very lascivious person
 - Savor : To perceive by taste or smell
 - Schism : Disjunction, split

- Scribble : Hasty, careless writing
- Sedition : Plotting (against government), incitement, insurgence
- Sedulous : Persevering in effort or endeavor
- Severance : Separation, cut off
- Sinecure : Any position (having emoluments with few or no duties)
- Sinuous : Curving in and out, zig-zag, bending
- Sluggard : A person habitually lazy or idle
- Solace : Comfort in grief, trouble, or calamity
- Solvent : Having sufficient funds to pay all debts
- Somniferous : Tending to produce sleep
- Somnolent : Sleepy, tired, lethargic
- Soporific : Causing sleep; also, something that causes sleep
- Sordid : Filthy, morally degraded
- Specious : Plausible but worry, misleading
- Spurious : Not genuine, pretended, fabricated
- Squalid : Having a dirty, mean, poverty-stricken appearance, filthy, wretched
- Stanch : To stop the flowing of; to check
- Stingy : Cheap, unwilling to spend money
- Stolid : Expressing no power of feeling or perceiving
- Submerge : To place or plunge under water
- Subterfuge : Evasion, deceit, dishonesty
- Succinct : Concise, compact, to the point
- Sumptuous : Rich and costly, lavish, grand
- Supercilious : Exhibiting haughty and careless contempt, arrogant, superior
- Superfluous : Being more than is needed, left over
- Supersede : To displace, replace, substitute
- Supine : Lying on the back, stretched out
- Supplicate : To beg, urge, ask, request
- Suppress : To prevent from being disclosed or punished, subdue, repress
- Surcharge : An additional amount charged
- Surfeit : To feed to fullness or to satiety
- Susceptibility : Vulnerability, sensitivity, liability
- **T**aciturn : Disinclined to conversation, unresponsive
- Taut : Stretched tight, flexed, strained
- Temerity : Foolhardy disregard of danger; recklessness
- Terse : Pithy, abrupt, brief
- Timorous : Lacking courage, fearful, shy
- Torpid : Dull; sluggish; inactive
- Torrid : Excessively hot, sultry, dry
- Tortuous : Abounding in irregular bends or turns
- Tractable : Easily led or controlled
- Transgress : To break a law
- Transitory : Existing for a short time only
- Travail : Hard or agonising labour
- Travesty : A grotesque imitation
- Trenchant : Cutting deeply and quickly
- Trepidation : Nervous uncertainty of feeling
- Trite : Made commonplace by frequent repetition
- Truculent : Having the character or the spirit of a savage
- Turbid : In a state of turmoil; muddled
- Turgid : Swollen, bombastic, pompous
- Turpitude : Depravity, immorality, corruptness
- **U**biquitous : Being present everywhere
- Umbrage : A sense of injury, take something personally
- Unctuous : Fawning, oily, self-abasing
- Undulate : To move like a wave or in waves
- Untoward : Unexpected, unpredictable, unfavourable
- Upbraid : To reproach as deserving blame
- **V**agary : A sudden desire or action, eccentricity
- Vainglory : Excessive, pretentious, and demonstrative vanity
- Valorous : Courageous
- Vapid : Having lost sparkling quality and flavour
- Variegated : Having marks or patches of different colours; also, varied
- Vehement : Very eager or urgent
- Venal : Mercenary, corrupt
- Veneer : Outside show or elegance
- Venial : That may be pardoned or forgiven, a forgivable sin
- Veracious : Habitually disposed to speak the truth
- Veracity : Truthfulness, accuracy, faithfulness
- Verbiage : Use of many words without necessity
- Verbose : Wordy, lengthy
- Verdant : Green with vegetation
- Veritable : Real; true; genuine
- Vestige : (A visible) trace, mark, or impression (of something absent, lost, or gone)
- Virago : Loud talkative women, strong statured women
- Virtu : Rare, curious, or beautiful quality
- Visage : The face, countenance, or look of a person
- Vitiate : To contaminate
- Vituperate : To overwhelm with wordy abuse
- Vivify : To endue with life
- Vociferous : Making a loud outcry
- Volatile : Changeable, unpredictable
- Voluble : Having great fluency in speaking
- **W**himsical : Capricious, mischievous
- Winsome : Attractive, appealing, enchanting



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS: Pick out the nearest correct meaning or synonym of the words given below:

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. ADVICE | (a) council | (b) counsel | 14. GULLIBLE | (a) credible | (b) believable |
| | (c) practice | (d) proposal | | (c) credulous | (d) fallible |
| 2. MISERABLE | (a) object | (b) obstruct | 15. BRAVERY | (a) onslaught | (b) arrogant |
| | (c) abject | (d) abstract | | (c) fortitude | (d) nepotism |
| 3. QUOTE | (a) sight | (b) sigh | 16. JEALOUS | (a) obvious | (b) atrocious |
| | (c) sue | (d) cite | | (c) envious | (d) ferocious |
| 4. HARMONY | (a) cemetery | (b) ceremony | 17. PATRONAGE | (a) donation | (b) support |
| | (c) symmetry | (d) hierarchy | | (c) espionage | (d) beneficiary |
| 5. UNLAWFUL | (a) elicit | (b) draw | 18. TRAVERSE | (a) mingle | (b) frustrate |
| | (c) litigation | (d) illicit | | (c) take | (d) cross |
| 6. HAUGHTY | (a) imperial | (b) arrogant | 19. FEROCIOUS | (a) fierce | (b) bitter |
| | (c) adamant | (d) empire | | (c) danger | (d) enmity |
| 7. WISE | (a) momentous | (b) pragmatic | 20. RECUPERATE | (a) recapture | (b) delight |
| | (c) judicious | (d) delay | | (c) recover | (d) overcome |
| 8. LOQUACIOUS | (a) Victorian | (b) bombastic | 21. ALMS | (a) blessings | (b) charity |
| | (c) verbose | (d) ambiguous | | (c) prayers | (d) worship |
| 9. COURAGEOUS | (a) fickle | (b) insipid | 22. ATTENUATE | (a) repent | (b) make thin |
| | (c) timorous | (d) fearless | | (c) force | (d) divide |
| 10. WATCHFULNESS | (a) supervision | (b) custody | 23. VINDICTIVE | (a) revengeful | (b) triumphant |
| | (c) superintendence | (d) vigil | | (c) strategic | (d) demonstrative |
| 11. ATTACHMENT | (a) affinity | (b) influence | 24. DISCOMFIT | (a) litigate | (b) embarrass |
| | (c) causation | (d) appendage | | (c) conflict | (d) frustrate |
| 12. WEARY | (a) sad | (b) fatigued | 25. WRATH | (a) violence | (b) anger |
| | (c) sentimental | (d) emotional | | (c) hatred | (d) displeasing |
| 13. BEQUEST | (a) parsimony | (b) matrimony | 26. ABSTINENCE | (a) synchronic | (b) torrential |
| | (c) heritage | (d) patrimony | | (c) restraint | (d) gluttony |
| | | | 27. ERUDITE | (a) execute | (b) expanse |
| | | | | (c) academic | (d) settle |

28. TACITURNITY
(a) dumbness (b) changeableness
(c) hesitation (d) reserved
29. ANIMATE
(a) kill (b) dead
(c) energise (d) calm
30. NIGGARDLY
(a) penurious (b) generous
(c) liberal (d) nimbus
31. BLITHE
(a) joyless (b) grudging
(c) somnolent (d) indifferent
32. CAPTIVATE
(a) repel (b) subjugate
(c) dangerous (d) fascinate
33. REDEEM
(a) extend (b) fulfil
(c) reconsider (d) recover
34. BLAND
(a) unpleasant (b) irritating
(c) affable (d) tasteless
35. VISIONARY
(a) dreamy (b) savant
(c) philosopher (d) saint
36. REVOKE
(a) repudiate (b) repeal
(c) impute (d) force
37. REPRISAL
(a) denial (b) reluctance
(c) unequivocal (d) retaliation
38. FASTIDIOUS
(a) faint (b) dainty
(c) delicious (d) dormant
39. ATTRIBUTE
(a) infer (b) impute
(c) inhere (d) inundate
40. DIALECTIC
(a) argumentative (b) instructive
(c) constructive (d) destructive
41. GERMINATE
(a) decay (b) breed
(c) produce (d) sprout
42. EFFICACY
(a) delicacy (b) ruthlessness
(c) efficiency (d) solemnity
43. MAGNATE
(a) tycoon (b) senior executive
(c) non-magnetic (d) symbolic
44. FACET
(a) sweet (b) tap
(c) deceit (d) aspect
45. PERNICIOUS
(a) deadly (b) curious
(c) gorgeous (d) expensive
46. PERSUADE
(a) assure (b) opinionated
(c) convince (d) cheat
47. FORTIFY
(a) topple (b) destroy
(c) reproduce (d) strengthen
48. PHENOMENAL
(a) incidental (b) eventful
(c) natural (d) extraordinary
49. PARADIGM
(a) solution (b) model
(c) discovery (d) invention
50. HONORARY
(a) honest (b) dignified
(c) unpaid (d) praiseworthy
51. FACULTY
(a) privilege (b) desire
(c) branch (d) ability
52. FORESEE
(a) contemplate (b) visualise
(c) assume (d) hypothesis
53. ANNEX
(a) add (b) low
(c) copy (d) initial
54. MENAGE
(a) suffocation (b) system
(c) law (d) household
55. DILEMMA
(a) darkness (b) freedom
(c) trap (d) confusion
56. RIGMAROLE
(a) short-cut (b) lengthy procedure
(c) unnecessary burden (d) happy responsibility
57. TRANSCEND
(a) lower (b) climb
(c) energise (d) cross
58. IMPERATIVE
(a) order (b) command
(c) suggestion (d) necessity
59. EXEMPT
(a) duty (b) provide
(c) relieve of (d) forgive
60. INFIRMITY
(a) disease (b) malady
(c) weakness (d) slimness
61. IMMINENT
(a) eminent (b) immediate
(c) future (d) impending
62. CHASTE
(a) filthy (b) lewd
(c) immoral (d) noble
63. FASCINATE
(a) captivate (b) irritating
(c) fashionable (d) impulsive
64. CURVATURE
(a) angularity (b) straightness
(c) short-cut (d) streamline
65. SUMMIT
(a) base (b) slope
(c) declivity (d) peak
66. WEAN
(a) introduce (b) withdraw
(c) detach (d) alienate
67. MENDACIOUS
(a) irritating (b) misleading
(c) provocative (d) untruthful

68. OSTRACISED
 (a) hated (b) shut out from the society
 (c) criticised (d) applauded by the majority
69. SPURIOUS
 (a) false (b) harmful
 (c) poisonous (d) foreign
70. OBNOXIOUS
 (a) clever (b) shrewd
 (c) disagreeable (d) outdated
71. PERNICIOUS
 (a) radical (b) baneful
 (c) scientific (d) negative
72. RECTIFY
 (a) to command (b) to correct
 (c) to destroy (d) to build
73. CORDON
 (a) pile of logs
 (b) heavy cloak
 (c) line of people placed as guard
 (d) none of these
74. CONCERT
 (a) beauty (b) power
 (c) agreement (d) none of these
75. MITIGATE
 (a) to heal (b) soothen
 (c) to pardon (d) to send on a mission
76. DEVOID
 (a) evasive (b) hopeless
 (c) lacking (d) stupid
77. RESOLVED
 (a) summarised (b) dispelled
 (c) determined (d) hanged
78. APPOSITE
 (a) appropriate (b) foolish
 (c) painful (d) none of these
79. BUOYANT
 (a) childlike (b) sturdy
 (c) brisk (d) light-hearted
80. INFIRM
 (a) sturdy (b) anxious
 (c) patient (d) feeble
81. INTELLECT
 (a) rationality (b) imbecility
 (c) insanity (d) reverie
82. MANIAC
 (a) lunatic (b) deft
 (c) sober (d) dunce
83. OMEN
 (a) augury (b) superstition
 (c) imagery (d) imagination
84. SPECTACLE
 (a) pageant (b) show
 (c) mystification (d) panorama
85. TURBULENCE
 (a) treachery (b) triumph
 (c) commotion (d) overflow
86. DEFER
 (a) discourage (b) minimize
 (c) postpone (d) estimate
87. ADAGE
 (a) proverb (b) youth
 (c) supplement (d) hardness
88. ENSUE
 (a) compel (b) plead
 (c) remain (d) follow
89. ZENITH
 (a) lowest point (b) middle
 (c) compass (d) summit
90. HYPOTHETICAL
 (a) magical (b) theoretical
 (c) visual (d) two-faced
91. SUPERFICIAL
 (a) shallow (b) aged
 (c) unusually fine (d) proud
92. DISPARAGE
 (a) separate (b) belittle
 (c) compare (d) imitate
93. LUDICROUS
 (a) profitable (b) ridiculous
 (c) excessive (d) undesirable
94. INTREPID
 (a) moist (b) rude
 (c) tolerant (d) fearless
95. FILCH
 (a) hide (b) steal
 (c) swindle (d) covet
96. URBANE
 (a) well-dressed (b) friendly
 (c) polished (d) prominent
97. DECANT
 (a) bisect (b) pour off
 (c) speak widely (d) bequeath
98. ANTITHESIS
 (a) contract (b) examination
 (c) conclusion (d) opposite
99. HAVOC
 (a) festival (b) sea battle
 (c) disease (d) ruin
100. REJUVENATE
 (a) reply (b) judge
 (c) renew (d) age
101. OBNOXIOUS
 (a) dreamy (b) daring
 (c) offensive (d) visible
102. VERBATIM
 (a) word for word (b) in secret
 (c) at will (d) in summary
103. ENTICE
 (a) inform (b) attract
 (c) observe (d) disobey
104. ACCLAIM
 (a) discharge (b) divide
 (c) excel (d) applaud
105. SOLILOQUY
 (a) figure of speech (b) isolated position
 (c) historical incident (d) monologue
106. STUPEFY
 (a) lie (b) make dull
 (c) talk nonsense (d) overread

107. ADMONISH
(a) polish (b) distribute
(c) escape (d) caution
108. ATROPHY
(a) wither (b) grow
(c) soften (d) spread
109. COMPREHEND
(a) agree (b) reprieve
(c) settle (d) understand
110. SUFFICE
(a) endure (b) be adequate
(c) annex (d) eat up
111. PERSONABLE
(a) self-centered (b) intimate
(c) attractive (d) sensitive
112. ANALOGY
(a) similarity (b) distinction
(c) transposition (d) variety
113. INTRIGUE
(a) request (b) poison
(c) plot (d) veto
114. DEBONAIR
(a) gay (b) extravagant
(c) corrupt (d) healthful
115. PONDEROUS
(a) conceited (b) heavy
(c) shameless (d) abundant
116. CHARGIN
(a) delight (b) caution
(c) deceit (d) vexation
117. DEFAMATION
(a) slander (b) debt
(c) infection (d) deterioration
118. APLOMB
(a) caution (b) shortsightedness
(c) timidity (d) self-assurance
119. FORTITUDE
(a) wealth (b) loudness
(c) courage (d) luck
120. MERCENARY
(a) poisonous (b) unworthy
(c) serving only for pay (d) luring by false charms
121. DEIFY
(a) face (b) worship
(c) flatter (d) challenge
122. TYRANNY
(a) misrule (b) power
(c) madness (d) cruelty
123. CONNOISSEUR
(a) ignorant (b) interpreter
(c) delinquent (d) lover of art
124. WRATH
(a) jealousy (b) hatred
(c) anger (d) violence
125. REBATE
(a) loss (b) refund
(c) compensation (d) discount
126. PROLIFIC
(a) plenty (b) competent
(c) fertile (d) predominant
127. AFFABLE
(a) friendly (b) cheerful
(c) helpful (d) neutral
128. EXORBITANT
(a) odd (b) ridiculous
(c) excessive (d) threatening
129. TERRIFIC
(a) big (b) excellent
(c) tragic (d) terrible
130. ABNEGATION
(a) self-denial (b) self-sacrifice
(c) self-praise (d) self-criticism
131. AFFLUENT
(a) prosperous (b) poor
(c) talkative (d) close
132. INFREQUENT
(a) never (b) usual
(c) rare (d) sometimes
133. MASSACRE
(a) stab (b) slaughter
(c) murder (d) assassinate
134. DISTINGUISH
(a) darken (b) abolish
(c) differentiate (d) confuse
135. GRATIFY
(a) frank (b) appreciate
(c) pacify (d) indulge
136. TERMINATE
(a) suspend (b) dismiss
(c) end (d) interrupt
137. OBJECT
(a) disobey (b) challenge
(c) deny (d) disapprove
138. ADVERSITY
(a) crisis (b) misfortune
(c) failure (d) helplessness
139. STUBBORN
(a) easy (b) obstinate
(c) willing (d) pliable
140. TACITURNITY
(a) reserve (b) hesitation
(c) changeableness (d) dumbness
141. BLITHE
(a) graceful (b) joyous
(c) giddy (d) other worldly
142. ELICIT
(a) induce (b) extract
(c) divulge (d) instil
143. PORTRAY
(a) communicate (b) paint
(c) express (d) draw
144. ARTIFACT
(a) synthetic (b) man-made
(c) natural (d) exact copy
145. PILFER
(a) destroy (b) damage
(c) steal (d) snatch
146. LETHAL
(a) dreary (b) dreadful
(c) deadly (d) strange

147. TEDIOUS
 (a) painful (b) troublesome
 (c) lengthy (d) tiresome
148. OBSCENE
 (a) objectionable (b) indecent
 (c) displeasing (d) condemnable
149. UNIFORMITY
 (a) routine (b) continuity
 (c) stability (d) consistency
150. MYSTIQUE
 (a) fame (b) reputation
 (c) admirable quality (d) popularity
151. RESILIENT
 (a) flexible (b) proud
 (c) separable (d) rigid
152. DUBIOUS
 (a) straight (b) sincere
 (c) zig zag (d) doubtful
153. CAVIL
 (a) appreciate (b) amuse
 (c) quibble (d) munch
154. RESTITUTE
 (a) help (b) avenge
 (c) revenge (d) repair
155. RETRIBUTION
 (a) contempt (b) revenge
 (c) punishment (d) discount
156. INTRINSIC
 (a) introvert (b) intricate
 (c) complicated (d) secret
157. APPRAISAL
 (a) estimation (b) praise
 (c) approval (d) investigation
158. LUMINARY
 (a) bright (b) lightning
 (c) famous (d) dashing
159. STRINGENT
 (a) shrill (b) regorous
 (c) dry (d) strained
160. JEREMAI
 (a) friction (b) incident
 (c) trouble (d) accident
161. WHIMPER
 (a) prevent (b) cry
 (c) instigate (d) pacify
162. HARASS
 (a) grieve (b) injure
 (c) excite (d) annoy
163. GADFLY
 (a) horror (b) naisance
 (c) gain (d) blessing
164. HYBRID
 (a) unusual (b) hackneyed
 (c) pedigreed (d) crossbred
165. MAIM
 (a) disfigure (b) slit
 (c) severe (d) slash
166. EXCTUCIATE
 (a) refifne (b) torture
 (c) extract (d) imprison
167. OUTRE
 (a) fair (b) traditional
 (c) real (d) eccentric
168. TEDIOUS
 (a) tiresome (b) painful
 (c) troublesome (d) lengthy
169. ASSIMILATE
 (a) absorb (b) arrange
 (c) receive (d) assemble
170. COTERIE
 (a) mob (b) group
 (c) family (d) institution
171. OBEISANCE
 (a) insult (b) obedience
 (c) indifference (d) disrespect
172. FATIGUE
 (a) weariness (b) sweating
 (c) tension (d) drowsiness
173. FERFIDY
 (a) debauchery (b) deceit
 (c) treachery (d) conceit
174. MASTICATE
 (a) devour (b) drink
 (c) chew (d) swallow
175. BIZARRE
 (a) colourful (b) strange
 (c) exotic (d) comical
176. ZENITH
 (a) top (b) bright
 (c) wonderful (d) smart
177. CURSORY
 (a) penetrating (b) informal
 (c) superficial (d) angry
178. DISMAL
 (a) deformed (b) impolite
 (c) bleak (d) watery
179. NEMESIS
 (a) punishment (b) victory
 (c) adventure (d) reward
180. CONNIVE
 (a) threaten (b) shield
 (c) instigate (d) disregard
181. ERSATZ
 (a) liveliness (b) imitation
 (c) freshness (d) pleasure
182. ANNOTATION
 (a) translation (b) prologue
 (c) quip (d) explanatory note
183. EXACERBATE
 (a) irritate (b) enlighten
 (c) aggravate (d) exaggerate
184. THRIVE
 (a) hurt (b) persuade
 (c) push (d) flourish
185. VAPID
 (a) virtuous (b) vital
 (c) priceless (d) dull
186. FRANTIC
 (a) urgent (b) excited
 (c) novel (d) painful

187. EGREGIOUS
(a) social (b) shocking
(c) common (d) plain
188. MAMMOTH
(a) greedy (b) wild
(c) straight (d) huge
189. HUMDRUM
(a) thoughtful (b) musical
(c) unnatural (d) commonplace
190. MANIA
(a) fame (b) greatness
(c) fear (d) illusion
191. OBLOQUY
(a) lethargy (b) burial service
(c) verbal abuse (d) vulgar joke
192. ENTHRAL
(a) inspire (b) charm
(c) glorify (d) annoy
193. BAFFLE
(a) insult (b) frustrate
(c) defame (d) antagonise
194. DAUNT
(a) detain (b) annoy
(c) abuse (d) intimidate
195. BEHOLDEN
(a) upright (b) lovable
(c) grateful (d) obliged
196. SOLICIT
(a) beseech (b) require
(c) claim (d) demand
197. CLUMSY
(a) adroit (b) dexterous
(c) rough (d) ungraceful
198. FRICASSEE
(a) grill (b) decorate
(c) stew (d) to baste
199. HINDER
(a) create (b) protect
(c) vindicate (d) impede
200. ABIDE
(a) hold (b) encourage
(c) accept (d) comment
201. MONOLITHIC
(a) short-sighted (b) black & white
(c) repetitive (d) very large
202. SYMBIOSIS
(a) transformation (b) close association
(c) cure-all (d) similarity
203. EGRESSION
(a) digression (b) effusion
(c) departure (d) hostility
204. PERNICIOUS
(a) relevant (b) vigilant
(c) destructive (d) minute care
205. IRRUPTION
(a) hate (b) bursting in
(c) interference (d) altercation
206. ECHELON
(a) rank (b) opponent
(c) follower (d) identity
207. PREVARICATE
(a) anticipate (b) lie
(c) delay (d) authenticcate
208. EXUDE
(a) ooze (b) wither
(c) over flow (d) evaporate
209. PRECARIOUS
(a) brittle (b) perilous
(c) critical (d) cautious
210. MALAISE
(a) stagnation (b) spite
(c) curse (d) sickness
211. VOGUE
(a) fashion (b) rejection
(c) order (d) satisfaction
212. IMPREGNATE
(a) conceal (b) suffer
(c) affect (d) conclude
213. DELEGATE
(a) officer (b) participant
(c) member (d) representative
214. ABANDON
(a) admit (b) refrain
(c) abstain (d) forsake
215. AVER
(a) assert (b) confess
(c) impress (d) trust
216. YAW
(a) dedicate (b) soar
(c) arouse (d) drift
217. DELECTABLE
(a) attractive (b) delightful
(c) desirable (d) delicate
218. HINDER
(a) obstruct (b) challenge
(c) damage (d) ruin
219. REITERATE
(a) reassess (b) rewrite
(c) repeat (d) stutter
220. FEIGN
(a) pretend (b) attend
(c) condemn (d) condone
221. VITUPERATE
(a) appreciate (b) abuse
(c) appraise (d) encourage
222. NAUSEATE
(a) tempt (b) sicken
(c) despise (d) detest
223. INIQUITOUS
(a) unequal (b) curious
(c) biased (d) wicked
224. ECSTATIC
(a) animated (b) enraptured
(c) bewildered (d) fitful
225. REPLENISH
(a) fill (b) supply
(c) provide (d) restore
226. WALLOW
(a) luxuriate (b) suffer
(c) sacrifice (d) prosper

227. INNATE
 (a) unique (b) important
 (c) inborn (d) essential
228. FURTIVE
 (a) baffling (b) fleeing
 (c) hasty (d) stealthy
229. ACCOLADE
 (a) welcome (b) award
 (c) affection (d) arrival
230. INDIGENCE
 (a) poverty (b) prosperity
 (c) suffering (d) scarcity
231. DISTINCTION
 (a) degree (b) difference
 (c) diffusion (d) disagreement
232. STALEMATE
 (a) deadly (b) dead-end
 (c) deadlock (d) dead-drunk
233. REQUITE
 (a) repay (b) demand
 (c) refuse (d) requisition
234. COMPENDIUM
 (a) glossary (b) reference
 (c) index (d) summary
235. VAPID
 (a) virtuous (b) priceless
 (c) dull (d) vital
236. OVERSTRUNG
 (a) active (b) energetic
 (c) concerned (d) too sensitive
237. FRATERNISE
 (a) associate (b) organise
 (c) expel (d) cheat
238. CATALOGUE
 (a) menu (b) record
 (c) list (d) pamphlet
239. OVERSTRUNG
 (a) concerned (b) active
 (c) sensitive (d) energetic
240. GREGARIOUS
 (a) sociable (b) turbulent
 (c) pugnacious (d) clumsy
241. ACCOST
 (a) hesitate (b) speculate
 (c) insult (d) address
242. DEFUNCT
 (a) active (b) clever
 (c) alive (d) extinct
243. SAGACITY
 (a) morality (b) wisdom
 (c) sanity (d) uprightness
244. ANGST
 (a) anxiety (b) pride
 (c) modesty (d) simplicity
245. KULAK
 (a) fortress (b) priest
 (c) insane (d) farmer
246. SALACITY
 (a) recession (b) indecency
 (c) depression (d) bliss
247. UMBRAGE
 (a) sensitive (b) shabbiness
 (c) premature (d) resentment
248. EMULATE
 (a) trying to do as well
 (b) enable
 (c) likely to be late (d) inspite to win
249. AMNESTY
 (a) revolt (b) privilege
 (c) farewell (d) pardon
250. HIATUS
 (a) gap (b) contempt
 (c) tight (d) narrow
251. KITTY
 (a) romantic (b) cheap
 (c) pooled fund (d) drowsy
252. FRAGMENT
 (a) dissection (b) cut
 (c) crumble (d) scrap
253. CADGE
 (a) beg (b) hide
 (c) bicker (d) imprison
254. EXORCISE
 (a) expel (b) expose
 (c) explain (d) mock
255. AMBITION
 (a) plan (b) proclamation
 (c) desire (d) decision
256. TAINT
 (a) soil (b) stain
 (c) dirty (d) corrupt
257. PROMISCUOUS
 (a) casual (b) selective
 (c) discriminate (d) pure
258. KEMP
 (a) professional (b) parasite
 (c) tent (d) champion
259. UNDULATE
 (a) retard (b) decrease
 (c) wave (d) flood
260. VORACIOUS
 (a) quick (b) angry
 (c) hungry (d) wild
261. PESTER
 (a) console (b) disturb
 (c) gratify (d) torture
262. REDUNDANT
 (a) rude (b) brutish
 (c) superfluous (d) coarse
263. INEVITABLE
 (a) unavoidable (b) probable
 (c) expected (d) fixed
264. VENDETTA
 (a) feud (b) friendship
 (c) mortal (d) threat
265. SMEAR
 (a) encourage (b) quarrel
 (c) avoid (d) mark

266. CALUMNIATE
(a) approve (b) slander
(c) aarn (d) dealy
267. PARVENU
(a) pretender (b) privileged
(c) royal (d) intelligent
268. ATTRITION
(a) friction (b) decline
(c) suffering (d) attraction
269. MURKY
(a) ugly (b) dishonest
(c) dull (d) lazy
270. CONDONE
(a) Forgive (b) Support
(c) Forget (d) Defend
271. ANALOGY
(a) Difference (b) Comparison
(c) Addition (d) Deletion
272. ALLURE
(a) Extol (b) Excite
(c) Entice (d) Elicit
273. VOCIFEROUS
(a) violent (b) loud
(c) secret (d) true
274. FICTIONAL
(a) genuine (b) authentic
(c) fanciful (d) real
275. TRIVIAL
(a) crucial (b) significant
(c) vital (d) ordinary
276. PERSIST
(a) Resist (b) Leave
(c) Quit (d) Insist
277. EVENTUALLY
(a) previously (b) briefly
(c) finally (d) successfully
278. IMPECCABLE
(a) remarkable (b) unbelievable
(c) flawless (d) displeasing
279. SCORN
(a) concise (b) despise
(c) bias (d) fierce
280. CATASTROPHE
(a) tragedy (b) anger
(c) violence (d) hatred
281. ABJURE
(a) renounce (b) announce
(c) pronounce (d) denounce
282. ASSESS
(a) overload (b) measure
(c) permit (d) enter
283. ELASTIC
(a) free (b) liberal
(c) flexible (d) broad

ANSWER KEY

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



HINTS & EXPLANATIONS



1. (b) counsel also means 'legal adviser'.
2. (c) abject means helpless, miserable, despicable situation, obstruct means to hinder, abstract is the literal opposite of concrete, real.
3. (d) sight means scene, sue means to file a Suit.
4. (c) cemetery means graveyards, hierarchy means a system of society in which people are graded into different classes according to certain norms, harmony is when many things work together in the same mode.
5. (d) illicit means not sanctioned by law, elicit means to draw a response with difficulty, illegitimate means illegal/unlawful
6. (b) arrogant means revealing an exaggerated sense of own importance, adamant means firmly or stubbornly, determinedly.
7. (c) judicious means having good sense, momentous means most important, pragmatic means practical, treating in a sensible and realistic way.
8. (c) Verbose means using or containing more words than are needed, ambiguous means having more than one meaning.
9. (d) fearless means lack of fear, fickle means unstable, often changing, not constant, not faithful, Insipid means tasteless
15. (c) Onslaught means 'attack'; arrogant means 'full of pride'
16. (c) Obvious means 'clear', 'atrocious' means 'cruel', ferocious means full of anger.
17. (b) Classical music today is in need of patronage. Earlier, its patrons were the maharajas. Classical musicians were honoured in the royal courts. They were given all the support necessary to let their art flourish.
18. (d) How did you traverse the river? That is, how did you go from one side of it to the other? In other words, how did you cross it? If you traverse an area of land or water, you go across it. Traverse is a literary word.
19. (a) Fierce means displaying a violent or ferocious a violent aggressiveness.
20. (c) Once I fall ill, it takes me long to recuperate. That is, I take a long time to recover my health or strength after I have been ill.
21. (b) When a cyclone affects an area, the people are deprived of their belongings. You then give them money, clothes, food etc. Such gifts to the poor and needy are called alms. Since they are given out of charity (kindness and tolerance), these gifts are also known as charity.
22. (b) You are familiar with the word tenuous. Attenuate also comes from the same Latin root tenuis (= thin). If you attenuate something, you make it slender or thin; you reduce it in force or value.
23. (a) Mohan and Yadu were friends. One day, however, Mohan went to a cricket match alone. There was only one ticket available and he did not want to miss the match for the sake of his friend. When Yadu came to know of this, he felt aggrieved. Out of vindictiveness, Yadu bought only one ticket for the next match and left Mohan alone. In other words, Yadu took a revenge on Mohan.
24. (b) If you are discomfited by something, it causes you to feel slightly embarrassed or confused.
25. (b) Wrath is extreme anger.
26. (c) If you abstain from something, you deliberately do not do it. Abstinence, however, is a particular kind of abstaining—that from alcoholic drink, sex etc, often for health or religious reasons. If you abstain from drinking, you do not get drunk.
27. (c) An erudite person is scholarly. He or she is full of learning. Now, where does a learned person get his or her learning from? From the world of education or books. In other words, the person has an academic orientation.
28. (d) A taciturn person is not dumb. A dumb person can't speak. A taciturn person can speak but does not want to. In other words, he maintains a reserve.
29. (c) As an adjective, animate simply means "having life". For example: Plants and animals are animate objects. Now, as a verb: If you animate something, you make it lively or more cheerful. Thus you put energy into it. In other words, you energise it.
30. (a) If someone is niggardly, he shows lack of generosity. Thus, generous would be its antonym. But we are looking for a synonym. None of the words is a fit synonym. In such cases we go for the word closest in meaning. Both penurious (very poor) and niggardly imply a lack of money, though in different senses.
31. (d) Blithe refers showing casual and cheerful indifference considered to be callous or improper.
32. (d) You are captivated by something attractive; It fascinates you.
33. (d) I have lost my reputation and nothing can redeem it. That is, much though I may try, no good action on my part can bring my lost reputation back. In other words, I cannot recover my reputation.
34. (d) That which is bland is rather dull and unexciting. Doordarshan is infamous for its bland presentations of sports events. Similarly, food can be bland. That is, it has very little flavour. In other words, it is tasteless.
35. (a) A visionary is one who has vision for the future. He comes up with strong, original ideas. He can foresee the changes to come and shapes the future, bringing about an improvement. All visionary ideas are dreams at one stage. But all dreams do not mature. Most of them remain pipedreams. A visionary is a dreamy person.
36. (b) When a law is revoked, it stands cancelled. We can also say that the law has been repealed.

37. (d) When an army operation was launched to bomb the terrorists, they took the army chief hostage in reprisal. That is, they mounted pressure on the army because the army mounted pressure on them. In other words, they retaliated.
38. (b) If you are fastidious, you pay great attention to details. You like everything to be very neat, accurate, and orderly. A dainty object is small, delicate and pretty. The nearness of meaning lies in that fastidious persons like things to be dainty.
39. (b) If A is the cause of B, you attribute B to A. usually, if B is something bad (blame, charge etc.), we use impute instead of attribute. Sample the following : When Sri Lanka beat Pakistan, the Sri Lankans attributed their success to their batsmen. The Pakistanis imputed the blame of their defeat to their sloppy fielding.
40. (a) In philosophy, dialectics is a method of reasoning and reaching conclusions by considering theories and ideas together with ones that contradict them. Such contradictions lead to argumentation and often degenerate into arguments.
41. (d) When a seed germinates, it puts forth shoots. In other words, it sprouts.
42. (c) Efficacy is effectiveness. Efficiency is the ability to do a thing successfully. Your efficacy is judged by how efficient you are.
43. (a) John D Rockefeller was an oil magnate. Onassis was a shipping tycoon. Both Rockefeller and Onassis were big businessmen, their spheres being oil (petroleum) and shipping respectively. Both magnate and tycoon refer to businessmen who have made it big, their success making them rich and powerful.
44. (d) A facet of something is a single part or aspect of it.
45. (a) Violence in films has a pernicious influence on our children. That is, the influence is harmful. Similarly, a deadly situation has harmful consequences. Is heinous a synonym of pernicious? No. Heinous crimes are extremely evil and horrible. When one calls a crime heinous, one is rather disgusted with its horror than concerned about its harmfulness.
46. (c) If you persuade me to do something, you try to convince me that it should be done.
47. (d) When you fortify a place, you make it as if it were a fort. A fort has a wall or ditch round it and is not easy to attack. Thus, if you fortify something, you strengthen it.
48. (d) There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of dish antennas in recent years. That is, the rise in number is much, much more than ordinarily expected. The increase is thus extraordinary — “more than ordinary”.
49. (b) A paradigm is a model for something which explains it or shows how it can be produced.
50. (c) Government servants are not allowed to receive money from any other job. Suppose an income-tax officer desired to edit this book, he would then have to be the honorary editor of this book. That is, he cannot receive any payment as wages for editing the book. An honorary job is thus unpaid for.
51. (d) Your faculties are your physical and mental abilities. We have all been endowed with the faculty of imagination. Most of us, however, kill it through an exercise of constant neglect.
52. (b) If you visualise something, you imagine what it is like by forming a mental picture of it. You may visualise future events as well, your wedding for example. You thus foresee your wedding.
53. (a) From Akbar to Aurangzeb, every Mughal emperor went on annexing one kingdom or another to what they inherited. In other words, each of them added to his father’s empire.
54. (d) A menage is a group of people living together in one house. In other words, a household.
55. (d) If you are in a dilemma, you do not know what to do. In other words, you are in confusion.
56. (b) A rigmarole is a lengthy and complicated procedure which you do not like.
57. (d) If you ascend, you go up. If you descend, you go down. If you transcend, you go across. In other words, you cross.
58. (d) An imperative is something that is extremely important and must be done. In other words, it is a necessity. Revision of obsolete laws has become an imperative for the 50-year-old country.
59. (c) Certain categories of companies have been exempted from paying tax. That is, they do not have to shoulder the burden of tax-paying. In other words, their burden has been relieved of.
60. (c) If something is firm, it is strong enough to maintain its balance. Infirmary therefore suggests weakness.
61. (d) Imminent means about to happen.
62. (d) Filth means dirt, Lewd means characterless. A chaste person does not have sex with anyone or has it only with his or her spouse.
63. (a) Fascinate refers to attract the strong attention and interest of someone.
65. (d) Peak. Summit is the highest point.
66. (d) Alienate means to withdraw.
67. (d) Mendacious is something untruthful
68. (b) Ostracised is shutout from the society
69. (a) Spurious is false
70. (c) disagreeable, unpleasant, nasty, offensive
71. (b) Pernicious is ruinous, injurious, hurtful. Baneful is destructive.
72. (b) Rectify is to correct.
73. (d) Cordon means a line of policemen or soldiers which guards or prevents people entering or leaving an area As it is not covered any of the options, answer should be ‘none of these.
74. (c) Concert means together.

75. (a) Mitigate means to heal, to reduce, to release someone of his sufferings.
76. (c) evasive means careless, stupid means foolish.
77. (c) Resolved is determined.
78. (a) Apposite is suitable, pertinent, relevant.
79. (d) Sturdy means strong, brisk means energetic. Buoyant is cheerful; not easily depressed.
80. (d) Infirm is feeble or weak in body or health.
81. (a) Imbecility means mental weakness, Insanity means madness, Reverie means day-dreaming, Vacuity means emptiness.
82. (a) Lunatic means mad. Deft means skilful, Dunce means highly ignorant.
83. (a) Augury is an omen, token, or indication.
84. (a) Mystification means 'deliberately making mysterious, difficult to understand, Tableau means dramatic scene.
85. (c) Commotion means a disorderly outburst or tumult. It is very close to turbulence which means unstable flow of a liquid or gas. Turbulence also refers to a state of disturbance.
86. (c) Other synonyms are prorogue, put off, set back, shelve
87. (a) An adage is a proverb or byword
88. (d) Ensue is a verb which means to happen afterwards as a consequence or result. Example of use as adjective is "the ensuant response to his appeal"
89. (d) Zenith means summit, top, celestial point.
90. (b) Hypothetical means something based primarily on surmise rather than adequate evidence. Other synonyms are conjectural, divinatory, suppositious.
91. (a) Superficial means something shallow, not deep intellectually or emotionally. Trivial is another synonym.
92. (b) Disparage means to express negative impression about something. Belittle is closest synonym. Disparagement is communication that belittles somebody or something. When you dispraise or derogate somebody, you are disparaging.
93. (b) Ludicrous is something which invites ridicule. Something absurd. Other synonyms are farcical, derisory, idiotic, laughable, nonsensical.
94. (d) Those who are invulnerable to some kind of fear are intrepid. Other synonyms are brave, dauntless, unfearing, hardy.
95. (b) To filch means to steal. Pilfer is another synonym.
96. (c) Urbane means to show high degree of refinement such as polished behavior. Svelte is another synonym.
97. (b) To decant means to make a liquid flow out from a container.
98. (d) Antithesis is something exactly opposite.
101. (c) Something causing disapproval or protest is obnoxious
102. (a) Verbatim means precisely the same words used by a writer or speaker
103. (b) Entice means to provoke someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion. Other synonyms are lure, tempt
104. (d) To acclaim means to praise vociferously. Other synonyms are hail, herald, plaudit
106. (b) To make dull or stupid or muddle
107. (d) To admonish means to warn or to caution. Other similar words are Reprimand; express disapproval etc.
110. (a) Suffice also means to answer or to serve
270. (a) condone and forgive are similar in meaning.
271. (b) Analogy denotes comparison.
272. (c) Allure and entice both denote provoking someone to do something through (often false or exaggerated) promises or persuasion.
273. (b) The meaning of word Vociferous (Adjective) is : outspoken, blunt.
Its synonym should be : Loud.
274. (c) The meaning of word Fictional (Adjective) is : Imaginary, unreal, fabricated, mythical
Its synonym should be : fanciful
275. (d) The meaning of word Trivial (Adjective) is : not important.
Its synonym should be : ordinary.
276. (d) 'Persist' means 'to insist'.
277. (c) 'Eventually' means 'finally'.
278. (c) 'Impeccable' means 'flawless'.
279. (b) Scorn means contempt toward something.
280. (a) Catastrophe means an event causing great and usually sudden damage or suffering.
281. (a) Abjure means solemnly renounce.
282. (b) Assess means to get measure of.
283. (c) Elastic means able to encompass much variety and change; flexible and adaptable.



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS: Pick out the opposite meaning or antonym of the words given below:

1. IMPLICATE
 - (a) appease
 - (b) exonerate
 - (c) adore
 - (d) advocate
2. VACILLATING
 - (a) fascinating
 - (b) fanaticism
 - (c) indolence
 - (d) resolute
3. RECKLESS
 - (a) modest
 - (b) awkward
 - (c) celebrated
 - (d) cautious
4. INSULT
 - (a) humiliation
 - (b) credulity
 - (c) degradation
 - (d) honour
5. ABANDON
 - (a) roost
 - (b) forfeit
 - (c) quit
 - (d) forsake
6. OFFEND
 - (a) angry
 - (b) hate
 - (c) force
 - (d) respect
7. INDICT
 - (a) condemn
 - (b) reprimand
 - (c) acquit
 - (d) allege
8. OBSCENE
 - (a) decent
 - (b) objectionable
 - (c) condemnable
 - (d) jealousy
9. LIBERATE
 - (a) imprison
 - (b) enclose
 - (c) liberal
 - (d) conceal
10. MELANCHOLY
 - (a) depressed
 - (b) prejudiced
 - (c) reckless
 - (d) cheerful
11. LEGITIMATE
 - (a) valid
 - (b) extend
 - (c) unlawful
 - (d) distinguished
12. VACILLATE
 - (a) amplify
 - (b) stimulate
 - (c) consistent
 - (d) eradicate
13. HINDER
 - (a) expidite
 - (b) protect
 - (c) devote
 - (d) create
14. TERSE
 - (a) lengthy
 - (b) scarce
 - (c) diffuse
 - (d) headless
15. MULTIPLICITY
 - (a) finite
 - (b) uniformity
 - (c) magnitude
 - (d) infinite
16. NAIVE
 - (a) subtle
 - (b) energise
 - (c) spotless
 - (d) clever
17. ANACHRONISTIC
 - (a) formerly
 - (b) present
 - (c) futuristic
 - (d) non-existing
18. TRAIT
 - (a) symbol
 - (b) uncharacteristic
 - (c) habit
 - (d) identity
19. GARISH
 - (a) tasteful
 - (b) green
 - (c) scenic
 - (d) contrasting
20. GEOLOGICAL
 - (a) astral
 - (b) solar
 - (c) galactic
 - (d) heavenly
21. REJUVENATION
 - (a) sexual
 - (b) perfect
 - (c) killing
 - (d) magical
22. ORIGIN
 - (a) ointment
 - (b) detergent
 - (c) remnant
 - (d) comfort
23. APATHETIC
 - (a) agitated
 - (b) happy
 - (c) concerned
 - (d) surprised
24. HOMOGENISED
 - (a) set type
 - (b) multi-coloured
 - (c) different
 - (d) rejected
25. PROVE
 - (a) vapid
 - (b) assume
 - (c) disincline
 - (d) atone
26. ACCOLADE
 - (a) balcony
 - (b) outer garment
 - (c) drink
 - (d) criticism
27. INSTANTLY
 - (a) repeatedly
 - (b) lately
 - (c) gradually
 - (d) awkwardly

28. FRAIL
(a) worried (b) strong
(c) nervous (d) wily
29. CRUDE
(a) classical (b) graceful
(c) natural (d) polished
30. RETRIBUTION
(a) compensation (b) forgiveness
(c) contempt (d) grudge
31. PROCLAIM
(a) denounce (b) pretend
(c) attend (d) distend
32. SUMPTUOUS
(a) irritable (b) meagre
(c) fancy (d) sad
33. FEIGN
(a) condone (b) attend
(c) willing (d) original
34. INSIPID
(a) witty (b) meagre
(c) wily (d) lucid
35. SALUBRIOUS
(a) sticky (b) soft
(c) famous (d) malaise
36. REFULGENT
(a) angry (b) dull
(c) sad (d) lament
37. INNOCUOUS
(a) offensive (b) harmless
(c) organic (d) anger
38. AFFECTATION
(a) sincerity (b) humility
(c) stirring (d) affluent
39. LUMINOUS
(a) dark (b) ludicrous
(c) unsteady (d) provoking
40. INTRICACY
(a) ornate (b) simplicity
(c) distance (d) cordiality
41. AMELIORATE
(a) amend (b) gyrate
(c) sweeten (d) worsen
42. LACKADAISICAL
(a) abundant (b) energetic
(c) theatrical (d) actual
43. CAPRICIOUS
(a) thoughtful (b) specious
(c) carcinogenic (d) capacious
44. PERFIDIOUS
(a) loyal (b) treacherous
(c) religious (d) humane
45. ENNUI
(a) sticky (b) activity
(c) start (d) yearly
46. LASCIVIOUS
(a) devout (b) fluid
(c) chaste (d) stable
47. CONSCIENTIOUS
(a) cruel (b) licentious
(c) careless (d) whip
48. PERIGEE
(a) apogee (b) hybrid
(c) descent (d) night
49. FLUCTUATE
(a) conceive (b) stabilise
(c) energise (d) emancipate
50. RADICAL
(a) superficial (b) slow
(c) narrow (d) simple
51. ACCORD
(a) concord (b) policy
(c) dissent (d) act
52. HAPLESS
(a) lucky (b) kind
(c) helpful (d) futile
53. FRIVOLOUS
(a) trivial (b) significant
(c) fearless (d) permissive
54. INTEGRAL
(a) minor (b) major
(c) essential (d) independent
55. HOLISTIC
(a) negative (b) piecemeal
(c) impure (d) inadequate
56. EXTENSION
(a) diminution (b) condensation
(c) deletion (d) subtraction
57. INDIGENTLY
(a) richly (b) awfully
(c) completely (d) diligency
58. AUDACITY
(a) quivering (b) patricide
(c) bravado (d) cowardice
59. ELEVATION
(a) depression (b) deflation
(c) depreciation (d) recession
60. PROFANE
(a) pious (b) kitten
(c) energy (d) wild
61. UNFATHOMABLE
(a) comprehensible (b) sinkable
(c) uncomfortable (d) infallible
62. TERMINATION
(a) endeavouring (b) beginning
(c) amendment (d) phasing
63. INSPIRED
(a) discouraged (b) extracted
(c) negated (d) admired
64. PARTICIPATE
(a) precipitate (b) change
(c) disengage (d) boycott

65. EGALITARIAN
 (a) unequal (b) socialist
 (c) capitalist (d) liberal
66. DEFICIENCY
 (a) abundance (b) deficit
 (c) ill (d) profit
67. FLOURISH
 (a) improve (b) retard
 (c) hamper (d) stop
68. VENEER
 (a) exterior (b) interior
 (c) impression (d) armour
69. DICTATORSHIP
 (a) democracy (b) tyranny
 (c) aristocracy (d) self-rule
70. EVENTUALLY
 (a) primarily (b) resultantly
 (c) initially (d) objectively
71. PHENOMENAL
 (a) ordinary (b) experiential
 (c) natural (d) spiritual
72. NONCHALANT
 (a) fearful (b) cowardly
 (c) patriotic (d) excited
73. ABOMINATE
 (a) love (b) loathe
 (c) abhor (d) despise
74. INGENUOUS
 (a) cunning (b) stupid
 (c) naive (d) young
75. EGREGIOUS
 (a) notorious (b) splendid
 (c) abortive (d) maturity
76. DISSIPATE
 (a) waste (b) conserve
 (c) organise (d) unite
77. STURDY
 (a) important (b) rich
 (c) weak (d) vigorous
78. SACROSANCT
 (a) irreligious (b) unethical
 (c) irreverent (d) open
79. CELIBATE
 (a) reprobate (b) prodigal
 (c) profligate (d) married
80. OBSOLETE
 (a) rare (b) useless
 (c) recent (d) conducive
81. MAGNANIMOUS
 (a) small (b) generous
 (c) naive (d) selfish
82. EVACUATE
 (a) admit (b) emerge
 (c) abandon (d) invade
83. SANGUINE
 (a) bloody (b) thin
 (c) happy (d) gloomy
84. CORPULENT
 (a) sallow (b) co-operative
 (c) enterprising (d) emaciated
85. OCCIDENTAL
 (a) oriental (b) accidental
 (c) coincidental (d) confidential
86. FLACCID
 (a) upright (b) taut
 (c) rough (d) even
87. NEPOTISM
 (a) midnight (b) partiality
 (c) impartiality (d) chauvinism
88. ABSTEMIOUS
 (a) fastidious (b) punctilious
 (c) dissipated (d) prodigal
89. CHUIERICAL
 (a) numerical (b) real
 (c) obvious (d) heavenly
90. VERBOSE
 (a) laconic (b) talkative
 (c) vent (d) suspense
91. DIMINUTIVE
 (a) enlarged (b) bright
 (c) small (d) admonitory
92. IMMUNITY
 (a) obligatory (b) impassive
 (c) impervious (d) susceptibility
93. AMALGAMATE
 (a) synthesise (b) bubble
 (c) separate (d) moderate
94. CAPTIOUS
 (a) capable (b) detailed
 (c) tolerant (d) classical
95. MANIFOLD
 (a) hidden (b) enrolled
 (c) simple (d) exact
96. WARP
 (a) plush (b) web
 (c) alienate (d) straighten
97. JOCOSE
 (a) dull (b) humorous
 (c) regulated (d) brief
98. PAMPER
 (a) neglect (b) scold
 (c) scorn (d) discourage
99. NEGLIGENCE
 (a) diligence (b) punctuality
 (c) integrity (d) meticulousness
100. INSTANTLY
 (a) repeatedly (b) lately
 (c) immediately (d) slowly
101. OBVIOUSLY
 (a) obscurely (b) surely
 (c) indefinitely (d) certainly
102. EXTRAORDINARY
 (a) exceptional (b) unusual
 (c) dull (d) plain

103. SPREAD
(a) express (b) prohibit
(c) contain (d) contradict
104. PROHIBIT
(a) grant (b) agree
(c) permit (d) accept
105. RUTHLESS
(a) gracious (b) compassionate
(c) generous (d) malicious
106. CHAGRIN
(a) tempt (b) ascetic
(c) swollen (d) pleased
107. BEGET
(a) forget (b) fade
(c) harm (d) abort
108. AUSTERE
(a) painful (b) comfortable
(c) lavish (d) plentiful
109. APPROPRIATE
(a) unqualified (b) unskilled
(c) unable (d) unsuitable
110. WILD
(a) arrogant (b) humble
(c) tamed (d) rude
111. SUBSERVIENT
(a) aggressive (b) straightforward
(c) dignified (d) supercilious
112. CONFESS
(a) deny (b) refuse
(c) contest (d) contend
113. ENGAGE
(a) abstain (b) liberate
(c) release (d) join
114. JUDICIOUS
(a) imprudent (b) silly
(c) separation (d) sagacious
115. UPROARIOUS
(a) tumultuous (b) upright
(c) posture (d) calm
116. GRATEFUL
(a) quick (b) beholden
(c) unappreciative (d) convincing
117. TOIL
(a) laborious task (b) sloth
(c) strive (d) vivid
118. INDISCRIMINATE
(a) promiscuous (b) selective
(c) undistinguished (d) broad
119. FICKLE
(a) steadfast (b) independent
(c) unwise (d) esoteric
120. TARDY
(a) sluggish (b) dilatory
(c) reluctant (d) prompt
121. FABLE
(a) truth (b) fact
(c) reality (d) actuality
122. AFFECTIONATE
(a) cold (b) indifferent
(c) hostile (d) unfriendly
123. ERUDITE
(a) ignorant (b) unknown
(c) illiterate (d) unfamiliar
124. PRETENTIOUS
(a) unassuming (b) calm
(c) secretive (d) cowardly
125. POLTROON
(a) plutocrat (b) hero
(c) amateur (d) partisan
126. ABOLISH
(a) remove (b) reside
(c) confront (d) establish
127. RETALIATION
(a) disintegration (b) wholesale
(c) admonition (d) reconciliation
128. ABET
(a) aid (b) risk
(c) pacify (d) prevent
129. REPREHENSIBLE
(a) commendable (b) fearful
(c) ignorant (d) culpable
130. SEDATE
(a) addicted (b) excited
(c) shy (d) inebriate
131. ABATE
(a) gamble (b) dilute
(c) increase (d) discourage
132. MOROSE
(a) docile (b) boorish
(c) diffuse (d) cheerful
133. SALIENT
(a) emphatic (b) striking
(c) important (d) incline
134. PRECEPT
(a) discernment (b) instruction
(c) important (d) incline
135. PALPABLE
(a) innovative (b) fresh
(c) imaginary (d) creative
136. MALIGNANT
(a) swallow (b) prune
(c) benign (d) virulent
137. POLEMIC
(a) aggressive attack (b) warlike
(c) logically argued (d) controversial
138. DELIRIOUS
(a) large (b) calm
(c) insane (d) responsive
139. JUVENILE
(a) mature (b) youthful
(c) blind (d) control

140. MORIBUND
(a) restored (b) healthy
(c) wholesome (d) growing
141. ANALYSIS
(a) synthesis (b) substitution
(c) emphasis (d) replacement
142. GENUINE
(a) innocent (b) spurious
(c) real (d) plutonic
143. DISSENT
(a) ascent (b) accent
(c) agreement (d) convergence
144. DEFICIT
(a) implicit (b) explicit
(c) surplus (d) superfluous
145. RETREAT
(a) advance (b) recede
(c) entice (d) caputre
146. AUTONOMY
(a) submissiveness (b) dependence
(c) subordination (d) slavery
147. SHALLOW
(a) high (b) hidden
(c) deep (d) hollow
148. OVERT
(a) deep (b) shallow
(c) secret (d) unwritten
149. SYNTHETIC
(a) cosmetic (b) plastic
(c) affable (d) natural
150. PRECARIOUS
(a) dangerous (b) safe
(c) cautious (d) easy
151. DEEP
(a) elementary (b) superficial
(c) shallow (d) perfunctory
152. LEND
(a) hire (b) pawn
(c) cheat (d) borrow
153. PAUCITY
(a) surplus (b) scarcity
(c) presence (d) richness
(e) want
154. MINOR
(a) heavy (b) tall
(c) major (d) big
155. APPROPRIATE
(a) unskilled (b) unsuitable
(c) unqualified (d) unable
156. OPAQUE
(a) misty (b) covered
(c) clear (d) transparent
157. RUTHLESS
(a) mindful (b) compassionate
(c) majestice (d) merciful
158. VIOLENT
(a) tame (b) humble
(c) gentle (d) harmless
159. DEARTH
(a) extravagance (b) scarcity
(c) abundance (d) sufficiency
160. TRANSPARENT
(a) coloured (b) childlike
(c) opaque (d) imminent
161. EXHIBIT
(a) conceal (b) prevent
(c) withdraw (d) concede
162. HAUGHTY
(a) pitiable (b) scared
(c) humble (d) cowardly
163. VIRTUE
(a) vice (b) fraud
(c) wickedness (d) crime
164. ERUDITE
(a) professional (b) immature
(c) unimaginative (d) ignorant
165. HAPLESS
(a) lucky (b) kind
(c) helpful (d) futile
166. ACQUITTED
(a) entrusted (b) convicted
(c) burdened (d) freed
167. LACONIC
(a) prolix (b) profligate
(c) prolific (d) bucolic
168. ABSOLUTE
(a) scarce (b) limited
(c) prolific (d) bucolic
169. MAGNIFY
(a) induce (b) diminish
(c) destroy (d) shrink
170. BOOST
(a) hinder (b) obstruct
(c) discourage (d) rebuke
171. SMOOTH
(a) ugly (b) awkward
(c) hard (d) rough
172. BASE
(a) roof (b) height
(c) top (d) climax
173. MOIST
(a) parched (b) dry
(c) hard (d) crisp
174. DEMON
(a) charitable (b) kind-hearted
(c) angel (d) fair-minded
175. DELETE
(a) impound (b) insert
(c) inspire (d) injure
176. ONEROUS
(a) straight-forward (b) easy
(c) complex (d) plain
177. BRIDGE
(a) divide (b) bind
(c) release (d) open

178. ATTRACT
 (a) repulse (b) reject
 (c) repel (d) distract
179. GRATUITY
 (a) annuity (b) stipend
 (c) discount (d) wages
180. KNOWLEDGE
 (a) ignorance (b) illiteracy
 (c) foolishness (d) backwardness
181. NADIR
 (a) progress (b) liberty
 (c) zenith (d) modernity
182. FOREIGNER
 (a) national (b) stranger
 (c) native (d) alien
183. LANGUID
 (a) smart (b) energetic
 (c) fast (d) ferocious
184. STRINGENT
 (a) magnanimous (b) lenient
 (c) vehement (d) general
185. ALIENATE
 (a) gather (b) identify
 (c) assemble (d) unite
186. MALICIOUS
 (a) boastful (b) indifferent
 (c) kind (d) generous
187. SPURIOUS
 (a) false (b) genuine
 (c) simple (d) systematic
188. LISSOME
 (a) ungainly (b) huge
 (c) pungent (d) crude
189. HINDRANCE
 (a) agreement (b) cooperation
 (c) persuasion (d) aid
190. JEER
 (a) mourn (b) praise
 (c) mock (d) sneer
191. PROHIBIT
 (a) accept (b) permit
 (c) agree (d) grant
192. ROUGHLY
 (a) exactly (b) completely
 (c) pointedly (d) largely
193. MISERLY
 (a) generous (b) liberal
 (c) spend thrift (d) charitable
194. WONDER
 (a) stock (b) amusement
 (c) expectation (d) surprise
195. DENSITY
 (a) brightness (b) clarity
 (c) intelligence (d) rarity
196. CONTENTED
 (a) rash (b) narrow-minded
 (c) gloomy (d) disappointed
197. CONCEAL
 (a) unfold (b) reveal
 (c) open (d) discover
198. SELDOM
 (a) rarely (b) laily
 (c) often (d) never
199. PERTINENT
 (a) indifferent (b) detached
 (c) determined (d) irrelevant
200. AMALGAMATE
 (a) generate (b) repair
 (c) materialise (d) separate
201. AMICABLE
 (a) cunning (b) shy
 (c) hostile (d) crazy
202. CLARITY
 (a) exaggeration (b) candour
 (c) confusion (d) reserve
203. CHALLENGE
 (a) admire (b) accept
 (c) favour (d) praise
204. TEDIOUS
 (a) pleasant (b) lovely
 (c) lively (d) gay
205. SUPERFICIAL
 (a) artificial (b) deep
 (c) shallow (d) real
206. COMMEND
 (a) suspend (b) admonish
 (c) hate (d) dislike
207. DAUNTLESS
 (a) cautious (b) thoughtful
 (c) weak (d) adventurous
208. EXODUS
 (a) restoration (b) return
 (c) home-coming (d) influx
209. INNOCENT
 (a) sinful (b) guilty
 (c) deadly (d) corruption
210. DEAR
 (a) cheap (b) worthless
 (c) free (d) priceless
211. APPOSITE
 (a) inappropriate (b) intemperate
 (c) inconsistent (d) irregular
212. JETTISON
 (a) rejoice (b) surrender
 (c) accept (d) defend
213. SCOLD
 (a) enamour (b) rebuke
 (c) criticise (d) praise
214. PODGY
 (a) short (b) thin
 (c) weak (d) slim
215. VIRTUOUS
 (a) scandalous (b) vicious
 (c) wicked (d) corrupt

216. GRIM
(a) serious (b) satisfying
(c) delightful (d) painful
217. DEplete
(a) refund (b) replenish
(c) fulfil (d) recover
218. CONspICUOUS
(a) indifferent (b) harmless
(c) insignificant (d) unknown
219. CONFESS
(a) deny (b) refuse
(c) contest (d) contend
220. HOARD
(a) deposit (b) supply
(c) satisfy (d) accumulate
221. PROVOCATION
(a) destruction (b) peace
(c) pacification (d) vocation
222. FACT
(a) fable (b) story
(c) illusion (d) fiction
223. NATIVE
(a) alien (b) foreigner
(c) newcomer (d) stranger
224. MODICUM
(a) simplicity (b) a large amount
(c) brazenness (d) immodesty
225. MASK
(a) deface (b) injure
(c) expose (d) hit
226. FICKLE
(a) diseased (b) fast
(c) constant (d) quick
227. CHOICE
(a) refusal (b) dilemma
(c) harm (d) approval
228. DAINTY
(a) splendid (b) aggressive
(c) vigorous (d) towering
229. NIMBLE
(a) giant (b) clumsy
(c) quick (d) frank
230. RESERVED
(a) likeable (b) talkative
(c) popular (d) companionable
231. INVETERATE
(a) stupid (b) uneducated
(c) ignorant (d) inexperienced
232. OBSOLETE
(a) conducive (b) rare
(c) useless (d) recent
233. INSANITY
(a) sanity (b) normality
(c) lucidity (d) sobriety
234. CHURLISH
(a) accomodating (b) polite
(c) helpful (d) happy
235. ARTIFICIAL
(a) solid (b) truthful
(c) authentic (d) natural
236. CAPITULATE
(a) conquer (b) venerate
(c) destroy (d) surrender
237. MUNDANE
(a) extraordinary (b) superb
(c) heavenly (d) excellent
238. INDOLENT
(a) desirable (b) adequate
(c) energetic (d) consistent
239. COSSET
(a) neglect (b) divert
(c) pamper (d) pinch
240. DOLEFUL
(a) poor (b) happy
(c) rich (d) steady
241. MORTAL
(a) eternal (b) spiritual
(c) immortal (d) divine
242. MASTICATE
(a) gobble (b) conceal
(c) chew (d) review
243. UNDERHAND
(a) cruel (b) quiet
(c) secret (d) open
244. NEAT
(a) sloppy (b) fragrant
(c) spruce (d) prodigal
245. TERSE
(a) concise (b) detailed
(c) expressive (d) descriptive
246. ILLUSTRIOUS
(a) uneducated (b) uncivilised
(c) unintelligent (d) unknown
247. PASTEL
(a) urban (b) delicate
(c) bright (d) sweet
248. LETHAL
(a) safe (b) playful
(c) virulent (d) forgiving
249. ENCOURAGE
(a) warn (b) discourage
(c) dampen (d) disapprove
250. INNOCENCE
(a) crime (b) mischief
(c) guilt (d) sin
251. DIABOLIC
(a) patient (b) generous
(c) kind (d) simple
252. FRUGAL
(a) gaudy (b) generous
(c) extravagant (d) charitable
253. TENTATIVE
(a) immediate (b) urgent
(c) developed (d) final
254. PARALLEL
(a) divergent (b) curved
(c) random (d) wavy

255. STUBBORN
(a) willing (b) consenting
(c) pliable (d) easy
256. NOVEL
(a) formal (b) ancient
(c) customary (d) traditional
257. LIABILITY
(a) treasure (b) debt
(c) assets (d) property
258. MANAGE
(a) direct (b) avail
(c) bungle (d) sild
259. ILLUSORY
(a) deceptive (b) real
(c) imaginary (d) certain
260. ARID
(a) plentiful (b) productive
(c) humid (d) agreeable
261. DISPERSE
(a) collect (b) assemble
(c) hoard (d) save
262. IMPULSIVE
(a) cautious (b) considerate
(c) clever (d) cunning
263. AUSPICIOUS
(a) spicy (b) unfavourable
(c) conspicuous (d) condemnatory
264. ENGULFED
(a) encircled (b) groped
(c) disfigured (d) detached
265. CONVEX
(a) flat (b) protuberant
(c) full (d) indented
266. LUXURIANT
(a) barren (b) small
(c) ghastly (d) decaying
267. GLIB
(a) unwilling (b) hesitant
(c) dumb (d) modest
268. ZEST
(a) restive (b) callous
(c) indifference (d) distate
269. BAROQUE
(a) direct (b) straight
(c) plain (d) strong
270. REPEL
(a) attract (b) concentrate
(c) attend (d) continue
271. CAPRICIOUS
(a) satisfied (b) scattered
(c) steadfast (d) insured
272. FACTITIOUS
(a) ridiculous (b) genuine
(c) engineered (d) magnificent
273. SAGACIOUS
(a) casula (b) cunning
(c) foolish (d) false
274. EPILOGUE
(a) conversation (b) dialogue
(c) dramatic (d) prologue
275. PERSUASIVE
(a) demoralising (b) false
(c) discouraging (d) unconvincing
276. BANISH
(a) abandon (b) harbour
(c) intrude (d) drop
277. REWARD
(a) demotion (b) forfeiture
(c) penalty (d) retribution
278. REJECT
(a) agree (b) accept
(c) embrace (d) adopt
279. FOSTER
(a) repress (b) curb
(c) check (d) control
280. THEORY
(a) imagination (b) fact
(c) chance (d) thought
281. INIMICAL
(a) friendly (b) cheerful
(c) neutral (d) emotional
282. PROSCRIBE
(a) interdict (b) allow
(c) extend (d) betray
283. INTRICATE
(a) foolish (b) sample
(c) straight forward (d) easy
284. MEAGRE
(a) average (b) plentiful
(c) extravagant (d) excessive
285. DORMANT
(a) active (b) modern
(c) permanent (d) transient
286. ADHERENT
(a) rival (b) alien
(c) detractor (d) enemy
287. EQUANIMITY
(a) excitement (b) duplicity
(c) dubiousness (d) resentment
288. TURBID
(a) easy (b) hazy
(c) clear (d) distinct
289. OBFUSCATE
(a) simplify (b) explain
(c) describe (d) clarify
290. BEGUILE
(a) persuade (b) cheat
(c) flatter (d) smile
291. HAMSTRING
(a) strengthen (b) enlarge
(c) stimulate (d) awaken
292. SCEPTICAL
(a) inquisitive (b) hopeful
(c) inductive (d) intuitive
293. DESTINY
(a) vulnerability (b) chance
(c) self-dependence (d) fate
294. PERDITION
(a) excitement (b) reward
(c) inspiration (d) salvation

295. SHAME
(a) glorify (b) exalt
(c) dignify (d) enshrine
296. RESCUE
(a) extricate (b) waver
(c) bind (d) desert
297. AGONY
(a) pleasure (b) bliss
(c) ecstasy (d) fear
298. REQUISITE
(a) dispensable (b) random
(c) inappropriate (d) chaotic
299. VIE
(a) guard (b) maintain
(c) discover (d) yield
300. FLURRY
(a) disclose (b) soothe
(c) pelt (d) achieve
301. SUBSERVIENT
(a) aggressive (b) dignified
(c) straight forward (d) supercilious
302. JUBILANT
(a) scared (b) disturbed
(c) gloomy (d) quiet
303. LUXURY
(a) sadness (b) treachery
(c) duplicity (d) austerity
304. FORBID
(a) provoke (b) appreciate
(c) celebrate (d) permit
305. DEFECTION
(a) resignation (b) invitation
(c) joining (d) co-operation
306. DUSKY
(a) visible (b) fair
(c) obscure (d) shadowy
307. PUNCTILIOUS
(a) irregular (b) fussy
(c) careless (d) curious
308. CAPRICIOUS
(a) fixed (b) solid
(c) firm (d) reliable
309. SHAMEFUL
(a) naked (b) brazen
(c) wanton (d) unblushing
310. FLAGITIOUS
(a) frivolous (b) ignorant
(c) vapid (d) innocent
311. BENEVOLENCE
(a) contempt (b) malevolence
(c) hatred (d) derision
312. KNACK
(a) dullness (b) balance
(c) talent (d) dexterity
313. CELIBATE
(a) profligate (b) reprobate
(c) extravagant (d) prodigal
314. DITHER
(a) cry (b) refer
(c) decide (d) defer
315. CONSOLIDATE
(a) isolate (b) weaken
(c) divide (d) identify
316. INSOLENT
(a) agreeable (b) coward
(c) polite (d) considerate
317. LIABILITY
(a) assumption (b) exemption
(c) consumption (d) presumption
318. FABRICATE
(a) unearth (b) construct
(c) demolish (d) renovate
319. GREGARIOUS
(a) sociable (b) societal
(c) unsociable (d) solitary
320. PRAGMATIC
(a) indefinite (b) vague
(c) optimistic (d) idealistic
321. CULTIVATED
(a) crude (b) genteel
(c) suave (d) refined
322. IMPERTINENT
(a) insolent (b) impudent
(c) cheeky (d) courteous
323. DIVULGE
(a) disseminate (b) dissemble
(c) publicize (d) transmit
324. APPRECIATION
(a) aspersion (b) admiration
(c) commendation (d) compliment
325. SUPPLE
(a) pliant (b) pliable
(c) rigid (d) flexible
326. PREDILECTION
(a) predicament (b) afterthought
(c) aversion (d) postponement
327. POMPOUS
(a) uppish (b) humble
(c) meek (d) grandiose
328. SERENE
(a) calm (b) angry
(c) ruffled (d) bitter
329. SAFE
(a) rash (b) insecure
(c) beneficial (d) harsh
330. REDUNDANT
(a) repentant (b) surplus
(c) singular (d) required
331. FAIR
(a) untrue (b) unjust
(c) coarse (d) harsh
332. BOISTEROUS
(a) serenity (b) calm
(c) cheerful (d) courageous
333. SUBSTANTIAL
(a) flimsy (b) hefty
(c) actual (d) excess

ANSWER KEY

1	(b)	41	(d)	81	(d)	121	(b)	161	(c)	201	(c)	241	(c)	281	(a)	321	(a)
2	(d)	42	(b)	82	(a)	122	(c)	162	(a)	202	(c)	242	(a)	282	(b)	322	(d)
3	(d)	43	(a)	83	(d)	123	(c)	163	(d)	203	(b)	243	(d)	283	(c)	323	(b)
4	(b)	44	(a)	84	(d)	124	(a)	164	(a)	204	(c)	244	(a)	284	(b)	324	(a)
5	(a)	45	(b)	85	(a)	125	(b)	165	(b)	205	(b)	245	(b)	285	(a)	325	(c)
6	(d)	46	(c)	86	(b)	126	(d)	166	(c)	206	(d)	246	(d)	286	(c)	326	(c)
7	(c)	47	(c)	87	(c)	127	(d)	167	(a)	207	(d)	247	(c)	287	(a)	327	(b)
8	(a)	48	(a)	88	(c)	128	(d)	168	(b)	208	(d)	248	(a)	288	(c)	328	(c)
9	(a)	49	(b)	89	(b)	129	(a)	169	(b)	209	(b)	249	(b)	289	(d)	329	(b)
10	(d)	50	(a)	90	(a)	130	(b)	170	(a)	210	(a)	250	(c)	290	(a)	330	(c)
11	(c)	51	(c)	91	(a)	131	(c)	171	(d)	211	(a)	251	(c)	291	(a)	331	(b)
12	(d)	52	(a)	92	(d)	132	(d)	172	(c)	212	(c)	252	(c)	292	(b)	332	(b)
13	(a)	53	(b)	93	(c)	133	(d)	173	(b)	213	(d)	253	(d)	293	(c)	333	(a)
14	(a)	54	(d)	94	(c)	134	(a)	174	(c)	214	(b)	254	(a)	294	(d)		
15	(b)	55	(b)	95	(c)	135	(c)	175	(b)	215	(b)	255	(c)	295	(b)		
16	(d)	56	(d)	96	(d)	136	(c)	176	(b)	216	(c)	256	(d)	296	(d)		
17	(c)	57	(a)	97	(a)	137	(b)	177	(d)	217	(b)	257	(c)	297	(c)		
18	(b)	58	(d)	98	(a)	138	(b)	178	(c)	218	(c)	258	(c)	298	(a)		
19	(a)	59	(a)	99	(d)	139	(a)	179	(d)	219	(a)	259	(b)	299	(d)		
20	(d)	60	(a)	100	(d)	140	(d)	180	(a)	220	(b)	260	(c)	300	(b)		
21	(c)	61	(a)	101	(a)	141	(a)	181	(c)	221	(c)	261	(b)	301	(b)		
22	(c)	62	(b)	102	(d)	142	(b)	182	(c)	222	(d)	262	(a)	302	(c)		
23	(c)	63	(a)	103	(c)	143	(c)	183	(b)	223	(a)	263	(b)	303	(d)		
24	(c)	64	(d)	104	(c)	144	(c)	184	(b)	224	(b)	264	(d)	304	(d)		
25	(b)	65	(a)	105	(b)	145	(a)	185	(b)	225	(c)	265	(d)	305	(c)		
26	(d)	66	(a)	106	(d)	146	(b)	186	(d)	226	(c)	266	(a)	306	(b)		
27	(c)	67	(b)	107	(d)	147	(c)	187	(b)	227	(b)	267	(c)	307	(c)		
28	(b)	68	(b)	108	(c)	148	(c)	188	(a)	228	(c)	268	(d)	308	(d)		
29	(d)	69	(a)	109	(d)	149	(d)	189	(d)	229	(b)	269	(c)	309	(b)		
30	(b)	70	(c)	110	(c)	150	(b)	190	(b)	230	(b)	270	(a)	310	(d)		
31	(a)	71	(a)	111	(d)	151	(c)	191	(b)	231	(d)	271	(c)	311	(b)		
32	(b)	72	(d)	112	(a)	152	(d)	192	(a)	232	(d)	272	(b)	312	(a)		
33	(d)	73	(a)	113	(a)	153	(a)	193	(c)	233	(a)	273	(c)	313	(b)		
34	(a)	74	(a)	114	(a)	154	(c)	194	(c)	234	(b)	274	(d)	314	(c)		
35	(d)	75	(b)	115	(d)	155	(b)	195	(d)	235	(d)	275	(d)	315	(b)		
36	(c)	76	(b)	116	(c)	156	(d)	196	(d)	236	(a)	276	(b)	316	(c)		
37	(b)	77	(c)	117	(b)	157	(d)	197	(b)	237	(c)	277	(c)	317	(b)		
38	(b)	78	(d)	118	(b)	158	(c)	198	(c)	238	(c)	278	(b)	318	(a)		
39	(c)	79	(d)	119	(a)	159	(c)	199	(d)	239	(a)	279	(a)	319	(c)		
40	(b)	80	(c)	120	(d)	160	(a)	200	(d)	240	(b)	280	(b)	320	(a)		



HINTS & EXPLANATIONS



1. (b) Exonerate means declared free from blame, to implicate means to show that someone is involved in something especially a crime, to appease means to pacify, to adore means to love deeply and respect highly.
2. (d) Fascinating means charming, fanaticism means madness, especially in religious or political matters, indolence means laziness.
3. (d) Modest means humble, awkward means clumsy, celebrated means distinguished.
4. (b) Credulity
5. (a) Roost
6. (d) offend means not to show proper respect or make someone angry, so the opposite will be respect.
7. (c) Indict means to charge someone with a crime or something wrong. Accuse also means the same, acquit means to free of charge.
8. (a) Obscene means indecent, objectionable and condemnable mean similar to obscene.
9. (a) Liberate is to make someone free and imprison is to put in prison, conceal is to hide and vacillation is to move from one place or idea to another.
10. (d) Melancholy means depressed and is therefore opposite to cheerful.
11. (c) Legitimate means legal or lawful, distinguished means eminent, and courteous means polite.
12. (d) Vacillate means to move from one place to another and consistent means to stay the same, eradicate means to remove.
13. (a) Hinder means to prevent the growth or progress of something while expedite is to make fast the process or facilitate. Vindicate means to justify.
14. (a) Terse means brief. Diffuse means spread widely or thinly.
15. (b) Multiplicity is presence of multiple or many identities, while uniformity means same everywhere, infinite means endless.
16. (d) Naive means inexperienced, someone who will not be very sharp or clever owing to lack of experience.
17. (c) Anachronistic is something that belongs to a time gone by, while futuristic is something that belongs to the future or suggests how the future would be.
18. (b) Trait means characteristic.
19. (a) Garish means gaudy or in bad taste.
20. (d) Geological means belonging to or related to the earth, while galactic is that which belongs to the galaxy. Heavenly is belonging to heaven so opposite to earthly. Heavenly is also called unearthly.
21. (c) Rejuvenation means rebirth and regeneration or to live again.
22. (c) Origin means the starting point and remnant is what is left after finishing or distribution.
23. (c) Apathetic is one who does not care or is indifferent.
24. (c) Homogenised means when every part of the group, mixture or collection has been made similar or same, variety means the opposite, i.e difference.
25. (b) Prove means to state that a statement or theory is correct after giving valid and logical reasons while assumption is something which is believed without any proofs or evidence.
26. (d) Accolade is a token of respect and admiration or kind of reward given to appreciate, criticism is to find faults.
27. (c) Instantly means something that happens in an instant or very quickly, gradually means to happen step by step. slowly has not been considered as the apt choice because instantly suggests in one step and gradually means in several steps so it is a more appropriate antonym.
28. (b) Frail means something or someone very weak, usually due to illness.
29. (d) Crude means raw, undeveloped or unsophisticated, graceful can also be an antonym to crude but polished is more exactly opposite to crude.
30. (b) Retribution is punishment, contempt is feeling of disgust and grudge is an ill-feeling.
31. (a) Proclaim is to announce usually in favour of, denounce means to speak against.
32. (b) Sumptuous means sufficient or more in quantity, meagre means very little.
33. (d) Feign means to pretend, that is show what is not real or original, condone is to forgive and condemn is to express disapproval of something.
34. (a) Insipid means unintelligent, plain or flat, witty means clever intelligent.
35. (d) Salubrious means health giving, malaise is something that causes discomfort or pain, like a disease.
36. (c) Refulgent means bright, lament is to repent.
37. (b) Innocuous is harmless or inoffensive.
38. (b) Affectation means haughtiness or pride while humility means humble, polite behaviour.
39. (c) Luminous means bright or giving out a lot of light.
40. (b) The carpets are priced so high due to the intricacy of patterns. An intricate pattern is made up of many small details. It is complicated, not simple. The noun from simple is simplicity.
41. (d) If you ameliorate a situation, you make it better or easier in some way. The opposite of better is worse. If you make a situation worse, you worsen it.
42. (b) The fielding of the Indian cricket team is lackadaisical. That is, the fielders do not show much interest or enthusiasm; they are rather lazy. Jadeja, however, is an exception. He is Energetic.
43. (a) He was fed up with the capricious behaviour of his wife. It began to prove difficult for him to fulfil her caprices. A caprice is an unexpected action or decision;

- It has no strong reason or purpose. In fact, the husband could not tolerate her. He was a thoughtful man; his actions were based on reason.
44. (a) One who is perfidious is treacherous or untrustworthy. He may be with you today and against you tomorrow. On the other hand, a local person remains Firm in his or her friendship or support.
45. (b) Ennui is a feeling of tiredness, boredom and dissatisfaction caused by lack of interest and having nothing to do. Only activity (something to do) can be its antidote. [An antidote is a substance that prevents the bad effects of a disease.]
46. (c) One who is lascivious shows an unnaturally strong interest in sex. On the other hand, a chaste person does not have sex with anyone, or has it only with his or her spouse.
47. (c) Rachna is very conscientious about her actions. That is, she is very careful to do her work properly. Now, the opposite of careful is careless.
48. (a) The perigee is the point where the path of an object through space is closest to the Earth. The apogee is the point where the path is farthest from the Earth.
49. (b) How do you rectify voltage fluctuations ? With the help of a voltage stabiliser. If something fluctuates, it changes a lot in an irregular way. If you stop this, it becomes stable.
50. (a) Radical comes from Latin radix (= root). If you make a radical change in something, the change goes to its very roots, thus affecting the entire thing. On the other hand, there are changes which do not disturb the entire thing; the changes take place only on the surface. In other words, they are superficial changes.
51. (c) Four of the judges were in accord with one another while one dissented. That is, four of them were in agreement with one another on the judgement. There was no conflict between their opinions. One judge, however, did not share the majority opinions. He was of a different opinion. In other words, he dissented.
52. (a) All reservations have been abolished from this year! Hari Paswan, a scheduled caste candidate, has fallen a hapless victim to the new law. That is, he was unlucky not to have taken the exam last year. His elder brother, Barkhu, was lucky enough to have made it last year.
53. (b) Farming on such a barren land! It is a frivolous project. That is, it would only entail a wastage of time and money. It is not useful. It would make no significant (important) contribution to ameliorating the plight of the poor.
54. (d) Kashmir is an integral part of India. That is, it is an essential part of India without which the country cannot be complete. It cannot be separated from the country. That is what most of the people believe. However, a handful of people believe it should be independent - that it has no connection whatsoever with the rest of India.
55. (b) Holistic medicine treats the whole person, not just the diseased part. That which is holistic is based on the principles of holism. Holism is the belief that everything in nature is connected in some way. A piecemeal approach, on the other hand, deals with only one part at a time.
56. (d) There has been an extension of STD facility to 2000 more villages. In other words, there has been an addition to the number of villages under STD coverage. Now, the opposite of addition is subtraction.
57. (a) One who is indigent is very poor. The opposite of poor is rich.
58. (d) Audacity is audacious behaviour. If you are audacious, you take risks in order to achieve something. So it is a kind of bravery. Now, the opposite of bravery is cowardice.
59. (a) An elevation is a 'piece of ground that is higher (elevated) than the area around it. A depression in a surface is an area which is lower (depressed) than the parts surrounding it.
60. (a) Cows are sacred to the Hindus. Killing of cows is a profane act for them. That is, they consider the act to be a disrespect for the religion, and therefore sinful. Pious (very religious and moral) Hindus would plug their ears even if they heard of it.
61. (a) The Vedas are unfathomable; that is, one cannot fully understand the depth of their meaning. The commentaries, however, are simplified versions easy to understand. In other words, they are comprehensible.
62. (b) The controversy led to a termination of the contract. That is, the contract came to an end. The opposite of End is beginning.
63. (a) My success is due to my elder brother, who has inspired me at every point. That is, he encouraged me to go ahead with my work. The opposite of encouraged is discouraged.
64. (d) Only 76 countries participated in the meet. The rest boycotted it. That is, they refused to participate (take part) in it because they disapproved of it.
65. (a) Some people believe that reservations are against the idea of an egalitarian society. An egalitarian society supports or follows the idea that all people are equal; they should have the same right and opportunities. So why give special rights to some? Others, however, feel that the society, as it stands today, is unequal. Only reservations can bring an equilibrium and make the society egalitarian.
66. (a) A deficiency of iodine leads to goitre. In other words, iodine is not present in enough quantity. On the other hand, if it be present in large quantities, that is more than enough (usually), we say it is in abundance.
67. (b) The economy flourishes when there are lesser restrictions. That is, it grows quickly and strongly. Imposing of restrictions makes the growth of the economy retard. That is, it gets slower, as if under brakes.
68. (b) The veneer of something is the coating from outside. It is the exterior which often gives a false impression of the reality inside. The inside of something is its interior.

69. (a) What happens in a dictatorship? All the decisions are made by the dictator — a ruler who has complete power in a country. In effect, it becomes a one-man rule. Countries like India, however, believe in a rule “by the people”. In other words, we believe in democracy. In a democracy, power is not centred in one person. The ruler is merely the representative or the people.
70. (c) Eventually means “at the end”; initially means “in the beginning”.
71. (a) Dhirubhai Ambani has had a phenomenal (unusually big) success. Such a success is not usually had by ordinary persons.
72. (d) A nonchalant person seems not to worry or care about things. He or she seems very calm. Not at all excited.
73. (a) If you abominate something, you hate it very much. The opposite of hate is love.
74. (a) An ingenuous person is innocent, trusting, and incapable of deceiving anyone. He or she lays bare their tricks. Will a cunning person ever do that?
75. (b) That which is egregious is shocking, extremely bad. If something is extremely good, you call it splendid.
76. (b) Arjuna Ranatunga does not dissipate his energy by running fast every time he takes a run. That is, he does not waste it in a foolish way. When he sees that the ball is distant enough for him to easily reach the crease for a single, and that no matter how fast he runs he cannot take more than a single, he simply ambles across the pitch. He thus conserves (saves) energy and utilises it when there is need for a quick run.
77. (c) Let him play with this table; it is sturdy enough to bear his kicks. That which is sturdy looks strong; it is unlikely to be easily injured or damaged. The antonym of strong is weak.
78. (d) You think you will persuade him to live a comfortable life? Impossible! A Spartan way of life is sacrosanct for him. If something is sacrosanct, it is too holy or important to be allowed any harm. The opposite of holy is unholy.
79. (d) One who is celibate does not marry or have sex, because of one’s religious beliefs. (1), (3) and (4) are close choices. But we reject (1) and (3) because they have other meanings too. Profligate and reprobate give a general sense of wastefulness. Such persons may be given to vices, sex being one of them. Thus (1) and (3) can be focussed as an antonym only in absence of (4). A married man, on the other hand, is categorically not celibate.
80. (c) Recent advances in technology have rendered older equipment’s obsolete (no longer in need).
81. (d) A magnanimous person has a “big heart”. Well, not literally. What I mean is that he or she is filled with love for everyone. The pressures of modern live have made magnanimous persons an endangered species. It is getting more and more difficult to think beyond one’s self in other words, people are getting selfish.
82. (a) The residents of Katynyan House have been evacuated. If you evacuate people, you send them to a place of safety, away from a dangerous building, town, or area. They will be admitted to the House again when it gets repaired.
83. (d) We are sanguine about the outcome of this dispute. That is, we are cheerful and confident that things will turn in our favour. Now, the opposite of cheerful is gloomy.
84. (d) If a person is very fat, you euphemistically call him or her corpulent. Emaciated, on the other hand, means extremely thin or weak because of illness or lack of food.
85. (a) Occidental means “of the West”. That is, it relates to the countries of Europe and America. The Britishers brought with them Occidental culture, which greatly influenced the Oriental values. Oriental means “of the East”, and is associated with eastern Asia, especially China and Japan.
86. (b) If a part of someone’s body is flaccid, it is unpleasantly soft, and not hard or firm. On the other hand, if something is taut, it is stretched very tight. A taut body is very lean with firm muscles.
87. (c) If Mr. Mhatre comes to power, his son-in-law will easily get the licence for a petrol pump. This is what is called nepotism. That is, power is used unfairly in order to get jobs or other benefits for your family or friends. In other words, nepotism promotes partiality towards your near and dear ones. The antonym, therefore, is impartiality.
88. (c) If you are abstemious, you avoid doing too much of something enjoyable. For example, you eat or drink in moderation. The antonym therefore will describe a person who goes for physical pleasures in excess. Such a person is dissipated. He or she spends a lot of time drinking alcohol and enjoying other physical pleasures, and is probably unhealthy because of this.
89. (b) A chimera is an imaginary monster. So the opposite of chimerical is real.
90. (a) Verbose comes from Latin verbum (= word). A verbal test is thus associated with words. The non-verbal section does not deal with words; its questions are based on figures. Now, verbose means wordy. So if you are verbose, you use too many words, more than what is necessary. On the other hand, laconic reply uses as few words as possible.
91. (a) Diminutive comes from Latin minuo (= lessen). A minute particle is very small. If something diminishes, it becomes smaller. A diminutive object is thus very small. Obviously, the antonym is enlarged.
92. (d) When one’s immunity to a disease is over, one becomes susceptible to it. That is, one is then very likely to be affected by it.
93. (c) Chemistry students should be familiar with amalgam. Amalgam is a mixture of mercury and another metal, usually silver, that is used in dentistry to make fillings. In general, an amalgam is a mixture of two or more things. So when two or more organisations amalgamate they become one large organisation. When their relations deteriorate, they separate.
94. (c) A captious person is too critical, too ready to find fault. He or she cannot tolerate anything that goes even a fraction against them. Such persons are not tolerant at all.

95. (c) The difficulties are manifold. That is, they are of many different kinds. If so, they simply cannot be simple.
96. (d) If something warps, it becomes damaged by bending or curving, often because of the effect of heat or water. In order to bring it back to as it was, you have to make it straight. In other words, you have to straighten it.
97. (a) That which is jocose is meant to cause amusement. If it does not do so, it is dull.
98. (a) If you pamper someone, you pay too much attention to make him comfortable and happy; you treat him too kindly. On the other hand, if you do not pay attention to someone, you neglect him.
99. (d) A good book should not show negligence in editing. No part of it should be neglected. It should be read and re-read, with corrections, till it becomes presentable. A good editor is meticulous about every word that goes into the book. That is, he does things very carefully and with great attention to detail.
100. (d) Instantly means “at once, without any delay”. Its antonym therefore will be slowly. If you are tempted to say lately, take care! If you have the meaning “with delay” in mind, note that this meaning is given by the word late. Lately (also of late) means – in the recent past, not long ago
101. (a) If something is obvious, it is clearly seen. If it is obscure, it is hidden.
102. (d) Some women are extraordinary in their beauty. That is, their beauty surpasses the ordinary level. Not every beautiful woman can attain that degree of beauty. They are just plainly beautiful.
103. (c) Computers are now spreading in every part of the world. Doomsayers believe they are a threat to mankind. So they wish to check its spread. If you check something from spreading, you contain it.
104. (c) The ‘No Smoking’ sign prohibits you from smoking at that place. That is, it does not allow you to smoke. On the other hand, if someone allows you to smoke, he permits you to do so.
105. (b) Human beings often show ruthless behaviour towards animals. Such a behaviour shows a complete lack of pity and sympathy. Organisations such as the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SCPA) ask you to be compassionate towards them. That is, they ask you to show pity and sympathy towards them, to show understanding for their suffering.
106. (d) Chagrin is a feeling of annoyance or disappointment. If something happens to your chagrin, you are not pleased.
107. (d) When a man begets a child, he becomes its father. If you beget something, you cause it to happen or be created. On the other hand, if something is stopped in the process of its creation, it is aborted. We are familiar with abortion — the deliberate ending of a pregnancy.
108. (c) Mohan leads an austere life. He eats simple food, does not have furniture, and prefers walking to riding a car. He thus saves money and sends it to his son. His city-dwelling son lives lavishly on that money. He throws parties every week, wears the best of designer wear, and travels mostly by air.
109. (d) Was it appropriate for a man of your calibre to work at so low a remuneration? I don’t think so. The money that you got did not suit the talent you had. In other words, it was unsuitable.
110. (c) That which is wild lacks discipline and control. When it is brought under control, it becomes tamed.
111. (d) If you are subservient, you do whatever someone wants you to do. On the other hand, if you are supercilious, you behave in a scornful way towards others. You think you are superior to them. So, you think, they should be at your command, not you at theirs.
112. (a) Seven men were charged of a murder. Six of them admitted that they were a party to the murder. In other words, they confessed their guilt. But the seventh man denied. He said, “No, I know nothing about the murder. The charge is totally baseless.
113. (a) Usually, at this time of the year, I would be engaged in debates and dramas. That is, I used to be actively involved in them. This year, however, I have my Board exams. So I am abstaining (keeping away) from them,
114. (a) He must have lost if he stood for the elections. Not to stand was thus a judicious move. That is, the move showed good judgement on his part. Had he stood for the elections, it would have shown a lack of careful thinking and proper judgement. The move would then have been imprudent.
115. (d) An uproarious laughter is very noisy. The opposite of noisy is calm.
116. (c) I helped both Ravi and Santosh equally. Ravi was grateful. He said to me, “Thank you. Thank you very much. I will be indebted to you for this support.” On the other hand, Santosh took the support for granted. His work being done, Santosh didn’t even look at me. I can’t even think of any appreciation from him. He was simply unappreciative of my support.
117. (b) In a highly competitive world, you can’t succeed unless you toil (work hard). But sloth gets the better of Avinash; so success eludes him forever. Sloth is laziness, especially with regard to work.
118. (b) FAO has warned India of the indiscriminate use of pesticides. That is, farmers are using pesticides without giving any careful thought or exercising a careful choice. Now, pesticides are not meant to be sprayed in every field and without any restrictions. A good user must carefully select the fields that really need them. In other words; he should be selective.
119. (a) If you are fickle, you keep changing your mind. That happens when you are unsure of purpose. When you have a concrete target in mind, you become steadfast. That is, you are convinced that what you are doing is right. You refuse to change your mind.
120. (d) The mess bills were brought out in time. But the tardy students are yet to pay the bills. The result: there is no fund to run the mess. Unless the students become prompt in payment, we shall have to face the crunch again and again.

121. (b) A fable is a false story or account; a fact is a true account.
122. (c) One who is affectionate shows affection towards you. Affection is love. The opposite of love is hate. Now, who can hate you? Not a friend, but an enemy. In other words, one who is hostile towards you.
123. (c) (a) is rejected because ignorance is the opposite of knowledge. Now, knowledgeable is not the same as erudite. Knowledge can come from any source. There are knowledgeable persons who have never touched a book in their lives. Erudition, on the other hand, is scholarly learning for which books are essential. An erudite person is thus highly literate. An illiterate person is one who does not know how to read.
124. (a) If you are pretentious, you have a desire to show off. On the other hand, if you are unassuming, you do not wish to be noticed.
125. (b) A poltroon is a coward. One who is brave is a hero.
126. (d) Sati was abolished by William Bentick. That is, he brought Sati to an end. When you bring something into being, you establish it.
127. (d) What is retaliation? If someone slaps your cheek, you slap his in return. Thus, enmity breeds enmity. And a vicious cycle gets started. Both of you become enemies. There are others who prefer reconciliation — becoming friends again after a quarrel. They make compromises and iron out their differences.
128. (d) On the one hand, we have powers that abet terrorism. That is, they help its growth. On the other hand, there are forces that check its growth. In other words, these forces prevent its growth.
129. (a) The manner in which our leaders conduct themselves in the parliament is reprehensible. It deserves to be condemned. However, some of them still behave decently and deserve to be praised. In other words, their behaviour is commendable.
130. (b) When the doctor gives you a sedative, what happens? It makes you sedate (calm, quiet). It prevents you from getting excited.
131. (c) After three days of massive destruction, the cyclone has now abated. That is, it has become much less strong. Its intensity has decreased. Now, the antonym of decrease is increase.
318. (a) Fabricate means make up something artificial or untrue while demolish means destroy completely which is just opposite.
319. (c) Gregarious denotes tending to form a group with others of the same species and unsociable is the opposite.
320. (a) Pragmatic means concerned with practical matters while indefinite denotes vague or not clearly defined or stated.
321. (a) The meaning of word cultivated (Adjective) is : Educated.
It's antonym should be : Crude.
322. (d) The meaning of word Impertinent (Adjective) is : Ill mannered, disrespectful.
It's antonym should be : courteous.
323. (b) The meaning of word Divulge (verb) is : Reveal, make known.
Its antonym should be : Dissemble.
324. (a) The meaning of word Appreciation (Noun) is : Thankfulness.
It's antonym should be : Aspersian.
325. (c) The meaning of word Supple (Adjective) is : Flexible.
It's Antonym should be : Rigid.
326. (c) The opposite of 'predilection' is 'aversion'.
327. (b) The opposite of 'pompous' is 'humble'.
328. (c) The opposite of 'serene' is 'ruffled'.
329. (b) Safe means free from harm. Its opposite is insecure.
330. (c) Redundant means excessive. Its opposite is singular.
331. (b) Fair means impartial. Its opposite is unjust.
332. (b) Boisterous means noisy and mischievous. Its opposite is calm.
333. (a) Flimsy means insubstantial and easily damaged.

IDIOMS/PHRASES

5

Some Commonly Used Idioms

- *Beat back* (to compel to retire) : The firemen were *beaten back* by angry flames and the building was reduced to ashes.
- *Boil down to* (to amount to) : His entire argument *boiled down to* this that he would not join the movement unless he saw some monetary gain in it.
- *Cast aside* (to reject, to throw aside) : Men will *cast aside* truth and honesty for immediate gains.
- *Cry down* (to deprecate) : Some of the Western powers did their best to *cry down* India's success in the war.
- *To cut off with a shilling* (to give someone a mere trifle in the will) : The father was so angry with the son over his marriage that *he cut him off with a shilling*.
- *Egg on* (to urge on) : Who *egged* you on to fight a professional boxer and get your nose knocked off?
- *Gloss over* (explain away) : Even if you are an important person your faults cannot be *glossed over*.
- *To laugh in one's sleeves* (to be secretly amused) : While I was solemnly reading my research paper to the audience, my friends were *laughing in their sleeves* for they knew what it was worth.
- *Play off* (to set one party against another for one's own advantage) : It best serves the interests of the super powers to *play off* one poor nation against another.
- *Pull one through* (to recover, to help one recover) : Armed with the latest medicines, the doctor *will pull him through*.
- *Cost a slur upon* (by word or act to cast a slight reproach on someone) : Many a man casts a *slur* on his own good name with some mean act.
- *To catch a Tartar* (to encounter a strong adversary) : When Hitler marched in to Russia he little knew that he would *catch a Tartar* in the tough people of that country.
- *To come off with flying colours* (to come out of a conflict with brilliant success) : The 1971 election outcome was uncertain but finally the congress *came off with flying colours*.
- *To come off second best* (to be defeated in every contest) : Be it an election or a tambola, I have always come off the second best.
- *To cut the Gordian knot* (to remove a difficulty by bold or unusual measures) : The Parliament threw out the Bill for Abolition of Privy Purses. The Government cut the Gordian knot by abolishing the privy purses through an ordinance.
- *To fall to one's lot* (to become one's fate) : It fell to the lot of Mujib and his colleagues to reconstruct the shattered economy of their nation.
- *To get into hot water* (to get into difficulty) : The businessman *got into hot water* with the Income-tax authorities for concealing his income from ancestral property.
- *To give someone the slip* (to dodge someone who is looking for you) : The police had nearly got the dacoits when the *latter gave* them the *slip* in the Chambal ravines.
- *To go on a fool's errand* (to go on an expedition which leads to a foolish end) : Many people earlier believed that going to the moon was like *going on a fool's errand*
- *To go to the wall* (to get the worst in a competition) : In the struggle of life, the weakest *goes to the wall*.
- *To go to rack and ruin, to go to the dogs* (to be ruined) : If a big war comes, our economy will *go to the dogs*.
- *To have one's hands full* (to be very busy) : Pakistan could hardly expect active help from the U.S.A. *as her hands were already full with Vietnam, Laos and West Asia problems*.
- *To have a bone to pick with one* (to have a difference with a person which has not yet been fully expressed) : The extreme leftists *have a bone to pick* with the police and if ever they come to power there may be unpleasantness between the two.
- *To have the whip hand of* (to have mastery over) : After the split in the party Mrs. *Gandhi has the whip hand of* the Congress.
- *To have too many irons in the fire* (to have so much work in hand that some part of it is left undone or is done very badly) : Let the Government not go in for nationalisation so fast. If they *have too many irons in the fire* they are bound to fare badly.
- *To have the tree or right ring* (To be genuine) : Nixon's pronouncements on world peace do not *have the right ring*.
- *To have two strings to one's bow* (to have an alternative means of achieving one's purpose) : A wife always has *two strings to her bow* if coaxing fails to achieve the desired end; tears succeed.
- *To have an axe to grind* (have personal interests to serve) : Bigger nations supply arms to the smaller ones primarily because they (the bigger nations) *have their own axe to grind*
- *To keep the wolf from the door* (to keep away extreme poverty and hunger) : Lakhs in India have to struggle everyday to *keep the wolf from the door*.
- *To make short work of* (to bring to sudden end) : The locusts *made short work of* the ripe standing corn.
- *To make amends for* (to compensate for damage) : By his kindness today he has made *amends pr* his past insolence.
- *To make common cause with* (to unite, to co-operate with) : During the last elections the princes *made a common cause with* the rightist parties. Both went down.
- *To make a virtue of necessity* (to do a very disagreeable thing as though from duty but really because you must do it) : When a minister knows that he is going to be booted out of the cabinet he *makes a virtue of necessity* and resigns on health grounds.

- *To make much ado about nothing* (make a great fuss about a trifle) : Demonstrations and protests over the change in the timing of news bulletins over AIR was *making much ado about nothing*.
- *To make a cat's paw or a tool of someone* (to use someone as a means of attaining your object) : The super-powers have *made a cat's paw* of the smaller nations of Asia in their game of power politics.
- *To play into the hands of someone* (to act as to be of advantage to another) : By raising the slogan 'Indira Hatao' the opposition *played into her hands* and Mrs. Gandhi won the elections hands down (easily).
- *To play second fiddle*' (to take a subordinate part) : With Mrs. Gandhi as the undisputed leader of the Congress and the nation, everyone else is content to *play second fiddle to her*.
- *To put the cart before the horse* (to begin at the wrong end to do a thing) : Preparing the blue print of a project without the provision of funds is like *putting the cart before the horse*.
- *To put one's shoulder to the wheel* (to make great efforts ourselves) : No amount of foreign aid will pull us out of the economic morass; we have to *put our own shoulders to the wheel*.
- *To set store by* (to value highly) : India, *surely sets much store by* the Indo Soviet Treaty of Friendship.
- *To set the Thames on fire* (to do something extraordinary) : He is a steady worker but never likely to *set the Thames on fire*.
- *To set one's house in order* (to arrange one's affairs) : Let Pakistan *set her own house in order* before talking of the welfare of the Kashmiris.
- *To take into one's head* (to occur to someone) : The Manager *look it into his head* that by shutting off the electricity for a few hours daily he could save on refrigeration costs.
- *To take the bull by the horns* (to grapple with a problem courageously instead of avoiding it) : There is no short cut to prosperity. We have to *take the bull by the horns* and make people work like slaves.
- *To take a leap in the dark* (to do a hazardous thing without any idea of what it may result in) : You *took a leap in the dark* in going into partnership with that man.
- *To throw cold water upon* (to discourage something) : The doctor *threw cold water upon* my plans for a world tour by declaring that I could never stand the strain of it.
- *To throw up the sponge* (to give up a contest) : Faced with stiff competition from big companies, many a small company will *throw up the sponge*.
- *To turn over a new leaf* (to change one's course of action completely) : After a long career of crime the convict suddenly *turned over a new leaf* and became a model citizen.
- *To turn tail* (to retreat ignominiously) : The enemy *turned tail* in the face of heavy onslaughts on its key positions.
- *To turn the tables* (to reverse someone's success or superiority) : Pakistan started war with a blitz on our positions but the superior tactics of our Armed Forces soon *turned the tables* on them.
- *To cook or doctor an account* (to tamper with or falsify the account) : From the balance sheet presented to the shareholders, the company seemed to be flourishing, but it afterwards turned out that the Secretary had *cooked the accounts*.
- *To bear the brunt of* (to endure the main force or shock of) : The infantry has to *bear the brunt of a battle*.
- *To beard the lion in his den* (to oppose someone, in his stronghold) : The Indian Army broke through strong Pakistani fortifications in the Shakargarh area and *bearded the lion in his own den*.
- *To bid fair to* (to give fair prospect of) : His health is so good that he *bids fair to* live till he is sixty.
- *To blow one's own trumpet* (to parade one's own good deeds) : Modesty does not pay. Only if you *blow your own trumpet*, you can succeed.
- *To blunt the edge of* (to make something less effective) : Time *blunts the edge of* grief.
- *To build castles in the air* (to indulge in reveries or visionary schemes) : There is nothing wrong if you *build castles in the air*; now put foundations under them.
- *To burn the candle at both ends* (to use too much energy) : Our resources are limited. Let us use them judiciously and not *burn the candle at both ends*.
- *To buy a pig in a poke* (to purchase a thing without previously examining it) : Buying shares in a new Company started by unknown entrepreneurs is like buying a *pig in a poke*.
- *To cross or pass the Rubicon* (to take a decisive step forward) : The Government will have to think of many things before nationalising the textile industry for once they *cross the Rubicon* there will be no going back.
- *To cry over spilt milk* (to nurse unnecessary regrets) : We have failed to build up a sizeable total against England's meagre first innings total. It is no use crying *over spilt milk* now.
- *To err on the safe side* (to choose a course which may in fact be inaccurate, but which will keep you safe from risk or harm) : In going in for mixed economy rather than wholesale nationalisation the Government were *erring on the safe side*.
- *To flog a dead horse* (waste one's energies) : We are *flogging a dead horse* if we are trying to make Sanskrit the national language of India.
- *To feather one's nest* (to provide for oneself through dishonest means) : Many tax collectors make a point of *feathering their own nests* well while they have opportunity.
- *To Eat one's heart out* (to brood over one's sorrows or disappointments) : Don't *eat your heart out* over failure in this competition.
- *To eat humble pie* (to have to humiliate oneself) : Since none came to his support he had to eat *humble pie* and give in to their demands.
- *To eat one's words* (to retract one's assertions under compulsion) : It is hard for a haughty man to have to *eat his words*.
- *To throw down the gauntlet, to take up the gauntlet* (to offer or give a challenge, to accept a challenge) : It is not for a small country to throw down the gauntlet to the right and the left.
- *To run the gauntlet* (to undergo severe criticism or ill treatment) : Most trend-setting books have to *run the gauntlet* of the literary critics.
- *To burn one's fingers* (to get oneself into unexpected trouble) : They were happily placed in the woollen industry. But they went in for cosmetics and *burnt their fingers*.

- *To force one's hands* (to compel one to do something unwillingly or earlier than he wished to do it) : The Government wanted to do all that they could to meet the workers' demands. But the violence by the strikers *forced their hands* to declare a lockout.
- *To haul over the coals* (to scold a man, reprove him) : If your bad habits become known, you will get *hauled over the coals* and richly deserve it.
- *To let the grass grow under your feet* (to be inert and passive to things around) : The authorities should listen to students' grievances. By being indifferent they would only *let the grass grow* under *their feet* till it will be too late to turn these young people take away from the path of violence.
- *To put in a nutshell* (this is said of a thing which is capable, of, or presented in, brief expression) : His conduct is weird. *To put in a nutshell* he is insane. The explanation of his conduct can be *put in a nutshell* - he is insane.
- *To let loose the dogs of war* (to set in motion the destructive forces of war) : Pakistan has *let loose the dogs of war* in Kashmir, through organised terrorism.
- *To lord it over someone* (to domineer over someone, to act as a lord) : The love of power is so strong in human nature, that when a man becomes popular he seeks *to lord it over* his fellows.
- *To mind one's Ps and Qs* (to be punctilious) : The manager suspects his chief clerk of dishonesty, and if the clerk does not *mind his Ps and Qs*, he will soon find himself without a job.
- *To muster in force* (to assemble in large numbers) : The citizens *mustered in force* to welcome their beloved leader.
- *To pay one back in one's own coin* (to give tit for tat, to retaliate) : Howsoever revengeful you may be, unless you are strong enough you cannot *pay him back in his own coin*.
- *To plough a lonely furrow* (to work without help or support) : In the organised society of today no individual or nation can *plough a lonely furrow*.
- *To poison the ears or mind* (to prejudice another person) : A judge must not allow anyone to *poison his mind* against either the plaintiff or the defendant.
- *To rest on one's laurels* (to rest satisfied with honours already won, and to make no attempt to gain further distinction) : Even if he wins the biggest award, a film star will never *rest on his laurels*. He will try to rise higher and higher.
- *To rest on one's oars* (to suspend efforts after something has been attained) : The agitators have been vigorously at work during the winter, but at present they seem to be *resting on their oars*.
- *To harp on the same string* (to keep repeating the same sentiment over and over again) : This gentleman *keeps harping on the same string*: he is from Oxford and deserves this and deserves that etc.
- *To rise like a phoenix from its ashes* (the phoenix was a fabulous Arabian bird. It had no mate but when about to die, made a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums and on it burned itself to ashes. From the ashes a young phoenix was believed to rise) : Germany was completely decimated in the Second World War. But she has *risen like a phoenix from its ashes*.
- *To rule the roost or roost* (to lord it over others in a party or group) : In almost every party there is some overbearing person who tries to *rule the roost*.
- *To run in the same groove* (to move forward on the same path, to advance in harmony) : It is clear that the ideas of both reformers *run in the same groove*.
- *To run in the blood* (a peculiarity which clings to certain families) : Snobbery *runs in the blood* of the Englishmen.
- *To scatter to the winds* (to waste, to scatter abroad) : We have *scattered to the winds* what we had gained by our independence.
- *To be on the right scent* (to be on the right track) : The customs have decided to patrol the Kerala seas to nab smugglers from Dubai. They are *on the right scent* (Its opposite is to be on the wrong scent or wrong track)
- *To see how the wind blows* (to observe what influence, favourable or adverse, is likely to affect the existing state of things) : In party-politics people sitting on the fence keep on watching *how the wind is blowing* before deciding on their options.
- *To see a thing through coloured glasses* (to regard something favourably because of one's prejudice) : Pakistan has for long *looked at India through coloured glasses* and never trusted even the most genuine gestures for peace. (The world is a place of strife and one should not see it through coloured glasses.)
- *To show the white feather* (to show signs of cowardice) : The agitators shouted and gesticulated but the moment the police appeared on the scene they seemed to *show the white feather*.
- *To sow broadcast* (to scatter widely or without stint) : The emissaries of the banished king were *sowing sedition broadcast*.
- *To split hairs* (to make subtle and useless distinctions) : As the drought played havoc in Bihar, the authorities were busy *splitting hairs* trying to decide whether it was 'scarcity conditions' or famine.
- *To steal a march* (to gain an advantage over another stealthily) : While we were still debating the desirability of joint ventures with foreign concerns, Singapore and Malaysia *stole a march* over us and opened their gates to foreign investment in a big way.
- *To steer clear of* (to avoid) : India decided on non-alignment to *steer clear* of the hazards of alignment with one block or the other.
- *To stick at nothing* (the phrase implies readiness to stoop to baseness or deception to reach one's end) : An ambitious politician will *stick at nothing* if he can only serve himself.
- *To strain every nerve* (to use one's utmost efforts) : We have *to strain every nerve* to get over the poverty line.
- *To strike while the iron is hot* (to take advantage of the opportunity when it arises) : If you want to succeed in life, you must *strike the iron while it is hot*. In going in for general elections immediately after the war, the Congress *struck while the iron was hot*.
- *To swallow the bait* (to catch others by guile, by offering them large promises) : The candidate offered the people everything on earth and in the heavens if selected. The people *swallowed the bait* and elected him.
- *To talk shop* (to use the phrases peculiar to one's circumstances) : Except for the undertakers, people of the same professions always *talk shop* at parties.

- *To tie one's hands* (to restrain one from action) : The Government's hands are already tied with problem plants. It would not like to go in for nationalisation in a big way.
- *To tread on the heels of* (follow close behind) : Famine treads on the heels of drought.
- *To fish in troubled waters* (to make personal profit out of a disturbance) : The super powers are there in West Asia to fish in troubled waters.
- *To pour oil on troubled waters* (to say or do anything which soothes and calms angry passions) : The government poured oil on troubled waters by announcing a judicial enquiry into the firing.
- *To win or gain laurels or to bear away palm* (to achieve success in a contest) : The Indian Cricket Team won laurels on two successive occasions once in West Indies and then in England.
- *To worship the rising sun* (to pay respect to the man who is rising in power the influence) : The newly appointed manager has taken over and his clerks worship the rising sun.
- *Argus-eyed* (jealously watchful) : The husband of a pretty wife has got to be Argus-eyed.
- *Aegean stables*: (to clean Aegean stables, To correct a great abuse, from the stables of king Agues of Greece, whose stables had not been cleaned for thirty years) : The law against prostitution has cleaned no Aegean stables; it has merely pushed it underground.
- *Backstairs influence* (influence exerted secretly and in a fashion not legitimate) : The moneyed people do exercise backstairs influence on Parliament.
- *Bad blood* : (active enmity) : There has been bad blood between India and Pakistan since 1947.
- *A bone of contention* : (subject of dispute) : Kashmir continues to be a bone of contention between India and Pakistan since 1947.
- *A bosom friend* (A very intimate and trusted friend) : Bosom friends never betray one another.
- *A bull in a China shop*: (Someone who destroys everything at the same time he happens to be in) : The plainsmen proved to be a bull in a China shop in the hills, ruining the hill people in all ways.
- *A close shave* : (a narrow escape from collision accident): The bus had a close shave as its driver swerved to the right a split second before the on-coming truck could run into it.
- *A cold comfort*: (something calculated to cause pain or irritation) : The promise of a better future is only cold comfort to the frustrated youth of today.
- *A dog in the manger policy*: (said of a person who cannot himself use what another wants, and yet will not let that other have it) : The affluent nations are a dog-in-the manger, destroying what they can't use themselves than giving it to the poor nations of Asia and Africa.
- *Elbow room*: (opportunity for freedom of action) : Only give him elbowroom and he will succeed.
- *A fair-weather Friend*: (one who deserts you in difficulties) : A fair-weather friend disappears the moment your money disappears.
- *French leave*: (absence without permission.) : He went on a french leave and was summoned by the direction the next day he went to office.
- *Good offices*: (recommendation) : One can get a good job only through the good offices of some one in power.
- *A good Samaritan*: (one who be-friends a stranger or a friendless person) : Centuries ago, India played a good Samaritan to the hapless Parsees fleeing their native land.
- *The green-eyed monster*: (jealousy) : The green-eyed monster strikes a woman the moment she sees her husband talking to a pretty woman.
- *A Herculean task* (a job requiring great efforts) : Eradication of poverty is a Herculean task requiring the collective efforts of the entire country.
- *Lynch Law*: (the practice of punishing people where the punishment is inflicted by unauthorised persons and without judicial trial) : Mob law denotes the same thing when carried out by a mob. In African countries they often resort to lynch laws.
- *A maiden speech* (the first speech of a new member in a public body as in Town Hall or in Parliament) : Amitabh's maiden speech was very impressive.
- *A nine day's wonder* (a fascinating but temporary phenomenon): Beauty is, proverbially, a nine day's wonder.
- *An open question* : (a matter for discussion and not yet decided): As far as India is concerned, Kashmir is no longer an open question.
- *A red-letter day*: (an auspicious, fortunate or important day): The 26th January, 1950 is a red-letter day in India's history.
- *Scot-free*: (exempt from payment, unhurt, safe): Because he had influential connections, the culprit went scot-free.
- *A sheet anchor*: (the chief safety, the last refuge for safety): One's faith in God is one's sheet anchor in times of stress and strain.
- *Tall Talk*: (boastful language): If we have no real accomplishments, we indulge in tall talk to delude ourselves and others too.
- *A white elephant* (an unprofitable possession) : The upper Houses are white elephants and should be abolished.
- *A white lie*: (an evasion, a harmless and non-malicious untruth) : Professional members often indulge in white lies.
- *A wild goose chase* (a foolish, wild, unprofitable adventure) : Attempts towards stabilisation of prices in a developing economy, is a wild goose chase.
- *An apple of discord*: (a subject of envy and strife) : Kashmir continues to be the apple of discord between India and Pakistan.
- *Cock and bull story* (a silly improbable story) : That India wanted to break up West Pakistan was a cock and bull story published by the U.S.A.
- *A fish out of water* : (a person in uncomfortable surroundings) : An Indian may earn tons of money in the Western countries, but he will always feel like a fish out of water there.
- *The gift of the gab*: (fluency of speech) : The gift of the gab combined with a slight cunning makes for a successful politician.
- *Lion's share*: (an unfairly large share) : The big nations continue to have the lion's share of world trade.
- *A mare's nest* : (a discovery that turns out to be false or worthless) : There was much fanfare about the solar cooker. Later it turned out to be a mare's nest.

- *The milk of human kindness*: (kindly feelings a phrase used by Shakespeare.) : With all their poverty, Indians do not lack *the milk of human kindness*.
- *Penelope's web* : (a work which seems to be going on and yet never comes to an end.) : A housewife's chores are a *penelope's web*.
- *The pros and cons of a question*: (arguments for and against a thing) : They discussed the *pros and cons* of the matter before taking a decision.
- *The skin of one's teeth*: (a phrase used when one escapes losing everything except life.) : The storm broke up the ship but the sailors escaped by *the skin of their teeth*.
- *A snake in the grass*: (a secret foe.) : China has certainly been a *snake in the grass* for India. Even in the heyday of Hindi Chini bhai-bhai, she was quietly devouring bits of our territory.
- *A stone's throw*: (very near.) : The Taj Hotel is *at a stone's throw* from the Gateway of India.
- *All moonshine*: (foolish, idle, untrue statement.) : The talk about welfare of the poor is all *moonshine*.
- *Behind the scenes* : (of a person having secret or private information and influence) : The dismissed Secretary, having been *behind the scenes*, has made some strange revelations as to the way in which the business is managed.
- *Between two fires* : (assailed or shot at from two sides) : A man, arbitrating between the mother and wife, is to be *between the two fires*, for his decisions can rarely please both.
- *In a body*: (together) : The striking workers went in a *body to the Manager* to present their demands.
- *Wide off the mark or beside the mark*: (irrelevant) : 'Beside the mark reasoning or argument'.
- *Cheek by jowl*: (in the same position) : There was a lawyer who never had a client *cheek by jowl* with a doctor who never had a patient.
- *Out at elbows*: (destitute) : The rising prices and the new taxes may soon see most of us *out at elbows*.
- *Part and Parcel* : (integral part of a society, community etc.) Some customs and traditions are a part and parcel of Indian culture.
- *A storm in a tea cup*: (a great fuss about a trifle) : The crackers fired by Diwali revellers caused a *storm in the tea cup* when minority communities thought it to be a bomb attack by the other community.
- *A fly in the ointment* : (a trifling circumstance which mars enjoyment) : It was a wonderful picnic, the only *fly in the ointment* being the absence of shady trees at the picnic spot.
- *Not worth his salt*: (good for nothing) : A soldier who shivers at the boom of guns is *not worth his salt*.
- *With a pinch of salt*: (to take a statement with a grain of salt is to feel some doubt whether it is altogether true) : Shaw's claim of having remained a celibate even after marriage has to be taken with a pinch of salt.
- *Null and void*: (Invalid, valueless, no longer in force) : The court declared the appointment to be *null and void*.
- *To be posted up*: (well acquainted with) : I want *to be posted up* in Indian History.
- *To be worth its weight in gold*: (extremely valuable) : In the desert a bottle of water is often *worth its weight in gold*.
- *To be Greek or double Dutch to one*: (unintelligible) : He spoke so fast that all he said was *double Dutch* to the audience.
- *To be within an ace of* (to be very nearly) : He was *within an ace of* being shot.
- *To be at the back and call*: (to be always ready to serve) : You must not expect me to be *at your back and call*, I have my own business to attend to.
- *To be at daggers drawn* : (in bitter enmity) : With every passing year the hostility between the Arabs and the Israelis has grown more bitter. They have always been *at daggers drawn*.
- *To be at sea*: (contused, uncertain of mind) : I am quite *at sea* in Mathematics.
- *To be at one's wits end*: (perplexed) : With the master shouting from the bathroom and the mistress from the kitchen the servant was at his *wits end* as to whom to attend first.
- *To be in one's element*: (to be in agreeable company or work) : Shaw is *in his element* when he is writing about the social ills of his time.
- *To be on wane*: (to be on the decline) : After the second World War, the British Empire *was on the wane*.
- *To be on the carpet*: (to be summoned to one's employer's room for reprimand) : The unpunctual clerk was repeatedly *on the carpet*.
- *To be on the last legs*: (about to collapse) : With science dominating life more and more, religion seems *to be on its last legs*.
- *Chip of the old block* (a son who is very like his father) : The younger Nawab of Pataudi has proved to be *a chip of the old block*. He is as good a batsman as his father.
- *To bring under the hammer*: (to sell it by auction) : If a person goes insolvent, his creditors will bring everything that he owns *under the hammer* to recover their money.
- *To pay one's way*: (not get into debt) : While at college, he *paid his way* by working as a newspaper vendor.
- *To weather the storm*: (to come out of a crisis successfully) : In a crisis it is unity which helps a nation *to weather the storm*.
- *To sail before the wind*: (to go in the direction towards in which the wind is blowing) : An opportunist is he who *sails before the wind* (Its opposite is to sail close to the wind i.e., to break a law or principle)
- *To be in the same boat* (To be equally exposed with a person to risk or misfortune) : In a nuclear war, the rich and the poor nations will be in the *same boat*. None will be able to protect themselves.
- *To sail under false colours*: (To pretend to be what one is not, to try to deceive) : In our blessed country, a smuggler *sailing under the false colours* of a socialist will never be exposed.
- *To take the wind out of one's sails*: (Frustrating him by anticipating his arguments, take away his advantage suddenly) : Before the U.S. could spread the canard about India's intention to destroy West Pakistan after "capturing" Bangladesh, India *took the wind out of their sails* by declaring a unilateral cease-fire.

- *Game is not worth the candle* : (The advantage or enjoyment to be gained is not worth the time spent in gaining it) : Journey to the moon is an elaborate and costly affair and some people with a pragmatic approach feel the *game is not worth the candle*.
- *Not fit to hold a candle to* : (One is inferior) : For all his pious platitudes and political stunts, Mr. Nixon is not *fit to hold a candle to* Lincoln or Roosevelt.
- *Hope springs eternal in the human breast* : (one never loses hope).
- *Fools rush in where angels fear to tread* : (said of reckless persons)
- *He who pays the piper calls the tune* : (one has to act according to the wishes of one's master)
- *You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear* : (said of something impossible)
- *A bird in hand is worth two in the bush* : (right use of the present opportunity)
- *One man's meat is another man's poison* : (what is good for one may be harmful for another person)
- *Out of the frying pan into the fire* : (from one trouble to another)
- *The last straw breaks the camel's back* : (the smallest addition to an already heavy task makes it intolerable)
- *Distance lends enchantment to the old* : (things look nice and beautiful when they are not within reach)
- *Render unto Caesar what is Caesar's* : (to be wise)
- *Look before you leap* : (don't be reckless and impulsive)
- *Make hay while the sun shines* : (to make/ill use of the given opportunity)
- *Never look a gift horse in the mouth* : (there can be no choice about things given in charity)
- *Beggars can't be choosers* : (no choice in scarcity)
- *Nearer the Church, farther from heaven* : (the more opportunity you have, the less you benefit from it)
- *Every cock fights best on his own dung hill* : (one is very brave and confident in one's own place)
- *A rolling stone gathers no moss* : (an aimless person cannot succeed)
- *Rome was not built in a day* : (things take time to complete and to mature)
- *One swallow does not make a summer* : (one person can't do everything)
- *Apparel proclaims the man* : (you judge a man's worth by his clothes)
- *To run with the hare, to hunt with the hound* : (to be insincere to someone)
- *Sweet are the uses of adversity* : (sufferings are to be welcomed)
- *Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown* : (with power and authority come worries and responsibilities)



EXERCISE



DIRECTION: Choose the correct meaning of an idiom/phrase.

1. 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 by wearing new marks
 - (d) To change the old habits and adopt new ones
2. To wrangle over an ass's shadow :
 - (a) To act in a foolish way
 - (b) To quarrel over trifles
 - (c) To waste time on petty things
 - (d) To do something funny
3. All agog :
 - (a) Everybody
 - (b) All ready
 - (c) Restless
 - (d) Almighty
4. To take with a grain of salt :
 - (a) To take with some reservation
 - (b) To take with total disbelief
 - (c) To take whole heartedly
 - (d) To take seriously
5. Hobson's choice :
 - (a) Feeling of insecurity
 - (b) Accept or leave the other
 - (c) Feeling of strength
 - (d) Excellent choice
6. To talk through one's hat :
 - (a) To speak fluently
 - (b) To talk nonsense
 - (c) To talk wisdom
 - (d) To speak at random
7. To snap one's fingers :
 - (a) To speak abruptly
 - (b) To accept immediately
 - (c) To grasp eagerly
 - (d) To become contemptuous of
8. To take the bull by the horns :
 - (a) To punish a person severely for his arrogance
 - (b) To grapple courageously with difficulty that lies in our way
 - (c) To handle it by fierce attack
 - (d) To bypass the legal process and take action according to one's own whims
9. To be in abeyance :
 - (a) To be in trouble
 - (b) Dual minded
 - (c) In a fighting mood
 - (d) Insuspense

10. To cast pearls before a swine :
(a) To spend recklessly
(b) To spend a lot of money on the upkeep of domestic hogs
(c) To waste money over trifles
(d) To offer to a person a thing which he cannot appreciate
11. To take people by storm :
(a) To put people in utter surprise
(b) To captivate them unexpectedly
(c) To exploit people's agitation
(d) To bring out something sensational attracting people's attention
12. Harp on :
(a) To comment
(b) To criticise
(c) To keep on talking
(d) To keep on insulting
13. To bring one's eggs to a bad market :
(a) To face on humiliating situation
(b) To bring one's commodities to a market where there is no demand for them
(c) To show one's talents before audience which is incapable of appreciating them
(d) To fail in one's plans because one goes to the wrong people for help
14. To give/get the bird :
(a) To get the awaited
(b) To have good luck
(c) To send away
(d) To get the impossible
15. To save one's face :
(a) To hide oneself
(b) To oppose
(c) To evade disgrace
(d) To say plainly
16. To split hairs :
(a) To sidetrack the issue
(b) To quarrel over trifles
(c) To indulge in over-refined arguments
(d) To find faults with other
17. Will o' the wisp :
(a) Anything which eludes or deceives
(b) To act in a childish way
(c) To act in a foolish way
(d) To have desires unbacked by efforts
18. To read between the lines :
(a) To concentrate
(b) To read carefully
(c) To suspect
(d) To grasp the hidden meaning
19. To flog a dead horse :
(a) To act in a foolish way
(b) To waste one's efforts
(c) To revive interest in an old subject
(d) To revive old memories
20. A tall order :
(a) A task difficult to perform
(b) A big problem
(c) A royal summons
(d) A big demand
21. To turn the tables :
(a) To defeat
(b) To oppose
(c) To create chaos
(d) To change the sorry scheme
(e) To change completely the position of disadvantage
22. To keep the ball rolling :
(a) To earn more and more
(b) To work constantly
(c) To keep the conversation going
(d) To make the best use of
23. All and sundry :
(a) Greater share
(b) All of a sudden
(c) Completion of work
(d) Everyone without distinction
24. To worship the rising sun :
(a) To honour a man who is coming into office
(b) To honour to promising people
(c) To indulge in flattery
(d) To welcome the coming events
25. To play fast and loose :
(a) To beguile others
(b) To be winning sometimes and losing at other times
(c) To play with someone's feeling
(d) To play tricks
26. To have brush with :
(a) To start painting
(b) To have good and pleasing terms
(c) To be impressed
(d) To have a slight encounter
27. To pull one's socks up :
(a) To prepare
(b) To try hard
(c) To get ready
(d) To depart
28. Dog in the manger :
(a) An undersized bull almost the shape of a dog
(b) A dog that has no kennel of its own
(c) A person who puts himself in difficulties on account of other people
(d) A person who prevents others from enjoying something useless to himself
29. To set the people by ears :
(a) To box the people
(b) To insult and disgrace the people
(c) To punish heavily
(d) To excite people to a quarrel
30. To give chapter and verse for a thing :
(a) To produce the proof of something
(b) To eulogize the qualities of a thing
(c) To make publicity of a thing
(d) To attach artificial value to a thing
31. To plough the sands :
(a) To work hard to achieve one's aim
(b) To afford hope or ground for expecting a good result
(c) To busy oneself in a way which cannot lead to any profitable result
(d) To advance one's position in life

32. To take umbrage :
- To feel depressed
 - To be offended
 - To be satisfied
 - To be pleased
33. To drink like a fish :
- To drink little
 - To drink alone
 - To be a drunkard
 - To drink in the company of others
34. To fight to the bitter end :
- To fight with poison-tipped arrows
 - To fight to the last point of enemy position
 - To die fighting
 - To carry on a contest regardless of consequences
35. To give a false colouring :
- To misrepresent
 - To submit the false report
 - To be dishonest
 - To conceal the facts
36. To show the white feather :
- To show signs to cowardice
 - To seek peace
 - To show arrogance
 - To become polite
37. Spick and span :
- Neat and clean
 - Outspoken
 - A ready-made thing
 - Garrulous
38. To take the wind out of another's sails :
- To manoeuvre or mislead another on the high seas
 - To cause harm to another
 - To defeat the motives of another
 - To anticipate another and to gain advantage over him
39. To carry the coal to newcastle :
- To work hard
 - To finish a job
 - To do unnecessary things
 - To do menial jobs
40. The pros and cons :
- For and against a thing
 - Foul and fair
 - Good and evil
 - Former and latter
41. A baker's dozen :
- Twelve
 - Charity
 - Thirteen
 - Allowance
42. A bull in a china shop :
- A person who is very ugly but loves the beautiful things of life
 - A person who takes a sadistic delight in harming innocent people
 - A person who becomes too excited where no excitement is warranted
 - A person who is rough and clumsy where skill and care are required
43. Hard-pressed :
- Bewildered
 - Insulted
 - Hard discipline
 - In difficulties
44. To be at one's finger's end :
- To be hopeless
 - To be highly perplexed
 - To be completely conversant with
 - To count things
45. To pull strings :
- To exert hidden influence
 - To tease someone
 - To speed up
 - To start something
46. A green horn :
- An envious lady
 - A trainee
 - An inexperienced man
 - A soft-hearted man
47. To be old as the hills :
- To be very ancient
 - To be wise and learned
 - To be old but foolish
 - Not being worth the age
48. To pour oil in troubled water :
- To ferment trouble
 - To add to the trouble
 - To instigate
 - To calm a quarrel with soothing words
49. To mind one's P's and Q's :
- To be cautious
 - To be accurate and precise
 - To be careful of one's accounts
 - To be careful of one's personality
50. To break the ice :
- To start quarreling
 - To end the hostility
 - To start to conversation
 - To end up partnership
51. To cool one's heels :
- To rest for sometime
 - To give no importance to someone
 - To remain in a comfortable position
 - To be kept waiting for sometime
52. A fool's errand :
- A blunder
 - An impossible task
 - A useless undertaking
 - None of these
53. Swan-song :
- Music as sweet as a song of birds
 - A melodious song in praise of someone
 - Praise of a woman by her lover
 - Last work of a poet or musician before death
54. To oil the knocker :
- To instigate a person to do a job
 - To do a work with increased pace
 - To tip the office-boy
 - To revive old enmity

55. By the rule of thumb :
- By the use of force
 - By the use of trickery
 - By cheating and deception
 - By practical experience which is rather rough
56. To live fast :
- To lead a life of dissipation
 - To accomplish a purpose
 - to do a task hurriedly
 - To use up one's income as fast as it comes in
57. To hold somebody to ransom :
- To keep captive and demand concession
 - To humiliate somebody
 - To offer bribe
 - To blackmail and extract money
58. To hit the jackpot :
- To gamble
 - To get an unexpected victory
 - To be wealthy
 - To make money unexpectedly
59. To pay off old scores :
- To have one's revenge
 - To settle a dispute
 - To repay the old loan
 - None of these
60. To take a leaf out of somebody's book :
- To take him as a model
 - To steal something valuable
 - To follow the dictates of someone
 - To conform to other's standard
61. To set the thames on fire :
- To do something remarkable
 - To try to do the impossible
 - To burn something to ashes
 - To fling inonical remarks
62. To cast pearls before a swine :
- To offer some a thing which he cannot appreciate
 - To bring something good before the eyes of a greedy person
 - To spend racklessly on a useless fellow
 - To indulge in fruitless endeavours
63. To bear the palm :
- To win
 - To accept a challenge
 - To accept defeat
 - To endure something
64. To change colour :
- To change appearance
 - To shift allegiance to
 - To favour the wrong person
 - None of these
65. To cut the gordian knot :
- To solve a difficult problem
 - To be victorious
 - To break ties with someone
 - To defeat to powerful person
66. To wrangle over an ass's shadow :
- To act in a foolish way
 - To do something funny
 - To quarrel over trifles
 - To quarrel over the possession of an ass
67. To have one's heart in one's boots :
- To be deeply depressed
 - To be frightened
 - To get angry
 - To keep a secret
68. To strike one's colours :
- To fight vigorously
 - To work hard
 - To surrender
 - To make a rude gesture
69. To ride hell for Leather :
- To ride with furious speed
 - To adopt flase means to succeed
 - To work hard for a small accomplishment
 - To earn money by all means
70. To speak daggers :
- To abuse someone
 - To indulge in varacious talks
 - To speak to a person with hostility
 - None of these
71. Be in the mire :
- Be under dept
 - Be in love
 - Be in difficulties
 - Be uneasy
72. To give a rap on the knuckles :
- To eulogise
 - To chatise
 - To condemn
 - To rebuke
73. To be above board.
- To have a good height
 - To be honest in any business deal
 - Having no debts
 - To try to be beautiful
74. To cry wolf.
- To listen eagerly
 - To give false alarm
 - To turn pale
 - To keep off starvation
75. He is on the wrong side of seventy.
- more than seventy years old
 - less than seventy years old
 - seventy years old
 - eighty years old
76. To have an axe to grind.
- a private end to serve
 - to fail to arouse interest
 - to have no result
 - to work for both sides
77. To drive home.
- To find one's root
 - To return to place of rest
 - Back to original position
 - To emphasise

SPELLING TEST

In this type of questions there are four different spelling of common word. The student is required to choose the correct spelling of the given word.

Ex. 1 (a) Comittee (b) Committee
(c) Committee (d) Committey
Ans. (c) Committee is correctly spelt.



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 1-143) Choose the correct spelling of the given word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. (a) Efflorascence (b) Efflorescence
(c) Efllorescence (d) Eflorescence | 20. (a) Sattellite (b) Satellite
(c) Sattelitel (d) Satelitel |
| 2. (a) Aliennate (b) Allienate
(c) Alienate (d) Alienatte | 21. (a) Ocasion (b) Occasion
(c) Occasion (d) Occassion |
| 3. (a) Forefiet (b) Forefeit
(c) Forfeit (d) Forfiet | 22. (a) Posesion (b) Possession
(c) Posession (d) Possesion |
| 4. (a) Comemorate (b) Commemorate
(c) Momemmorate (d) Commemorate | 23. (a) Greivance (b) Grievance
(c) Griveance (d) Grievance |
| 5. (a) Exampli (b) Exampel
(c) Example (d) Exampal | 24. (a) Beligrent (b) Beligerent
(c) Belligrent (d) Belligerent |
| 6. (a) Psychology (b) Sycology
(c) Psykology (d) Sychology | 25. (a) Coruppt (b) Currupt
(c) Corrupt (d) Currup |
| 7. (a) Accessible (b) Accesibel
(c) Accessible (d) Acessible | 26. (a) Dielectic (b) Deallectic
(c) Dilectic (d) Dialectic |
| 8. (a) Tresspass (b) Trespass
(c) Tresspas (d) Trespas | 27. (a) Achievment (b) Acheivment
(c) Achievement (d) Achevement |
| 9. (a) Argumant (b) Arguemant
(c) Argument (d) Arguement | 28. (a) Coreander (b) Coriander
(c) Coriandar (d) Coreandor |
| 10. (a) Aproched (b) Approched
(c) Appraoched (d) Approached | 29. (a) Bouquete (b) Bouquet
(c) Boquet (d) Bouquette |
| 11. (a) Comentry (b) Commentry
(c) Commentery (d) Commentary | 30. (a) Translucent (b) Translusent
(c) Transluscent (d) Trancluent |
| 12. (a) Coimmision (b) Comision
(c) Comission (d) Commision | 31. (a) Hetrogenous (b) Hetrogeneous
(c) Heterogenous (d) Heterogeneous |
| 13. (a) Guerila (b) Gurilla
(c) Gorila (d) Gorilla | 32. (a) Foreigner (b) Forienor
(c) Foriegnor (d) Foreiner |
| 14. (a) Pasanger (b) Pessenger
(c) Pesanger (d) Passenger | 33. (a) Addultration (b) Adultration
(c) Addulteration (d) Adulteration |
| 15. (a) Tariff (b) Tarriff
(c) Tarif (d) Tarrif | 34. (a) Gorgette (b) Georgette
(c) Gorgete (d) Georget |
| 16. (a) Jewelery (b) Jewellry
(c) Jwelry (d) Jewellery | 35. (a) Exemplary (b) Exemplry
(c) Exemplery (d) Exemplry |
| 17. (a) Grametic (b) Grammetic
(c) Grammatic (d) Gramatic | 36. (a) Sobotage (b) Sobbotage
(c) Sobotaze (d) Sabatage |
| 18. (a) Blisfull (b) Blissful
(c) Blisful (d) Blissfull | 37. (a) Colaboration (b) Collaboration
(c) Colaberation (d) Collaboration |
| 19. (a) Embarasment (b) Embarassment
(c) Embarrasment (d) Embarrassment | 38. (a) Exagerate (b) Exadgerate
(c) Exaggerate (d) Exegerate |

39. (a) Acurrate (b) Accurate (c) Acurate (d) Accuratte
40. (a) Buisness (b) Bussiness (c) Business (d) Buisness
41. (a) Forecast (b) Forcaust (c) Forcast (d) Forecaste
42. (a) Liesure (b) Leisure (c) Leasure (d) Lesiure
43. (a) Colliberation (b) Calliberation (c) Callibration (d) Calibration
44. (a) Adviceable (b) Advisable (c) Advicable (d) Adviseable
45. (a) Interegnum (b) Intrenum (c) Interregnum (d) Interregnim
46. (a) Aforstation (b) Aforestation (c) Afforstation (d) Afforestation
47. (a) Entreprenuer (b) Entrepraneur (c) Entrapreneur (d) Entrepreneur
48. (a) Harasment (b) Harassment (c) Harrassment (d) Harrasment
49. (a) Perseverance (b) Preservarance (c) Preseverence (d) Preserverence
50. (a) Sovereignty (b) Soveriegnty (c) Sovereignity (d) Soveriegnity
51. (a) Receding (b) Receeding (c) Reeceding (d) Recedeing
52. (a) Illusteous (b) Illistrrious (c) Ilustrious (d) Ilustrrious
53. (a) Skillful (b) Skillfull (c) Skilful (d) Skilfull
54. (a) Septaganarian (b) Septagenarian (c) Septuaganarian (d) Septuagenarian
55. (a) Pitiaeble (b) Pitiabale (c) Pitiaable (d) Pitiabile
56. (a) Incumbent (b) Incumbant (c) Incambant (d) Incambent
57. (a) Budgetary (b) Budgetry (c) Budgetery (d) Bugetary
58. (a) Paralleled (b) Paralleled (c) Paralleled (d) Parralleled
59. (a) Arangement (b) Arrangement (c) Arrangment (d) Arrangement
60. (a) Cemetry (b) Cemetery (c) Cemetary (d) Cemmetary
61. (a) Vetniary (b) Vetarinary (c) Veneninary (d) Veterinary
62. (a) Lauriate (b) Laureat (c) Laureate (d) Lauriat
63. (a) Comander (b) Commander (c) Commandor (d) Comandar
64. (a) Tranquillity (b) Trenquillity (c) Trenquility (d) Tranquility
65. (a) Alitration (b) Alliteration (c) Alitration (d) Aliteration
66. (a) Chaufer (b) Chauffer (c) Chauffeur (d) Chauffeur
67. (a) Remuneration (b) Ramunration (c) Remeuneration (d) Remuneration
68. (a) Coitment (b) Comitment (c) Committment (d) Commitment
69. (a) Fullfil (b) Fulfil (c) Fulfill (d) Fullfill
70. (a) Genelogy (b) Genealogy (c) Geneology (d) Genalogy
71. (a) Defendant (b) Defendent (c) Defandent (d) Defandant
72. (a) Recommand (b) Recommend (c) Reccomend (d) Recomend
73. (a) Varstile (b) Verstile (c) Versatile (d) Vorstyle
74. (a) Correspondant (b) Corraspondent (c) Corraspondant (d) Correspondent
75. (a) Finnancer (b) Financier (c) Financer (d) Financeir
76. (a) Etiquete (b) Etiquette (c) Ettiquete (d) Ettiquette
77. (a) Overlapped (b) Overlaped (c) Overleped (d) Overelaped
78. (a) Necessary (b) Necesary (c) Necessary (d) Neccessary
79. (a) Inoculate (b) Inoculate (c) Innoculate (d) Innoculate
80. (a) Benefeted (b) Benifited (c) Benefitted (d) Benifitted
81. (a) Supreintendent (b) Superintendent (c) Suprintendent (d) Supereintendent
82. (a) Temparament (b) Temprament (c) Temperament (d) Temperamant
83. (a) Homeopathy (b) Homoeopathy (c) Homiopathy (d) Homoeopathy
84. (a) Numrator (b) Numerator (c) Numerater (d) Numrater
85. (a) Ommission (b) Omision (c) Omission (d) Ommision
86. (a) Mountaineous (b) Mountaneous (c) Mountainous (d) Mountanous
87. (a) Giraf (b) Gerraffe (c) Geraff (d) Giraffe
88. (a) Legendary (b) Legendery (c) Legendry (d) Legendery
89. (a) Aquaintence (b) Acquaintance (c) Aquaintance (d) Acquaintance
90. (a) Arodrome (b) Airodrome (c) Aerodrom (d) Aerodrome
91. (a) Forein (b) Fariegn (c) Foriegn (d) Foreign
92. (a) Aprentic (b) Aperentic (c) Apprentic (d) Apperentice
93. (a) Indigenous (b) Indigenuous (c) Indiginous (d) Indeginuous
94. (a) Coleagu (b) Colleague (c) Coleague (d) Colleague

95. (a) Lieutenant (b) Lieutenant (c) Leutenant (d) Liutenant
96. (a) Paralelogram (b) Parallelogram (c) Parallelogram (d) Parallelogram
97. (a) Corigendum (b) Coridgendum (c) Corrigendum (d) Corridgendum
98. (a) Prevalent (b) Prevalent (c) Prevelant (d) Prevelent
99. (a) Millennium (b) Millenium (c) Millennium (d) Milenium
100. (a) Acomodation (b) Accomodation (c) Acommodation (d) Accommodation
101. (a) Inimitable (b) Innimatible (c) Inimitible (d) Inimmitable
102. (a) Refrigerator (b) Refriderater (c) Refridgerator (d) Referigerator
103. (a) Apallation (b) Appellation (c) Appelation (d) Appallation
104. (a) Catlogg (b) Catlog (c) Catlogue (d) Catalogue
105. (a) Obsesion (b) Obsession (c) Obsession (d) Obsessien
106. (a) Alottee (b) Allotee (c) Alotte (d) Allottee
107. (a) Seperable (b) Separable (c) Saperable (d) Saparable
108. (a) Hindrence (b) Hindrance (c) Hinderence (d) Hinderance
109. (a) Proprietry (b) Proprietary (c) Proprietary (d) Proprietary
110. (a) Strategam (b) Strategem (c) Stratagem (d) Stratagam
111. (a) Reharsal (b) Rehersal (c) Rehearsal (d) Rehearsel
112. (a) Cancelation (b) Cancellation (c) Cancellation (d) Cancellasion
113. (a) Assasination (b) Asasination (c) Assassination (d) Asassination
114. (a) Millonare (b) Millionaire (c) Millionare (d) Millionaire
115. (a) Draut (b) Drout (c) Drougt (d) Drought
116. (a) Fabullous (b) Fablous (c) Fabulous (d) Fabuleous
117. (a) Accomplish (b) Ackmplesh (c) Accompalish (d) Acomplush
118. (a) Simaltanious (b) Simultaneous (c) Simultaneous (d) Simultaneous
119. (a) Turnament (b) Tournamant (c) Tournament (d) Turnamant
120. (a) Tomarow (b) Tomarrow (c) Tomorrow (d) Tommorrow
121. (a) Neighbor (b) Neighber (c) Neighbour (d) Neibur
122. (a) Fasist (b) Faciet (c) Facist (d) Fascist
123. (a) Occurance (b) Occurrence (c) Occurance (d) Occurence
124. (a) Gaurantee (b) Guarantee (c) Garuntee (d) Guaruntee
125. (a) Parlamentary (b) Parliamentary (c) Parlimentary (d) Parliamentery
126. (a) Tentaitive (b) Tentative (c) Tentitive (d) Tantitive
127. (a) Surveilance (b) Survellance (c) Surveillance (d) Survaillance
128. (a) Careir (b) Career (c) Caireer (d) Carreer
129. (a) Resteraunt (b) Restaurent (c) Rastaurent (d) Restaurant
130. (a) Damage (b) Dammage (c) Damaige (d) Dammege
131. (a) Farenheit (b) Fahrenhiet (c) Farenhiet (d) Fahrenheit
132. (a) Recommandation (b) Recomendation (c) Recommendation (d) Recomendation
133. (a) Accessible (b) Accessible (c) Accessible (d) Acesible
134. (a) Tempereture (b) Tempearature (c) Temperature (d) Tamperature
135. (a) Rennaisance (b) Renaissance (c) Renaissance (d) Renaissance
136. (a) Millennium (b) Millenium (c) Milleneum (d) Millennium
137. (a) Ocassion (b) Occassion (c) Occasion (d) Occation
138. (a) Garulous (b) Garrulous (c) Garullous (d) Garrullous
139. (a) Marquee (b) Markue (c) Marquei (d) Marquie
140. (a) Puissant (b) Puiscant (c) Puiscent (d) Puisent
141. (a) Disconnerting (b) Disconserting (c) Discuncerting (d) Disconcerting
142. (a) Exilarate (b) Exhilarate (c) Exsilarate (d) Exhilarate
143. (a) Plebeian (b) Plibeian (c) Plebian (d) Plebican

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 144-220) : Choose the mis-spelt word out of given options.

144. (a) Designation (b) Amature (c) Controversy (d) Burglar
145. (a) Deceive (b) Conneive (c) Perceive (d) Acheive
146. (a) Penance (b) Menace (c) Tendancy (d) Governance
147. (a) Prejudicial (b) Affectionate (c) Indispensible (d) Assiduous
148. (a) Kitten (b) Cumulative (c) Justified (d) Inediabile
149. (a) Hillock (b) Vilify (c) Mileage (d) Hillarious
150. (a) Predilection (b) Discipline (c) Indigenous (d) Preferrable

151. (a) Suicide (b) Suiteable 179. (a) Parasology (b) Possibility
(c) Summarize (d) Superficial (c) Potassium (d) Preamble
152. (a) Neice (b) Neither 180. (a) Careful (b) Untill
(c) Neigh (d) Rein (c) Fulfil (d) Final
153. (a) Light (b) Fight 181. (a) Essential (b) Rehabilitation
(c) Hight (d) Might (c) Appreciation (d) Concomitant
154. (a) Control (b) Confusion 182. (a) Knack (b) Knee
(c) Confrence (d) Committee (c) Kneed (d) Kneel
155. (a) Instantaneous (b) Intermediate 183. (a) Amend (b) Commend
(c) Intermittent (d) Interference (c) Assend (d) Comprehend
156. (a) Breakage (b) Brevity 184. (a) Monotonous (b) Monastery
(c) Breathless (d) Briliance (c) Monitor (d) Moraine
157. (a) Nuptial (b) Nickers 185. (a) Adultration (b) Adulation
(c) Nephew (d) Nuisance (c) Advancement (d) Admittance
158. (a) Explanation (b) Extermination 186. (a) Soothe (b) Sponser
(c) Exaggeration (d) Expectation (c) Stepney (d) Struggle
159. (a) Covetous (b) Coherent 187. (a) Resembelance (b) Recuperate
(c) Consice (d) Consent (c) Recommend (d) Resource
160. (a) Plateau (b) Plebian 188. (a) Rapport (b) Substance
(c) Plaedge (d) Pollinate (c) Gravyard (d) Resistible
161. (a) Cruelly (b) Truly 189. (a) Hack (b) Hawl
(c) Verbally (d) Rudely (c) Halve (d) Hark
162. (a) Oversear (b) Oscillate 190. (a) Deep (b) Heap
(c) Ossicle (d) Obnscure (c) Sleep (d) Weap
163. (a) Cruise (b) Deduse 191. (a) Semester (b) Senesent
(c) Truce (d) Bruise (c) Sensory (d) Salacious
164. (a) Democracy (b) Aristocracy 192. (a) Solution (b) Tuition
(c) Advocacy (d) Courtecy (c) Circuitous (d) Fruition
165. (a) Hyphen (b) Hygene 193. (a) Stolen (b) Eaten
(c) Hurdle (d) Haphazard (c) Beaten (d) Writen
166. (a) Believe (b) Relieve 194. (a) Device (b) Demice
(c) Drievе (d) Decieve (c) Revise (d) Advice
167. (a) Juice (b) Jersy 195. (a) Illegal (b) Illitrate
(c) Jaggery (d) Japanese (c) Illegitimate (d) Illegible
168. (a) Envelope (b) Enthuse 196. (a) Concession (b) Reconciliation
(c) Eratic (d) Emigrant (c) Humilliation (d) Polliation
169. (a) Freshner (b) Forlorn 197. (a) Anxiety (b) Ankel
(c) Foreign (d) Fruity (c) Accommodation (d) Allergy
170. (a) Democracy (b) Beauraucracy 198. (a) Anaemia (b) Attitude
(c) Prophecy (d) Aristocracy (c) Admiralty (d) Acquarium
171. (a) Spurious (b) Studious 199. (a) Nemesis (b) Necessary
(c) Subsidiary (d) Sensible (c) Nectar (d) Nieghbour
172. (a) Charade (b) Studious 200. (a) Trachaea (b) Tragedy
(c) Cartrige (d) Sensible (c) Trajectory (d) Training
173. (a) Ballistic (b) Baloon 201. (a) Chancellor (b) Trailor
(c) Bulletin (d) Bullock (c) Traitor (d) Inheritor
174. (a) Winner (b) Winning 202. (a) Handicapped (b) Hankerchief
(c) Writer (d) Writting (c) Handiwork (d) Handicraft
175. (a) Bataliion (b) Believe 203. (a) Auspicious (b) Available
(c) Bewilder (d) Bogie (c) Attainable (d) Auxilliary
176. (a) Asterisk (b) Audience 204. (a) Butcher (b) Burrow
(c) Acrue (d) Almighty (c) Buoyant (d) Buletin
177. (a) Bearer (b) Governor 205. (a) Procession (b) Profession
(c) Conquerer (d) Admirer (c) Possession (d) Occassion
178. (a) Ceremony (b) Agression
(c) Schedule (d) Knowledge

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 206. (a) Enternance | (b) Elementary | 213. (a) Termination | (b) Culmination |
| (c) Endeavour | (d) Eccentricity | (c) Determination | (d) Defination |
| 207. (a) Mischeif | (b) Belief | 214. (a) Voluntary | (b) Vomitting |
| (c) Thief | (d) Grief | (c) Vaocabulary | (d) Vicisitude |
| 208. (a) Vacuum | (b) Vaccinate | 215. (a) Mortgaze | (b) Manicure |
| (c) Vacilate | (d) Varnish | (c) Miraculous | (d) Mesmeric |
| 209. (a) Jeopardy | (b) Jealousy | 216. (a) Pellicle | (b) Pilgrimage |
| (c) Jaundice | (d) Javelin | (c) Portrait | (d) Parepet |
| 210. (a) Curriculum | (b) Contingency | 217. (a) Sceptic | (b) Agnostic |
| (c) Cauliflower | (d) Cooperate | (c) Prolific | (d) Assetic |
| 211. (a) Despair | (b) Desperate | 218. (a) Miscellaneous | (b) Mathematics |
| (c) Maintain | (d) Maintainance | (c) Cautiously | (d) Competition |
| 212. (a) Photostate | (b) Palmistry | 219. (a) Soldier | (b) Beautiful |
| (c) Posthumous | (d) Polytechnic | (c) Infinite | (d) Clearify |
| | | 220. (a) Sandwich | (b) Sculpture |
| | | (c) Secrecy | (d) Sovereign |

ANSWER KEY

1	(b)	2	(c)	3	(c)	4	(d)	5	(c)	6	(a)	7	(c)	8	(b)
9	(c)	10	(d)	11	(d)	12	(d)	13	(d)	14	(d)	15	(a)	16	(d)
17	(c)	18	(b)	19	(d)	20	(b)	21	(c)	22	(b)	23	(b)	24	(d)
25	(c)	26	(d)	27	(c)	28	(b)	29	(b)	30	(a)	31	(d)	32	(a)
33	(d)	34	(b)	35	(b)	36	(a)	37	(d)	38	(c)	39	(b)	40	(b)
41	(a)	42	(b)	43	(d)	44	(b)	45	(c)	46	(d)	47	(d)	48	(b)
49	(a)	50	(a)	51	(a)	52	(d)	53	(c)	54	(d)	55	(b)	56	(a)
57	(a)	58	(c)	59	(b)	60	(b)	61	(b)	62	(c)	63	(b)	64	(a)
65	(b)	66	(d)	67	(d)	68	(d)	69	(c)	70	(b)	71	(a)	72	(b)
73	(c)	74	(d)	75	(b)	76	(b)	77	(a)	78	(a)	79	(b)	80	(c)
81	(b)	82	(c)	83	(d)	84	(b)	85	(c)	86	(c)	87	(d)	88	(a)
89	(b)	90	(d)	91	(d)	92	(d)	93	(a)	94	(d)	95	(b)	96	(c)
97	(c)	98	(b)	99	(c)	100	(d)	101	(a)	102	(a)	103	(b)	104	(d)
105	(c)	106	(d)	107	(b)	108	(b)	109	(c)	110	(c)	111	(c)	112	(c)
113	(c)	114	(b)	115	(d)	116	(c)	117	(a)	118	(b)	119	(c)	120	(c)
121	(c)	122	(d)	123	(b)	124	(b)	125	(b)	126	(b)	127	(c)	128	(b)
129	(d)	130	(a)	131	(d)	132	(c)	133	(a)	134	(c)	135	(c)	136	(d)
137	(c)	138	(b)	139	(a)	140	(a)	141	(d)	142	(d)	143	(b)	144	(b)
145	(d)	146	(c)	147	(c)	148	(d)	149	(d)	150	(d)	151	(b)	152	(a)
153	(c)	154	(c)	155	(a)	156	(d)	157	(b)	158	(a)	159	(c)	160	(b)
161	(b)	162	(a)	163	(b)	164	(d)	165	(b)	166	(d)	167	(b)	168	(c)
169	(a)	170	(b)	171	(c)	172	(c)	173	(b)	174	(d)	175	(a)	176	(c)
177	(c)	178	(b)	179	(a)	180	(b)	181	(d)	182	(c)	183	(c)	184	(b)
185	(a)	186	(b)	187	(a)	188	(c)	189	(b)	190	(d)	191	(b)	192	(c)
193	(d)	194	(b)	195	(b)	196	(c)	197	(b)	198	(d)	199	(d)	200	(a)
201	(b)	202	(b)	203	(d)	204	(d)	205	(d)	206	(a)	207	(a)	208	(c)
209	(b)	210	(a)	211	(d)	212	(a)	213	(d)	214	(d)	215	(a)	216	(d)
217	(d)	218	(a)	219	(d)	220	(a)								

SPOTTING ERRORS

7



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-90): In each of the following sentences four words or phrases have been underlined. Only one underlined part in each sentence is not acceptable in Standard English, Pick up the part a, b, c or d.

- I have seen as bad or worse scenes of disorder at the English fair than in any other Australian mining town.
a b c d
- The officers are now perfectly happy fishing, boating, shooting, playing cricket and other sports .
a b c d
- While in conversation with a high military officer he told me that at the headquarters nothing was known .
a b c d
- The fear of an impending invasion has more to do than even the debasing of the coinage with the financial difficulties.
a b c d
- His assistants have and are still doing excellent work for the organization.
a b c d
- There is something more in the fact that the guns have or are about to be sent abroad.
a b c d
- The deceased Lord along with his brother started a business in India .
a b c d
- He relieved the monotony of book peddling by becoming an assistant to a conjuror or to other similar engagements.
a b c d
- You have been more able to withstand the treaties than did he .
a b c d
- It is hoped that with the medical fee being withdrawn and men can be tested and finally accepted , a large number of people will come forward .
a b c d
- Several guests noticed Mr. Peter fall back in his chair and gasping for breath.
a b c d
- A long life is good if one be happy and has friends.
a b c c
- The entire party is for the Bill ready to stake their political existence.
a b c d
- He has suffered from a similar attack but milder as that of last year.
a b c d
- Our strongest reason for siding with the communists is because our father is a communist.
a b c d

16. Such startling never have neither and never will be
 a b c d
 offered again.
17. The persecutors laid a heavy fine on an old man who
 a b
being unable to pay, the soldiers were dragging him to
 c d
 the prison.
18. He feels his troubles as much or even more than
 a b c
they.
 d
19. She told them if they heard any one knocking
 a b c
not to open the door.
 d
20. For this delightful excursion it was felt by the members
 a b c
 that it was due to the secretary.
 d
21. The use of public roads is seriously threatened by the
 a b
 freedom given or taken by the owners and drivers of
 c d
 motor cars.
22. The red blossoms accented the prevailing pink of the
 a b c
 house front .
 d
23. What an innovation the team received as they stepped
 a b c
 on to the field.
 d
24. The sea coast is disappearing under the steady
 a b
erosion of the sea .
 c d
25. He wishes to tax not only the luxuries of the rich but
 a b c
 also the necessity of the poor.
 d
26. The two men were not interested in the same thing and
 a
 the work which each of them had to do was of
 b c
different nature .
 d
27. Surely there was nothing very profound in this remark
 a b
 but received as though it were Solomon's.
 c d
28. I am sorry that a previous engagement will prevent
 a b
me being present at that meeting.
 c d
29. The fields and meadows looked a picture with sheep
 a b c
 and cattle feeding on green grass .
 d
30. On entering the room she was found hanging from the
 a b c d
 ceiling.
31. Within twenty four hours of that order being given the
 a b
setting up of T.V. stations will being in this country.
 c d
32. He laid for half an hour in an unconscious state until
 a b c d
 a police man picked him up.
33. The journey by car is as quick and perhaps quicker
 a b c
 than by train.
 d
34. The pilot revealed that his airbus was carrying not
 a b
less than three hundred passengers last evening .
 c d
35. This year's crisis seems to be , if not more ,
 a b c
equally dangerous as last year's.
 d
36. He told the members of his staff that every one of them
 a b
 should carry out his task oneself .
 c d

59. There were present Mr. John, Mr. Davis and Mr. Williams
a
the latter was full as ever of good spirits .
b c d
60. The Finance Minister has not and probably will not in-
a b
troduce the bill in this session of the Parliament .
c d
61. Whatever your views may be I still hold that the purpose
a b c
of education is to succeed in the life .
d
62. Your information may be correct but this type of
a b
behaviour from a father is hard to be believed .
c d
63. None can deny that every scientific invention has
a b
proved more harmful to humanity than a beneficial .
c d
64. The whole block of buildings including two furniture
a b
stores and a draper establishment were destroyed in the
c d
fire.
65. I hope you will excuse me leaving early , as I have to
a b c
attend to a patient.
d
66. The marquis with his son now at Oxford were present
a b c
at the function.
d
67. The team was now in the field and about to take their
a b c d
places.
68. I can well afford to disregard he who is capable of
a b c
making such statements.
d
69. Such rules do not apply to you and I .
a b c d
70. He said that, if he were me he would certainly
a b c
undertake it .
d
71. She , who had been the apple of his eye, he now began
a b c
to regard with something like distrust.
d
72. Such goods are made for export, and are seldom or ever
a b c
used in the country.
d
73. He advised each of them to look after their own in-
a b c
terests in this matter.
d
74. Walking along the street, my hat was blown off .
a b c d
75. The wise people, who are very few in our country,
a b
they think before they act .
c d
76. My reason for taking his side is because he has
a b c
no friend .
d
77. I have eaten nothing from yesterday evening .
a b c d
78. People do not entertain guests like they used to in
a b c d
the past.
79. The student who you thought so highly of
a b c
has failed .
d
80. Neither he pays now nor does he promise to pay later .
a b c d
81. He refused to give alms to the beggar
a b c
with a frown on his face .
d
82. He was very fond of her ; he thought of marrying her
a b c
more than once .
d
83. He does not know how to move with women.
a b c d

84. She requested me to sit down and offered me
a b c
wine and smoke .
d
85. You cannot skip it over ; it is only a part and parcel
a b c
of the ceremony
d .
86. Many of the utterances beginning from the presidential
a b
address were marked with eloquence .
c d
87. The government has a soft corner for the backward
a b
classes; it wants to pull them up .
c d
88. They have devoted most of their time in gossiping
a b c
with friends .
d
89. It is wise to marry away the girls before they reach
a b c
the age of puberty.
d
90. Barbarian chiefs and barons carved out
a b
among themselves the fairest positions.
c d
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 91-154):** *In these questions, some of the sentences have errors and some are correct as they are. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If a sentence is free from error, write (d) as the answer.*
91. A free press is not a privilege (a) / but the organic necessity (b) / in a free society (c) / No error (d)
92. Where he (a) / to see you, (b) / he would have been surprised. (c) / No error. (d)
93. The number of marks carried by each questions (a) / are indicated (b) / at the end of the question. (c) / No error (d)
94. It is tme (a) / we did something (b) / to stop road accidents (c) / No error. (d)
95. An animal (a) / can be just as unhappy in a vast area (b) / or in a small one. (c) / No error (d)
96. This is an excellent site (a) / for a stadium (b) / and which we should like to acquire (c) / No error (d)
97. If you absent from (a) / college your name is likely (b) / to be struck off the rolls (c) / No error (d)
98. When I lived in England (a) / it was natural for me (b) / to speak a lot of English. (c) / No error (d)
99. Neither he is (a) / nor his wife is (b) / coming. (c) / No error (d).
100. Can you (a) / repair my watch (b) / until Tuesday? (c) / No error (d)
101. This picture (a) / is the best (b) / of the two (c) / No error (d)
102. The drawing room was a mess (a) / with all the furnitures (b) / scattered in total disarrar (c) / No error (d)
103. No sooner did (a) / the doctor enter the house (b) / then the patient died. (c) / No error (d)
104. As I prefer coffee than tea (a) / my friends always take the trouble (b) / to get me a cup of coffee, whenever I visit them. (c) No error (d)
105. I did ask him (a) / where you were (b) / but he didn't tell me (c) / No error (d)
106. Those who are excessively careful (a) / for their health (b) / are not genQrally healthy. (c) No error (d)
107. There has been (a) / little change in the patient's condition (b) / since he was moved to a special ward in the hospital. (c) / No error (d)
108. Once we have agreed on (a) / the fundamentals, there will hardly be (b) / anything left to discuss about. (c) / No error (d)
109. They cook meals, (a) / lay the table and wash up, (b) / clean the house and mend the clothes. (c) / No error (d)
110. I will wait for you (a) / at the office (b) until you will finish your work. (c) / No error (d)
111. The gap between what he preaches (a) and what he practises is too wide (b) / to accept by any sensible person. (c) / No error(d)
112. The king was embarrassed (a) / to find evidences (b) / against his own queen. (c) / No error (d)
113. While flying over India (a) / we had glimpses of the two sources of her culture (b) / Ganges and Himalayas. (c) No error (d)
114. They begged him (a) / not to go (b) yet he was determined. (c) / No error (d)
115. I don't remember having met him before, (a) / although the voice sounds (b) rather familiar to me. (c) / No error (d)
116. A lot of travel delay is caused (a) / due to the inefficiency and, lack of good management (b) / on behalf of the railways. (c) / No error (d)
117. The manager called the clerk and said whether (a) / he was in the habit of (b) / sleeping at home as well. (c) / No error (d)
118. The crew were on board (a) / and they soon busied themselves (b) / in preparing to meet the storm. (c) / No error (d)
119. The statement made by the writer (a) / appears to be incorrect (b) / as Gandhiji was not born in Ahmedabad. (c) / No error (d)
120. With the advancement of winter, (a) / the days grow shorter (b) / while the nights grow longer. (c) / No error (d)
121. Amar introduced me (a) / to his friend (b) / who is a scientist and an engineer. (c) / No error (d)
122. Students should work (a) / hard in order to (b) / build their carrier. (c) / No error (d)
123. There is still (a) / little tea (b) left in the cup. (e) / No error (d)
124. I will spend (a) / my remaining life (b) in the village. (e) / No error (d)

125. The future of food companies (a) / seems quite secure (b) / owed to ever-growing demand (c) / No error (d).
126. The vaccine (a) / when hit the Indian market (b) / is dogged by controversy (c) / No error (d)
127. His son (a) / is working (b) / very hardly (c) / No error (d)
128. Do you know that it was I (a) / who has done (b) / this piece of beautiful work (c) / No error (d)
129. The company has ordered (a) / some (b) / new equipments (c) / No error
130. If you had told me (a) / I would have helped you (b) / solve the problem (c) / No error (d)
131. The Arabian Nights (a) / are indeed (b) / an interesting book (c) / No error (d)
132. He (a) / loved her (b) / despite of himself (c) / No error (d)
133. Of all the models (a) / Sessica is (b) / the more good -looking on (c) / No error (d)
134. When I went there (a) / Charles is playing (b) / a game of chess (c) / No error (d).
135. Mohans' eyes (a) / reflect a hope (b) / for a better future in Microsoft. (c) / No error (d).
136. He went to Mumbai (a) / with a view (b) / to secure a job. (c) / No error (d).
137. The Headmaster with all his senior teachers (a) / have come (b) / to attend the meeting. (c) / No error (d).
138. The teacher said that (a) / the building adjacent with his house (b) / needed repairs. (c) / No error (d).
139. Grapes (a) / cannot gathered (b) / from thistles. (c) / No error (d).
140. Air pollution, together with littering, (a) / are causing many problems (b) / in our cities. (c) / No error (d).
141. The accused refused (a) / to answer to the policeman (b) / on duty. (c) / No error (d).
142. What is (a) / the use of me (b) / attending the session? (c) / No error (d).
143. We met our prospective employer (a) / for a briefing session (b) / in the Taj Hotel. (c) / No error (d).
144. Because of the severe snow storm and the road blocks, (a) / the air force dropped food and (b) / medical supplies close to the city. (c) / No error (d).
145. If I would have realised (a) / what a bad shape our library is in (b) / I would have done something, to arrest the deterioration. (c) / No error (d).
146. He has been (a) / enhanced in position (b) / as result of his diligence and integrity. (c) / No error (d).
147. It is I (a) / who is responsible (b) / for the delary. (c) / No error (d).
148. There is only one cure (a) / to the evils which newly (b) / acquired freedom produces and that cure in freedom. (c) / No error (d).
149. He flew (a) / over extensively (b) / the Pacific last winter (c) / No error (d).
150. In 1906 a earthquake (a) / destroyed much (b) / of San Francisco (c) / No error (d).
151. His parents does not (a) / approve of (b) / his business (c) / No error (d).
152. The college library is (a) / not only equipped with (b) / very good books but also with the latest journals (c) / No error (d).
153. The lovers walked (a) / besides each other (b) / in silence (c) / No error (d).
154. Men are wanted (a) / for the army (b) / and the navy, and the air force, (c) / No error (d).

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	26	(d)	51	(d)	76	(c)	101	(b)	126	(c)	151	(a)
2	(d)	27	(c)	52	(d)	77	(c)	102	(b)	127	(c)	152	(d)
3	(b)	28	(c)	53	(d)	78	(c)	103	(c)	128	(b)	153	(b)
4	(c)	29	(b)	54	(c)	79	(b)	104	(a)	129	(c)	154	(c)
5	(a)	30	(c)	55	(b)	80	(a)	105	(b)	130	(a)		
6	(c)	31	(d)	56	(b)	81	(d)	106	(b)	131	(b)		
7	(c)	32	(a)	57	(b)	82	(d)	107	(d)	132	(c)		
8	(d)	33	(b)	58	(c)	83	(c)	108	(c)	133	(c)		
9	(d)	34	(c)	59	(b)	84	(d)	109	(d)	134	(b)		
10	(b)	35	(c)	60	(a)	85	(b)	110	(c)	135	(b)		
11	(d)	36	(d)	61	(d)	86	(d)	111	(c)	136	(c)		
12	(c)	37	(b)	62	(d)	87	(d)	112	(b)	137	(b)		
13	(d)	38	(b)	63	(d)	88	(c)	113	(c)	138	(b)		
14	(c)	39	(b)	64	(d)	89	(b)	114	(d)	139	(b)		
15	(d)	40	(b)	65	(a)	90	(c)	115	(b)	140	(b)		
16	(c)	41	(b)	66	(c)	91	(b)	116	(c)	141	(b)		
17	(d)	42	(d)	67	(a)	92	(a)	117	(a)	142	(b)		
18	(d)	43	(a)	68	(b)	93	(b)	118	(a)	143	(c)		
19	(d)	44	(a)	69	(d)	94	(d)	119	(d)	144	(d)		
20	(c)	45	(b)	70	(b)	95	(c)	120	(a)	145	(a)		
21	(c)	46	(b)	71	(c)	96	(c)	121	(c)	146	(b)		
22	(b)	47	(a)	72	(c)	97	(a)	122	(c)	147	(b)		
23	(a)	48	(c)	73	(c)	98	(d)	123	(b)	148	(b)		
24	(c)	49	(b)	74	(a)	99	(a)	124	(b)	149	(b)		
25	(d)	50	(c)	75	(c)	100	(c)	125	(c)	150	(a)		



HINTS & EXPLANATIONS



1. (c) In place of 'than' it will be 'as'.
2. (d) and indulging in other sports.
3. (b) I was told
The subject should come before the verb.
4. (c) with the debasing of the coinage than
5. (a) have done
The present perfect tense is used to denote an action beginning at some time in the past and continuing upto the present moment as the words "are still doing" in the sentence reveal.
6. (c) have been
The present perfect tense is used to express past actions whose time is not given and not definite.
7. (c) had started
The past perfect tense helps in telling us which action happened earlier than the other when both the actions referred to happen in the past. The simple past is used in one clause and the past perfect in the other.
8. (d) or by taking up other
Or is a Co-ordinating Conjunction that joins together two statements or clauses of equal rank or importance.
9. (d) he did
10. (b) men being tested
The present (passive) participle, being tested ought to be used here to maintain the uniformity in the Sentence.
11. (d) gasp
The sentence demands the use of the simple present tense.
12. (c) is
The simple present is used to express general truths.
13. (d) it's
A collective noun takes a singular verb when the collection is thought of as one whole; a plural verb when the individuals of which it is composed are thought of, as, The Committee has issued its report. The Committee are divided on one minor point.

14. (c) but milder than
‘Than’ (here used as a preposition) shows the relation between this year and last year’s attack. It is more appropriate than ‘as’ which generally shows the relation between two similar things.
15. (d) that
The use of the conjunction ‘that’, to introduce the adverb clause of reason or cause, is more apt here as because means ‘for the reason that’.
16. (c) The-adverb of time, ‘never’ and not the conjunction ‘neither’ is to be used. This is also done to never have the construction in the same series.
17. (d) was being dragged by the soldiers
All qualifying words, phrases and clauses should be placed as near as possible to the words to which they refer.
18. (d) them
The Accusative Case of the third person plural ‘them’ and not the Nominative ‘they’ is to be used as the other people are the object of the sentence.
19. (d) they were not to open
The infinitive ‘to open’: like a noun needs a subject which the verb ‘were’ fulfils.
20. (c) the members felt
The subject usually comes before the verb in a sentence. In English, owing to the fewness of the inflections, the order of the words in a sentence is of the first importance.
21. (c) given to
22. (b) accentuated
The word above means to emphasize or make prominent.
23. (a) ovation
The word above means an enthusiastic reception especially spontaneous and sustained applause.
24. (c) action
The word erosion should be followed by the preposition ‘by’.
25. (d) necessities
The word above is the plural of the noun ‘necessity’.
26. (d) a different nature.
The article ‘a’ is used before a common noun, singular number.
27. (c) it was received
The verb has to have an object.
28. (c) my being
The speaker himself is being prevented, hence the possessive case of the first person (i.e. my) is used.
29. (b) looked picturesque
30. (c) hung
The past tense of ‘hang’ is to be used as the verb ‘found’ indicates.
31. (d) begin in
32. (a) lay
The past tense of the verb ‘lie’ is lay.
33. (b) as quick as
34. (c) no fewer than
35. (c) if not more than
More is a comparative adjective and the sentence must specify which two things are being compared.
36. (d) himself
37. (b) except in the case
38. (b) has not
The Preposition ‘if’ is not needed.
39. (b) was. (singular subject)
40. (b) and
The conjunction ‘and’ is needed to join the two simple sentences in this compound sentence.
41. (b) who
Who/What fears?
42. (d) that have
When the subject of a verb is a relative pronoun, care should be taken to see that the verb agrees in number and person with the antecedent of the relative. In this case the antecedent is “novels”.
43. (a) The building, which is the work
The adjective clause must be joined by the relative pronoun ‘which’, which is used for things without life and for animals.
44. (a) Having heard
The perfect participle generally precedes a sentence in the past tense.
45. (b) it being
46. (b) but
Except is generally followed by the preposition for.
47. (a) Unlike
The education class is being compared and not the children.
48. (c) The article is to be omitted
The article is omitted before abstract nouns used in a general sense.
Note— An abstract noun, when it is qualified by an adjective or an adjectival phrase or clause may have the article; as ‘the wisdom of Solomon is famous’.
49. (b) a wife bringing a dowry
The indefinite article will be used as he is not referring to any particular wife.
50. (c) The personal pronoun “they” is redundant (superfluous).
51. (d) The phrase indicated by (d) should follow (a), ideally or be eliminated.
52. (d) The phrase indicated by (d) should be placed at the beginning of the sentence or be eliminated.
53. (d) proud and insolvent.
When one noun follows another to describe it, the noun which follows is said to be in apposition to the noun which comes before it. Part (d) is changed to have the series in the same construction.
54. (c) far better
The comparative ‘better’ is needed here.
55. (b) such sort of things
The adjective ‘such’ is needed here to qualify ‘sort of things’ and not the demonstrative pronoun ‘those’.
56. (b) Speeches indicated \ revealed.
Inferred means to deduce from facts, hence the speeches can’t ‘infer’.
57. (b) had not been
58. (c) yet
59. (b) last
60. (a) has not introduced
The past tense of the verb is needed here.

61. (d) in life
The article is omitted before a noun used in its widest sense, as; Man is mortal. What kind of flower is it?
62. (d) to believe
The Present Infinitive 'to be believed', is not needed.
63. (d) harmless
'Than' as a conjunction follows adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree. The opposite of 'harmful' is 'harmless' and not beneficial.
64. (d) was
The subject is the "block".
65. (a) will excuse my
The pronoun or noun governing a Gerund should be put in the Possessive case. The word 'leaving' is a Gerund (i.e. Verbal Noun). Therefore it must be preceded by the possessive form.
66. (c) was
67. (a) The team were
68. (b) him
The object of a verb / preposition, when it is a pronoun should be in the Objective / Accusative form.
69. (d) me
70. (b) The complement of the verb 'to be' when it is expressed by a pronoun should be in the Nominative form, as; If I were he, I wouldn't do it.
I am she whom you want.
71. (c) has now begun
72. (c) seldom or never
Seldom or never and seldom if ever are both correct but seldom or ever is incorrect
73. (c) his
74. (a) a
The indefinite article is to be used as the sentence doesn't specify the particular street.
75. (c) think
The word 'they' should be omitted as the relative pronoun 'who' already refers or relates (i.e. carries us back) to the noun before it i.e. it's antecedent (wise people).
76. (c) that
The conjunction 'that' is more apt here to express the reason / cause.
77. (c) since
since is used before a noun or phrase denoting some point of time and is preceded by a verb in some perfect tense. From is used with all tenses.
78. (c) as they
The subordinating conjunction 'as' here introduces the Adverb Clause of Time and not the word 'like' as a preposition.
79. (b) whom you
80. (a) Neither does he pay
Care should be taken, when using correlative conjunctions, that they are followed by the same part of speech.
81. (d) Part (d) should either be placed after part(a) or be eliminated.
82. (d) Part (d) should be placed after part (b).
The phrase 'more than once' qualifies the thought of marrying her and not the action of marrying her.
83. (c) interact
84. (d) wine and snacks
85. (b) a
Only in the sense of merely is not to used as "part and parcel" (an idiomatic expression) means an essential part and the "it" referred to in the sentence is apparently important enough not to be missed.
86. (d) by eloquence
87. (d) uplift them
The phrase 'pull up' means to stop or cause to stop moving.
88. (c) gossiping/not to gossiping
89. (b) marry
The use of the adverb away is not apt here.
90. (c) for themselves
The preposition 'for' is needed here and not 'among'.
91. (b) Replace 'the' by 'an'
92. (a) The correct form is 'If he were to
93. (b) Replace 'are by 'is'
94. (d) No error
95. (c) Replace 'or' by 'as'
96. (c) Replace 'should' by 'would'
97. (a) Add 'yourself' afer 'absent'
98. (d) No error
99. (a) Remove 'is'
100. (c) Replace 'until' by 'by'
101. (b) Replace 'the best' by 'better'
102. (b) Replace 'furnitures' by 'furniture'
103. (c) Replace 'then' by 'than'
104. (a) Replace 'than' by 'to'
105. (b) Replace 'where you were' by 'where he was'
106. (b) Replace 'for' by 'of'
107. (d) No error
108. (c) Remove 'to discuss'
109. (d) No error
110. (c) Remove 'will'
111. (c) Replace 'to accept' by 'to be accepted'
112. (b) Replace 'evidences' by 'evidence'
113. (c) Add 'the' before 'Ganges' and 'Himalayas'
114. (d) No error
115. (b) Replace 'although' by 'though'
116. (c) Replace 'on behalf' by 'on the part of 'behave' means 'in place of someone'
117. (a) replace 'said' by 'asked'
118. (a) Replace 'meet' by 'face'
119. (d) No error
120. (a) Replace 'advancement' by 'advent'
121. (c) The correct form is 'who is both a scientist and an engineer' or 'who is a scientist as well as an engineer'
122. (c) Replace 'carrier' by 'career'
'Carries' is something that carries
123. (b) a little
124. (b) Replace 'my remaining life' by 'the rest of my life'
125. (c) Owing to (preposition) means : Because of "hence owing to ever growing demand" should be used here
126. (c) "Was dogged by controversy" should be used.
127. (c) 'very hard' should be used
128. (b) "who have done" should be used
129. (c) The word equipment is uncountable noun hence "equipment" shold be used in place of "equipments."

130. (a) 'Told' should be replaced as 'asked'
131. (b) "The Arabian Nights" name of book and is singular hence "is indeed" should be used in place of "are indeed"
132. (c) "dispite himself" should be used because dispite of himself is improper word.
133. (c) more than one degree can not be used for single subjects.
134. (b) "Charles was playing" because events shows past time.
135. (b) Here Mohan's eyes reflect means that it was Mohan's habit which is not the case. Hence, it should be as Mohan's eyes reflected
136. (c) With a view to (doing) something because you are planning to do something in the future. Ex: We bought the house with a view to retiring there.
137. (b) 'has come' is the correct option because the verb will agree with the first subject.
138. (b) adjacent always takes the preposition 'to'.
139. (b) Grapes cannot be the subject of the sentence; hence it should be 'Grapes cannot be gathered.....'
140. (b) 'are' is replaced by 'is'
141. (b) Remove 'to' before the policeman
142. (b) 'me' is replaced by 'myself'
143. (c) 'in' is replaced by 'at'
144. (d) No error
145. (a) Part 'a' of the statement is wrong. It will be as 'If I had realized'. The Past perfect tense suits here and it denotes the sentence to be in Active voice.
146. (b) Part 'b' of the statement is wrong. The word 'enhanced' given here is wrong. The correct word that will suit the statement is 'topper'. Correct application of word enriches the meaning of the sentence.
147. (b) Part 'b' of the sentence is wrong. The correct form of sentence is 'It is I am who should be responsible for the delay'.
148. (b) Part 'b' of the sentence is wrong. The preposition 'of' is missing in that part. 'Of' is applicable after the word 'evils'.
149. (b) Part 'b' of the sentence is wrong. It will be arranged as 'over extensively'. In the part 'B' 'extensively over' is denoting wrong application of words which is acting as a breach to the meaning of the sentence.
150. (a) In 1906 an earthquake destroyed much of San Francisco. Instead of 'a' before earthquake, article 'an' should be used because it is followed by a vowel letter.
151. (a) His parents don't approve of his business. In English, don't is used when speaking in the first and second person plural and singular and the third person plural ("I," "you," "we," and "they"). Doesn't, on the other hand, is used when speaking in the third person singular only ("he," "she," and "it").
152. (d) No error.
153. (b) The lovers walked beside each other in silence. (the preposition besides means in addition to, whereas beside means next to)
154. (c) Men are wanted for the army, the navy and the air force. When joining two or more grammatically similar expressions, and is used followed in the end and commas are used to distinguish the other expressions.

SENTENCE IMPROVEMENT



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-219): *In each of these questions, in the given sentences, a part of the sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence, four different ways of phrasing the underlined part are indicated. Choose the best alternative. In case no improvement is needed, your answer would be 'No improvement'.*

1. Expect for you and I, everyone brought a present to the party.
 - (a) With the exception of you and I, everyone brought
 - (b) Except for you and I, everyone had brought
 - (c) Except for you and me, everyone brought
 - (d) Except for you and me, everyone had brought
2. Although I calculate that he will be here any minute, I cannot wait much longer for him.
 - (a) Although I reckon that he will be here
 - (b) Although I think that he will be here
 - (c) Because I am confident that he will be here
 - (d) Because I calculate that he will be here
3. We want the teacher to be him who has the best rapport with the students.
 - (a) We want the teacher to be he
 - (b) We want him to be the teacher
 - (c) We desire the teacher to be him
 - (d) We anticipate the teacher to be him
4. Today this is a totally different world than we have seen in the last decade.
 - (a) than what we seen
 - (b) then we have seen
 - (c) from what we seen
 - (d) from what we have seen
5. Although he was the most friendly of all present and different from the others, he hadn't hardly any friends except me.
 - (a) different from the others, he hardly had any friends except I
 - (b) different than the others, he hardly had any friends except me
 - (c) different than the others, he hardly had any friends except I
 - (d) different from the others, he hardly had any friends except me
6. Since we are living in Bombay for five years, we are reluctant to move to another city.
 - (a) Being that we living
 - (b) Since we were living
 - (c) Since we have been living
 - (d) Being that we have been living
7. As a child, my parents took me to Jammu to visit my grandmother.
 - (a) When I was a child, my parents took me to Jammu to visit my grandmother
 - (b) My parents took me, as a child, to Jammu to visit my grandmother
 - (c) My parents took me to Jammu to visit my grandmother as a child.
 - (d) A child, my parents took me to Jammu to visit my grandmother
8. Anyone interested in the use of computer can learn much if you have access to a state-of-the-art microcomputer.
 - (a) if he has access to
 - (b) if access is available to
 - (c) by access to
 - (d) from access to
9. Start the motor, and then you should remove the blocks.
 - (a) Start the motor, then removing the blocks
 - (b) Starting the motor, the blocks should then be removed
 - (c) Start the motor and then remove the blocks
 - (d) Starting the motor remove the blocks
10. The Vice President of the local bank spoke for a half an hour and told his colleague that he, his colleague, must consider finding a new job, or accept a reduction in salary.
 - (a) for a half hour and told his colleague that he must consider to find a new job
 - (b) for half an hour and told his colleague that the colleague must get employed by a new bank
 - (c) for half an hour and told his colleague to consider finding, a new job
 - (d) no change
11. He does not smoke, nor he drinks.
 - (a) nor he does drink
 - (b) neither he does drink
 - (c) nor does he drink
 - (d) no change

12. She wished that her career could be as glamorous as the other women but not willing to work as they had.
- as glamorous as the other women's
 - more glamorous than the career of the other women/
 - glamorous
 - no change
13. Although he is liable to make political enemies with the decision, the Finance Minister will propose severe tax cuts that may both stimulate business and reduce the availability of loans.
- liable from
 - able to
 - of a mind to
 - no change
14. No matter what experience you have had with forest fires, if you would have witnessed the fire roaring down through the canyon, you would have been terrified.
- if you witnessed
 - if you had witnessed
 - if you could witness
 - no change
15. Eaten in Portugal only, the Indians viewed the potato with suspicion for they assumed it had poisonous properties since only the white skinned people consumed it.
- Indians viewed the potato with suspicion for they
 - Indians were suspicious of the potato and they
 - potato was viewed with suspicion by Indians who
 - potato was suspicious to Indians, and it was
16. Though he was more faster than his opponent on the field, his chances of winning the race was low as he lacked the killer instinct.
- Though he was more faster than his opponent on the field
 - As he was more faster than his opponent on the field
 - Though he was more fast from his opponent on the field
 - Though he was faster than his opponent on the field
17. The local library has recommended that the books put up for the used book sale should be in good condition and should have no writing in them or be underlined.
- and should have no writing in them or be underlined
 - and should not have writing in them or not be underlined
 - and contain no writing or underlining
 - without containing writing or underlining
18. The news of her employment soon circulated around the small town.
- circulated round the small town
 - circulated in the small town
 - was circulating across the small town
 - was circulating within the small town
19. It is the craziness for speeding that is maddening that is responsible for many motor accidents.
- the craziness for speeding that is mad
 - the mad craze for speed
 - the mad craze for speeding
 - the craze for speeding that is maddening
20. If they cooperate together by dividing up the work, they shall be over with the work faster.
- if they cooperate together by dividing the work
 - if they cooperate by dividing up the work
 - if they cooperate by dividing the work
 - if they cooperate together by division of work
21. British Airspace has been focusing on building European links.
- concentrating on creating European links
 - focussing on forging European links
 - stressing on building European connectivity
 - stressing on building European links
22. In Southern Bengal, many banyan trees are planted at the end of a village or at the border of a district, for providing excellent shade at Summers, and shelter during Winter from the bitter winds.
- to provide excellent shade in Summer and, in Winter, shelter from the bitter winds
 - providing excellent shades of summer, and shelters of bitter winter winds
 - in order to provide shade in excellent summer, and shelter from the winds of bitter winter
 - for providing excellent shades at summer, and shelter from bitter winds in summer
23. Standards of reportage in the profession have actually risen in recent years, with specialists lending credibility for the printed word.
- with specialists who have lend credibility to the printed word
 - with specialist lending credibility to the printed word
 - by specialist lending credibility in the printed word
 - as specialists lending credibility to the printed word
24. Knowing the area was prone to earthquakes, all the buildings were reinforced with additional steel and concrete.
- Having known that the area was prone to earthquakes
 - Since they knew the area was prone to earthquakes
 - Since the area was known to be prone to earthquakes
 - Being prone earthquakes
25. Visiting Agra for the first time, the Taj Mahal in moonlight was truly impressive.
- Visiting Agra for the first time, the Taj Mahal in moonlight was truly impressive
 - Visiting Agra for the first time, I found the Taj Mahal truly impressive in the moonlight
 - Visiting Agra for the first time, I found the Taj Mahal in moonlight truly impressive
 - Visiting Agra the first time, I find the Taj Mahal in moonlight was truly impressive
26. The policemen attempted to tactfully pacify the quarreling families.
- The policemen attempted to tactfully pacify the quarreling families
 - The policemen tactfully attempted to pacify the quarreling families
 - The policemen attempted tactfully to pacify the quarrelsome families.
 - The policemen attempted to pacify tactfully the quarreling families

27. All the allegations levelled against him were found to be baseless.
 (a) levelled for (b) level with
 (c) level against (d) No improvement
28. He did many mischiefs.
 (a) made many a mischiefs
 (b) made much mischief
 (c) committed many mischiefs
 (d) No improvement
29. He has said so out of affection, do not take it to heart.
 (a) in heart (b) it in the heart
 (c) by the heart (d) No improvement
30. I would gladly accompany your sister if you had asked.
 (a) would have gladly accompanied
 (b) was to have gladly accompanied
 (c) will gladly accompany
 (d) No improvement
31. What are needed are not large houses but small cottages.
 (a) were (b) was
 (c) is (d) No improvement
32. Sumit would have been looked smart in traditional clothes.
 (a) was looked (b) would be looked
 (c) had looking (d) would have looked
33. Hardly had I finished writing the letter before Anil arrived.
 (a) then (b) while
 (c) when (d) as
34. The main point of his speech was well understood.
 (a) that he spoke (b) in the speech of his
 (c) made when he spoke (d) No improvement
35. His father won't be able to leave for Varanasi until they have arrived.
 (a) until they arrive
 (b) until they will arrive
 (c) until they will have arrived
 (d) No improvement
36. He returned with two burning mugs of coffee and set them down on her desk.
 (a) heating (b) steaming
 (c) blazing (d) No improvement
37. People are tiring very soon in an activity which they don't like.
 (a) tried (b) trying
 (c) tired (d) tying
38. They are working for the upliftment of their village.
 (a) uplift of (b) uplifting of
 (c) uplifting (d) No improvement
39. They felt humiliated because they realised that they had cheated.
 (a) had been cheating (b) had been cheated
 (c) have been cheated (d) were to be cheated
40. Is there any place for me to sit?
 (a) space (b) room
 (c) area (d) No improvement
41. The summer has set out and the days are getting warm.
 (a) set up (b) set in
 (c) set off (d) No improvement
42. She could not help but laugh.
 (a) laughing (b) but laughing
 (c) laugh (d) No improvement
43. Im sorry, but I don't believe what you say.
 (a) I will not believe (b) I am not believing
 (c) I will not be believing (d) No improvement
44. Let's buy a new sari with the annual bonus, can we?
 (a) can't we (b) don't we
 (c) shall we (d) No improvement
45. Since 1986, there is no earthquakes here.
 (a) have been (b) are
 (c) were being (d) No improvement
46. It is time the six year old is learning how to read and write.
 (a) has learned (b) learnt
 (c) was learning (d) No improvement
47. He plays cricket and tennis also.
 (a) both (b) besides
 (c) too (d) No improvement
48. I am used to hard work.
 (a) hard working (b) work hard
 (c) work hardly (d) No improvement
49. Practically every part of the banana tree is used by man.
 (a) most part (b) any part
 (c) each part (d) No improvement
50. No sooner I saw the tiger than I ran away.
 (a) No sooner I had seen (b) No sooner did I see
 (c) As soon as I saw (d) No improvement
51. Try to be diplomatic when you refuse any invitation, so for not to cause bad feeling.
 (a) as far not (b) so as not
 (c) if as far not (d) No improvement
52. The need of the hour was some fast action on the part of the leaders.
 (a) needed (b) needing
 (c) needs (d) No correction required
53. The indecisive man was readily persuaded to change his mind again.
 (a) was persuaded ready (b) was ready to persuade
 (c) was ready persuaded (d) No improvement
54. The doctor examined my pulse.
 (a) observed (b) saw
 (c) felt (d) No improvement
55. He doesn't hesitate to do whatever his brother does.
 (a) will do (b) would do
 (c) shall do (d) No improvement
56. The teacher asked the intruder who was he and why was he occupying his chair.
 (a) who he was and why he was
 (b) who he was and why was he
 (c) who he had been and why he had been
 (d) No improvement

57. Bad habits must be nipped at the bud.
 (a) nipped off the bud (b) nipped in the bud
 (c) nipped on the bud (d) No improvement
58. It is no good to cry over spilt milk.
 (a) It is no good crying (b) It is of no good to cry
 (c) It is of no good crying (d) No improvement
59. To various practices and norms for bank's transactions are laid down by the Reserve Bank of India.
 (a) are laid up (b) are led down
 (c) are lead up (d) No improvement
60. No one needs to worry about me.
 (a) will worry (b) need worry
 (c) shall worry (d) No improvement
61. When the soldiers realised that they had been fooled, they rush back.
 (a) had rush (b) have rush
 (c) had rushed (d) rushed
62. The officer looked on my complaint.
 (a) looked of (b) looked into
 (c) looked to (d) No improvement
63. To actress said that it sometimes took her two hours to put her make-up.
 (a) put over (b) put up
 (c) put on (d) No improvement
64. The matter must be considered in every point of view.
 (a) with (b) from
 (c) at (d) No improvement
65. He enjoys to tell stories to children.
 (a) how to tell stories (b) telling stories
 (c) to narrate stories (d) No improvement
66. Manisha purchased the very good of all the saris kept in the shop.
 (a) the better (b) the very better
 (c) the most good (d) the best
67. On seeing the lion she felt too much afraid.
 (a) very much (b) excessively
 (c) much (d) No improvement
68. Last evening I sent to the optician and bought spectacles.
 (a) a spectacle (b) two spectacles
 (c) a pair of spectacles (d) No improvement
69. Education is a strong instrument for moulding the character of the young.
 (a) striking (b) powerful
 (c) potent (d) No improvement
70. One of the men gave first aid to Hitesh who is injured in a road accident.
 (a) who had injured (b) who was injured
 (c) which was injured (d) as he was to injure
71. Mrs. Johnson had staying here since 1954 and has made India her home
 (a) will stay (b) was to stay
 (c) is staying (d) has been staying
72. The problems of translation are still remain.
 (a) are remain (b) will remained
 (c) will still remain (d) No improvement
73. They have stopped from constructing new buildings.
 (a) to contract (b) at constructing
 (c) constructing (d) No improvement
74. All over Russia, Indian films are more popular than those in any other country.
 (a) in (b) that in
 (c) that of (d) those of
75. Wise men catch time by the forelock.
 (a) hold (b) seize
 (c) take (d) No improvement
76. Seeing the injustice done to them by the Britishers, the sepoys broke into open revolt.
 (a) broke to (b) broke upto
 (c) tesorted to (d) No improvement
77. The cloud of misfortunes appears to have blown out.
 (a) away (b) over
 (c) up (d) No improvement
78. Anand has the guts to rise from the occasion and come out successful.
 (a) to rise against (b) to rising from
 (c) to rise to (d) to rise with
79. A bird in hand is worth two in bush.
 (a) two in the bush (b) two at a bush
 (c) two on bush (d) No improvement
80. Scarcely had he entered the room than the phone rang.
 (a) when (b) while
 (c) as (d) No improvement
81. Five years ago today, I am sitting in a small japanese car, driving across Poland towards Berlin.
 (a) was sitting (b) have been sitting
 (c) sat (d) No improvement
82. The custom of many centuries ago origin is slowly disappearing.
 (a) which was originated ago many centuries
 (b) originating for many centuries
 (c) which orginated many centuries ago
 (d) with many centuries of origin
83. If you had told your problem yesterday, we might had helped you.
 (a) would have (b) might have been
 (c) would have been (d) No correction required
84. He stayed back so that it can look as if he was unaware of the entire incident.
 (a) may look (b) would look
 (c) will look (d) No improvement
85. When he heard the rhetorical speech of the leader, he was carried along by his enthusiasm.
 (a) was carried away (b) was carried down
 (c) was carried aloft (d) No improvement
86. The members of his family are coming in this train.
 (a) with (b) by
 (c) on (d) No improvement
87. If he had time he will call you.
 (a) would have (b) would have had
 (c) has (d) No improvement

88. The intruder stood quietly for few moments.
 (a) for few time (b) for a few moments
 (c) for the few moments (d) No correction required
89. A lot depends on your early brought up in the family.
 (a) bringing up (b) bringing on
 (c) upbringing (d) No improvement
90. Many believed that girls who received western education would make slaves of their husbands.
 (a) could receive (b) had received
 (c) have received (d) No improvement
91. I have not written many letter to him since my father had died.
 (a) died (b) was dead
 (c) has died (d) No improvement
92. The manager was unhappy at Gaurav because he did not complete the work in time.
 (a) is unhapy at (b) is to be unhappy at
 (c) was unhappy with (d) No correction required
93. In the modern world it is difficult to live through one's ideals.
 (a) to live upto (b) to live by
 (c) to live for (d) No improvement
94. It is long since I last saw you.
 (a) long time (b) long before
 (c) long ago (d) No improvement
95. She gave most of her time to music.
 (a) devoted (b) spend
 (c) lent (d) No improvement
96. When I was fourteen, I sat the entrance examination for senior secondary school.
 (a) sat for (b) sat in
 (c) sat at (d) No improvement
97. He has been working off and on for several years to compile a dictionary.
 (a) on or off (b) on and off
 (c) regularly (d) No correction required
98. Rajni unnecessarily picked up a quarrel with Kashish and left the party hurriedly.
 (a) picking up (b) picked on
 (c) picked (d) has picked up
99. She did not like the movie, nor I did.
 (a) nor did I (b) nor I like it
 (c) nor I liked it (d) No improvement
100. It will take two hours to walk across the forest.
 (a) over (b) between
 (c) away (d) through
101. The unemployment rate has dropped sharply this month, through it may only be temporary.
 (a) but it may be only temporary
 (b) but the drop may only be temporary
 (c) even though the drop may only be temporary
 (d) No improvement
102. In accordance to your instructions, we have remitted the amount in the bank.
 (a) by (b) with
 (c) for (d) No improvement
103. The huge Negro would have been a comic figure if he had not been terrific, for he was dressed in a very loud grey check suit with a flowing salmon coloured tie.
 (a) must have been (b) may have been
 (c) should have been (d) No improvement
104. Not a word they spoke to the unfortunate wife about it.
 (a) they had spoken (b) did they speak
 (c) they will speak (d) No improvement
105. Young men and women should get habituated to reading and writing about corrent affairs.
 (a) prepared (b) trained
 (c) used (d) No improvement
106. The bill will be paid at sight or on demand
 (a) at a sight or on a demand
 (b) on sight or at demand
 (c) at sight or demand
 (d) No improvement
107. It is difficult for a simple person to see through her artificial schemes.
 (a) artistic (b) artful
 (c) aesthetic (d) No improvement
108. You ought not to have gone there, but you did.
 (a) be going (b) have been
 (c) go (d) No improvement
109. Being worked for the whole day, you should have taken some rest and started the work tomorrow
 (a) After having work (b) Having worked for
 (c) Working for (d) After being worked for
110. Ravi has got many friends because he has got much money.
 (a) enough money (b) a lot of money
 (c) bags of money (d) No improvement
111. You must try making him to understand.
 (a) make him understand
 (b) to making him understand
 (c) to make him understand
 (d) No improvement
112. He has cooked that meal so often he can do it with his eyes closed.
 (a) mind blank (b) eyes covered
 (c) hands full (d) No improvement
113. Because of his mastery in this field, his suggestions are wide accepted.
 (a) are widely accepted (b) are wide acceptance
 (c) have widely accepted (d) have been wide accepted
114. The fact finding committee has so far not made any advancement.
 (a) progress (b) improvement
 (c) stride (d) No improvement
115. Who does not know that this was broadcasted ten days ago?
 (a) had broadcast (b) was broadcast
 (c) was broadcasting (d) No improvement
116. You are worned against committing the same mistake again.
 (a) for committing (b) against to commit
 (c) to commit (d) No improvement

117. The teacher gave the students some advice.
 (a) advise (b) advises
 (c) advices (d) No improvement
118. You must find someone to accompany you to Bombay.
 (a) no one (b) everyone
 (c) anyone (d) No improvement
119. No sooner he reached home than all the villagers gathered at his home to listen to his story.
 (a) would he reach (b) did he reach
 (c) had he reached (d) No improvement
120. He is the kindest and generous of all my friends.
 (a) more generous among all my friends
 (b) more generous of all my friends
 (c) the most generous of all my friends
 (d) No improvement
121. None of the gusests were introduced to the bride
 (a) introduced (b) was introduced
 (c) have been introduced (d) No improvement
122. One should exercise their right to vote
 (a) his (b) our
 (c) one's (d) No improvement
123. He stopped to work an hour ago
 (a) to working (b) to have worked
 (c) working (d) No improvement
124. Your results depend not only on how much you have studied but how long you have read.
 (a) but also how long
 (b) but also on how long
 (c) but also on how much long
 (d) No improvement
125. She cut a sad figure in her first performance on the stage.
 (a) made a sorry figure (b) cut a sorry face
 (c) cut a sorry figure (d) No improvement
126. When the professor fell off the stool, the students could not avoid to laugh.
 (a) avoid laughing (b) refrain to laugh
 (c) avoid laughter (d) stop laughter
127. What does agonise me mot is not this criticism, but the trivial reason behind it.
 (a) I most agonised (b) most agonising me
 (c) agonises me most (d) No improvement
128. All his answers were correct.
 (a) His every answers (b) His all answers
 (c) All of his answers (d) No improvement
129. He gave me an old scissor.
 (a) old scissor (b) and old scissors
 (c) a pair of old scissors (d) No improvement
130. His trousers are three sizes large
 (a) three sizes too (b) three size
 (c) three sizes over (d) No improvement
131. He offered me tea but I denied it.
 (a) refuted (b) neglected
 (c) declined (d) No improvement
132. There is a shortage of well qualified teachers of msot subjects, specially of English and Economics.
 (a) especially of (b) especially in
 (c) in special of (d) No improvement
133. Can you tell me why did you not speak the truth?
 (a) why did not you speak
 (b) that why did you not speak
 (c) why you did not speak
 (d) No improvement
134. The boy which come to see me this morning had come from Agra.
 (a) that (b) whom
 (c) who (d) No improvement
135. Not till he got home he did realise that he had lost his keys in the theatre
 (a) did he realise (b) he did not realise
 (c) he realised (d) No improvement
136. He has a house for letting.
 (a) for letting out (b) to let
 (c) ro rent out (d) No improvement
137. Had we been on time, we would not have missed the train.
 (a) Will not have (b) Might have
 (c) Would have been (d) No improvement
138. When we saw him last, he ran to catch a bus.
 (a) was running (b) has run
 (c) had run (d) No improvement
139. If you get confused while performing the act, just don't stop to try.
 (a) keep your try on (b) continue your tries
 (c) not give up trying (d) keep on trying
140. He insisted on he was innocent.
 (a) insisted that (b) insisted on that
 (c) insists that (d) No improvement
141. It was indeed a shock for her, but she has later recovered from it.
 (a) afterwards (b) since
 (c) then (d) No improvement
142. I must study my books today as I have to give an examination tomorrow.
 (a) for I have to give (b) since I have to give
 (c) as I have to take (d) No improvement
143. Any body would like assist you for improvement in the work.
 (a) you like to assist (b) like assist to you
 (c) like to assist you (d) No correction required
144. Two hours have elapsed since he had fallen asleep.
 (a) fell (b) has fallen
 (c) was fallen (d) No improvement
145. Due to these reasons we are all in favour of universal compulsory education.
 (a) by these reasons (b) for these reasons
 (c) out of these reasons (d) no improvement
146. He has very good command on English.
 (a) of (b) over
 (c) in (d) No improvement
147. I am looking forward to see you soon.
 (a) looking forward towards seeing
 (b) looking forward for seeing
 (c) looking forward to seeing
 (d) No improvement

148. His colleagues could not tell me why did he not come to office yesterday.
 (a) why not had he come (b) why he did not come
 (c) why had he not come (d) No improvement
149. I waited for half an hour for my friend, but he didn't turn in.
 (a) turn about (b) turn around
 (c) turn up (d) No improvement
150. I shall not go until I am invited.
 (a) if not I am invited (b) till I am invited
 (c) unless I am invited (d) No improvement
151. Our departure from this place now depends on their coming here.
 (a) they come (b) them coming
 (c) they coming (d) their's coming
152. He should not had done it.
 (a) should had not (b) should not have
 (c) should have (d) had not
153. The assistant was asked that why he was generally late.
 (a) why was he (b) why that he was
 (c) why he was (d) that why he had been
154. After the heavy rains last week, the water in the lake raised another two feet.
 (a) would raise another two feet.
 (b) rised another two feet
 (c) rose another two feet
 (d) No improvement
155. It was quite clear that the runner could be able to improve upon his own record.
 (a) will be able (b) should be able
 (c) would be able (d) No improvement
156. They were all charmed by the sweet and sothing music
 (a) sweet and soothingly (b) sweetly but soothing
 (c) sweetened and soothing (d) No improvement
157. His father wrote to him, "it is high time your start preparing for the forthcoming examination".
 (a) would start (b) started
 (c) hard started (d) No improvement
158. The standard of living of the working class is higher than was the case thirty years ago.
 (a) than it was before thirty years
 (b) than that of thirty years ago
 (c) than what is was thirty years ago
 (d) No improvement
159. The child has been in the sick bed for the last one week.
 (a) for the past (b) for past
 (c) since the past (d) No improvement
160. They are social insects, living in communities, regulated by definite laws, each member of society bearing a well-defined and separate part in the work of a colony.
 (a) living among a community
 (b) who are living in communities
 (c) who lives with a community
 (d) No improvement
161. He has been growing weaker and his life now hangs like a thread.
 (a) hangs with threads (b) hangs by a thread
 (c) hung on a thread (d) No improvement
162. To get one's name in the Rowland Ward's book of hunting records was he hot ambition of every serious hunter.
 (a) burning (b) extreme
 (c) high (d) No improvement
163. She did not ask any question to him.
 (a) any question from him (b) him any question
 (c) to him any question (d) No improvement
164. On some evenings I leave office as late as seven o'clock.
 (a) In some evenings (b) Some evenings
 (c) On some of the evenings (d) No improvement
165. Hold hands of your child while crossing the road.
 (a) your child's hands (b) your child's hand
 (c) hand of your child (d) No improvement
166. There is a dearth of woman doctor in our state. We shall have to recruit some from the other states.
 (a) women doctor (b) woman doctors
 (c) women doctors (d) No improvement
167. He he was likely to win the elections by the sweeping majority.
 (a) by a sweeping majority
 (b) with sweeping a majority
 (c) with the sweeping majority
 (d) No improvement
168. The policeman stopped him for jumping the red light but let him out.
 (a) Let him off (b) Let him through
 (c) Let him by (d) No improvement
169. You will be late if you do not leave now.
 (a) will not leave (b) did not leave
 (c) left (d) No correction required
170. They invite I and my friend to tea.
 (a) my friend and I (b) my friend and me
 (c) to me and my friend (d) No improvement
171. Everytime I go in a life to my sixth floor apartment, I remember the calm and serenity of my ancestral home in the village.
 (a) move in a lift (b) take a lift
 (c) ascend in a lift (d) No improvement
172. The shopkeeper said graciously, "I'll quote no price; the article is yours for asking."
 (a) for the asking (b) if you ask
 (c) for only asking (d) No improvement
173. Rohi assured Sunita that he would look at her work while she was on leave.
 (a) would overlook (b) would look after
 (c) would look down upon (d) will look
174. He told us the story in a nutshell.
 (a) in nutshell (b) in the nutshell
 (c) putting it in a nut (d) No improvement
175. It was hard to believe that he was dead for two years.
 (a) is dead (b) has been dead
 (c) had been dead (d) No improvement
176. He prefers to walk than to ride.
 (a) walking than riding (b) to walk over riding
 (c) walking to riding (d) No improvement
177. The accused now flatly denies have admitted his guilt in this first statement.
 (a) had admitted (b) having admitted
 (c) had admitted (d) have been admitting

178. The whole town was being decorated for the tourist week.
 (a) is to be decorated (b) will be decorated
 (c) was to be decorated (d) No improvement
179. The little child was knocked out by a car.
 (a) up (b) away
 (c) down (d) No improvement
180. He asked me if I can help him to lift the box.
 (a) may (b) would
 (c) will (d) No improvement
181. She tried to eat another leaf of lettuce but she could no longer fight the stench.
 (a) face (b) keep
 (c) stand (d) No improvement
182. Have you not reached in time, we would have lost our lives.
 (a) Had you not reach
 (b) If you have not reached
 (c) Had you not reached
 (d) If you would not have reached
183. I wish that I read this book before the seminar.
 (a) had read (b) can read
 (c) was reading (d) No improvement
184. The rules to chess require that one made only one move at a time.
 (a) makes (b) will make
 (c) make (d) No improvement
185. Let us partake a meal before we start.
 (a) partake of (b) partake off
 (c) partake in (d) No improvement
186. Do take an umbrella with you lest you do not get wet.
 (a) lest you might not get wet
 (b) lest you should not get wet
 (c) lest you should get wet
 (d) No improvement
187. They will be coming to attend the farewell party, isn't it?
 (a) aren't they? (b) wouldn't they?
 (c) won't they? (d) No improvement
188. Taxpayers are to be conscious of their privileges.
 (a) need (b) have to
 (c) ought to (d) No improvement
189. You can't go that way, I'm afraid, as the road is in repairs.
 (a) under repairs (b) under repair
 (c) on repairs (d) No improvement
190. The climate of Karnataka is cooler than Tamil Nadu.
 (a) is cooler to (b) is cooler than of
 (c) is cooler than that of (d) No improvement
191. The Tsunami victims suffered of cholera.
 (a) suffered from (b) suffered under
 (c) suffered in (d) No improvement
192. I gave to Sana the keys.
 (a) I gave (b) I gave to the
 (c) I gave the (d) No improvement
193. If he smokes less he might get rid of his cough.
 (a) If he smoked less he would get rid of his cough.
 (b) If he had smoked less he might get rid of his cough.
 (c) If he smokes less he might have got rid of his cough.
 (d) No improvement.
194. He compensated the loss to me.
 (a) He compensated the loss for me.
 (b) He compensated me to the loss
 (c) He compensated me for the loss.
 (d) No improvement.
195. As employees, we are accountable for our stakeholders.
 (a) accountable with (b) accountable to
 (c) accountable against (d) No improvement
196. Recently he had insured for a mediclaim policy.
 (a) He had recently insured for
 (b) Recently he insured for
 (c) He insured recently for
 (d) No improvement
197. Everyday, we usually had lunch at 1.30 p.m.
 (a) we have had usually (b) we have usually
 (c) we usually have (d) No improvement
198. All nations must first become agricultural strong.
 (a) become agricultural strong
 (b) become strong agriculture
 (c) become agriculture strong
 (d) No improvement
199. An orangutan's intelligence is as superior to that of man.
 (a) is more superior to
 (b) is superior to
 (c) is superior than that of
 (d) No improvement
200. You shall have attended if the court had instructed you to do so.
 (a) would have had to attend
 (b) would attend
 (c) would have to
 (d) No improvement
201. The relics of Greece over which such a great deal of evidence has been collected should be preserved.
 (a) from which (b) on which
 (c) ascent which (d) No improvement
202. When the beverage was ready, they drank possibly as much as they could.
 (a) as much as they possibly could
 (b) as much as possibly they could
 (c) as much as they could possibly
 (d) No improvement
203. A citizen is expected to give allegiance to his country of origin.
 (a) homage (b) loyalty
 (c) obedience (d) No improvement
204. We were with daggers drawn despite attempts to understand each other.
 (a) in (b) on
 (c) at (d) No improvement
205. Why should you be despaired of your success of your undertaking?
 (a) you despair of the success of your undertaking
 (b) you despair of success of undertaking
 (c) you be despaired of the success of your undertaking
 (d) No improvement

206. As Rees was going to town in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him.
- (a) going to town a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the High Street
 (b) in the High Street a savage dog attacked him and bit him in the town
 (c) going to town in the High Street a savage dog bit him and attacked him
 (d) No improvement
207. Something is pretty here that Vineeta can wear to the party.
- (a) Something here is pretty
 (b) Something is here pretty
 (c) Here is something pretty
 (d) No improvement
208. I have dreamt all my life to own a beautiful maroon coloured car.
- (a) of owning (b) to owning
 (c) at owning (d) No improvement
209. Sitting on the hill top, the sun went down watching before him.
- (a) he watched the sun go down.
 (b) the sun went down with him watching
 (c) the sun went down when he watched
 (d) No improvement
210. The office is soon to be closed.
- (a) just to (b) about to
 (c) immediately to (d) No improvement
211. He has achieved nothing out of his way worth mentioning.
- (a) out of the way (b) by the way
 (c) in a big way (d) No improvement
212. I prevailed on him to vote for you.
- (a) to (b) at
 (c) upon (d) No improvement
213. Eager to pass his final exams, studying was the students top priority.
- (a) the student's top priority was studying.
 (b) the student made studying his top priority.
 (c) the top priority of studying was made by the student.
 (d) No improvement.
214. Mr. Dev will not go to the wedding reception without being called.
- (a) if he is not invited (b) till he is invited
 (c) unless he is invited (d) No improvement
215. He will revise it when he is comes back.
- (a) when he come back (b) on coming back
 (c) when he came back (d) No improvement
216. The members of the student's union did not give the examination in protest.
- (a) did not write (b) did not sit for
 (c) did not show up for (d) No improvement
217. She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious room-mate.
- (a) noisy (b) irritating
 (c) talkative (d) No improvement
218. James epitomizes everything that a leader should be.
- (a) worships (b) loves
 (c) adores (d) No improvement
219. The businessman is respectively connected.
- (a) respectfully (b) respectably
 (c) receptively (d) No improvement

ANSWER KEY

1	(c)	26	(a)	51	(b)	76	(d)	101	(d)	126	(a)	151	(b)	176	(c)	201	(c)
2	(a)	27	(d)	52	(d)	77	(b)	102	(b)	127	(c)	152	(b)	177	(b)	202	(a)
3	(a)	28	(c)	53	(d)	78	(c)	103	(d)	128	(d)	153	(c)	178	(d)	203	(b)
4	(d)	29	(d)	54	(c)	79	(a)	104	(b)	129	(c)	154	(c)	179	(c)	204	(c)
5	(d)	30	(a)	55	(d)	80	(d)	105	(c)	130	(a)	155	(c)	180	(b)	205	(a)
6	(c)	31	(c)	56	(b)	81	(a)	106	(d)	131	(c)	156	(d)	181	(c)	206	(d)
7	(a)	32	(d)	57	(b)	82	(c)	107	(b)	132	(b)	157	(b)	182	(c)	207	(c)
8	(a)	33	(c)	58	(a)	83	(a)	108	(d)	133	(c)	158	(c)	183	(a)	208	(a)
9	(c)	34	(d)	59	(d)	84	(b)	109	(b)	134	(c)	159	(a)	184	(b)	209	(a)
10	(c)	35	(a)	60	(b)	85	(a)	110	(b)	135	(a)	160	(d)	185	(a)	210	(b)
11	(c)	36	(b)	61	(d)	86	(b)	111	(c)	136	(b)	161	(b)	186	(c)	211	(a)
12	(a)	37	(c)	62	(b)	87	(c)	112	(d)	137	(d)	162	(c)	187	(c)	212	(c)
13	(d)	38	(a)	63	(c)	88	(b)	113	(a)	138	(a)	163	(b)	188	(b)	213	(b)
14	(b)	39	(b)	64	(b)	89	(c)	114	(a)	139	(d)	164	(d)	189	(b)	214	(c)
15	(c)	40	(a)	65	(b)	90	(b)	115	(c)	140	(a)	165	(b)	190	(c)	215	(b)
16	(d)	41	(b)	66	(d)	91	(a)	116	(d)	141	(b)	166	(c)	191	(a)	216	(b)
17	(c)	42	(a)	67	(a)	92	(c)	117	(d)	142	(c)	167	(a)	192	(a)	217	(d)
18	(b)	43	(d)	68	(c)	93	(a)	118	(b)	143	(c)	168	(a)	193	(a)	218	(d)
19	(c)	44	(a)	69	(b)	94	(d)	119	(b)	144	(a)	169	(d)	194	(c)	219	(a)
20	(c)	45	(a)	70	(b)	95	(a)	120	(c)	145	(b)	170	(b)	195	(b)		
21	(a)	46	(b)	71	(d)	96	(b)	121	(b)	146	(a)	171	(b)	196	(a)		
22	(a)	47	(c)	72	(c)	97	(b)	122	(c)	147	(c)	172	(a)	197	(c)		
23	(b)	48	(d)	73	(c)	98	(c)	123	(c)	148	(b)	173	(b)	198	(a)		
24	(c)	49	(d)	74	(d)	99	(a)	124	(b)	149	(a)	174	(d)	199	(b)		
25	(b)	50	(b)	75	(b)	100	(d)	125	(c)	150	(c)	175	(c)	200	(a)		



HINTS & EXPLANATIONS



1. (c) When the word 'except' is used 'me' is used with it instead of I, so the most appropriate form of this phrase will be except for you and me.
2. (a) 'Calculate' is not an appropriate word for this sentence, calculation is done on the basis of available facts with certain fixed rules, whereas according to the sense of the sentence the person is only making a guess or a supposition, thus reckon is the most appropriate word that can be used to replace calculate.
3. (a) 'him' is not the right usage because it is a possessive pronoun, and in the sentence it is followed by who, which is used to refer. So the pronoun he should be used. He, who has the best rapport with the students.
4. (d) Different is used with 'from' e.g. 'you are different from Ritu'. Than is used for comparisons, e.g., The world is more populated than it was in our time.
5. (d) When we use the word 'hardly', it implies a negative meaning, there is then no need to use not, so the most suitable use is 'he hardly had any friends'.
6. (c) The tense in this sentence should be the present perfect continuous because it refers to an action that started at some time in past and continues till the present time so right use is 'have been living in Mumbai.'
7. (a) As a child, should be followed by a phrase that has 'child' as its subject, i.e., as a child I was taken by my parents to visit Jammu & Kashmir or other ways, we can change the first part of the sentence, the second part describes an action so the first should be an adverb clause. Thus when I was child is the most suitable alternative.
8. (a) 'Anyone' implies a person involved. So a personal pronoun will be needed to give conditions later in the sentence, there must be a 'he' or 'one' in the sentence. The noun cannot be in the second person but has to be in the third person because 'Anyone' refers to an unknown third person.
9. (c) The use of the modal 'should' is unnecessary in this statement. It is a statement giving directions.
10. (c) The part he, his colleague could easily be eliminated and a simpler form of to + verb can be used to make the sentence more appropriate (a) is grammatically incorrect since it has omitted the article 'an' (b) changes the meaning or intent of the underlined phrase. Thus (c) is the most suitable choice.
11. (c) The first part of the sentence uses the auxiliary verb 'does', since the second part of the sentence is an alternative to the first it must be in the same syntax so there must be the auxiliary verb 'does' in the second part as well.
12. (a) The comparison is between the careers of the two women and not a woman and the career of another women. The subject is absent from the sentence but if you complete the sentence you will find it should be- she wished that her career was as glamorous as the other woman's career. In sentences such as these where the noun is hidden, it is helpful to complete the noun to find the correct answer.
13. (d) Liable to means, it is an event that will happen. This is the only phrase which would fit in with the sense of the rest of the sentence. So there will be no change.
14. (b) would is a modal and its use here is unnecessary. There is a 'would have' in the second part of the sentence but it should not be repeated in the first one, because the use of 'would have' is done as a possibility of an affect of something done in past. So generally would have will be followed by a past perfect verb.
15. (c) The first part of the sentence is directed at a subject, which is 'eaten in portugal only', i.e., the potato, therefore the comma should be followed by a phrase with potato as its subject and not Indians. Of (c) & (d), (c) is the right option because 'suspicious to Indian' is not an appropriate usage.
16. (d) The comparative degree for verb 'fast' is 'faster' and there is no need to add more to it.
17. (c) The modal 'should' need not be repeated since the conjunction 'and' is being used. The should in the sentence will be used for both the parts.
18. (b) 'in' is the correct preposition to be used with the verb circulated.
19. (c) 'craziness' is no word, the right noun is craze. If that is maddening is chosen it will be followed by 'that is responsible' which will not be appropriate 'mad craze' is the correct use, and this craze is not for the noun 'speed' but the verb 'speeding', i.e., driving vehicles at high speed.
20. (c) Co-operate has an implicit meaning of together. It means 'work together', so together must be eliminated. Similarly 'dividing' means 'breaking up' so 'up' from 'dividing' must also be eliminated.
21. (a) 'building' is a verb used usually with 'relations and not links, 'links' are simply made or created.
22. (a) The errors in the underlined part of the sentence are 'at summers' which should be 'in summer'; 'during winter' should be 'in winter', keeping the system an

- both parts same. Also the use of the infinitive, i.e., to + verb form is more appropriate in this sentence – ‘to provide’ in place of ‘for providing’.
23. (b) ‘lending’ is done ‘to’ and not ‘for’, so lending credibility to.
24. (c) The second part of the sentence is an action taken as a result of an incident, so the first part of the sentence must give the incident and use the word ‘since’. (b) is not the right option because it will make the first part active voice and second passive voice which must not happen. Similarity of voice should be maintained in the sentence.
25. (b) The subject is missing from the sentence so first the subject ‘I’ should be included. Since an experience is being related to the tense of verb will be past so ‘find’ cannot be right, thus (d) is eliminated. Whatever phrase follows the subject Taj Mahal will act as the adjective attached to the verb ‘found’, the remaining expression will then become only supportive or additional information. That is in (b) I found the Taj Mahal truly impressive is the chief part of the sentence and in the moonlight is additional information, without which also the sentence makes sense. In (c) I found the Taj Mahal in moonlight will be the chief sentence which is not the appropriate usage.
26. (a) There is no error in the underlined part.
190. (c) Here we compare the climate of Karnataka with the climate of Tamil Nadu and not with the Tamil Nadu itself; hence we use 'than that of'.
191. (a) If someone suffers from an unpleasant or difficult experience or situation, then we use 'suffer from.' Ex: Shiela is suffering from ill health. Lately factories are suffering from a desperate shortage of labours.
192. (a) The correct arrangement of sentence is - I gave Sana the keys.
193. (a) When you are using if to talk about something that is unlikely to happen or is impossible, use the past tense in the if-clause, not present. Ex: If someone gave me (NOT gives or would give me) the money, I'd buy a car tomorrow.
194. (c) 'He compensated me for the loss.' is the correct answer.
195. (b) The proposition 'to' is complementary with accountable.
196. (a) Recently denotes not long ago and thus usually takes perfect tense.
197. (c) Present tense shows what exits or happening now. It also denotes a habit which in this case is the timing of having lunch.
198. (a) Here 'agriculturally' is the adverb that adds to the meaning of the adjective 'strong'. Other examples are 'slowly' in 'He ran slowly', 'very' in 'It's very hot', or 'naturally' in 'Naturally, we want you to come.'
199. (b) Superior always takes preposition 'to'. Ex: Your computer is far superior to mine.
200. (a) Would have had to attend
201. (c) ascent which
202. (a) as much as they possibly could
203. (b) Alternative should be ‘Loyalty’
204. (c) at
205. (a) The sentence requires an improvement. The underlined portion must be rectified to 'you despair of the success of your undertaking'.
206. (d) The statement requires no improvement. The underlined portion of the statement suits best with the meaning of the statement.
207. (c) The underlined portion of the statement requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'here is something pretty that Vinita can wear to the party’.
208. (a) The underlined portion requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'of owning'. So, the sentence will be as 'I have dreamt all my life of owning a beautiful maroon coloured car'.
209. (a) The underlined portion in the sentence requires an improvement. It may be rectified as 'he watched the sun go down'. So, the sentence will be 'sitting on the top of the hill he watched the sun go down'.
210. (b) The underlined portion of the sentence has to be rectified. 'Soon to' may be replaced with 'about to'. So, the sentence will be as 'the office is about to close'.
211. (a) The underlined portion of the sentence needs to be rectified. It may be replaced with 'out of the way'. So, the sentence will be as 'He has achieved nothing out of the way worth mentioning'.
212. (c) 'On' may be replaced with 'upon'. So, the sentence will be as 'I prevailed upon him to vote for you'.
213. (b) The underlined portion may be replaced with 'the student made studying his top priority'. So, the sentence will be as 'Eager to pass his final exams the student made studying his top priority'.
214. (c) The underlined portion in the sentence may be replaced with 'unless he is invited'. So, the sentence will be as 'Mr.Dev will not go to the wedding reception unless he is invited'.
215. (b) He will revise it on coming back.
216. (b) The members of the student's union did not sit for the examination in protest.
217. (d) She was kept from her assignment because of her loquacious roommate.
218. (d) James epitomises everything that a teacher should be. Epitomises means to personify, typify the traits/ characteristics.
219. (a) The businessman is respectfully connected.

SENTENCE COMPLETION



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-277): *In the following questions, sentences are given with blanks to be filled with appropriate word(s). Choose the correct alternative form the given options and indicate it.*

1. The match having ended in a draw, the first prize was shared.....
 (a) between Usha and I (b) by Usha and
 (c) by Usha and me (d) among me and Usha.
2. It is not time for the cinema to begin?
 (a) so far, is it? (b) yet, isn't it?
 (c) already, is it? (d) before, isn't it?
3. If you are really not feeling well, you a doctor.
 (a) should better see (b) may Sec
 (c) had better see (d) would rather see
4. If only I..... his address, I would most certainly have told you.
 (a) know (b) knew
 (c) had known (d) off
5. The marathon race is intended to test one's endurance more.....
 (a) than his speed (b) than how fast one runs
 (c) than one's speed (d) lain off
6. She expects me to type the letter in five minutes is impossible.
 (a) that (b) which
 (c) what (d) but
7. Remember to switch the lights before you leave the room.
 (a) on (b) down
 (c) off (d) so
8. Because of the power cut, many workers were.....
 (a) laid off (b) lay out
 (c) laid off (d) would have known
8. He is handsome boy that he is very popular with girls.
 (a) such a (b) a such
 (c) such (d) rather than the speed.
10. We hope to complete the job.....
 (a) around a week or more (b) within a week or more
 (c) within a week or two (d) before a week or two
11. He is of the doctor not to smoke.
 (a) in strict orders (b) under strict orders
 (c) over strict orders (d) with orders
12. The police arrived the scene half an hour after the accident.
 (a) on (b) to
 (c) into (d) in
13. If only you had spoken clearly, you
 (a) would not be misunderstood
 (b) would not have been misunderstanding
 (c) would not have been misunderstood
 (d) would not have misunderstood
14. He agreed my plan in general, but objected some details.
 (a) onto, to (b) for, for
 (c) with, about (d) with, to
15. Do not stand the rail: the paint is wet.
 (a) against, still (b) on, yet
 (c) at, very (d) onto, not
16. If I..... enough experience, I would have got the appointment.
 (a) bad (b) would have had
 (c) had had (d) were with
17. I would rather that she me tomorrow.
 (a) might see (b) can see
 (c) sees (d) will see
18. It is high time that he himself.
 (a) had reformed (b) will reform
 (c) has to reform (d) reformed
19., a bus almost ran over him.
 (a) Running across the road
 (b) Running on the road
 (c) When he ran across the road
 (d) When he was running through the road
20. My brother has never been to Delhi,
 (a) and so have I (b) and neither have I
 (c) nor me (d) and I also have not
21. I have lived.....this street.....ten years.
 (a) on, during (b) in, for
 (c) near, since (d) with, for
22. He was ill..... a full week, and the entire period, his wife never left his bedside.
 (a) during, in (b) in, in
 (c) since, for (d) for, during

23. He was parking his car a no parking area.
 (a) while, on (b) on, in
 (c) for, in (d) to, within
24. He advised the crowd to work the goodtheir country, the crowd received his advice shouts contempt.
 (a) to, for, with, in (b) for, of, with, of
 (c) towards, for, by, of (d) on, of, among, of
25. Go back the hotel, and wait there, I call for you.
 (a) to, before (b) in, so that
 (c) to, until (d) towards, after
26. I was so afraid missing the train that I took a taxi.....the station.
 (a) of, to (b) about, upto
 (c) for, towards (d) over, into
27. I object being kept waiting. Why are you always so late appointments?
 (a) to, for (b) for, for
 (c) about, towards (d) on, over
28. If you do not comply..... traffic regulations, you will get trouble..... the police.
 (a) about, into, for (b) with, into, with
 (c) over, in, with (d) on, to, for
29. Since you are eighteen, this regulation does not apply you.
 (a) about, for (b) on, with
 (c) under, to (d) above, towards
30. I have heard such a lot him that I'm looking forward seeing him eagerly.
 (a) on, for (b) on, to
 (c) about, for (d) about, to
31. You wanted that, ?
 (a) would you (b) didn't you
 (c) wouldn't you (d) do you
32. He saw that ?
 (a) is he (b) won't he
 (c) didn't he (d) doesn't he
33. You know that's right ?
 (a) would you (b) wouldn't you
 (c) don't you (d) didn't you
34. He will be coming ?
 (a) is he (b) did he
 (c) doesn't he (d) won't he
35. After all this time you'd think he'd have forgotten ?
 (a) didn't you (b) wouldn't you
 (c) don't you (d) do you
36. The amount he is suffering from hay fever he needs to see a doctor, ?
 (a) doesn't he (b) did he
 (c) won't he (d) is he
37. You may think you know the answer but you don't ?
 (a) don't you (b) would you
 (c) wouldn't you (d) do you
38. After working so hard he didn't deserve to fail the exam ?
 (a) doesn't he (b) did he
 (c) won't he (d) is he
39. You wouldn't report me, ?
 (a) don't you (b) would you
 (c) wouldn't you (d) do you
40. He isn't going to like this, ?
 (a) didn't he (b) did he
 (c) won't he (d) is he
41. These essays are intellectually and represent various levels of complexity.
 (a) revealing (b) modern
 (c) superior (d) persistent
42. The soldiers are instructed to restraint and handle the situation peacefully.
 (a) exercise (b) control
 (c) enforce (d) remain
43. Since one cannot read every book, one should be content with making a selection.
 (a) normal (b) standard
 (c) sample (d) moderate
44. Some people themselves into believing that they are indispensable to the organisation they work for.
 (a) keep (b) fool
 (c) force (d) denigrate
45. How do you expect that country to progress when her government is corrupt, and still largely feudal?
 (a) devalued (b) dwindling
 (c) demobilised (d) demeaning
46. The truck was the traffic and the policeman asked the driver to move off.
 (a) failing (b) obstructing
 (c) obviating (d) hiding
47. The paternalistic attitude is so ingrained to the managements that they will have to try to change it.
 (a) casually (b) slowly
 (c) subtly (d) inadvertently
48. His interest in the study of human behaviour is indeed very
 (a) strong (b) large
 (c) broad (d) vast
49. The improvement made by changes in the system was and did not warrant the large expenses.
 (a) large (b) small
 (c) minute (d) marginal
50. He is too to be deceived easily.
 (a) strong (b) modern
 (c) kind (d) intelligent
51. There has been a lack of efficiency in all the crucial areas of the working of Public Sector Undertakings.
 (a) positive (b) surprising
 (c) conspicuous (d) stimulative
52. I will be leaving for Delhi tonight and to return by this week end.
 (a) waiting (b) plan
 (c) going (d) likely
53. Ravi's behaviour is worthy of by all the youngsters.
 (a) trial (b) emulation
 (c) following (d) exploration

54. The only way to the country from the evils of communalism is to enforce the rule of law.
(a) eradicate (b) mobilise
(c) extricate (d) purge
55. Even at the risk of economic loss, he refused to take the beaten track.
(a) repeatedly (b) steadily
(c) regularly (d) continuously
56. On his sudden demise, my emotions were so complicated that it was how I felt.
(a) unreasonable (b) impossible
(c) inexplicable (d) unimaginable
57. Two of the fugitives managed to remain free by adeptly avoiding the of the police.
(a) torture (b) pursuit
(c) discovery (d) following
58. Experts fail to understand the behind the decision to move coal by road when there is enough rail capacity in this sector.
(a) ideology (b) judgement
(c) rationale (d) politics
59. Automobile manufacturers are reviving up to launch a campaign designed to increase consumer about the new emission control.
(a) production (b) education
(c) capacity (d) awareness
60. His logic everyone, including the experts.
(a) teased (b) defied
(c) surprised (d) confounded
61. The factory went into a state of suspended today with all its workers on strike.
(a) symbiosis (b) animation
(c) ways (d) condition
62. It is not fair to cast on honest and innocent persons.
(a) aspiration (b) aspersions
(c) inspiration (d) adulation
63. You must your career with all seriousness.
(a) direct (b) complete
(c) follow (d) pursue
64. The villagers the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.
(a) announced (b) protested
(c) mourned (d) consoled
65. These medicines are for curing cold.
(a) proper (b) real
(c) effective (d) capable
66. The poor ones continue to out a living in spite of economic liberalisation in that country.
(a) find (b) go
(c) bring (d) manage
67. I will write a letter to you tentatively the dates of the programme.
(a) involving (b) urging
(c) guiding (d) indicating
68. Contemporary economic development differs from the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century.
(a) naturally (b) usually
(c) literally (d) markedly
69. The word gharana points to the concepts of stylistic individuality and handing down of tradition within family confines.
(a) joint (b) conflicting
(c) dual (d) contradictory
70. It was the help he got from his friends which him through the tragedy.
(a) helped (b) boosted
(c) perked (d) sustained
71. The criminals managed to escape from the prison even through two armed policemen were vigil over them.
(a) taking (b) putting
(c) guarding (d) keeping
72. The speaker did not properly use the time as he went on on one point alone.
(a) dilating (b) devoting
(c) deliberating (d) diluting
73. Ravi had to drop his plan of going to picnic as he had certain to meet during that period.
(a) preparations (b) observations
(c) urgencies (d) commitments
74. Even in today's modern society, people god to bring rains.
(a) provoke (b) evoke
(c) propitiate (d) superimpose
75. The good is often with their bones.
(a) buried (b) covered
(c) exhumed (d) interred
76. Eight scientists have the national awards for outstanding contribution and dedication to the profession.
(a) bestowed (b) picked
(c) bagged (d) conferred
77. It was hot that day and the cable suffered the brunt of the heat.
(a) treacherously (b) acceptably
(c) unfailingly (d) unbelievably
78. Sachin was to reach that afternoon but was up at Delhi for some personal work.
(a) kept (b) held
(c) delayed (d) stayed
79. No country can to practice a constant, rigid foreign policy in view of the world power dynamics.
(a) obliterate (b) anticipate
(c) afford (d) envisage
80. The prisoner was released on for good behaviour.
(a) probation (b) bail
(c) parole (d) grounds
81. eye witnesses, the news reporter gave a graphic description of how the fire broke.
(a) Reporting (b) Observing
(c) Seeing (d) Quoting
82. The library expects you to return each and every book that you have
(a) demanded (b) taken
(c) lent (d) handed
83. This article tries to us with problems of poor nations so that we help them more effectively
(a) allow (b) enable
(c) convince (d) acquaint
84. The skill and ease with which he repaired the machine proved that he is a/an mechanic.
(a) able (b) handy
(c) nimble (d) competent

85. They have decided to meet the Prime minister in order to have their heard.
 (a) agony (b) apathy
 (c) woes (d) sorrow
86. After a recent mild paralytic attack, his movements are restricted, otherwise he is still very active.
 (a) entirely (b) nowhere
 (c) not (d) slightly
87. Freedom and equality are the rights of every human being.
 (a) inalienable (b) inscrutable
 (c) incalculable (d) institutional
88. The new industrial policy is a result of the confidence the government has in the of the Indian industry.
 (a) opinion (b) existence
 (c) status (d) maturity
89. The most obvious reason for his lack of popularity was his to find fault with other.
 (a) propensity (b) reluctance
 (c) notoriety (d) ability
90. Modern public sector managers have become quite..... in shifting their loyalties.
 (a) overt (b) inept
 (c) learned (d) adept
91. The conference was successful, your style of presentation was, everyone liked it.
 (a) valuable (b) difficult
 (c) conducive (d) wonderful
92. A large crowd used to to listen to his speech.
 (a) follow (b) gather
 (c) deliver (d) collect
93. Most of the issues discussed in the meeting were trivial and only a few were
 (a) practical (b) complex
 (c) significant (d) irrelevant
94. Rajeev is too as far as his good habits are concerned.
 (a) enjoyable (b) fastidious
 (c) curious (d) involved
95. My father keeps all his..... papers in a lock and key.
 (a) required (b) necessary
 (c) useful (d) confidential
96. Freedom is not a but our birth right.
 (a) sin (b) gift
 (c) farce (d) illusion
97. There are views on the issue of giving bonus to the employees.
 (a) Independent (b) divergent
 (c) modest (d) adverse
98. He has people visiting him at his house because he fears it will cause discomfort to neighbours
 (a) curtailed (b) requested
 (c) stopped (d) warned
99. The defending champion justified his top by clinching the title
 (a) skill (b) form
 (c) technique (d) billing
100. He applied for and was legal aid by the Labour Ministry.
 (a) offered (b) granted
 (c) allowed (d) awarded
101. The President called upon politicians not to themselves with communal and parochial forces.
 (a) counter (b) favour
 (c) cope (d) align
102. A glue produced by bees to their hives appears to contain antibiotic substances.
 (a) collect (b) design
 (c) build (d) decorate
103. He very successfully all the allegations levelled against him.
 (a) extricated (b) eradicated
 (c) retaliated (d) rebutted
104. The passengers and crew members of the aeroplane had a escape when it was taking off from the runway.
 (a) narrow (b) large
 (c) little (d) brief
105. by people's perception it seems that democracy has succeeded in India.
 (a) Following (b) Going
 (c) Making (d) Planned
106. Deepak put on a veryface when he said something silly and the contrast made everyone laugh.
 (a) funny (b) comic
 (c) serious (d) great
107. I am given to that you are going abroad.
 (a) learn (b) think
 (c) predict (d) understand
108. Man power is the means of converting other resources to mankind's use and benefit.
 (a) insuperable (b) inimitable
 (c) indivisible (d) indispensable
109. The petition before the Court prayed for the appointment orders issued by the management.
 (a) granting (b) removing
 (c) posting (d) quashing
110. In the departmental inquiry, it was denied that the police had committed any on people under their custody.
 (a) injuries (b) crime
 (c) blunder (d) excesses
111. How much did it to reach Bombay by car?
 (a) charge (b) price
 (c) cost (d) estimate
112. Everyone should himself against illness since medical care has now become expensive
 (a) vaccinate (b) insure
 (c) brace (d) ensure
113. Research has also the illusion that childhood dreams are pure innocence.
 (a) accepted (b) observed
 (c) dispelled (d) discovered
114. Dowry is no longer permitted by law even in marriage
 (a) love (b) conventional
 (c) natural (d) bigamous
115. After reaching New York, Ramakant will have to himself to the new surroundings.
 (a) mix (b) develop
 (c) submit (d) adapt
116. Belying his mother's worries, Rajesh's behaviour throughout the function was
 (a) immodest (b) impeccable
 (c) imaginable (d) imperial

117. There is no doubt that one has to keep with the changing times.
 (a) aside (b) oneself
 (c) pace (d) himself
118. Kamal's friends had nothing to offer him other than in his grief.
 (a) friendship (b) kindness
 (c) solution (d) consolation
119. Rubbers often act in with the police.
 (a) connection (b) conformity
 (c) collusion (d) Co-ordination
120. It is impossible for an ordinary mortal to all these figures to memory
 (a) keep (b) commit
 (c) retain (d) hoard
121. Many of the advances of civilisation have been conceived by young people just on the of adulthood.
 (a) horizon (b) boundary
 (c) peak (d) threshold
122. The accused that he had met the deceased before.
 (a) remarked (b) refused
 (c) exclaimed (d) denied
123. His father-in-law his up in business.
 (a) made (b) put
 (c) built (d) set
124. This was the first time Roshan had been found guilty. He had no convictions.
 (a) past (b) earlier
 (c) previous (d) former
125. The to distinguish differences is the basic of science and art.
 (a) power (b) tact
 (c) strength (d) wisdom
126. Speeding and blocking are traffic offences which lead to accidents.
 (a) winsome (b) urban
 (c) gruesome (d) minor
127. However, the group's long term strategy is to on core sector businesses connected with infrastructure and energy
 (a) depend (b) breed
 (c) develop (d) concentrate
128. He begged leave of the king on the that he had to attend his ill wife.
 (a) offer (b) excuse
 (c) pardon (d) pretext
129. Finding that there was no use moving any further, the officer order the army's
 (a) withdrawal (b) retreat
 (c) restoration (d) revival
130. Kavita a sum of Rs 200 out of the bank every Monday.
 (a) extracts (b) draws
 (c) obtains (d) pulls
131. We offered a of incentives to attract a new banker.
 (a) bundle (b) assurance
 (c) gift (d) package
132. These facts has been into them.
 (a) digested (b) dictated
 (c) drummed (d) spoken
133. Every individual wishes to lead a life.
 (a) respected (b) respectful
 (c) respectable (d) respective
134. I have lost my purse. Can I some money from you?
 (a) borrow (b) hire
 (c) demand (d) loan
135. The more your action and thought are allied and, the happier you grow.
 (a) invincible (b) divergent
 (c) integrated (d) unravelled
136. You must facts and not run away from the truth.
 (a) realise (b) notice
 (c) face (d) know
137. Some students are and want to take only the courses for which they see immediate value.
 (a) indolent (b) foolish
 (c) pragmatic (d) theoretical
138. A cheerful man all difficulties and hardships with a smile on his face.
 (a) challenges (b) embraces
 (c) resists (d) endures
139. Such clothes did not appeal to her nor did they suit her.
 (a) simple (b) gaudy
 (c) ornate (d) fatuous
140. He requested all his office to join him at the party.
 (a) comrades (b) companions
 (c) colleagues (d) collaborators
141. He knew what he was doing was right and so their catcalls did not him.
 (a) worry (b) threaten
 (c) faze (d) disconcert
142. I listened, but I had no idea what he was about.
 (a) saying (b) telling
 (c) talking (d) discussing
143. The doctor was overcome with when he came to know that the patient had died due to negligence on his part.
 (a) conscience (b) remorse
 (c) humiliation (d) emotion
144. Although I have been interested in photography, yet I am only a/an
 (a) novice (b) amateur
 (c) apprentice (d) unprofessional
145. You will have to face some practical problems when you start this plan.
 (a) prosecuting (b) projecting
 (c) prescribing (d) proscribing
146. There are various hobbies for us to in our leisure hours.
 (a) pursue (b) follow
 (c) absorb (d) contribute
147. Every Shakespearean hero has an internal in his character.
 (a) fault (b) defect
 (c) flaw (d) weakness
148. Statistics are as a means of determining public opinion.
 (a) unreliable (b) dubious
 (c) uncertain (d) phoney
149. He was able to his small income by working in a hotel at night.
 (a) amplify (b) supplement
 (c) expand (d) multiply

150. The solution to the problem me.
 (a) outgrew (b) outraged
 (c) evaded (d) undermined
151. This test to previous knowledge of the subject : any graduate is expected to complete it successfully.
 (a) concerns (b) presupposes
 (c) assumes (d) necessitates
152. The clever politician his way to the ministerial position in a short time.
 (a) faked (b) wangled
 (c) scaled (d) moved
153. The rain water that does not flow to the rivers, beneath the soil to form underground water.
 (a) flows (b) penetrates
 (c) seeps (d) percolates
154. The brilliant students will be scholarships.
 (a) honoured (b) awarded
 (c) rewarded (d) forwarded
155. According to corporate circles, Datta is pushing through the merger to create a financially company in the processed foods business, the group's the processed foods business, the group's thrust area for the 1990s.
 (a) straight (b) powerful
 (c) leading (d) acceptable
156. A stone that goes on rolling no mass
 (a) gets (b) accumulates
 (c) collects (d) gathers
157. The doctor gave the woman a to calm her down
 (a) tonic (b) sedative
 (c) antiseptic (d) antidote
158. Several of our players were injured, so our losing the match was almost
 (a) necessary (b) indispensable
 (c) inevitable (d) inexcusable
159. There could have been a war on it, but in the end reason
 (a) persisted (b) counted
 (c) prevailed (d) survived
160. My friend says that he drinks tea because it is the best in the world.
 (a) fluid (b) drink
 (c) beverage (d) liquid
161. Every human being in the developed country over five pounds of solid wastes per day in various forms.
 (a) contributes (b) fosters
 (c) produces (d) develops
162. By sheer hard work, Sushil has out a niche for himself in the field of journalism.
 (a) carved (b) worked
 (c) derived (d) accomplished
163. The President of the Students' Union played into the hands of some political leaders and the students to go on a strike.
 (a) invited (b) ignited
 (c) instigated (d) inspired
164. We should not mix with those men who have an reputation
 (a) unsafe (b) unsavoury
 (c) unsteady (d) unsanctified
165. They are refugees in need of
 (a) renovation (b) recapitulation
 (c) restoration (d) rehabilitation
166. The teacher promised to a prize to the boy who stood first in the class.
 (a) reward (b) award
 (c) promote (d) secure
167. If our friends are not able to take us in their car, we must make arrangements to go to the airport.
 (a) possible (b) alternate
 (c) another (d) alternative
168. Please do not the offer made by the Chairman.
 (a) refrain (b) refute
 (c) refuse (d) refuge
169. It is generally believed that the rats are the first to leave a ship.
 (a) moving (b) anchored
 (c) sinking (d) drowning
170. My mother upset the kettle of boiling water and her right hand badly.
 (a) wounded (b) sizzled
 (c) scorched (d) scalded
171. Legislation was passed to punish brokers who their clients' funds.
 (a) devour (b) defalcate
 (c) devastate (d) embezzle
172. The figures were barely in the dim light.
 (a) obvious (b) perceived
 (c) perceptive (d) susceptible
173. It is my considered opinion that English education in the manner it has been given has the English educated Indians
 (a) emasculated (b) excommunicated
 (c) castrated (d) intimidated
174. learning does not help the mental growth of a student.
 (a) guided (b) rote
 (c) assisted (d) fast
175. The accused denied having committed the crime but could advance no sound arguments to the charges
 (a) refuse (b) repress
 (c) refute (d) reproof
176. Manuring in agricultural fields increases
 (a) income (b) fertility
 (c) profitability (d) productivity
177. Life is to death as pleasure is to
 (a) suffering (b) pain
 (c) poverty (d) anguish
178. Orchestral players are behind screens, and at no time do the judges bear their names
 (a) confined (b) conditioned
 (c) visualised (d) auditioned
179. The patient was cheered by the news that she was likely to be discharged in a day or two.
 (a) on (b) up
 (c) out (d) down
180. The thieves had driven ten miles before the police caughtthem.
 (a) on with (b) upon
 (c) up to (d) up with

181. As soon as the visitor's dishonest purpose was discovered he was the door.
 (a) show with (b) shown to
 (c) shown (d) shown out of
182. As soon as my attention was the dangerous state of the staircase, I got it repaired.
 (a) drawn for (b) drawn upon
 (c) drawn near (d) drawn to
183. pompous, he was an entertaining companion.
 (a) Before (b) Never
 (c) Though (d) Despite
184. I wish my brother here to listen to this entertaining lecture.
 (a) would be (b) has been
 (c) is (d) were
185. Did you think you somewhere before?
 (a) have seen me (b) saw me
 (c) had seen me (d) would see me
186. John is great organizing meetings.
 (a) for (b) to
 (c) at (d) in
187. He has, he deals both in books and curios.
 (a) two bows to his string (b) two strings to his bow
 (c) two arrows to his bow (d) two bows and strings.
188. The way he is currying favour his rich neighbour is sickening.
 (a) of (b) with
 (c) for (d) to
189. Because of his distrust..... every one, he could never gain any good friend.
 (a) by (b) of
 (c) with (d) in
190. The new Twenty Point Programme is designed to be a renewed assault poverty.
 (a) for (b) into
 (c) on (d) upon
191. If you have a good project but are lackingfinance, you should enter into partnershipan affluent person.
 (a) of, with (b) for, with
 (c) in, with (d) in, of
192. He was operated an abscess in his leg.
 (a) for (b) against
 (c) on for (d) on against
193. Living a simple life one's won resources is preferable leading a luxurious life on borrowed funds.
 (a) with, than (b) within, to
 (c) within, against (d) on, from
194. I doubt whether the accommodation in that place is adequate.....our needs.
 (a) according to (b) with
 (c) for (d) against
195. The teacher warned the students to desistmaking noise.
 (a) from (b) about
 (c) with (d) by
196. It was customary devotees going to that temple to take a bath in the nearby tank first.
 (a) with (b) on
 (c) for (d) about
197. Absorbed his own thought, he paid scant attention to what was happening him.
 (a) with, about (b) in, around
 (c) by, to (d) of, besides
198. Though young, he proved a worthy rival his opponent who had much more experience.
 (a) to (b) against
 (c) for (d) with
199. He was of a charitable disposition, but did not like a number of his relatives trying to live him without trying to earn their living.
 (a) with (b) near
 (c) off (d) through
200. The by-election, closely fought, resulted a surprise landslide for the ruling party.
 (a) if, at (b) since, with
 (c) whether, in (d) though, in
201. You cannot be too sensitive..... criticism, if you have chosen a political career.
 (a) about (b) with
 (c) for (d) to
202. we are good friends his views differmine on many issues.
 (a) Despite, with (b) Because, off
 (c) Although, from (d) Nevertheless, form
203. A peculiar custom prevailing..... Toads is the sacrifice of buffaloes on ceremonial occasions.
 (a) over (b) with
 (c) by (d) among
204. the four children, Raju is
 (a) Between, taller (b) Amidst, tallest,
 (c) Among, the tallest (d) In, the tallest.
205. Having placed proposals before you, I now your decision.
 (a) alternate, waited for (b) different, wait to
 (c) alternative, await (d) many, am waiting
206. The train to Bombay from Madras Central at 9.30 pm.
 (a) commences (b) begins
 (c) leaves (d) starts
207. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his the Theory of Relativity.
 (a) inventing (b) invention of
 (c) promulgation of (d) discovery of
208. He is a good and has specialised in painting walls of houses.
 (a) artist (b) artiste
 (c) artisan (d) artefact
209. However poor one may be, one can be happy only if one has the right attitude to life; happiness lies..... contentment.
 (a) through (b) in
 (c) with (d) over
210. Being himself very quick arithmetical calculations, he did not need a calculator.
 (a) about (b) for
 (c) over (d) in
211. Though accused of partiality..... his home team, the umpire had a clear conscience and believed in the correctness of his decisions.
 (a) with (b) towards
 (c) for (d) against
212. Though I would not recommend it, I have no objection..... your going to that movie.
 (a) for (b) against
 (c) to (d) upon

213. Do not force me to you on this issue; I am not at all convinced.
 (a) agree upon (b) concur with
 (c) join over (d) equate with
214. The court acquitted him all the charges.
 (a) from (b) against
 (c) for (d) of
215. There is no point in counting..... his support he is notoriously undependable.
 (a) for (b) on
 (c) with (d) through
216. His claims of close acquaintance..... the high and the mighty are unbelievable.
 (a) about (b) towards
 (c) with (d) from
217. He spoke for over forty minutes, but the speech was wholly irrelevant the subject of the meeting.
 (a) on (b) to
 (c) at (d) for
218. Compared.....China, India's progress in the agricultural field has been commendable.
 (a) against (b) over
 (c) towards (d) to
219. The court found him guilty and imposed him a fine of Rs.500.
 (a) to (b) for
 (c) upon (d) against
220. It is believed that hypertension is most often the cause heart attack.
 (a) towards (b) with
 (c) in (d) of
221. Because of low marks, he could not get admission..... any college.
 (a) in (b) with
 (c) into (d) for
222. Which competitor was selected for the first prize, the former or?
 (a) later (b) latter
 (c) the latter (d) the second
223. He was greatly disappointed when his proposal, on which he had worked very hard, was turned..... by his boss.
 (a) up (b) over
 (c) down (d) off
224. The child said she had seen someone in the garden, but when we made a search we did not find
 (a) someone (b) no one
 (c) anyone (d) her
225. Robert are expected to attend the party tonight.
 (a) as well as (b) together with
 (c) and (d) accompanied by
226. more I think your suggestion, the less I like it.
 (a) Even, on (b) The, about
 (c) If, about (d) Some, on
227. Having only in salt water before, I found it a little difficult to swim in fresh water.
 (a) swam (b) swum
 (c) had swam (d) swimming
228. Ravi was Nagpur 2nd Jan, 674 in the morning.
 (a) at, on, at (b) in, on, at
 (c) in, in, about (d) at, at, at
229. If I were you, I be careful with my words.
 (a) will (b) would
 (c) shall (d) should
230. Of the two assistants we employed last month, I find Raman hard working.
 (a) most (b) more
 (c) least (d) only
231. She is so fastidious that of the three houses was liked by her.
 (a) neither (b) either
 (c) none (d) no one
232. a very long time this city has been prosperous.
 (a) Since (b) For
 (c) From (d) Till
233. The mother of the dead child was overwhelmed grief.
 (a) by (b) with
 (c) from (d) for
234. William Shakespeare was greatest playwright of his time.
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) thee
235. There is no use discussing prohibition.
 (a) on (b) about
 (c) of (d) for
236. It is earth's gravity which people their weight.
 (a) gives (b) give
 (c) giving (d) given
237. Total weight of all the ants in the world is much greater than
 (a) to all human beings (b) that of all human beings
 (c) is of all human beings (d) that of the all human beings
238. It is good form to use the name of the person
 (a) who are greeting
 (b) you are greeting
 (c) which you are greeting
 (d) greeting for you
239. that increasing numbers of compact disc players will be bought by consumers in the years to come.
 (a) They are anticipated (b) In anticipation
 (c) Anticipating (d) It is anticipated
240. business, a merger is a combination of two or more corporations under one management.
 (a) at (b) in
 (c) the (d) on
241. A firms are having trouble with industrial relations.
 (a) considerable amount of (b) great deal of
 (c) large part of (d) great many
242. He was frightened
 (a) to be killed (b) to being killed
 (c) for being killed (d) of being killed
243. Capitalist society profit as a valued goal.
 (a) which regards (b) regarding
 (c) regards (d) was regarded
244. the rainfall was adequate this year, the mango trees did not produce a high yield.
 (a) since (b) although
 (c) due to (d) in spite of

245. The impact of two vehicles can cause a lot ofto both.
 (a) damage (b) damages
 (c) damaging (d) damagings
246. The greater increase in population, the harder it is for people to find adequate housing.
 (a) of (b) the
 (c) is the (d) is of the
247. The conditions necessary this project have not been met.
 (a) of completion (b) for the complete of
 (c) of complete (d) for the completion of
248. Ballet dancers, actors, must spend many hours a day practising before a performance.
 (a) like (b) the like
 (c) the same (d) same as
249. The weather in the far north is not it is down south.
 (a) like humid as (b) as humid as
 (c) humid as (d) so humid that
250. the reactions of people with amnesia, scientists are learning about the process of memory of the brain.
 (a) by studying (b) to study
 (c) they study (d) they are studying
251. How is life enhanced? A beautiful passage from Tagore comes mind.
 (a) in (b) to
 (c) from (d) out
252. After the election a new stage.
 (a) the entering nation (b) the nation will enter
 (c) to enter the nation (d) will the nation enter
253. He is tennis.
 (a) fond to play (b) fond of playing
 (c) fond in playing (d) fond at playing
254. I hope she
 (a) must come (b) should come
 (c) will come (d) must be coming
255. An increase in population, without an increase in economic level, result in a lower standard of living.
 (a) tends to (b) tending to
 (c) will tend (d) tends
256. as President, a candidate must win a majority of votes.
 (a) Elected (b) To be elected
 (c) Having elected (d) Electing
257. Encounters between people from different countries can result in misunderstandings different conceptions about space.
 (a) because they (b) is because they
 (c) is because their (d) of their
258. Mr. Murugan has been in this college 2010.
 (a) for (b) since
 (c) after (d) before
259. We attended a discourse.
 (a) spiritual (b) spirituous
 (c) spirituality (d) spiritually
260. The valley is known for its growth of vegetation.
 (a) luxurious (b) luxury
 (c) luxuriant (d) luxuriously
261. Satyajitray's films all barriers of caste, creed and religion. They are universal.
 (a) transcend (b) transcends
 (c) trancend (d) transend
262. I could hardly recognize him I saw him.
 (a) after (b) but
 (c) and (d) when
263. pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.
 (a) Although (b) However
 (c) Because (d) Despite
264. It is not for a man to be confined to the pursuit of wealth.
 (a) healthy (b) easy
 (c) possible (d) common
265. 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
266. It is a story of two men and a batch of armoured cars.
 (a) deceased (b) diseased
 (c) decrepit (d) defeated
267. Although there is gunfire, there is no stiff resistance to the revolutionary army.
 (a) bitter (b) meagre
 (c) continuous (d) sporadic
268. The student was punished for his
 (a) impudence (b) prudence
 (c) modesty (d) elemency
269. My father was too _____ to push the heavy door.
 (a) faint (b) feeble
 (c) fragile (d) faltering
270. The flood damaged the books so much that it was impossible to _____ them.
 (a) retrieve (b) retrace
 (c) retract (d) retreat
271. His bungalow went through a make
 (a) up (b) out
 (c) over (d) for
272. This auspicious beginning _____ well for a successful completion of our project.
 (a) attunes (b) argues
 (c) augurs (d) answers
273. China is a big country, in area it is bigger than any other country Russia.
 (a) accept (b) except
 (c) expect (d) access
274. The masks worn by the men helped them _____ their identity.
 (a) conceal (b) congeal
 (c) masquerade (d) cheat
275. On the _____ occasion of Laxmi Puja the Mathurs bought a new car.
 (a) officious (b) auspicious
 (c) fortuitous (d) prosperous
276. Precautions are to be taken with any one who seems
 (a) contagious (b) infectious
 (c) diseased (d) defiled
277. The treasure was hidden _____ a big shore.
 (a) on (b) underneath
 (c) toward (d) off

ANSWER KEY

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



HINTS & EXPLANATIONS



5. (c) than one's speed
Here 'than', used as a preposition, as;
I need more than fifty rupees for this magazine.
8. (c) laid off
The past tense of the noun 'lay - of' ('which means a temporary or permanent discharge of workers / a redundancy is to be used).
9. (a) such a
Such is used as an adjective here.
13. (b) would not have been misunderstood.
17. (c) sees
The simple present is used to indicate future events.
19. (c) When he ran across the road
The past tense is needed here as the sentence indicates.
182. (d) drawn to
Certain Verbs, Nouns, Adjectives, and Participles are always followed by certain Prepositions.
183. (c) Though
The subordinating conjunction 'though' here clarifies the concessional tone of the sentence.
For e.g.— I will not see him, though he comes.
Though is generally followed by yet in most cases. The pair 'Though———Yet' forms a Correlative Conjunction.
Though he scolds me, yet I respect him.
184. (d) were
The Past Subjunctive 'were' is used after the verb wish, to indicate a situation, which is contrary to fact or unreal; as in, I wish I were a millionaire.
187. (b) two strings to his bow
This is an idiomatic expression.
226. (b) The———about
The article 'the' is used as an adverb with comparatives; as,
The more the merrier.
The more they get, the more they want.
227. (b) swum
The Past Participle "swum" is to be used and not the past tense "swam".
The Past Participle represents a completed action or state of the thing spoken of.
228. (a) at——in——at
In is used with names of countries and large towns, *at* is more often used when speaking of small towns and villages.
229. (b) The sentence gives a condition, so the principle clause will use 'would' not 'will'.
230. (b) Since there is a comparison between two, a comparative degree verb must be used.
231. (c) Since the numbers are more than two, neither cannot be used, either is positive so will oppose the meaning of the sentence and 'no one' is used for persons not things.
232. (b) In the perfect continuous tense only 'for' and 'since' are used. 'Since' is used to suggest a particular time in past and 'for' is used to suggest a time period, 'a long time' suggest a time period so 'for' will be the answer.
233. (b) 'With' is used with overwhelmed
234. (c) Article 'the' precedes the superlative degree i.e., the 'est' form.
235. (b) Preposition 'about' is used before the word 'prohibition'.
236. (a) Gravity is the singular subject which will have the present indefinite verb i.e., verb + s/es form.
237. (b) Since a comparison is being made there must be a subject in both parts of sentence divided by than. There must be 'that' in the second part therefore, (d) is incorrect because of incorrect usage of article 'the'.
238. (b) There is no need for 'who' or 'which' (both of which are incorrect 'whom' will be the right pronoun) the clause follows the subject 'person' directly and need not be connected through a pronoun.
239. (d) It is a passive voice sentence and the phrase before 'that' should be a complete passive form of verb and not a gerund.
240. (b) This will be the right preposition.
241. (d) Firms are countable noun so 'many' is the determiner that should be used with it 'great deal' is used mostly with abstract nouns and 'amount' with either money or substances that are weighed.
242. (d) 'of' is the preposition used with frightened.
243. (c) Capitalist society is the singular subject and the statement made is a dictum, so present infinitive tense will be used.
244. (b) 'Although' is used when there is disagreement between the two parts of the sentence which should have logically followed each other. Although and still are often used together, to this can be used as an easy hint to find the answer.
245. (a) The use of the word here is as a 'noun' not as a verb thus damage will be the right answer.
Tips : A sentence of form this can cause, will always be followed by a noun.
247. (d) The right expression is 'conditions necessary for', since the gap is followed by, this. 'complete' should be used in the noun form and not adjective so it will be 'completion of this'.

248. (a) It is a simple comparison between dancers and actors and the word 'like' is appropriate. 'same as' is not used because the correct usage will be 'the same as'.
249. (b) The right use is as + adjective + as
250. (a) There cannot be a subject in the first part of the sentence as the same subject is given on the second part so (c) and (d) are eliminated. To study is the infinitive verb which will not be used here, because it suggests the action which is the affect and not the cause. e.g., 'To gain something you have to lose something else'.
By studying is the right answer because this gives the cause for the verb in the latter part of the sentence.
251. (b) The right usage is 'comes to mind'.
252. (b) In the given sentence there is no subject or verb, so the added phrase should be of the form subject + infinitive verb.
253. (b) The right impression is 'fond of'.
254. (c) Modals such as must or should cannot be used with 'hope'.
255. (a) There must be the preposition 'to' to connect the verb 'tend' with the noun 'result', (b) is not correct because first form of verb should be used and not continuous since its a simple statement made suggesting no action taking place at the current moment.
256. (b) The subject of the sentence is candidate, but in the first part there is no subject, it should be passive or have an active subject. (b) is the only option with passive verb.
257. (d) 'because' cannot be used as the conjunction in this sentence because for the sentence to be complete it should be followed by an 'of', i.e., because of their, since this is not the option 'of their' is the most appropriate use.
258. (b) Since is usually followed by a time expression ('last year', 'this morning', '4 o'clock' etc) or by a clause in the simple past tense. Use the present perfect or the past perfect in the other clause. Use for when you state the length of time that something has been or had been happening. Ex: We have known each other for ten years (NOT since ten years).
268. (a) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'impudence'. 'Impudence' means 'not to show the proper respect'. Hence, the word suits the meaning of the sentence.
269. (b) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'feeble'. 'Feeble' means 'weak'. Hence, the word suits the meaning of the sentence.
270. (a) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'retrieve'. 'Retrieve' means to 'get or bring back'. Hence, the word aptly suits the meaning of the sentence.
271. (c) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'over'. As it is given in the sentence, 'makeover' means to 'renew or renovate something'. Hence the preposition 'over' will suit the meaning of the sentence.
272. (c) The correct word that will fit the blank is 'augurs'. 'Augurs' means 'something that will proceed well'. Hence, the word suits the meaning of the sentence.
273. (b) China is a big country. In area it is bigger than any other country except Russia. [except means other than, accept means consent, expect means to anticipate and access means entrance].
274. (a) The masks worn by the men helped them conceal their identity. Conceal means hide.
275. (b) On the auspicious occasion of Laxmi puja, the Mathurs bought a new car.
276. (b) Precautions are to be taken with anyone who seems infectious. [infectious means likely to transmit or spread in a rapid manner. Contagious and diseased is not used in this context because they refers to already having infection].
277. (d) The treasure was hidden off the shore. When something is hidden "off the shore," it just means that it's hidden somewhere near it.

CLOZE TEST

PASSAGE COMPLETION (CLOZE TEST)

DIRECTIONS : *In each of the following passages, there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, some words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.*

PASSAGE -1 (1 to 15)

The most attractive and unique feature of crossword puzzle is that it is a game one can play alone. There are several kinds of crossword puzzles. One kind is the prize competition in which the (1) who finds the correct answer gets a big prize (2) the answers are very hard to find, since several (3) appear equally appropriate: bad, mad or sad, for (4) in the clue sentence, "people are seldom popular" Such (5) attract people who are fond of gambling, because by (6) a small entry fee, they can win big prizes. The (7) type of crossword puzzle is one in which (8) is only one possible answer to every clue. But (9) answer is elusive and calls for some detective work (10) our part. The clue gives only hints about the word. A (11) like 'mate changes to flesh for food I (12) elude you till you realise that by changing the (13) of I mate' you get 'meat' your comprehension and your (14) knowledge are put to the test. The effort to (15) such crosswords is an intellectual exercise.

1. (a) persons (b) person
(c) actor (d) actors
2. (a) although (b) though
(c) but (d) as
3. (a) words (b) letters
(c) alphabets (d) letter
4. (a) illustration (b) assumption,
(c) example (d) examples
5. (a) puzzles (b) competitions
(c) races (d) competition
6. (a) buying (b) paying
(c) giving (d) gives
7. (a) second (b) another
(c) two (d) first
8. (a) their (b) this
(c) there (d) that
9. (a) this (b) an
(c) any (d) another
10. (a) in (b) on
(c) upon (d) over
11. (a) word (b) clue
(c) puzzle (d) sports
12. (a) did (b) shall
(c) will (d) had
13. (a) words (b) spelling
(c) lettering (d) place

14. (a) overall (b) common sense
(c) general (d) no need
15. (a) solve (b) think of
(c) dissolve (d) think

PASSAGE -2 (16 - 25)

Women have (16) made (17) in the corporate workplace but certainly not as much as they had (18) We have new laws, rules and (19) relating to women in the workplace, but what we have not changed much is the male (20) Women have fallen short in their goals because we (21) the potency of the male need to (22) their power. We can abide (23) by the laws and rules we create in order to (24) women an equal opportunity in the corporate workplace and still not (25) the problems that afflicted and eventually capsized the women's raft.

16. (a) perhaps (b) seldom
(c) optimistically (d) undoubtedly
17. (a) progress (b) efforts
(c) attempts (d) decisions
18. (a) predisposed (b) prescribed
(c) expected (d) informed
19. (a) activities (b) cases
(c) policies (d) problems
20. (a) hatred (b) patterns
(c) achievements (d) behaviour
21. (a) retaliate (b) respect
(c) risk (d) minimise
22. (a) maintain (b) know
(c) absolve (d) evolve
23. (a) partially (b) occasionally
(c) them (d) excessively
24. (a) share (b) deny
(c) assure (d) donate
25. (a) overcome (b) mentioned
(c) judge (d) explore

PASSAGE -3 (26 - 35)

Architecture is a unique (26) of art and science that has (27) out of man's primary need for shelter. It is concerned with the design and (28) of buildings in their sociological, technological and environmental context. This field is not only (29) but also provides the (30) of designing and building pleasing and (31) refined structures to serve various needs. (32) the fairly large number of practising architects, the countrywide (33) in the initial earnings in the field are relatively (34) what you make thereafter will depend entirely on your (35).

26. (a) prooess (b) procedure
(c) blend (d) subject
27. (a) arisen (b) earned
(c) contrived (d) fizzled

28. (a) appearance (b) repairing
(c) decoration (d) construction
29. (a) rewarding (b) vast
(c) encouraging (d) strenuous
30. (a) readily (b) amenities
(c) infrastructure (d) facility
31. (a) readily (b) Principally
(c) aesthetically (d) ideologically
32. (a) Despite (b) Regarding
(c) Assuming (d) Having
33. (a) deterioration (b) spurt
(c) lethargy (d) slack
34. (a) exorbitant (b) negligible
(c) unpredictable (d) modest
35. (a) need (b) experience
(c) expectation (d) appearance

PASSAGE 4 (36 to 50)

It was with pleasant surprise that Swaminathan stumbled into his own set, which he had thought was not at school .except Rajam and Mani all were there. Under the huge tama-rind tree they were playing some game Swaminathan joined them with a low, ecstatic cry. The (36) disappointed him. They turned their (37) to him with a faint (38) and returned to their game. What (39) Swaminathan most was that even the (40) Somu was grim. something seemed to be (41) somewhere. Swaminathan assumed an easy (42) and shouted, " Boys, what about (43) place for me in the (44) ? " Nobody answered this Swaminathan paused and (45) that he was waiting for a (46) in the game. "It is a (47) "There are (48) people who can be very (49) as tails," said Samuel . The (50) laughed at this, " you said tail, didn't you? " asked Sankar .

36. (a) response (b) answer
(c) reply (d) attention
37. (a) heads (b) faces
(c) profiles (d) hands
38. (a) expression (b) assessment
(c) smile (d) around
39. (a) surprised (b) bewildered
(c) astonished (d) seen
40. (a) sympathetic (b) hearty
(c) genial (d) friendly
41. (a) improper (b) wrong
(c) unreasonable (d) right
42. (a) accent (b) modulation
(c) tone (d) nothing
43. (a) a little (b) a small
(c) some (d) few
44. (a) match (b) game
(c) sport (d) athletics
45. (a) announced (b) reported
(c) proclaimed (d) shouted
46. (a) situation (b) position
(c) place (d) going
47. (a) fellow - feeling (b) disaster
(c) pity (d) condition
48. (a) Suddenly (b) curtly
(c) briefly (d) accidentally
49. (a) efficient (b) capable
(c) skilful (d) learned

50. (a) balance (b) remainder
(c) rest (d) other

PASSAGE -5 (51 to 60)

Faced with an (51) number and variety of products on the market, managers are finding it more difficult to (52) demand and plan production and orders (53) As a result (54) forecasts are increasing and , along with them , the costs of those errors Many managers today, (55) speed is the (56), have turned to one or another popular production scheduling system. But these tools tackle only part of the problem (57) really needed is a way to (58) forecasts and simultaneously redesign planning processes to (59) the impact of (60) forecasts.

51. (a) equal (b) exact
(c) eccentric (d) unprecedented
52. (a) register (b) accept
(c) ignore (d) predict
53. (a) spontaneously (b) positively
(c) accordingly (d) quickly
54. (a) exorbitant (b) inadequate
(c) frequent (d) inaccurate
55. (a) not withstanding (b) believing
(c) visualizing (d) neglecting
56. (a) lacuna (b) outcome
(c) source (d) answer
57. (a) what's (b) that's
(c) one (d) managers
58. (a) improve (b) negate
(c) vitiate (d) obtain
59. (a) popular (b) counter
(c) minimize (d) substantiate
60. (a) popular (b) erroneous
(c) unpredicted (d) absolute

PASSAGE -6 (61 - 70)

Now-a-days, under the (61) system of education, however good it may be, when a young man comes out of the university, there seems to be this (62) in him that the higher the standard of living rises, the less should a man work. Thus, mathematically, higher the standard of living, according to this misconceived notion, the less the (63) ultimately, what? should be the highest standard of living then? (64) work ! This leads to an unhealthy (65) among the workers . A typist who types over twenty letters a day asks his (66) how many letters he had typed that day. The latter (67) " fifteen". The former thinks , " Tomorrow I should type only fifteen or even (68). This tendency is quite (69) and may ultimately lead to (70) even one's family life may be affected adversely due to such tendency.

61. (a) extinct (b) proposed
(c) developed (d) modern
62. (a) apprehension (b) realisation
(c) anxiety (d) misconception
63. (a) work (b) time
(c) salary (d) energy
64. (a) Ample (b) No
(c) Minimum (d) Less
65. (a) ambition (b) jealousy
(c) delay (d) dispute
66. (a) colleague (b) client
(c) boss (d) subordinate

67. (a) remembers (b) types
(c) suggests (d) replies
68. (a) more (b) all
(c) less (d) some
69. (a) unnatural (b) unfortunates
(c) healthy (d) discouraging
70. (a) retardation (b) denial
(c) evil (d) complexity

PASSAGE - 7 (71 - 80)

In view of the (71) demand for personnel with commerce background, in the post-liberalisation period, courses in commerce have (72) the attention of students and parents. There is growing (73) for these courses not only in schools but also in colleges. But the (74) of commerce education in schools leaves (75) to be desired. Its popularity, importance and quality, to a large extent, depends much on the teaching methodology being (76) in schools. Of course, the (77) review and (78) of syllabi also (79). But this aspect is (80) taken care of suitably, by the concerned organisations

71. (a) diminishing (b) exaggerated
(c) increasing (d) tremendous
72. (a) attracted (b) ameliorated
(c) distorted (d) encouraged
73. (a) commotion (b) contempt
(c) demand (d) dissatisfaction
74. (a) awareness (b) quality
(c) intricacy (d) necessity
75. (a) every thing (b) much
(c) nothing (d) scope
76. (a) abandoned (b) assimilated
(c) contemplated (d) practised
77. (a) expert (b) general
(c) partial (d) periodical
78. (a) formulation (b) discussions
(c) perusal (d) reduction
79. (a) desires (b) encompasses
(c) flourishes (d) matter
80. (a) being (b) duly
(c) never (d) seldom

PASSAGE - 8 (81 - 90)

Many parents greet their children's teenage years with needless dread. While teens (81) assault us with heavy-metal music, (82) outlandish clothes and spend all (83) time with friends, such behaviour (84) adds up to full-scale revolt. Teenage (85), according to psychologist Laurence Steinberg, has been (86) exaggerated. Sociologist Sanford Dornbusch agrees. "The (87) that teenagers inevitably rebel is a (88) that has the potential for great family (89)," says Dornbusch. He believes the notion can (90) communication during this critical time for parents to influence youngsters.

81. (a) can (b) must
(c) may (d) should
82. (a) show (b) dress
(c) put (d) flaunt
83. (a) her (b) his
(c) their (d) our

84. (a) sporadically (b) always
(c) infrequently (d) scarcely
85. (a) rebellion (b) subversion
(c) mania (d) revolution
86. (a) always (b) never
(c) greatly (d) hardly
87. (a) complaint (b) surmise
(c) accusation (d) idea
88. (a) myth (b) story
(c) fact (d) reality
89. (a) ruin (b) downfall
(c) harm (d) defeat
90. (a) destroy (b) suffocate
(c) damage (d) injure

PASSAGE - 9 (91 - 100)

All writers are vain, selfish and lazy, and at the very (91) of their motives there lies a mystery. Writing a book is a horrible, exhausting struggle, like a long (92) of some painful illness. One would never undertake such a thing if one were not (93) by some demon whom one can neither (94) nor understand. For all one knows that demon is simply the same (95) that makes a baby (96) for attention. And yet it is also true that one can write nothing readable unless one constantly struggles to (97) one's own personality. Good prose is like a window pane. I cannot say with certainty which of my motives are the strongest, but I know which of them deserve to be followed. And (98) through my work, I see that it is (99) where I lacked a political purpose that I wrote lifeless books and was (100) into purple passages, sentences without meaning, decorative adjectives and humbug generally.

91. (a) mention (b) bottom
(c) idea (d) consideration
92. (a) bout (b) feeling
(c) source (d) condition
93. (a) driven but (b) driven for
(c) driven on (d) driven at
94. (a) help (b) resist
(c) like (d) conquer
95. (a) feeling (b) sense
(c) desire (d) instinct
96. (a) squall (b) play
(c) desire (d) look
97. (a) overcome (b) change
(c) efface (d) deface
98. (a) looking in (b) looking for
(c) looking at (d) looking back
99. (a) interestingly (b) seldom
(c) constantly (d) invariably
100. (a) inspired (b) betrayed
(c) moved (d) introduced

PASSAGE - 10 (101 - 110)

Broadly speaking letters may be said to (101) into two classes: the formal and (102) Formal letters (103) of official or business matters and are (104) to an employer, officials of a department or institutions. Letters to the (105) of a newspaper also belong to this class. In fact all (106) using formal pattern is of this category. The (107) has to be precisely stated. It must be (118) in style and quite (109) No (110) element has any place in it.

101. (a) describe (b) fall
(c) escape (d) rise

102. (a) affectionate (b) abusive
(c) personal (d) flattering
103. (a) consist (b) apprise
(c) contain (d) comprise
104. (a) addressed (b) prayed
(c) respected (d) typed
105. (a) printer (b) publisher
(c) salesman (d) editor
106. (a) writings (b) columns
(c) correspondence (d) letters
107. (a) language (b) content
(c) criticism (d) objection
108. (a) lucid (b) florid
(c) high (d) descriptive
109. (a) creative (b) objective
(c) critical (d) subjective
110. (a) unifying (b) divisive
(c) malicious (d) personal

PASSAGE - 11 (111 - 120)

Dhritrashtra, the elder brother of the Pandu, was blind by birth. When he grew young, he was married to Gandhari. She loved him so (111) that she (112) up her own eyes with a cloth. A hundred sons were born to Dhritrashtra and Gandhari. They were called Kauravas. Duryodhana was the (113) son of Dhritrashtra, who was quite obstinate by nature. When Kunti (114) to Hastinapur with her five sons, Duryodhana did not (115) it. He wanted that the Pandavas should live in the forest with their mother, Kunti. In fact he wanted to rule (116) Hastinapur without any interference in his affairs, although outwardly he made a (117) of happiness. His mother Gandhari consoled Kunti but her son Duryodhana did not like this at all. Pandavas were so good and (118) that every one who saw them (119) them. The people of Hastinapur began to give greater (120) to the Pandavas than to the Kauravas.

111. (a) closely (b) deeply
(c) keenly (d) excessively
112. (a) closed (b) folded
(c) bound (d) blinded
113. (a) eldest (b) greatest
(c) dearest (d) loveliest
114. (a) refreated (b) retracted
(c) receded (d) returned
115. (a) concede (b) approve
(c) understand (d) like
116. (a) on (b) over
(c) upon (d) from
117. (a) show (b) pretention
(c) face (d) pretext
118. (a) feeble (b) attractive
(c) innocent (d) noble
119. (a) glorified (b) praised
(c) respected (d) applauded
120. (a) importance (b) praise
(c) consideration (d) admiration

PASSAGE - 12 (121 - 130)

I want to avoid violence. Non-violence (121) the first article of my faith. It is also the (122) article of my creed. But I had to (123) my choice. I had either to submit (124) a system which I considered (125) done irreparable harm to my country, (126) incur

the risk of the mad fury (127) my people bursting forth, when they (128) the truth from my lips. I (129) that my people have sometimes (130) mad. I am deeply sorry for it.

121. (a) was (b) be
(c) is (d) being
122. (a) last (b) common
(c) simple (d) unique
123. (a) make (b) select
(c) prepare (d) do
124. (a) over (b) in
(c) against (d) to
125. (a) is (b) was
(c) had (d) has
126. (a) nor (b) but
(c) or (d) and
127. (a) with (b) by
(c) in (d) of
128. (a) listen (b) get
(c) understood (d) understand
129. (a) know (b) knows
(c) knew (d) known
130. (a) going (b) gone
(c) goes (d) went

PASSAGE - 13 (131 - 140)

Some people believe that marriages are made in heaven. One cannot say (131) this is true or not. However, in America now many (132) who get married seek to evolve a fool proof (133) to ensure that the marriage survives. However, the idea of married persons (134) the burden of domestic chores, instead of all the dirty work being dumped on the woman has (135) been propagated by the feminist (136) and it has gradually, if grudgingly, been (137) This arrangement may work on a temporary basis but taking (138) of a particular domestic work on a permanent basis will pose problems of its own. For instance, taking out the rubbish may (139) make a refreshing change from washing baby's nappies. However, a contract is a contract and must be (140) You may not like it but this is what life is coming out to be in the most modern of the countries in the world.

131. (a) whether (b) still
(c) however (d) that
132. (a) pairs (b) men
(c) couples (d) women
133. (a) method (b) project
(c) plan (d) system
134. (a) executing (b) dividing
(c) undertaking (d) sharing
135. (a) long (b) sometimes
(c) always (d) occasionally
136. (a) group (b) lobby
(c) section (d) faction
137. (a) affirmed (b) approved
(c) accepted (d) favoured
138. (a) control (b) care
(c) charge (d) duty
139. (a) occasionally (b) often
(c) intermittently (d) rarely
140. (a) respected (b) executed
(c) maintained (d) obeyed

PASSAGE - 14 (141 - 150)

We will be crushed if civil (141) is started. It will be a (142) to the clock. The technique of (143) against it has been (144) We may have to wait (145) a year or more, for a suitable (146) to be created. Any hasty (147) may result in complete (148) Labour troubles will (149) to violence and there will be (150) discord.

141. (a) riot (b) disturbance
(c) war (d) disobedience
142. (a) damage (b) reversal
(c) setback (d) rewinding
143. (a) defence (b) protection
(c) fighting (d) guarding
144. (a) learnt (b) practised
(c) rehearsed (d) perfected
145. (a) at least (b) minimum
(c) for (d) approximately
146. (a) condition (b) climate
(c) atmosphere (d) weather
147. (a) decision (b) work
(c) deed (d) action
148. (a) demoralization (b) doom
(c) disobedience (d) disaster
149. (a) draw (b) take
(c) lead (d) grow
150. (a) labour (b) communal
(c) religious (d) community

PASSAGE - 15 (151 - 160)

The fact is that democracy is the only (151) system that can preserve the Indian entity, constitute its whole beyond the sum of the various fragments that go into its making and (152) its invaluable genius of stumbling along (153) a humane order. If democracy in India is done (154) with, India itself will (165) in the morass of the various particularities that (156) it. Universal adult (157) and a periodic (158) of the popular mandate (159) by the government is (160) for democracy and hence India's integrity.

151. (a) viable (b) fundamental
(c) possible (d) acceptable
152. (a) suggest (b) promote
(c) encourage (d) inspire
153. (a) with (b) towards
(c) to (d) for
154. (a) off (b) up
(c) away (d) out
155. (a) vanish (b) sink
(c) surrender (d) finish
156. (a) form (b) define
(c) outline (d) constitute
147. (a) sensibility (b) education
(c) participation (d) franchise
158. (a) survey (b) appearance
(c) action (d) renewal
159. (a) obtained (b) gained
(c) secured (d) reserved
160. (a) dispensable (b) indispensable
(c) obvious (d) desirable

PASSAGE - 16 (161 - 170)

The feeling of insecurity among the people has increased even though there is (161) use of the para-military and the military.

The excesses (162) by the two forces, particularly by the first, do not (163) the type of anger it should because they are seen (164) those who are trying to disintegrate the country. Even a (165) for more say in the administration is shouted down. Human rights organisations and Civil liberty activists are considered a (166), if not unpatriotic. Even the (167) cases of cruelty are not pursued by the government (168) the inquiry should (169) the forces and (170) the instrument on which it has come to depend.

161. (a) free (b) reduced
(c) little (d) liberal
162. (a) cleared (b) committed
(c) condoned (d) displayed
163. (a) resist (b) evoke
(c) convey (d) suppress
164. (a) obeying (b) ignoring
(c) supporting (d) fighting
165. (a) demand (b) desire
(c) prayer (d) plea
166. (a) nuisance (b) help
(c) threat (d) boon
167. (a) minor (b) blatant
(c) new (d) concealed
168. (a) because (b) for
(c) till (d) lest
169. (a) disperse (b) derail
(c) demoralise (d) degrade
170. (a) blunt (b) raise
(c) change (d) lose

PASSAGE - 17 (171 - 180)

Children are loved by all human beings. But (171) this world of human (172) there is no (173) nuisance than a boy (174) the age of fourteen. He is neither ornamental (175) useful. It is impossible to (176) affection on him as on a (177) boy and he is always getting (178) the way. If he talks with a childish lisp he's called a baby, and if he answers in a grown up way he is called impertinent. Then he is (179) the unattractive, growing age. He grows out (180) his clothes, with indecent haste. His voice begins to break and loses its childish charm.

171. (a) of (b) on
(c) for (d) in
172. (a) affairs (b) life
(c) beings (d) world
173. (a) worst (b) bad
(c) worse (d) better
174. (a) at (b) of
(c) on (d) in
175. (a) and (b) or
(c) nor (d) so
176. (a) show (b) shower
(c) repose (d) showering
177. (a) tiny (b) big
(c) small (d) little
178. (a) through (b) in
(c) on (d) off
179. (a) with (b) on
(c) of (d) at
180. (a) of (b) from
(c) beyond (d) through

PASSAGE - 18 (181 - 190)

Why is it that the CRP, BSF and the Army give a better account of themselves than the state police? It is the structure of the state police that needs to be looked (181), In a district, or city, where there is a separate police force, a majority of the policemen are (182) in police stations. The police station staff is often over-extended and no (183) is available at that level. It is the state force that has to be called (184) But it takes time to (185) forces. If the law and order situation (186) simultaneously at many places, there is manpower (187) Thus once rioting breaks (188), it takes time to bring it under control so that there is a time (189) between the first incident and the appearance of the adequate force to (190) the situation. The public hue and cry about the delayed arrival of the police force is not unjustified.

181. (a) through (b) on
(c) into (d) at
182. (a) detained (b) deployed
(c) deputed (d) employed

183. (a) reserve (b) force
(c) company (d) squad
184. (a) upon (b) up
(c) at (d) on
185. (a) move (b) arrange
(c) mobilise (d) prepare
186. (a) worsens (b) proliferates
(c) degenerates (d) aggravates
187. (a) default (b) shortage
(c) shortcoming (d) failure
188. (a) away (b) in
(c) off (d) out
189. (a) lag (b) interval
(c) delay (d) difference
190. (a) control (b) restrain
(c) step (d) prevent

ANSWER KEY

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

COMPREHENSION TEST

Reading Comprehension

Comprehension is the process of making meaning from a written text. Typically, a candidate might have difficulty understanding due to limited vocabulary and/or a lack of familiarity with the subject matter. Both these constraints may be remedied by reading more widely and making friends with a good dictionary.

How to Improve Reading Comprehension

Reading is all about information. It's not about the number of words you read, but the amount of value you extract from them. The key to improve reading comprehension isn't moving your eyes across a page more quickly. It's about creating a mental framework that helps you process words and ideas.

With a bit of practice, anyone can read faster and more productively. The steps outlined below will help you to extract the maximum amount of information in the least amount of time.

Before reading the text, ask yourself what you already know about its topic. Try to recall as much information as you can. Think of related ideas you've learned in the past. Make brief notes about your thoughts or discuss what you remember with others. Reading comprehension requires motivation, mental frameworks for holding ideas, concentration and good study techniques. Here are some suggestions.

Improve Your Reading Comprehension by Researching the Topic

Background information may appear on book covers and inner flaps of book jackets. Many books include an introductory section and a mini-biography about the author. Book publisher's websites may also include background information. Think about the information you read. Ask:

- What kind of text is this?
- What new information did I learn, and what do I expect to learn?
- Is this text informative or entertaining, fact or fiction?
- What interests me about this book?

Develop a Broad Background

Broaden your background knowledge by reading newspapers, magazines and books. Become interested in world events.

Improve Your Understanding

As you read, what questions come to mind? Read on to find the answers. You can think about the questions and answers or jot them down on paper. Research indicates that writing notes by hand can increase comprehension and recall among students who are not learning disabled in writing. For those who have LDs in writing mechanics, pair the writing with discussion to improve understanding and recall.

Know the Structure of Paragraphs

Good writers construct paragraphs that have a beginning, middle and end. Often, the first sentence will give an overview

that helps provide a framework for adding details. Also, look for transitional words, phrases or paragraphs that change the topic.

Identify the Type of Reasoning

Does the author use cause and effect reasoning, hypothesis, model building, induction or deduction, systems thinking?

Anticipate and Predict

Really smart readers try to anticipate the author and predict future ideas and questions. If you're right, this reinforces your understanding. If you're wrong, you make adjustments quicker.

Look for the Method of Organization

Is the material organized chronologically, serially, logically, functionally, spatially or hierarchically?

Create Motivation and Interest

Preview material, ask questions, discuss ideas with classmates. The stronger your interest, the greater your comprehension.

Pay Attention to Supporting Cues

Study pictures, graphs and headings. Read the first and last paragraph in a chapter, or the first sentence in each section.

Highlight, Summarise and Review

Just reading a book once is not enough. To develop a deeper understanding, you have to highlight, summarize and review important ideas.

Build a Good Vocabulary

For most educated people, this is a lifetime project. The best way to improve your vocabulary is to use a dictionary regularly. You might carry around a pocket dictionary and use it to look up new words. Or, you can keep a list of words to look up at the end of the day. Concentrate on roots, prefixes and endings.

As you read, make a list of unfamiliar vocabulary words. Look up the meanings of the words in the dictionary, and jot definitions down by hand. Writing definitions by hand will help you remember the definition much more than by typing or by reading alone.

Monitor Effectiveness

Good readers monitor their attention; concentration and effectiveness. They quickly recognise if they've missed an idea and backup to reread it.

Test Yourself to Determine How Well You've Learned the material.

After your reading session, quiz yourself on the main points. What was the main idea? Who are the characters in the story? What information did you learn? Jot down your thoughts in your own words to help you remember them and give you deeper insight into the topic. If expressive writing is difficult for you, jot shorter notes and discuss the reading with a friend or parent.



EXERCISE



DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-95) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. Certain words/phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

PASSAGE - 1

In the second week of August 1998, just a few days after the incidents of bombing the US embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam, a high-powered, brain-storming session was held near Washington D.C., to discuss various aspects of terrorism. The meeting was attended by ten of America's leading experts in various fields such as germ and chemical warfare, public health, disease control and also by the doctors and the law-enforcing officers. Being asked to describe the horror of possible bio-attack, one of the experts narrated the following **gloomy** scenario.

A culprit in a crowded business centre or in a busy shopping mall of a town empties a test tube containing some fluid, which in turn creates an unseen cloud of germ of a dreaded disease like anthrax capable of inflicting a horrible death within 5 days on any one who inhales it. At first 500, or so victims feel that they have mild influenza which may recede after a day or two. Then the symptoms return again and their lungs start filling with fluid. They rush to local hospitals for treatment, but the panic-stricken people may find that the medicare services run quickly out of drugs due to excessive demand. But no one would be able to realise that a terrorist attack has occurred. One cannot deny the possibility that the germ involved would be of contagious variety capable of causing an epidemic. The meeting concluded that **such attacks**, apart from causing immediate human tragedy, would have dire long-term effects on the political and social fabric of a country by way of ending people's trust on the competence of the government.

The experts also said that the bombs used in Kenya and Tanzania were of the old-fashion variety and involved quantities of high explosives, but new terrorism will prove to be more deadly and probably more **elusive** than hijacking an aeroplane or a gelignite of previous decades. According to Bruce Hoffman, an American specialist on political violence, old terrorism generally had a specific manifesto - to overthrow a colonial power or the capitalist system and so on. These terrorists were not shy about planting a bomb or hijacking an aircraft and they set some limit to their brutality. Killing so many innocent people might turn their natural supporters off. Political terrorists want a lot of people watching but not a lot of people dead. "Old terrorism sought to change the world while the new sort is often practised by those who believe that the world has gone beyond redemption", he added.

Hoffman says, "New terrorism has no long-term agenda but is ruthless in its short-term intentions. It is often just a **cacophonous** cry of protest or an outburst of religious **intolerance** or a protest against the West in general and the US in particular. Its **perpetrators** may be religious fanatics or diehard opponent of a government and see no reason to show restraint. They are simply intent on **inflicting** the maximum amount of pain on the victim."

- In the context of the passage, the culprit's act of emptying a test tube containing some fluid can be classified as
 - a terrorist attack
 - an epidemic of a dreaded disease
 - a natural calamity
 - panic created by an imaginary event
- In what way would the new terrorism be different from that of the earlier years?
 - More dangerous and less baffling
 - More hazardous for victims
 - Less complicated for terrorists
 - A and C only
 - B and C only
 - A and B only
 - All the three
- What was the immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998?
 - the insistence of America's leading
 - the horrors of possible bio-attacks
 - a culprit's heinous act of spreading germs
 - None of these
- What could be the probable consequences of bio-attacks, as mentioned in the passage?
 - Several deaths
 - Political turmoil
 - Social unrest
 - A only
 - B only
 - C only
 - All A, B and C
- The author's purpose of writing the above passage seems to explain:
 - the methods of containing terrorism
 - the socio-political turmoil in African countries
 - the deadly strategies adopted by modern terrorists
 - reasons for killing innocent people
- According to the author of the passage, the root cause of terrorism is:
 - religious fanaticism
 - socio-political changes in countries
 - the enormous population growth
 - A only
 - B only
 - C only
 - A and B only
- The phrase "**such attacks**", as mentioned in the last sentence of the second paragraph, refers to:
 - the onslaught of an epidemic as a natural calamity
 - bio-attack on political people in the government
 - attack aimed at damaging the reputation of the government
 - bio-attack manoeuvred by unscrupulous elements
- The sole objective of the old terrorism, according to Hoffman, was to:
 - plant bombs to kill innocent people
 - remove colonial power or capitalist system
 - make people realise the incompetence of the government
 - give a setback to socio-political order

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 9-10): Choose the word which is most *OPPOSITE* in meaning of the word printed in capital as used in the passage.

9. **GLOOMY**

- (a) discouraging (b) disgusting
(c) bright (d) tragic

10. **CACOPHONOUS**

- (a) loud (b) melodious
(c) sonorous (d) harsh

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-12): Choose the word which is most nearly the *SAME* in meaning to the word printed in capital as used in the passage.

11. **PERPETRATORS**

- (a) opponents (b) followers
(c) leaders (d) monoeuvrers

12. **ELUSIVE**

- (a) harmful (b) fatal
(c) destructive (d) baffling

PASSAGE - 2

In a disarmingly frank talk at the Indian Merchants Chamber in Mumbai, the Japanese Ambassador in India dwelt at length on issues that exercise the minds of Japanese investors when they consider investment proposals in India.

Raising the question "What comparative advantages does India offer as an investment market?", he said though labour in India is expensive, wage-levels are offset by productivity level to a large extent.

Acknowledging that the vastness of the Indian market is a great **inducement** for investment in manufacturing industry, he wondered if it was **justifiable** to provide that overseas remittance of profit in foreign exchange be fully covered by exchange earnings as had been done. Significantly, on the eve of the Prime Minister's visit to Japan, the government delinked profits repatriation from exports, meeting this demand.

The Ambassador said foreign investors needed to be assured of the continuity and consistency of the liberalisation policy and the fact that new measures had been put into force by means of administrative notifications without amending government laws acted as a damper.

The Ambassador pleaded for speedy formulation of the exit policy and pointed to the highly restrictive control by the government on disinvestment by foreign partner in joint ventures in India.

While it is all too easy to dismiss critical comment on conditions in India **contemptuously**, there can be little doubt that if foreign investment is to be wooed **assiduously**, we will have to meet exacting international standards and cater at least partially to what we may consider the **idiosyncrasies** of our foreign collaborators. The Japanese too have passed through a stage in the fifties when their products were derided as sub-standard and **shoddy**. That they have come out of that ordeal of fire to emerge as an economic superpower speaks a much of their doggedness to pursue goals against all odds acceptable standards.

There is no gainsaying that the past record of Japanese investment is a poor benchmark for future expectations.

13. The author has appreciated the Japanese for their:

- (a) quality of products manufactured in the fifties.
(b) passing through an ordeal.
(c) perseverance in raising quality of products.
(d) future expectations.

14. According to the Japanese Ambassador, which of the following motivates the foreign investors to invest in Indian manufacturing industry? .

- (a) very large scope of Indian market
(b) overseas remittance of profit in foreign exchange
(c) assurance of continuity of the liberalisation policy
(d) high productivity levels

15. The purpose of the author in writing this passage seems to be to:

- (a) discourage foreign investment in India.
(b) critically examine Indian investment environment.
(c) paint a rosy picture of India's trade and commerce.
(d) criticize government's liberalization policy.

16. According to the Japanese Ambassador, India offers a comparative advantage to foreign investors in terms of:

- (a) inexpensive labour
(b) abysmally low wage levels
(c) higher productivity
(d) None of these

17. For seeking more and more foreign investment, the author suggests that we should:

- (a) satisfy fully the whims of our foreign collaborators.
(b) dismiss all critical comments on Indian conditions.
(c) link profit repatriations to exports.
(d) raise the quality of product to match international standards.

18. From the passage it can be inferred that the author is:

- (a) a political commentator.
(b) a secretary of the Japanese Ambassador.
(c) a Japanese investor.
(d) an Indian investor.

19. The author attributes Japan's emergence as an economic superpower to:

- A. their ability to overcome any ordeal.
B. their tenacity and perseverance despite unfavourable circumstances.
C. their ability to improvise and adapt to globally acceptable quality levels.

- (a) A & B only (b) B & C only
(c) A & C only (d) All the three

20. Which of the following statement(s) is/are true about the critical comments on investment conditions in India?

- A. These comments are difficult to be countered.
B. These comments are received from various international quarters.
C. These comments are based more on biases than on facts.

- (a) Only C (b) Only B
(c) Only A (d) A & B only

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 21-22): Choose the word which is most nearly the *SAME* in meaning to the word printed in capital as used in the passage.

21. **ASSIDUOUSLY**

- (a) persistently (b) hastily
(c) feebly (d) diligently

22. **IDIOSYNCRASIES**

- (a) demands (b) needs
(c) deviations (d) characteristics

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 23-24): Choose the word which is most *OPPOSITE* in meaning of the word printed in capital as used in the passage.

23. **INDUCEMENT**

- (a) incentive (b) motive
(c) impediment (d) temptation

24. **JUSTIFIABLE**

- (a) unreasonable (b) formidable
(c) temptation (d) inevitable

PASSAGE - 3

Since July 1991, the government of India has effectively put the liberalisation policy into practice. The drastic steps even include some administrative reforms for **pruning** the government agencies. Last year the Japanese business circles represented by the Ishikawa Mission called attention of their Indian counterparts to what they considered to be the major impediments in India. However, thanks to the almost revolutionary reforms put into effect by the Indian government, those **impediments** either have been removed or now are on their way out. This development gives a new hope for the future of economic co-operation between the two countries. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that there is a **stiff** competition with other countries, notably China and South-East Asian countries, in this regard. The success stories of ASEAN countries welcoming Japanese investments with adequate infrastructure are already known in India but it may be useful if further studies of Japanese joint ventures in ASEAN countries be made by Indian business circles. The coastal areas of China have initiated a very active campaign to welcome foreign economic participation.

Beyond our bilateral relationship, India's more active participation in global economy is needed. India certainly deserves a far bigger share of world trade considering its vast resources. It is strongly hoped that the Indian government's recently initiated effort of enlarging its export market would bear fruit.

India has **steadfastly** maintained its parliamentary democracy since independence. Considering its size, its population and its internal complexity, the overall maintenance of national integrity and political stability under parliamentary democracy is remarkable and admirable indeed. Here lies the base for the status of India in the world. By effectively implementing its economic reform with the support of public opinion, this democratic polity of India has again demonstrated its viability and **resilience**. At the same time, it gives hope and inspiration to the whole world which faces the difficult problem of North-South confrontation.

25. The Ishikawa Mission during its visit to India emphasized on:

- (a) future economic co-operation between Japan and India.
(b) need for removing policy and/or implementation hurdles.
(c) need for a stiff competition.
(d) striking down revolutionary reforms.

26. How did the Indian government react to the hurdles in the way of bilateral trade between India and Japan?

- (a) The government, in principle, agreed for removal of these hurdles.
(b) Bureaucracy succeeded in maintaining a status quo.
(c) Government thought it was against liberalisation policy.
(d) The Japanese delegation could not forcefully argue their case.

27. What is the result of Japanese investments in ASEAN nations?

- (a) It could not gather momentum for want of infrastructure.
(b) The experiment failed because of stiff competition from other countries.
(c) China and South-East Asian countries objected to Japanese investments.
(d) The passage does not provide complete information..

28. Which of the following is TRUE about the author's view regarding India's participation in world trade?

- (a) India should actively contribute in a big way as it had tremendous resources.
(b) India's sharing in global economy has already been very fast and beyond its resources.
(c) India should refrain from making efforts in enlarging its export market.
(d) India needs to first strengthen its democracy.

29. It can be inferred from the content of the passage that the author is a/an

- (a) political analyst (b) Japanese bureaucrat
(c) economist (d) Japanese politician

30. The author seems to appreciate India's national integrity and political stability particularly in view of which of the following ?

- A. the size of the country
B. India's population
C. its internal complexity
(a) None of the three (b) All the three
(c) A & B only (d) B & C only

31. The author feels that India has a better status in the world market because of its:

- (a) success in political stability and national integration in democratic set-up.
(b) vast population.
(c) giant size.
(d) effective bilateral relationship with other countries.

32. Which of the following statements is TRUE in the context of the passage?

- A. India's successful experiment of economic reform has become an inspiration to the world.
B. Size, population and internal complexity of our country are the barriers in the way of attaining national integrity and political stability.
C. A few government agencies were not in favour of liberalisation policy at the beginning.
(a) A only (b) B only
(c) C only (d) All the three

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 33-34) : Choose the word which is most nearly the *SAME* in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

33. **RESILIENCE**

- (a) quietening (b) amplifying
(c) existence (d) adaptability

34. **PRUNING**

- (a) activating (b) trimming
(c) punishing (d) encouraging

DIRECTIONS (Qs.35-36): Choose the word which is most *OPPOSITE* in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

35. **STIFF**

- (a) stubborn (b) indelible
(c) tense (d) yielding

36. **IMPEDIMENTS**

- (a) exaggeration (b) compendium
(c) obstacle (d) benefit

PASSAGE - 4

There is no field of human endeavour that has been so misunderstood as health. While health which **connotes** well-being and the absence of illness has a low profile, it is illness representing the failure of health which virtually monopolises attention because of the fear of pain, disability and death. Even Sushruta has warned that this provides the medical practitioner power over the patient which could be misused.

Till recently, patients had implicit faith in their physician whom they loved and respected, not only for his knowledge but also in the total belief that practitioners of this noble profession, guided by ethics, always placed the patient's interest above all other considerations. This rich interpersonal relationship between the physician, patient and family has, barring a few exceptions, prevailed till the recent past, for curing was considered as important as curing. Our indigenous systems of medicine like ayurveda and yoga have been more **concerned** with the promotion of the health of both the body and mind and with maintaining a harmonious relationship not just with fellow-beings but with nature itself, of which man is an integral part. Healthy practices like cleanliness, proper diet, exercise and meditation are part of our culture which sustains people even in the prevailing conditions of poverty in rural India and in the unhygienic urban slums.

These systems consider disease as an **aberration** resulting from disturbance of the equilibrium of health, which must be corrected by gentle restoration of this balance through proper diet, medicines and the establishment of mental peace. They also teach the graceful acceptance of old age with its infirmities resulting from the normal **degenerative** process as well as of death which is **inevitable**.

This is in marked contrast to the western concept of life as a constant struggle against disease, ageing and death which must be fought and conquered with the knowledge and technology **derived** from their science: a science which, with its narrow dissective and quantifying approach, has provided us the understanding of the microbial causes of communicable diseases and provided highly effective technology for their prevention, treatment and control. This can rightly be claimed as the greatest contribution of western medicine and justifiably termed as 'high' technology. And yet the contribution of this science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor despite the far greater inputs in research and treatment for the problems of ageing like cancer, heart diseases, paralytic strokes and arthritis which are the major problems of affluent societies today.

37. Which of the following has been described as the most outstanding benefits of modern medicine?

- (a) The real cause and ways of control of communicable diseases
(b) Evolution of the concept of harmony between man and nature
(c) Special techniques for fighting ageing

(a) Only B and C

(b) Only A and B

(c) Only A

(d) Only B

38. In India traditionally the doctors were being guided mainly by which of the following?

- (a) High technology (b) Good knowledge
(c) Professional ethics (d) Power over patient

39. What caution have proponents of indigenous systems sounded against medical practitioners?

- (a) Their undue concern for the health of the person.
(b) Their emphasis on research on non-communicable diseases.
(c) Their emphasis on curing illness rather than preventive health measures.
(d) Their emphasis on restoring health for affluent members of the society.

40. Why has the field of health not been understood properly?

- (a) Difficulty in understanding distinction between health and illness.
(b) Confusion between views of indigenous and western system.
(c) Highly advanced technology being used by the professionals.
(d) Not given in the passage.

41. Why, according to the author, have people in India survived in spite of poverty?

- (a) Their natural resistance to communicable diseases is very high.
(b) They have easy access to western technology.
(c) Their will to conquer diseases.
(d) None of these.

42. Which of the following pairs are mentioned as 'contrast' in the passage?

- (a) Western concept of life and science.
(b) Technology and science.
(c) Western physician and western-educated Indian physician.
(d) Indian and western concepts of life.

43. Why does the author describe the contributions of science as remarkably poor?

- (a) It concentrates more on health than on illness.
(b) It suggests remedies for the poor people.
(c) It demands more inputs in terms of research and technology.
(d) None of these.

44. The author seems to suggest that

- (a) we should give importance to improving the health rather than curing of illness.
(b) we should move towards becoming an affluent society.
(c) ayurveda is superior to yoga.
(d) good interpersonal relationship between the doctor and the patient is necessary but not sufficient.
(e) ayurvedic medicines can be improved by following western approaches and methods of sciences.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 45-46) : Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

45. **Inevitable**

- (a) Undesirable (b) Unsuitable
(c) Detestable (d) Avoidable

46. **Degenerative**

- (a) Recuperative (b) Revolving
(c) Productive (d) Innovative

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 47-48) : Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning as the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

47. **Connotes**

- (a) Helps (b) Cures
(c) Follows (d) Confirms

48. **Aberration**

- (a) Observation (b) Alternative
(c) Deviation (d) stimulate

PASSAGE - 5

We have inherited the tradition of secrecy about the budget from Britain where also the system has been strongly attacked by eminent economists and political scientists including Peter Jay. Sir Richard Clarke, who was the originating genius of nearly every **important** development in the British budgeting techniques during the last two decades, has spoken out about the abuse of budget secrecy: "The problems of long-term tax policy should surely be debated openly with the facts on the table. In my opinion, all governments should have just the same **duty** to publish their expenditure policy. Indeed, this obligation to publish taxation policy is really essential for the control of public expenditure in order to get realistic taxation implications." Realising that democracy **flourishes** best on the principles of open government, more and more democracies are having an open public debate on budget proposals before introducing the appropriate Bill in the legislature. In the United States the budget is conveyed in a message by the President to the Congress, which comes well in advance of the date when the Bill is introduced in the Congress. In Finland the Parliament and the people are already discussing in June the tentative budget proposals which are to be introduced in the Finnish Parliament in September. Every budget contains a cartload of figures in black and white - but the dark figures represent the **myriad** lights and shades of India's life, the contrasting tones of poverty and wealth, and of bread so dear and flesh and blood so cheap, the deep tints of adventure and enterprise and man's ageless struggle for a brighter morning. The Union budget should not be an annual **scourge** but a part of presentation of annual accounts of a partnership between the Government and the people. That partnership would work much better when the nonsensical secrecy is replaced by openness and public consultations, resulting in fair laws and the people's acceptance of their moral duty to pay.

49. How do the British economists and political scientists react to budget secrecy? They are:

- (a) in favour of having a mix of secrecy and openness.
(b) indifferent to the budgeting techniques and taxation policies.
(c) very critical about maintenance of budget secrecy.
(d) advocates of not disclosing in advance the budget contents.

50. The author thinks that openness in budget is essential as it leads to:

- (a) prevention of tax implications
(b) people's reluctance to accept their moral duties
(c) exaggerated revelation of the strengths and weaknesses of economy
(d) None of these

51. The author seems to be in favour of :

- (a) maintaining secrecy of budget
(b) judicious blend of secrecy and openness
(c) transparency in budget proposals
(d) replacement of public constitution by secrecy

52. The secrecy of the budget is maintained by all of the following countries except:

- A. Finland B. India
C. United States

- (a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Only C (d) A and C

53. Which of the following statements is definitely TRUE in the context of the passage?

- (a) The British Government has been religiously maintaining budget secrecy.
(b) Budget secrecy is likely to lead to corrupt practices.
(c) Consulting unjustifiable taxes with public helps make them accept those taxes.
(d) None of these

54. Sir Richard Clarke seems to deserve the credit for:

- (a) transformation in the British budgetary techniques.
(b) maintenance of secrecy of the British budget.
(c) detection of abuse of transparency in budget.
(d) bringing down the tax load on British people.

55. From the contents of the passage, it can be inferred that the author is:

- (a) authoritarian in his approach.
(b) a democratic person.
(c) unaware of India's recent economic developments.
(d) a conservative person.

56. For making the budget realistic, the Government should:

- (a) refrain from making public the proposed provisions before finalisation.
(b) discuss it secretly within themselves.
(c) encourage the public to send in their suggestions.
(d) consult the public, defend their own plans and accept public suggestions.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 57-58) : Choose the word which is most nearly the **SAME** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

57. **SCOURGE**

- (a) ritual (b) presentation
(c) whip (d) compromise

58. **MYRIAD**

- (a) adequate (b) functional
(c) incompatible (d) abundant

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 59-60) : Choose the word which is most **OPPOSITE** in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

59. **FLOURISHES**

- (a) disappears (b) degenerates
(c) vanishes (d) blooms

60. DEBATED

- (a) questioned severely
- (b) opposed strongly
- (c) accepted unconditionally
- (d) discussed frankly

PASSAGE - 6

The Prime Minister's recent trip to Nigeria, the first bilateral prime ministerial visit to Africa since Jawaharlal Nehru's 45 years ago, recalls a long neglected Indian obligation. "It is up to Asia to help Africa to the best of her ability," Nehru told the Bandung Conference in 1955, "because we are sister continents." The Prime Minister's proposed strategic partnership with African nations might at last make good that 52-year old promise and also, perhaps, challenge China's expedient diplomacy.

In the intervening years, the West's **sanctimonious** boycott of many African regimes - after nearly a century of extreme colonial exploitation - left the continent in the grip of oppressive rulers looking for new political sponsors, arms-sellers and trading partners. Not only was it an **abdication** of the developed world's responsibility to the world's least developed region, sanctions actually compounded the sufferings of poorer Africans. The Darfur killings continue and there is no mellowing of Robert Mugabe's repression in Zimbabwe.

Abandoned by the West Africa looked elsewhere. Beijing filled the vacuum by eagerly embracing dangerous and unsavoury regimes in its search for oil and other minerals. China demonstrated its influence by playing host to 48 out of 53 African leaders a year ago in a jamboree that was historic as well as historical. Historic because China has succeeded in becoming the pre-eminent outside power in Africa and its second biggest trading partner. Historical because modern Chinese diplomacy draws on the Middle Kingdom's ancient formula; the tribute system. It was how the son of Heaven brought those nations whom the Celestial Empire called "barbarians" into his imperial trading and, through it, cultural and political system.

Contemporary China's economic **penetration** of Africa also heralds a new era of cultural and political ties though the Chinese foreign ministry repeatedly assure the world that "our cooperation is not designed to be against or **preclude** any third party." This is untrue in a world of finite resources. Once the Chinese are established in a country, no one else gets a foothold. Myanmar, where India failed to obtain the desired gas concessions, is a prime example. Aware that the hunt for energy is a zero-sum game, China's leadership courts African leaders with regular visits and substantial grants.

After decades of neglect - Vajpayee's Africa visit over a decade ago was to attend a Commonwealth Summit - India will have to move cautiously but quickly if it is to break China's monopoly. Along with investing in Africa's human capital, China has outlined a strategic investment plan to build three to five trade economic cooperation zones in Africa by 2009 to boost trade, which is expected to tap \$40 billion this year. That could double to \$30 billion by 2010 on the back of an insatiable demand for natural resources to feed China's **booming** economy.

61. What was Jawaharlal Nehru's consideration for helping African nations?
 - (a) The people in the continent were extremely backward
 - (b) The Bandung Conference was held in African Continent
 - (c) African Continent is emotionally related to Asian Continent
 - (d) Nehru had promised the British rulers to help Africa after independence
62. The example of Myanmar given by the author proves:
 - (a) that when China patronizes a country it does not allow other nations to enter
 - (b) India's foresight to feed its growing hunger for energy
 - (c) Myanmar's political acumen to have symbiosis with China
 - (d) that a country's political wisdom does not necessarily establish economic stability
63. Which of the following is the author's suggestion to India to break the Chinese monopoly?
 - (a) Move away cautiously but quickly from the African nations
 - (b) Arrange P. M's regular visits to African countries
 - (c) Outline a strategic plan of investment in the African countries
 - (d) None of these
64. From the contents of the passage, it can be inferred that the author's views are:
 - (a) in favour of India gaining an edge over China
 - (b) against India's entering into a competition with China
 - (c) in favour of not making any investment in African countries
 - (d) appreciate of oppressive and barbaric African rulers
65. The author considers the claims of the Chinese Foreign Ministry regarding third party as:
 - (a) just and worthy of trust
 - (b) true but slightly exaggerated
 - (c) too exorbitant to be true
 - (d) None of these
66. Which of the following best explains the term "Middle Kingdom's ancient formula"?
 - (a) Rendering free hand for political, cultural & commercial upliftment
 - (b) Influencing the underdeveloped countries through apparently patronizing policy
 - (c) Referring the underdeveloped folks as barbarians and mistreating them
 - (d) Becoming pre-eminent outside power and thus ruling over them
67. Which of the following was/were the reason(s) for the backwardness of African Nations?
 - (1) Mistreatment by the alien rulers
 - (2) Tyrannical leaders governing the gullible masses
 - (3) Exploitation and neglect by Western countries
 - (a) (1) and (2) only
 - (b) (2) and (3) only
 - (c) (1) and (3) only
 - (d) All the three

68. China's substantial grants to African countries are an act of:
- China's modern policy of rendering social service on humanitarian considerations
 - stepping up its campaign of universal brotherhood among nations
 - rendering selfless service to certain underdeveloped countries to beat the western countries.
 - calculated selfish motive to fulfill its energy needs

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 69-71) : Choose the word which is most *OPPOSITE* in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

69. **CONTEMPORARY**

- Fashionable
- Modern
- Old
- Existing

70. **BOOMING**

- striving
- degrading
- failing
- thriving

71. **PRECLUDE**

- disqualify
- permit
- prevent
- include

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 72 - 73) : Choose the word which is most nearly the *SAME* in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

72. **SANCTIMONIOUS**

- permissive
- incongruent
- scrupulous
- holy

73. **ABDICATION**

- abandonment
- obligation
- instigation
- addiction

PASSAGE - 7

Amartya Sen wrote about the Indian tradition of skepticism and heterodoxy of opinion that led to high levels of intellectual argument. The power sector in India is a victim of this tradition at its worst. Instead of **forcefully** communicating, supporting and honestly and firmly implementing policies, people just debate them. It is argued that central undertakings produce power at lower tariffs and must therefore build most of the required extra capacities. This is a **delusion**. They no longer have access to low-cost government funds.

Uncertainty about payment remains a reason for the hesitation of private investment. They had to sell only to SEBs (State Electricity Boards). SEB balance sheets are cleaner after the "securitisation" of the Rs 40,000 crore or so owed by SEBs to central government undertakings, now shown as debt instruments. But state governments have not implemented agreed plans to ensure repayment when due. The current annual losses of around Rs 28,000 crore make repayment highly uncertain. The central undertakings that are their main suppliers have payment security because the government will come to their help. Private enterprises do not have such assurance and are concerned about payment security, that must be resolved.

By the late 1990s, improving the SEB finances was recognised as fundamental to power reform. **Unbundling** SEBs, working under corporate discipline and even privatisation and not vertically integrated state enterprises, are necessary for

efficient and financially viable electricity enterprises. Since government will not **distance** itself from managing them, privatising is an option. The Delhi model has worked. But it receives no public support.

The Electricity Act 2003, the APRDP (Accelerated Power Reform and Development Programme) with its incentives and penalties, and the creation of independent regulatory commissions, were the means to bring about reforms to improve financial **viability** of power sector. Implementation has been half-hearted and results disappointing. The concurrent nature of electricity in the Constitution **impedes** power sector improvement. States are more responsive to populist pressures than the central government, and less inclined to take drastic action against electricity thieves.

Captive power would add significantly to capacity. However, captive generation, three years after the Act enabled it, has added little to capacity because rules for open access were delayed. Redefined captive generation avoids state vetoes on purchase or sale of electricity except to state electricity enterprises. Mandating open access on state-owned wires to power regardless of ownership and customer would encourage electricity trading. The Act recognised electricity trading as a separate activity. A surcharge on transmission charges will pay for cross-subsidies. These were to be eliminated in time. Rules for open access and the quantum of surcharge by each state commission (under broad principles defined by the central commission) have yet to be announced by some. The few who have announced the surcharge have kept it so high that no trading can take place.

74. The author thinks it appropriate to:

- discuss any policy in details and make it fool proof instead of implementing it hastily.
- follow Indian tradition meticulously as skepticism is essential for major decisions.
- divert our energies from fruitlessly contracting policies to supporting its implementation whole-heartedly.
- intellectual arguments and conceptualisation of every policy is definitely better than its enforcement.

75. Why are the central undertakings not capable of generating power at low cost?

- Due to paucity of low-cost funds
- Due to their access to Government funds
- Due to their delusion about government funds
- Because of their extra capacities

76. Which of the following is the reason for apathy of private investors in power sector?

- Their hesitation
- Uncertainty of their survival
- Cut-throat competition
- Lack of guarantee of timely returns

77. What was the serious omission on the part of the State Government?

- Agreement for late recovery of dues
- Reluctance to repay to private investors as per agreed plan
- Non-implementation of recovery due to unplanned and haphazard policies
- Lack of assurance from private enterprises

78. Which of the following is/are considered necessary for improving performance of electricity enterprises?
 (A) Corporate work culture
 (B) Privatisation
 (C) Properly integrated state enterprises
 (a) All the three (b) (a) and (b) only
 (c) (a) and (c) only (d) (b) and (c) only
79. The example of “Delhi Model” quoted by the author underlines his feelings of:
 A. happiness about its success
 B. unhappiness for lack of public support
 C. disgust towards privatisation
 (a) (a) and (b) only (b) (b) and (c) only
 (c) (a) and (c) only (d) All the three
80. Which of the following was/were not considered as the instrument(s) to accomplish financial well-being of power sector?
 (a) The Electricity Act 2003
 (b) The APRDP with its incentives and penalties
 (c) Setting up of independent regulatory commissions
 (d) States vulnerability to populist pressures
81. Why were the results of the power sector reforms NOT as had been anticipated?
 (a) The means to bring about reforms were illconceived.
 (b) The enforcement of the reform means was inadequate and apathetic.
 (c) The Act and the reform measures were contradicting with each other.
 (d) The incentives on the one hand and penalties on the other created dissatisfaction.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 82-83): Choose the word or group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word printed in bold.

82. **DELUSION**
 (a) proper understanding (b) wrong prediction
 (c) false belief (d) unkind propaganda
 (e) unrealistic optimism
83. **VIABILITY**
 (a) ability to reform (b) ability to meditate
 (c) capability to survive (d) ability to spend

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 84-85): Choose the word or group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold.

84. **IMPEDE**
 (a) interferes (b) grows
 (c) excels (d) promotes
85. **UNBUNDLING**
 (a) disorganising (b) reorienting
 (c) integrating (d) winding

PASSAGE - 8

In February 2010 the Medical Council of India announced a major change in the regulation governing the establishment of medical colleges. With this change, corporate entities were **permitted** to open medical colleges. The new regulation also carried the following warning : “permission shall be withdrawn if the colleges resort to commercialisation”. Since the regulation does not elaborate on what constitutes “resorting to

commercialisation”, this will presumably be a matter left to the discretion of the Government.

A basic requirement for a new medical college is a pre-existing hospital that will serve as a teaching hospital. Corporate entities have hospitals in the major metros and that is where they will have to locate medical colleges. The earlier mandated land requirement for a medical college campus, a minimum of 25 acres of contiguous land, cannot be fulfilled in the metros. Not surprisingly, yet another tweak has been made in the regulation, prescribing 10 acres as the new minimum campus size for 9 cities including the main metros. With this, the stage is set for corporate entities to enter the medical education market.

Until now, medical education in India has been projected as a not-for-profit activity to be organised for the public good. While private bodies can run medical colleges, these can only be societies or trusts, legally non-profit organisations. In opening the door to corporate colleges, thus, a major policy change has been effected without changing the law or even a discussion in Parliament, but by simply getting a **compliant** MCI to change the regulation on establishment of medical colleges. This and other changes have been justified in the name of addressing the shortage of doctors. At the same time, over 50 existing medical colleges, including 15 run by the government, have been prohibited from admitting students in 2010 for having failed to meet the basic standards prescribed. Ninety per cent of these colleges have come up in the last 5 years. Particularly **shocking** is the phenomenon of government colleges **falling short** of standards approved by the Government. Why are state government institutions not able to meet the requirements that have been approved by the central government? A severe problem faced by government-run institutions is attracting and retaining teaching faculty, and this is likely to be among the major reasons for these colleges failing to satisfy the MCI norms. The crisis building up on the faculty front has been **flagged** by various commissions looking into problems of medical education over the years.

An indicator of the crisis is the attempt to conjure up faculty when MCI carries out inspections of new colleges, one of its regulatory functions. Judging by news reports, the practice of presenting fake faculty – students or private medical practitioners hired for the day – during MCI inspections in private colleges is common. What is interesting is that even government colleges are adopting **unscrupulous** methods. Another indicator is the extraordinary scheme, verging on the ridiculous that is being put in place by the MCI to make inspections ‘foolproof’. Faculty in all medical colleges are to be issued an RFID-based smart card by the MCI with a unique Faculty Number. The card, it is argued, will eliminate the possibility of a teacher being shown on the faculty of more than one college and establish if the qualifications of a teacher are genuine. In the future, it is projected that biometric RFID readers will be installed in the colleges that will enable a Faculty Identification, Tracking and Monitoring System to monitor faculty from within the college and even remotely from MCI headquarters.

The picture above does not even start to reveal the true and pathetic situation of medical care especially in rural India. Only a fraction of the doctors and nursing professionals serve rural areas where 70 per cent of our population lives. The Health Ministry, with the help of the MCI, has been active in proposing yet another ‘innovative’ solution to the problem of lack of doctors in the rural

areas. The proposal is for a three-and-a-half year course to obtain the degree of Bachelor of Rural Medicine and Surgery (BRMS). Only rural candidates would be able to join this course. The study and training would happen at two different levels – Community Health Centers for 18 months, and sub-divisional hospitals for a further period of 2 years – and be conducted by retired professors. After completion of training, they would only be able to serve in their own state in district hospitals, community health centres, and primary health centres.

The BRMS proposal has invited **sharp** criticism from some doctors' organisations on the grounds that it is discriminatory to have two different standards of health care – one for urban and the other for rural areas, and that the health care provided by such graduates will be compromised. At the other end is the opinion expressed by some that "something is better than nothing", that since doctors do not want to serve in rural areas, the government may as well create a new cadre of medics who will be obliged to serve there. The debate will surely pick up after the government formally lays out its plans. What is apparent is that neither this proposal nor the various stopgap measures adopted so far address the root of the problem of health care.

The far larger issue is government policy, the low priority attached by the government to the social sector as a whole and the health sector in particular, evidenced in the paltry allocations for maintaining and upgrading medical infrastructure and medical education and for looking after precious human resources.

86. What solution is being offered by the Health Ministry for the shortage of doctors in rural areas?
- Run a separate medical course for three and a half years which can be taken up only by rural candidates who would ultimately serve in the rural areas
 - Make it mandatory for doctors serving in the urban areas to serve in the rural areas for a specific number of years
 - Set up increasing number of community health centres in rural areas
 - Hire retired professors of medicine to offer medical help to people living in the rural areas till the time more doctors are appointed
87. Why have some existing medical colleges been prohibited from admitting students?
- As these have adopted corrupt practices and have been taking huge donations from their students
 - As all these colleges were illegally set up and were not approved by the government in the first place
 - As the course offered by these colleges is not in line with the course offered by the government run colleges
 - As these have failed to meet the norms set by the central government for running the college
88. Which of the following is/are the changes announced by the MCI in the regulation governing the establishment of medical college?
- Allowing the commercialisation of medical colleges.
 - Reducing the earlier mandated land requirement for a medical college campus for metros.
 - Allowing corporate bodies to open medical colleges.
- Only (B)
 - Only (A) and (B)
 - Only (C)
 - Only (B) and (C)

89. Which of the following are the different opinions regarding the BRMS proposal?
- At least a small step has been taken to improve the healthcare facilities in the rural areas through this proposal.
 - There should be uniform healthcare facilities available for people living in both rural and urban area
 - The healthcare providers through this proposal would not be up to the mark.
- Only (A)
 - Only (A) and (B)
 - Only (B) and (C)
 - Only (B)
90. Which of the following is possibly the most appropriate title for the passage?
- Healthcare in India – The Questionable Changes
 - Medical Centres in Rural India
 - Commercialisation of Medical Education in India
 - The Medical Council of India
91. What is one of the major problems faced by the government-run medical institutions?
- Dearth of land required for the setting up of medical institutions
 - Lack of funds for running the colleges
 - Dearth of teaching faculty
 - Excessive competition from colleges run by corporate bodies

DIRECTIONS (Q. 92 & 93) : Choose the word/group of words which is most similar in meaning to the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

92. **FLAGGED**

- highlighted
- stopped
- bannered
- caused

93. **FALLINGSHORT**

- remaining tiny
- limiting
- not meeting
- just satisfying

DIRECTIONS (Q. 94 & 95) : Choose the word/group of words which is most opposite in meaning to the word/ group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

94. **UNSCRUPULOUS**

- corrupt
- even
- constant
- honest

95. **SHARP**

- mild
- thin
- blunt
- rounded

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 96 to 143) : Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 9

Nature is an infinite source of beauty. Sunrise and sunset, mountains and rivers, lakes and glaciers, forests and fields provide joy and bliss to the human mind and heart for hours together. Everything in nature is splendid and divine. Everyday and every season of the year has a peculiar beauty to **unfold**. Only one should have eyes to behold it and a heart to feel it like the English poet William Wordsworth who after seeing daffodils said: "And then my heart with pleasure fills and dances with the daffodils".

Nature is a great teacher. The early man was thrilled with beauty and wonders of nature. The Aryans worshipped nature. One can learn the lessons in the vast school of nature.

Unfortunately the strife, the stress and the tension of modern life have made people immune to beauties of nature. Their life is so full of **care** that they have no time to stand and stare. They cannot enjoy the beauty of flowing rivers, swinging trees, flying birds and majestic mountains and hills. There is however, a cry to go back to village from the concrete and artificial jungle of cities. Hence the town planners of today pay special attention to provide enough number of natural scenic spots in town planning. To develop a balanced personality, one needs to have a healthy attitude which can make us appreciate and enjoy the beauty of nature.

There is other balm to soothe our tired soul and listless mind than the infinite nature all around us. We should enjoy it fully to lead a balanced and harmonious life, full of peace and tranquility.

96. Which of the following words has the SAME meaning as the word 'care' as used in the passage ?
- (a) Grief (b) Want
(c) Needs (d) Pleasure
97. Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word 'unfold' as used in the passage?
- (a) Declare (b) Conceal
(c) Describe (d) Perpetuate
98. Which of the following statements is not made in the passage about Nature?
- (a) Nature is an infinite source of beauty
(b) Everything in nature is splendid and divine
(c) Nature is a great teacher
(d) The early man was scared of Nature
99. What is needed to develop balanced personality?
- (a) Interpersonal skills
(b) Reading poetry
(c) Healthy attitude
(d) Going back to villages
100. Why do people not enjoy the beauty of Nature ?
- (a) They are running after material pleasures
(b) They do not consider nature as balm to soothe their fired minds
(c) Their life is full of worries and tensions
(d) They are afraid of nature
101. What should we do to enjoy tranquil life ?
- (a) Get totally immersed in our daily routine
(b) Believe that nature is infinite source of beauty
(c) Lead a disciplined and dedicated life
(d) Enjoy the nature around us
102. What are the town planners doing today?
- (a) Providing facilities for enjoying nature
(b) Establishing balance between concrete and artificial jungle of cities
(c) Supporting the cry to go back to villages
(d) Making efforts to inculcate healthy attitude among people
103. According to the author of the passage, Nature:
- (a) is the ultimate salvation of man
(b) is the creator of this universe
(c) brings uniformity in all seasons
(d) is abundantly glorious and divine

PASSAGE - 10

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. Other 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.

104. What is the passage about?
- (a) personal management
(b) development dilemma
(c) management courses
(d) course promoters' attitude
105. 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.
106. The writer's attitude, as reflected in the passage, is
- (a) critical (b) ironic
(c) sympathetic (d) philosophical
107. The course promoters' attitude is
- (a) self-righteous (b) indifferent
(c) easy-going (d) unprogressive

108. The word 'mindset' here means
- a determined mind
 - a (fixed) attitude of mind
 - an open mind
 - mindful

PASSAGE -11

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 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.

109. The Gandhian reaction of poverty is
- a total war on poverty
 - self-discipline
 - self-abnegation
 - a regulated distribution of wealth
110. According to Gandhianism, the individual who wants to change society
- should destroy the existing society
 - must re-form society
 - must change himself
 - may change society without changing himself
111. Who, according to the passage, finds new meaning for words like revolutions, peace and struggle?
- A Gandhian who believes in non-violent revolution
 - A militant
 - A mystic
 - A Gandhian who disciplines himself from within
112. The expression 'water will to water, dust to dust' means
- water and dust can mix well
 - man will become water after death
 - man will one day die and become dust
 - man will become dust and water after death
113. What does society mean to a Gandhian?
- a sum of individuals
 - an organic entity
 - a regime of living regulated by discipline from within
 - a disciplined social community

PASSAGE -12

The stunning Baltimore Oriole is a common summer visitor to eastern and mid western deciduous woodlands, neighbourhoods, and gardens. Baltimore Orioles winter in the tropics. About 7 inches in length, the male Baltimore Oriole has a black head, throat, back and wings. Its breast, stomach, and rump are bright orange. It also has an orange patch on the top of each wing and white wing bars. The tail is mostly black with orange fringes. The female is dull orange throughout.

Baltimore Orioles range throughout the eastern and mid western United States, and can be found as far west as the Dakotas. At the western edge of their range, Baltimore Orioles may breed with the Bullock's Oriole (They were once considered the same species under the name Northern Oriole).

Baltimore Orioles build unusual pouch like nests that hang down from branches. They usually nest high in the trees, but often come down to lower heights, flashing bright orange and black feathers to delighted observers. Active and acrobatic by nature, Baltimore Orioles may even feed upside down at time.

Baltimore Orioles eat insects and berries. They can easily be attracted to gardens by nailing orange wedges to tree branches. Baltimore Orioles are also known to feed at hummingbird feeders and sapsucker wells.

114. The other name of Baltimore Oriole was _____ .
- Bullock's Oriole
 - Baltimore's Oriole
 - Northern Oriole
 - Southern Oriole
115. The nest of the Baltimore Oriole _____ .
- is in a tree cavity
 - stands upon a branch of a tree
 - hangs from a branch of a tree
 - is usually low in the branches
116. Which of the following is the closest in size to a Baltimore Oriole?
- The size of a half-scale
 - A little more than a half-scale
 - A little less than a half-scale
 - A foot ruler
117. The Baltimore Oriole spend the winters in the _____ .
- Dakotas
 - Carolinas
 - Tropics
 - Deserts
118. What is the colour of the female Baltimore Oriole?
- Bright Orange
 - Light Orange
 - Dull Orange
 - White
119. Which of the following does not attract the Baltimore Oriole?
- Oranges
 - Hummingbird feeders
 - Sapsucker wells
 - Sunflower seeds
120. The Baltimore Oriole can be found as far west as
- North and South Dakota
 - The Carolinas
 - California
 - Baltimore
121. Which of the following is not true about the Baltimore Oriole?
- They feed upside down sometimes.
 - They may breed with the Bullock's Oriole.
 - The Baltimore Oriole is uncommon in the U.S.
 - The Baltimore Oriole has a black throat.

122. Where would I probably not find a Baltimore Oriole ?
- High in the trees
 - In gardens and neighbourhoods
 - Deciduous woodlands
 - The Sahara desert
123. Which of these colours is not found on a Baltimore Oriole?
- Purple
 - Orange
 - White
 - Black

PASSAGE - 13

As I stepped out of the train I felt unusually solitary since I was the only passenger to alight. I was accustomed to arriving in the summer, when holiday-makers throng coastal resorts and this was my first visit when the season was over. My destination was a little village which was eight miles by road. It took only a few minutes for me to come to the foot of the cliff path. When I reached the top I had left all signs of habitation behind me. I was surprised to notice that the sky was already a flame with the sunset. It seemed to be getting dark amazingly quickly. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight since I did not think I had walked unduly slowly. Then I recollected that on previous visits I had walked in high summer and how it was October.

All at once it was night. The track was grassy and even in daylight showed up hardly at all. I was terrified of hurtling over the edge of the cliff to the rocks below. I felt my feet squelching and sticking in something soggy. Then I bumped into a little clump of trees that loomed up in front of me. I climbed up the nearest trunk and managed to find a tolerably comfortable fork to sit on. The waiting was spent by my attempts to identify the little stirrings and noises of animal life that I could hear. I grew colder and colder and managed to sleep only in uneasy fitful starts. At last when the moon came up I was on my way again.

124. The writer felt unusually solitary because
- he was feeling very lonely without his family.
 - he was missing the company of other holiday-makers.
 - his destination was a little village eight miles away.
 - there was no one to meet him.
125. "I left all signs of habitation behind me." This means that he
- came to a place where there were very few houses.
 - was in front of a large collection of cottages.
 - had come very far from places where people lived.
 - had just passed a remote village.
126. I became darker than the writer expected because
- the nights are shorter in autumn than in summer.
 - the nights are longer in October than mid summer.
 - the train arrived later than usual.
 - he had walked unduly slowly.
127. The writer found it difficult to keep to the path because of
- the darkness and narrowness of the path.
 - poor visibility and grassy track.
 - the darkness and his slow pace.
 - poor visibility and dew on grass.
128. When he settled himself on the fork of the tree the writer
- had a sound sleep.
 - was disturbed by noises of animals.
 - was too afraid to sleep.
 - tried to sleep but without much success.

PASSAGE - 14

It is sad that in country after country, progress should become synonymous with an assault on nature. We who are a part of nature and dependent on her for every need, speak constantly about 'exploiting' nature. When the highest mountain in the world was climbed in 1953, Jawaharlal Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' which he thought was arrogant. Is it surprising that this lack of consideration and the constant need to prove one's superiority should be projected on to our treatment of our fellowmen? I remember Edward Thompson, a British writer and a good friend of India, once telling Mr. Gandhi that wildlife was fast disappearing. Remarked Mr. Gandhi: 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns'

On the one hand the rich look askance at our continuing poverty; on the other they warn us against their own methods. We do not wish to impoverish the environment any further and yet we cannot forget the grim poverty of large numbers of people. Are not poverty and need the great polluters? For instance, unless we are in a position to provide employment and purchasing power for the daily necessities of the tribal people and those who live in and around our jungles, we cannot prevent them from combing the forest for food and livelihood, from poaching and from despoiling the vegetation.

129. At the beginning of the passage, the writer expresses her opinion that in many countries progress is synonymous with
- development.
 - utmost care for nature.
 - a balanced treatment of nature.
 - utmost cruelty to nature.
130. In the passage the term 'exploiting' nature suggests
- regretfulness.
 - sarcasm.
 - destructive urge of man.
 - greed of man.
131. Nehru objected to the phrase 'conquest of Everest' since
- it carries a war-like connotation.
 - it sounds pompous and boastful.
 - it depicts Everest as a victim.
 - Everest is unconquerable.
132. Gandhi's statement 'It is decreasing in the jungles but it is increasing in the towns.!'
- Refers to wild animals' decrease in the jungle.
 - Refers to flora and fauna.
 - Refers to man's selfishness.
 - Is a satirical comparison of man's callousness to the animals.
133. The writer is of opinion that tribal people can be prevented from combing forest for food
- to provide employment
 - to increase purchasing power
 - by deterring them from poaching and despoiling vegetation
 - to provide employment and purchasing power for *daily* necessities.

PASSAGE - 15

Street theatre in India is a well established ancient art form. Despite the proliferation of modern means of entertainment and communication, street theatre continues to flourish in India.

Street theatre as a channel of communication has for centuries been propagating reforms by highlighting social,

economic and political issues present in the society. Unlike in the olden days, its performance is no longer restricted to villages or small localities of the city. Today small groups of performers including students, would stage performances to mobilize public opinion or to help create or raise awareness over a particular issue of public importance. Themes on substance abuse, AIDS awareness, and domestic violence are some of the areas highlighted by contemporary street theatre troupe. Unlike in regular drama street drama employ very little props and images. The human body becomes the main tool in which choreography, mime, dialogues, songs and slogans are extensively used.

Street theatre is one of the most intimate media. Its appeal is to the emotions leading to quick psychological impact on audiences. By being local and live they also are able to establish not only direct contact with the audience but by being cost-effective and flexible they are popular among all age groups.

134. Modern means of entertainment and communication _____ street theatre.
 (a) does affect (b) does not affect
 (c) helps popularis (d) helps establish
135. In the olden days street theatre _____ to villages or small localities of the city.
 (a) was restricted (b) was not restricted
 (c) was opened (d) was entertained
136. Street theatre usually _____ with issues of public importance.
 (a) is distanced (b) is performed
 (c) deals (d) does not deal
137. Street theatre is _____ to stage.
 (a) nothing (b) costly
 (c) reasonable (d) affordable
138. Street theatre creates an/a _____ impact on audiences.
 (a) intimate (b) emotional
 (c) mystical (d) physical

PASSAGE-16

Self directed learning, in its broadest meaning, describes a process in which individuals take the initiative with or without the help of others, in diagnosing their learning needs formulating

learning goals, identifying resources for learning, choosing and implementing learning strategies and evaluating learning outcomes. Thus it is important to attain new knowledge easily and skillfully for the rest of his or her life.

What is the need for self directed learning? One reason is that there is convincing evidence that people, who take the initiative in learning, learn more things and learn better than people who sit at the feet of teachers passively waiting to be taught. The second reason is that self-directed learning is more in tune with our natural processes of psychological development; an essential aspect of maturing is developing the ability to take increasing responsibility of our own lives to become increasingly self-directed. The third reason is that many of the new developments in education put a heavy responsibility on the learners to take a good deal of initiative in their own learning. To meet the challenges in today's instructive environment, self-directed learning is most essential.

139. In self-directed learning, an individual
 (a) Takes initiative with or without the help of others
 (b) Is passive and waits for directions
 (c) Is helpless and dependent
 (d) Takes initiative, without an objective
140. There is need for self-directed learning because
 (a) it is less challenging
 (b) it helps people to learn more things and learn better
 (c) it is a more cost-effective method
 (d) it is a modern method of learning
141. Which word best describes self-directed learning ?
 (a) Active learning (b) Passive learning
 (c) Compulsory learning (d) Repulsive learning
142. The modern environment according to the author is
 (a) Restrictive (b) Instructive
 (c) Less developed (d) Impracticable
143. The synonym of the word "diagnosing" is
 (a) Searching (b) Examining
 (c) Identifying (d) Complying

ANSWER KEY

1	(a)	12	(d)	23	(c)	34	(b)	45	(d)	56	(d)	67	(d)	78	(a)	89	(c)	100	(c)	111	(d)	122	(d)	133	(d)
2	(b)	13	(c)	24	(a)	35	(d)	46	(a)	57	(c)	68	(d)	79	(a)	90	(a)	101	(d)	112	(c)	123	(a)	134	(b)
3	(d)	14	(a)	25	(b)	36	(d)	47	(d)	58	(d)	69	(c)	80	(d)	91	(c)	102	(a)	113	(a)	124	(b)	135	(a)
4	(d)	15	(b)	26	(a)	37	(c)	48	(c)	59	(b)	70	(b)	81	(d)	92	(a)	103	(d)	114	(a)	125	(c)	136	(c)
5	(c)	16	(d)	27	(d)	38	(c)	49	(c)	60	(c)	71	(d)	82	(c)	93	(c)	104	(c)	115	(c)	126	(b)	137	(c)
6	(a)	17	(d)	28	(a)	39	(c)	50	(d)	61	(c)	72	(c)	83	(c)	94	(d)	105	(d)	116	(b)	127	(d)	138	(b)
7	(d)	18	(a)	29	(c)	40	(a)	51	(b)	62	(a)	73	(a)	84	(d)	95	(c)	106	(a)	117	(c)	128	(d)	139	(a)
8	(d)	19	(d)	30	(b)	41	(d)	52	(d)	63	(d)	74	(c)	85	(c)	96	(a)	107	(d)	118	(c)	129	(b)	140	(b)
9	(c)	20	(b)	31	(a)	42	(d)	53	(d)	64	(a)	75	(c)	86	(a)	97	(b)	108	(b)	119	(d)	130	(b)	141	(a)
10	(b)	21	(d)	32	(a)	43	(d)	54	(a)	65	(d)	76	(d)	87	(d)	98	(d)	109	(b)	120	(a)	131	(b)	142	(b)
11	(d)	22	(d)	33	(d)	44	(a)	55	(b)	66	(b)	77	(b)	88	(d)	99	(c)	110	(c)	121	(c)	132	(c)	143	(c)



HINTS & EXPLANATIONS



1. (a) Ascertain the hidden meaning of the sentence. “but no one would be able to realise that a terrorist attack has occurred”. So, undoubtedly the culprit’s act can be classified as a terrorist attack.
2. (b) “New terrorism has no long-term agenda but its ruthless in its short-term intentions”. This statement from the passage supports (b). While in the light of passage, (c) also seems suitable.
3. (d) The immediate provocation for the meeting held in August 1998 has not been given among the options. It was the incidents of bombing the U.S. embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam.
4. (d) Bio-attack will result in several deaths which will lead to political turmoil creating social unrest.
6. (a) ‘Religious intolerance’, as cited in the last paragraph stands behind terrorism.
13. (c) The meaning is implied in the last sentence.
14. (a) The Japanese ambassador acknowledges that the vastness of the Indian market is a great inducement for investment in the manufacturing industry.
15. (b) The author describes the Indian investment scenario in toto. He presents a comparative analysis regarding foreign investment in India.
16. (d) Comparatively though labour is inexpensive in India, but at the same time productivity is not high. Therefore, it cannot be cited as an advantage here.
17. (d) If foreign investment is to be wooed assiduously, we will have to meet exacting international standards.
18. (a) The author is a political commentator because he talks about the government policy and makes various proposals regarding foreign investment in India.
20. (b) The passage reflects the views of the Japanese ambassador who also talks about the problems faced by foreign investors in India.
25. (b) Japanese business circles represented by the Ishikawa Mission called attention of their Indian counterparts in what they considered to be major impediments in India.
26. (a) The Indian government put into effect revolutionary reforms to remove the hurdles.
28. (a) India deserves a far bigger share of world trade considering its vast resources.
37. (c) From the last paragraph of the given passage.
38. (c) From the fourth line of the second paragraph.
41. (d) In the last sentence of the second para.
42. (d) Second and third para tells about Indian concept of life and treatment while the last para tells about western concept of life and knowledge about medical science.
43. (d) It is clearly given in the last sentence of the passage “that contribution of the science in the field of non-communicable diseases is remarkably poor”
49. (c) Eminent British economists and political scientists have strongly attacked the tradition of budget secrecy.
50. (d) It leads to the control of public expenditure in order to set realistic taxation implications.
51. (b) He has presented the example of both the open budget system and the secret budget system, practised by various countries and has looked into all their aspects.
54. (a) Sir Richard Clarke was the originating genius of nearly every important development in the British budgeting techniques during the last two decades.
56. (d) An open public debate on budget proposals should be held before introducing the appropriate bill.
61. (c) “It is up to Asia to help Africa to the best of her ability “Nehru told the Bandung conference in 1955, “ because we are sister continents.” These statements explain that African continent is emotionally related to Asian continent.
62. (a) Once the Chinese are established in a country, no one else gets a foothold. Myanmar, where India failed to obtain the desired gas concessions, is a prime example. These lines explain China’s monopoly.
63. (d) None of the answer choices are author’s suggestion to India to break the Chinese monopoly. In the passage the author only says that India will have to move cautiously but quickly if it is to break Chinese monopoly.
64. (a) Every where in the passage we find author favours India gaining an edge over China. The author throughout the passage is highlighting Chinas own prospective while they are helping the Africans.
65. (d) According to the passage the Chinese foreign ministry repeatedly assure the world that “our co-operation is not designed to be against or preclude any third party”. None of the answer choices matches author’s consideration because the claimes of China’s foreign ministry are totally untrue.
66. (b) The terms “Middle kingdom’s ancient formula” is used in the passage in context of China helping the African nations, embracing their dangerous regimes, influencing the under developed countries through apparently patronising policies.
67. (d) All the reasons are responsible for the backwardness of African Nations — The West’s sanctimonious boycott of African regimes – after nearly a century of colonial exploitation — left the continent in the grip of oppressive rulers. These lines from passage explains the answer.

68. (d) China's selfish motive is highlighted in the following lines of the passage "Beijing filled the vacuum by eagerly embracing dangerous and unsavory regions in its search for oil and other minerals."
69. (c) The word *contemporary* means something which is presently in fashion so the opposite is old.
70. (b) The word *booming* means to grow, develop or progress rapidly, so the opposite would be degrading means to reduce to lower rank.
71. (d) The word *preclude* means to exclude from something which is the opposite of word include which means to involve.
72. (c) The word *sanctimonious* means making a hypocritical show of religion, devotion etc. which is similar to word scrupulous which means showing a strict regard for what one considers right.
73. (a) The word abdication means the act or state of abdicating or renunciation, it means to relinquish power or responsibility formally which is similar to word abandonment which means to leave completely or finally.
74. (c) The author wants us to stop debating and implement policies.
75. (c) Stated in the first paragraph.
76. (d) Uncertainty about payment is mentioned, hence option (d).
77. (b) Refer to the second paragraph. "State governments have not implemented agreed plans to ensure repayment when due..."
78. (a) All the factors are mentioned in the passage.
79. (a) Refer to the third paragraph. "The Delhi model has worked. But it receives no public support."
80. (d) Clearly, populist measures would go against financial wellbeing.
81. (d) It is stated in the passage that the enforcement of the reforms was inadequate.
82. (c) Delusion means "a false belief of opinion about yourself or your situation".
83. (c) The root word of viability is viable. Viable means "capable of developing and surviving independently"
84. (d) Impede means "delay or stop the progress of something".
85. (c) Unbounding is opposite of bundling means integrating.
96. (a) grief
97. (b) conceal
98. (d) The early man was scared of Nature
99. (c) healthy attitude
100. (c) Their life is full of worries and tensions
101. (d) Enjoy the nature around us
102. (a) Providing facilities for enjoying nature
103. (d) is abundantly glorious and divine
104. (c) The passage is about the management courses
105. (d) Look at the sentence : The real problem is that course promoters view development as something which primarily, takes place in a class room.
106. (a) Critical
107. (d) Unprogressive
108. (b) a (fixed) attitude of mind
109. (b) self-discipline
110. (c) must change himself
111. (c) Man well one day die and become dust
112. (a) A sum of Individuals
134. (b) Modern means of entertainment and communication does not affect street theatre. It is still a popular mode of taking up crucial societal issues.
135. (a) In the olden days, street theatre was restricted to villages or small localities of the cities.
136. (c) Street theatre usually deals with issues of public importance.
137. (c) Street theatre is reasonable to stage as little props and images are used and not huge set up is required.
138. (b) Street theatre creates an emotional impact on audiences that leads to quick psychological impact.
139. (a) In self directed learning, an individual takes initiative with or without the help of others to learn new things.
140. (b) there is need for self-directed learning because it helps people to learn more things in a better way.
141. (a) Self-directed learning is active learning as one does not sit passively and waits for someone to teach. The learner actively initiates its own learning process.
142. (b) The modern environment is instructive in nature.
143. (c) Diagnosing means identifying.

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