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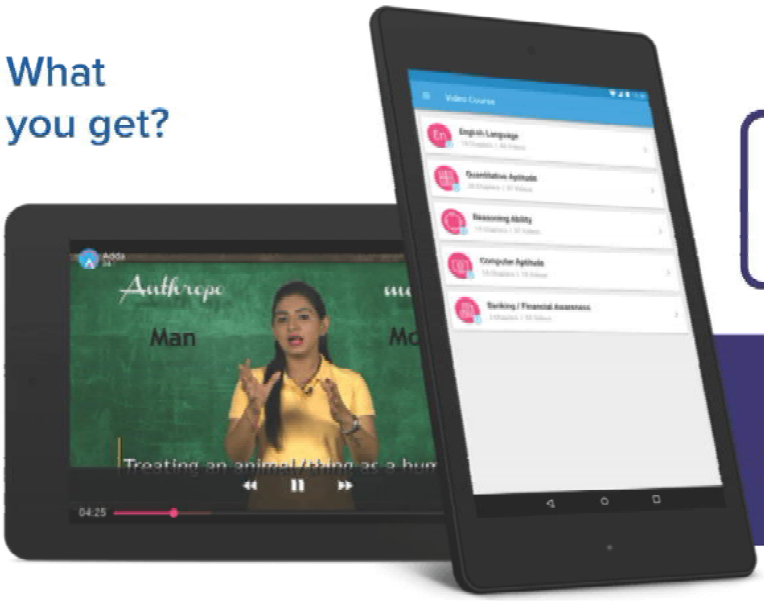

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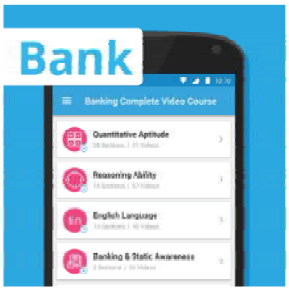

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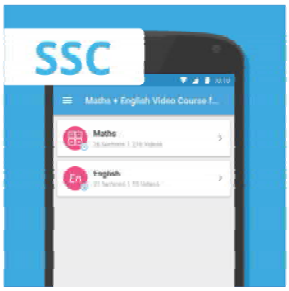

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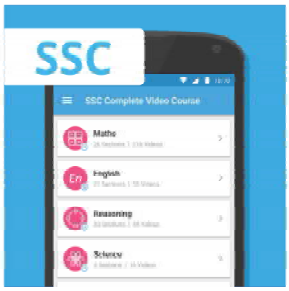

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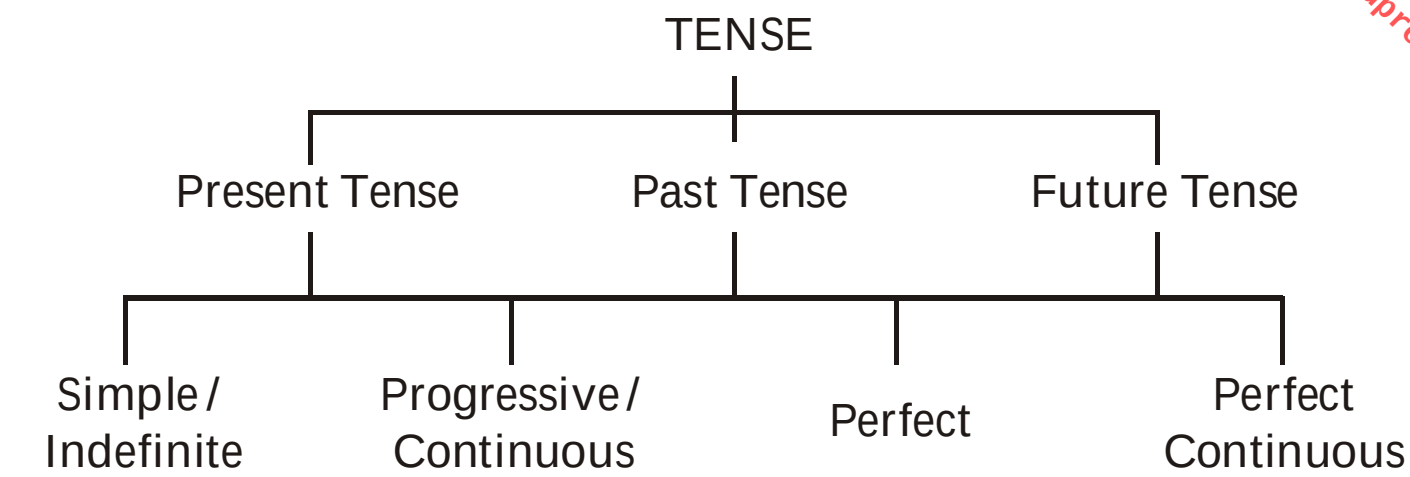
Chapter 1

Tenses



On the basis of time of an action performed, we can divide sentences into the following three tenses:

(i) Present Tense (ii) Past Tense (iii) Future Tense

Again on the basis of state of an action performed, we can further classify each tense into the following four parts:

(i) Simple Indefinite Tense
(ii) Progressive / Continuous Tense
(iii) Perfect Tense
(iv) Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Tense

This Tense expresses an action that is currently going on or habitually performed or a state that currently or generally exists. We can classify present Tense into the following four parts:

(i) Present Indefinite (Simple Present)
(ii) Present Continuous (Present Progressive)
(iii) Present Perfect
(iv) Present Perfect Continuous

(i) Present Indefinite Tense

This Tense is called Present 'Indefinite' Tense because in this Tense, the action is simply mentioned and nothing can be said about its completeness. This Tense is used to express an action which occurs on regular basis.

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Structure

For Singular:

→ Sub + V_1 + s/es + Obj. (Affirmative)
For Ex – She writes a letter

→ Sub + does not + V_1 + Obj. (Negative)
For Ex – She does not write a letter.

→ Does + Sub + V_1 + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Does she write a letter?

∴ → Does + Sub + not + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)
For Ex – Does she not write a letter?

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For Plural:

→ Sub + V_1 + Obj (Affirmative)
For Ex – They play cricket.

→ Sub + do not + V_1 + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – They do not play cricket.

→ Do + Sub + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Do they play cricket?

→ Do + Sub + not + V_1 + obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)
For Ex – Do they not play cricket?

Note: I is treated as 'Plural' in Present Tense.
For Ex – I eat dinner at 8 O'clock daily.

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Uses:

1. To show Habitual Actions
   For Ex – (a) He goes out for a walk every day.
   (b) My father visits temple thrice a week.
2. To show General truth/Universal truth/ permanent truth etc.
   For Ex – (a) The sun rises in the east.
   (b) Wate r boils at 100°C.
3. To show imperative sentences.
   For Ex – (a) Always obey your parents.
   (b) Do not play on the road.
4. In exclamatory sentences which start with 'Here' and 'There'
   For Ex – (a) Here comes the train!
   (b) There rings the bell!
5. In newspaper headlines and commentary of sports.
   For Ex – (a) India launches a satellite.
   (b) Sachin hits a boundary.
6. To describe the events that occurred in past in a dramatic way.
   For Ex – (a) India uproots the British Empire.
   (b) Alexander defeats Paurus.
7. This Tense is also used to express professional activities.
   For Ex – (a) A barber cuts hair.
   (b) A confectioner sells sweets.

(ii) Present Continuous Tense

This Tense is used to express action that is currently in progress.

Structure

For Singular:

→ Sub + is + V_1 ing + Obj (Affirmative)
For Ex – She is singing a song.

→ Sub + is not + V_1 ing + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – She is not singing a song

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→ Is + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Is she singing a song?

→ Is + Sub + not + V_1 ing + Obj + (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Is she not singing a song?

For Plural:

→ Sub + are + V_1 ing + Obj. (Affirmative)
For Ex – They are playing cricket.

→ Sub + are not + V_1 ing + Obj. (Negative)
For Ex – They are not playing cricket.

→ Are + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Are they playing cricket?

→ Are + Sub + not + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Are they not playing cricket?

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Note: 'Am' is used as helping verb with I.
For Ex – I am reading a novel.

Uses:

1. To show a continuous action.
   For Ex – (a) She is playing chess.
   (b) They are not driving a car.
2. To show those actions which have following words
   "Now, these days, now-a-days, still, at this time, at this moment, at present."
   For Ex – (a) Is she still reading?
   (b) My mother is reading the Mahabharata now.
3. To denote a change of present state/situation into another.
   For Ex – (a) Cars are becoming costlier day by day.
   (b) She is getting more and more complicated.

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4. To show those events/ actions that will take place in near future.
   For Ex – (a) I am going on vacations tomorrow.
   (b) She is getting married next week.

(iii) Present perfect Tense

This Tense is used to express those actions that have been finished recently.

Structure

For singular:

→ Sub + has + V_3 + Obj (Affirmative)
For Ex – She has bought a house.

→ Sub + has not + V_3 + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – She has not bought a house.

→ Has + Sub + V_3 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Has she bought a house?

→ Has + Sub + not + V_3 + Obj + ? (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Has she not bought a house?

For Plural:

→ Sub + have + V_3 + Obj (Affirmative)
For Ex – They have completed their work.

→ Sub + have not + V_3 + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – They have not completed their work.

→ Have + Sub + V_3 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Have they completed their work?

→ Have + Sub + not + V_3 + Obj + ? (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Have they not completed their work?

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Note: I is used as 'Plural' in this type of Tense

For Ex – I have submitted my assignment

Uses:

1. To show the action that has just ended

   For Ex – (a) I have written a letter

   (b) Ishan has gone to Mumbai.

2. In sentences which consist the following:

   "This/That/It is the first/second/third/best/worst".

   For Ex – (a) This is the worst novel, I have ever read.

   (b) It is the best book, I have ever read.

3. To show those sentences which have the following words.

   "Already, so far, as yet, yet, upto now, just, just now, recently, ever, lately"

   For Ex – (a) I have already taken my lunch.

   (b) Have you ever been to London?

   Note: Generally, Present Perfect Tense does not take an adverb of Past time.

   For Ex – 'I have seen Amit yesterday' is wrong.

$\Rightarrow$ Simple past is used when an adverb of past is mentioned.

Therefore, the correct usage of sentence given above should be as follows:

'I saw Amit yesterday.'

(iv) Present perfect Continuous

This type of Tense is used to express those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.

Structure:

For Singular:

$\rightarrow$ Sub + has been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)

For Ex – (a) Ram has been living here since 1993

(b) Ram has been living here for last ten years.

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→ Sub + has not been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)

For Ex – (a) Ram has not been living here since 1993.
(b) Ram has not been living here for last ten years.

→ Has + Sub + been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex – (a) Has Ram been living here since 1993?
(b) Has Ram been living here for last ten years.

→ Has + Sub + not + been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex – (a) Has Ram not been living here since 1993?
(b) Has Ram not been living here for last ten years.

For Plural:

→ Sub + have been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Affirmative)

For Ex – (a) They have been singing since morning.
(b) They have been singing for two hours.

→ Sub + have not been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being. (Negative)

For Ex – (a) They have not been singing since morning.
(b) They have not been singing for two hours.

→ Have + Sub + been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex – (a) Have they been singing since morning?
(b) Have they been singing for two hours?

→ Have + Sub + not + been + V_1 ing + Obj. + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)

For Ex – Have they not been singing for two hours?

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Note: 'I' is used as plural in this tense

For Ex – I have been cleaning the room since morning.

Note: (a) 'since' is used to represent 'Point of time'

(b) 'for' is used to represent 'Period of time'

Uses:

1. To show those actions that had begun in the past and are still in progress.
   For Ex – The baby has been sleeping since morning.
2. It can be used with time phrases like
   "for, since, long, how long, all the time, all week, etc.
   For Ex – (a) For how long have you been eating?
   (b) She has been crying all the time.

Past Tense

This Tense expresses an action that has happened or a state that previously existed

Like present Tense, Past Tense can also be classified into following four parts:"

(a) Past Indefinite (Simple Past)
(b) Past Continuous (Past Progressive)
(c) Past Perfect
(d) Past Perfect continuous

(i) Past Indefinite Tense

This Tense is used to express an action that happened or finished in the past.

Structure:

The structure of sentence with singular / plural subject remains same in Past Indefinite Tense.

For Singular:

For Plural:

$$\rightarrow \left.\begin{matrix}\text{For Singular}\\ \text{For Plural}\end{matrix}\right\} \text{Sub} + V_2 + \text{Obj.}\,(\text{Affirmative})$$

For Ex – She wrote a book.

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→ Sub + Did not + V_1 + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – She did not write a book.

→ Did + Sub + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Did she write a book?

→ Did + Sub + not + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Did she not write a book?

Uses:

1. To Show a past action.
   For Ex – (a) I wrote a letter yesterday.
   (b) She came last week.
   Note: Following words are used in Past Indefinite Tense.
   "Yesterday, ago, last, the other day, the day before, etc."
2. To show a past habit.
   For Ex – (a) I played cricket in my childhood.
   (b) She always prayed to God.
3. This Tense is used in conditional sentences to indicate a condition which is unlikely to occur.
   For Ex – (a) I wish I knew singing.
   (b) If Ravi came we would congratulate him.
4. With the phrase
   "It is time, It is high time, It is about time"
   For Ex – (a) It is time you repaired the A/c.
   (b) It is about time you got a haircut.

(ii) Past Continuous Tense

This Tense is used to express an action which was in progress for some time in the past.

Structure:

For singular:

→ Sub + was + V_1 ing + Obj (Affirmative)
For Ex – She was calling me.

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→ Sub + was not + V_1 ing + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – She was not calling me.

→ Was + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Was she calling me?

→ Was + Sub + not + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative - Negative)
For Ex – Was she not calling me?

For Plural:

→ Sub + were + V_1 ing + Obj (Affirmative)
For Ex – They were watching a movie.

→ Sub + were not + V_1 ing + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – They were not watching a movie.

→ Were + Sub + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Were they watching a movie?

→ Were + Sub + not + V_1 ing + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Were they not watching a movie?

Note: 'I' is used as singular Subject in this Tense.
For Ex – I was writing a letter.

Uses:

1. This Tense is used when two actions were simultaneously in progress in the past.
   For Ex – (a) While she was preparing lunch, I was taking shower.
   (b) While I was reading, my wife was watching T.V.
2. This Tense is also used in combination with Simple past
   For Ex – (a) While I was walking in the fields, I found a mobile phone.
   (b) When I was going to school, a dog bit me.

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(iii) Past Perfect Tense

This Tense expresses an action which has been completed (a long time ago) in the Past.

Structure:

The structure of sentences with singular / Plural Subject remains same in Past Perfect Tense.

→ For Singular / For Plural } Sub + had + V_3 + Obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex – He had left for USA.

→ Sub + had not + V_3 + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex – He had not left for USA.

→ Had + Sub + V_3 + Obj. + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex – Had he left for USA?

→ Had + Sub + not + V_3 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)

For Ex – Had he not left for USA?

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Uses:

1. When two actions occur in the past, one after the other, then, the first action is expressed in Past perfect Tense and the second action is expressed in Simple Past Tense.
   For Ex – (a) The patient had died before the doctor came.
   (b) He came after she had gone.
2. To express some unfulfilled wish in the Past.
   For Ex – (a) I had hoped that he would pass.
   (b) She had expected his arrival, but he did not come.

(iv) Past perfect Continuous Tense

This Tense is used to express an action that started in past, continued for a period of time and then finished in Past.

Structure:

The structure of sentences with singular / Plural subject remains same in Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

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For Singular / For Plural } Sub + had been + V_1 ing + obj + Since / for + time being. (Affirmative)

For Ex – (a) She had been watching T.V. for two hours.
(b) She had been watching T.V. since 2 p.m.

→ Sub + had not been + V_1 ing +Obj + Since/for + Time being (Negative)

For Ex – (a) She had not been watching T.V. for Two hours.
(b) She had not been watching T.V. since 2.00 PM.

→ Had + Sub + been + V_1 ing + since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex – (a) Had she been watching T.V. for two hours?
(b) Had she been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM?

→ Had + Sub + not + been + V_1 ing + Obj + Since/for + Time being + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)

For Ex – (a) Had she not been watching TV for two hours?
(b) Had she not been watching T.V. since 2:00 PM.

Uses:

1. It is used to express a repeated action in the past.

For Ex – (a) I had been trying to contact you.
(b) He had been trying to get a good job.

2. It is used to express an action that had happened in the past and its effects were still visible in the past.

For Ex – (a) She had been playing tennis when the news of her selection came in.
(b) I had been reading novel for 2 hours, when she asked me about its plot.

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Future Tense

This Tense expresses an action that has not yet happened or a state that does not exist but is expected to take place after some time from now.

Future Tense can be classified into following four Tenses

(i) Future Indefinite (Simple Future)
(ii) Future Continuous (Future Progressive)
(iii) Future Perfect
(iv) Future Perfect Continuous.

(i) Future Indefinite Tense

This Tense expresses an action that is expected to be finished in near future.

Structure:

Note: The structure of sentences with singular / plural subject remains same in future Indefinite Tense.

→ For Singular / For Plural } Sub + will + V_1 + obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex – (a) She will call you.
(b) They will call you.

→ Sub + will not + V_1 + Obj. (Negative)
For Ex – She will not call you.

→ Will + Sub + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Will she call you?

→ Will + Sub + V_1 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Will she not call you?

Note: Now a days, only 'will' is used as helping verb in future Tense because the usage of 'Shall' has gone out of style in modern English. Though 'Shall is still used sometimes.

Note: Use of Shall / will is explained in modals.

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Uses:

To show conditional actions that have adverb clause, Present Indefinite Tense along with 'unless, until, when, if'

For Ex – (a) Unless she works hard, she will not pass.

(b) If you run fast, you will win the race.

(ii) Future Continuous Tense

This Tense used to express an action that will be in progression in Future.

Structure:

The structure of sentences with singular / Plural subject remains same in future continuous Tense.

For Singular }
For Plural }

→ Sub + will be + V_1 ing + Obj. (Affirmative)

For Ex – She will be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

→ Sub + will not be + v_1 ing + Obj. (Negative)

For Ex – She will not be cooking food at this time tomorrow.

→ Will + Sub + be + V_1 ing + '?' (Interrogative)

For Ex – Will she be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

→ Will + Sub + not + be + V_1 ing + Obj + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)

For Ex – Will she not be cooking food at this time tomorrow?

(iii) Future Perfect Tense

This Tense expresses those actions that will certainly be finished at a point in future.

Structure:

→ Sub + will have + V_3 + Obj (Affirmative)

For Ex – She will have submitted her project by Monday.

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→ Sub + will not have + V_3 + Obj (Negative)
For Ex – She will not have submitted her project by Monday.

→ Will + Sub + have V_3 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Will she have submitted her project by Monday?

→ Will + Sub + not + have + V_3 + Obj + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)
For Ex – Will she not have submitted her project by Monday?

Note: In future perfect Tense, when an action is expected to be completed in near future, till / by are used before the adverb of future.
For Ex – "by tomorrow, till next week, by Monday"

Uses:
To show an action in which 'when' or 'before' is followed by present Tense.
For Ex – (a) I will have completed this task before she comes.
(b) He will have reached school before the bell rings.

(iv) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:
This Tense is used to express an action that continues upto some point of time in future.
Structure:

→ Sub + will have been + V_1 ing + Obj. + Since/for + Time being (Affirmative)
For Ex – She will have been washing clothes for 3 hours.

→ Sub + will not have been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + Time being (Negative)
For Ex – Will not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs.

→ Will + Sub + have been + V_1 ing + Obj + Since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative)
For Ex – Will she have been washing clothes for 3 hours?

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→ Will + Sub + not + have been + V_1 ing + Obj + since/for + time being + '?' (Interrogative – Negative)

For Ex – Will she not have been washing clothes for 3 hrs?

Note: Future perfect progressive denotes continuous action while future perfect denotes completed action.

For Ex – (a) By the end of this month, I will have been travelling for 6 months (Continuous action)

(b) By the end of this month, I will have travelled for 6 months (Completed Action)

Exercise

Direction (1 – 25): Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) An anarchist is / (b) a person who / (c) is believing in or / (d) tries to bring about anarchy. / (e) No error
2. (a) When / (b) She comes / (c) we discuss / (d) this issue / (e) no error.
3. (a) It is high time / (b) you bought / (c) this book / (d) from the market / (e) No error
4. (a) Whenever / (b) he is coming here / (c) he brings a lot of / (d) gifts for us / (e) No error.
5. (a) Shweta is behaving / (b) as if she never / (c) tells a lie / (d) in her life. / (e) No error.
6. (a) I wish / (b) I was the / (c) first Prime minister of the / (d) country after independence / (e) No error
7. (a) Shreya uses to watch / (b) TV till eleven O'clock at night / (c) and then goes / (d) to bed / (e) No error
8. (a) I wish I / (b) met you when / (c) you were / (d) living in India / (e) No error
9. (a) Here came / (b) my friend ! / (c) said Ashish when / (d) he saw Udit / (e) No error

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10. (a) If we had /(b) Rahul in our team /(c) we would /(d) won the match /(e) No error
11. (a) A drop in the mercury column /(b) of a barometer /(c) indicates the change /(d) in atmospheric pressure /(e) No error
12. (a) New king /(b) Porus leads /(c) his army /(d) and attacked the enemy /(e) No error
13. (a) Juhi has /(b) saved enough money /(c) she will buy /(d) a new car next week /(e) No error
14. (a) Rama hopes /(b) to become an IAS officer /(c) after she completes /(d) her graduation. /(e) No error
15. (a) Rahul along with his friends /(b) is going to have /(c) a party in his apartment /(d) after the match. /(e) No error
16. (a) Harit had not taken /(b) any decision /(c) until he had /(d) studied the case /(e) No error.
17. (a) I tried to tell Shivam /(b) what has happened /(c) but my words /(d) were not audible /(e) No error.
18. (a) The teacher taught /(b) the students since /(c) Morning, therefore, she /(d) was exhausted /(e) No error.
19. (a) I have been /(b) studying in /(c) my room /(d) for last evening /(e) No error.
20. (a) Rita came /(b) to the class /(c) much earlier than /(d) I expected /(d) No error.
21. (a) Many studies suggest /(b) that the number /(c) of cancer patients /(d) is grow day by day /(e) No error
22. (a) Ravi told his father /(b) that he would not /(c) be able to come back on time /(d) if rains /(e) No error.
23. (a) I remember what /(b) She had /(c) told me about /(d) her future plans /(e) No error
24. (a) I will let you know /(b) as soon as I will get /(c) any information /(d) about your missing brother. /(e) No error.
25. (a) We had reached /(b) the station /(c) before the train /(d) arrived /(e) No error.

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Direction (1 – 20): Fill in the blanks with the right option:

1. Sanjeev _____ karate class everyday.
   (a) attends (b) has attended (c) attended
   (d) is attending (e) None of these
2. The market _____ usually noisy in the morning.
   (a) is (b) has (c) was
   (d) were (e) will be
3. The post man _____ the letter already.
   (a) will be posting (b) has posted (c) delivered
   (d) posts (e) has delivered
4. The athlete _____ for America tomorrow.
   (a) is leaving (b) has left (c) will leaving
   (d) will have left (e) shall leave
5. Sanjay _____ his room for the past three hours.
   (a) will be painting (b) will paint (c) has been painting
   (d) has painted (e) will have painted
6. The milkman _____ to our housing estate every morning.
   (a) come (b) has come (c) coming
   (d) comes (e) came
7. Udit _____ Cricket since primary school when he got selected in Indian Cricket team.
   (a) has played (b) had been playing (c) will play
   (d) will have played (e) has played
8. The conference _____ due to lack of quorum.
   (a) has been postponed (b) is postponing
   (c) will postpone (d) postponed (e) None of these
9. You are late. The train _____ already.
   (a) left (b) has left (c) will leave
   (d) had left (e) leave

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10. Everyone _____ about West Indies' achievement in the Twenty-twenty world cup, now a days.
    (a) talked (b) was talking (c) will talk
    (d) is talking (e) has talked
11. It _____ since last night, and it _____ as if it may rain for the rest of the day.
    (a) has been raining; looks
    (b) is raining, looked
    (c) rained; looked
    (d) has been raining; has been looking
    (e) rains; has been looking.
12. Orphanage _____ a food-and-fun fair next month to _____ money for the building-fund.
    (a) will hold; raise (b) will be holding; raised (c) holds; raise
    (d) will hold; rise (e) is holding; raise
13. Look! Those bees _____ round the flowers. The bees are not only _____ honey, but they are also pollinating the flowers as well.
    (a) are buzzing; collect
    (b) are buzzing; collecting.
    (c) buzzed; collected
    (d) have buzzed; collected
    (e) are buzzing; been collecting
14. Manju told Karan what _____ to his mother, so he _____ home to see how she was.
    (a) happens; runs (b) happened; run (c) happened; ran
    (d) had happened; ran
    (e) had happened; had run
15. Has the auto rickshaw not come yet ? It _____ already twenty minutes late. I hope it _____ here soon.
    (a) was; would (b) was; will (c) is; will be
    (d) has been; will (e) None of these

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16. We _____ shopping last weekend. There was a great crowd in the market. Most of the people _____ their Diwali's shopping.
    (a) went; were doing
    (b) gone; did
    (c) had gone; done
    (d) had gone; were doing
    (e) were going; were doing
17. It is a fine morning today. The birds _____ on the trees, and there _____ not a cloud in the sky.
    (a) are singing; is
    (b) have been singing; is not
    (c) were singing; were
    (d) had sung; is
    (e) None of these
18. Abhi is always asking questions. Sometimes he _____ such complicated questions that I _____ puzzled, too.
    (a) asks; becomes (b) asks; become (c) is asking; become
    (d) asks; became (e) ask; become
19. I thought that the grass needs cutting, but the lawnmower _____ out of order. Therefore, I _____ the grass with a pair of shears.
    (a) was; had cut (b) is; cut (c) was; cut
    (d) will be; cutted (e) had; cut
20. Her parents _____ for her for over an hour. Where has she _____ all this time
    (a) waited; be
    (b) were waiting; been
    (c) wait; been
    (d) have been waiting; been
    (e) None of these.

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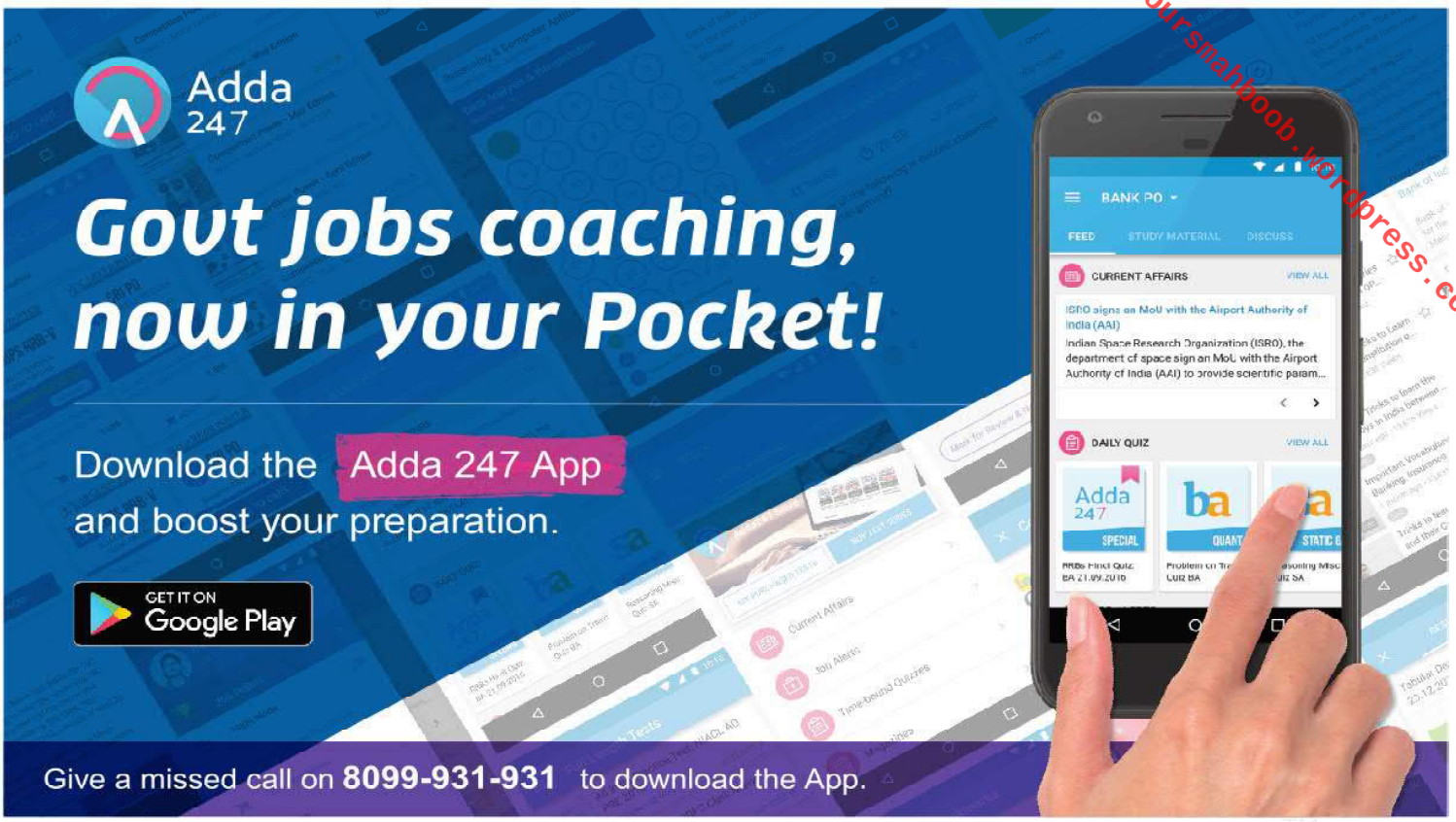

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Solutions

1. (c); 'believes' should be used in place of 'is believing' Since. 'universal truths' are always expressed in 'simple present Tense'.
   For Ex –: A teetotaler is a person who never drinks alcohol.
2. (c); 'We will discuss' should be used in place of 'we discuss'. Because whenever two future actions are stated, conditional clause or subordinate clause (those which begin with If, until, when, before, etc) are expressed in simple present tense and 'Principal clause' is expressed in future tense.
   For Ex –: Until Shivam comes, I will wait for him.
3. (e); No error
4. (b); 'He comes' should be used in place of 'he is coming' since present habits are expressed in 'Simple Present Tense'
   For Ex –: Whenever she weeps, nobody asks her the reason.
5. (c); 'Tells a lie' should be replaced with 'Told a lie' because 'as if' clause always takes 'Past tense'.
   For Ex –: He is reacting as if he never failed a test.
6. (b); 'I were' should be used in place of 'I was' because in Imaginary sentences of present, 'were' is used after the subject.
   For Ex –: I wish, I were the richest person of the world.
7. (a); 'Watches' should be used in place of 'uses to watch' since present habits are expressed in 'Simple Present Tense'
   For Ex –: He goes for a walk every day, before having his tea in the morning.
8. (b); 'Had met' should be used in place of 'met' because in 'unfulfilled wish, condition or desire' of past, I wish / as If / If etc. take 'past perfect Tense'
   For Ex –: I wish I had met nelson Mandela.
9. (a); 'Here comes' should be used in place of 'Here come'. Since 'Simple present Tense' is used in exclamatory sentences starting with 'Here' and 'there'
   For Ex –: There goes the ball !

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10. (e); No error
11. (e); No error
12. (b); 'led' should be used in place of 'leads' since this a past event and past events (histonic ones) are expressed in simple past tense
13. (c); 'is going to buy' should be used in place of 'will buy' because when a future plan of action is expected to take place, we use 'going to'.
    For Ex –: She has invited all her friends as she is going to celebrate her wedding anniversary tomorrow.
14. (c); 'She has completed' should be used in place of 'she completes' because Rama would have completed her graduation before becoming an IAS officer. Hence Present Perfect Tense would be used.
    For Ex –: O can't decide until I've got all the information about this
15. (e); No Error
16. (a); 'Did not take' should be used in place of 'had not taken' because whenever two past actions are stated, past perfect is used to express former action whereas the latter one is expressed in 'Simple Past Tense'.
    For Ex –: when we reached the station, the train had already departed.
17. (b); 'What had happened' should be used in place of 'what has happened' because what 'I' tried to tell Shivam is a past action. Hence past perfect tense should be used here to denote 'past of the past'.
    For Ex –: He informed his father about the car accident that had occurred last week.
18. (a); 'Had been teaching' should be used in place of 'Taught'. Because, teacher had started teaching in past, continued to teach in past and finished teaching in past. Hence, past perfect continuous must be used.
    For Ex –: She had been driving for six hours before she met with an accident.

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19. (d); 'Since last evening' should be used in place of 'for last evening' because 'since' is used to denote 'point of time whereas 'for' is used to denote 'period of time.

For Ex –: They have been waiting since 4 O' clock
Point of time

They have been waiting for four hours.
Period of time

20. (d); 'I had expected' should be used in place of 'I expected', since, past perfect tense is used to denote 'Past of the past'.
21. (d); ' is growing day by day' should be used in place of 'is grow day by day'. Since the rule 'followed in Present continuous Tense is as 'sub + is/am/are + v_1 ing + object.'
For Ex –: She is growing old day by day.
22. (d); 'If it rained' should be used in place of 'If it rains' because Reporting verb in Indirect narration is in past Tense
For Ex –: Rahul told his brother that he prepared the breakfast for him.
23. (e); No Error.
24. (b); 'Will get' should be replaced with 'get'. For explanation refer to question – 2.
25. (e); No Error.

Solutions of Fill in the Blanks

1. (a); The sentence expresses the daily habit of Sanjeev. Therefore, simple present tense should be used here. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
2. (a); In this sentence the daily ambience of market has been described. Therefore, (simple) present tense should be used. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
3. (e); The usage of the word 'already' shows that the action has been completed. Hence perfect tense should be used. Now see the meaning of the following options:

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Post: Send (a letter or parcel) via the postal system.
Deliver: bring and hand over (a letter, parcel, or goods) to the proper recipient or address
Hence, (e) is the correct option.

4. (a); For future plans which are expected to be executed in near future, we use present progressive tense. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
5. (c); In this sentence, the action had started in past and was in action for a period of time hence perfect continuous tense should be used here. Therefore, (c) is the correct option.
6. (d); In this sentence, the daily routine of milkman has been described. Hence, simple present tense should be used. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
7. (b); Here an action described, had started in the past and was in action till the point in the past. Hence, past perfect continuous tense should be used here. Hence, (b) is the correct option.
8. (a); The given statement is in passive voice hence, the structure 'has + been + V3' should be used. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
9. (b); The usage of the word 'already' shows that the action in the given sentence has been completed hence perfect tense should be used. Now, the usage of are in the first part of the question shows that the sentence is in present tense. Therefore, (b) is the correct option.
10. (d); The usage of the word 'now a days' shows that the sentence is in present continuous tense. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
11. (a); For the first blank the action has started in the past and is currently in action, hence present perfect continuous tense should be used. Hence, either (a) or (d) is the correct option. But, for the second blank, the action of looking had not started in the past so (d) cannot be the correct option, Hence (a) is the correct option.
12. (e); 'is holding; raise' is the correct option. For explanation refer to Question-4
Look at the meaning of the following options for the second blank.
Raise: Increase the amount
Rise: An upward movement
Hence, (e) is the correct option.

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13. (b); The usage of 'look' indicates that the action is in continuation Hence present continuous tense should be used here. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

14. (d); In the given sentence, what Manju told Karan was an action of past so, we should used past perfect tense to show actions that took place in 'past of past'. Now, in the second past action has been described so, simple past tense should be used here. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

15. (c); 'is; will be' is the correct answer.

16. (a); In the first blank past action has been described Hence simple past should be used here. Again in the second blank a continuous action has been described, therefore, past continuous tense must be used. Hence (a) is the correct option.

17. (a); The given sentence describes the actions that are taking place at present. Hence, present continuous tense should be used here. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

18. (b); The given sentence shows the habits of Abhi hence, simple present tense should be used in the first blank. In the second blank, present tense should be used, now I is plural in present tense, hence plural verb (become) should be used here. Hence (b) is the correct option.

19. (c); Since the given sentence is in past tense and shows the past actions Hence simple past tense should be used here. Hence (c) is the correct option.

20. (d); The usage of 'has' in the given sentence shows that the sentence is in present tense. Now, in the first blank, present perfect continuous tense should be used (see question 11 for explanation). For the second blank been (stay in the same place or condition) is the most appropriate option. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

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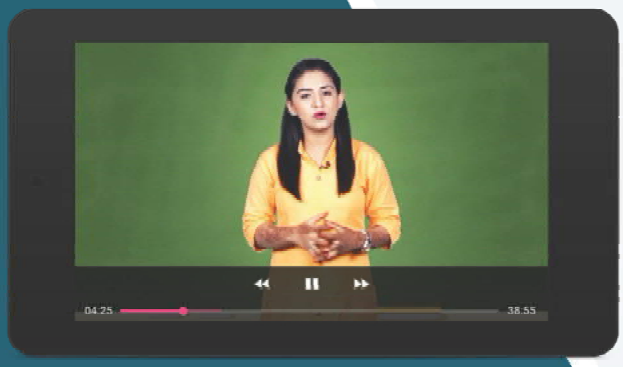

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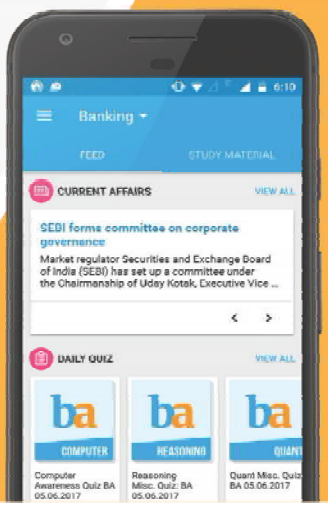

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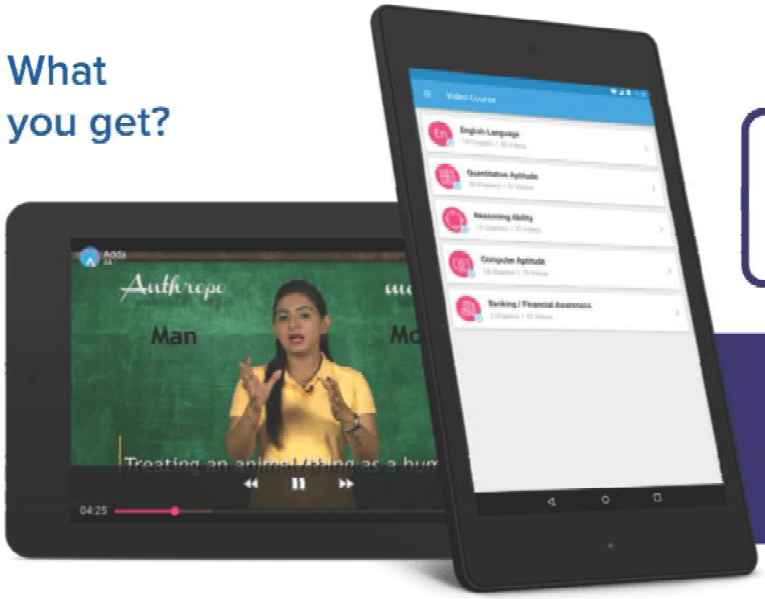

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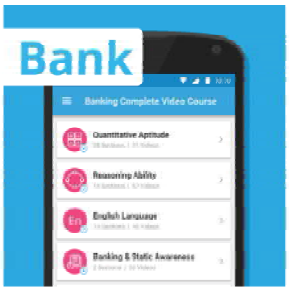

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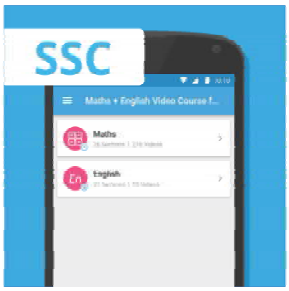

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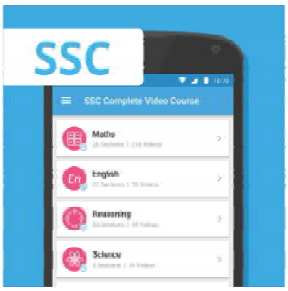

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Chapter 2

Voices

Definition: Voice is that form of a verb which tells us whether the subject does something or has something done to it. For example

Active: Mohan takes coffee. (Subject does something)

Passive: Coffee is taken by Mohan. (Something is done to a subject)

Rules for changing voice:

(i) Subject is placed in place of object and object is placed in place of subject.

(ii) "By" is used with a noun or a pronoun for showing doer or agent of some work.

(iii) We can change voice of only a transitive verb, i.e., a verb with an object. We cannot change voice of an intransitive verb, i.e., a verb without an object.

Rules for changing the Verbs

Tense	Verb in Active Voice	Verb in Passive Voice
Present Indefinite	V_1	Is/are/am + V_3
Past Indefinite	V_2	Was/Were + V_3
Future Indefinite	Shall /Will + V_1	Shall/Will + be + V_3
Present Continuous	Is/are/am + V_1 + ing	Is/are/am + being + V_3
Past Continuous	Was/Were + V_1 + ing	Was/Were + being + V_3
Present Perfect	Has/Have + V_3	Has/Have + been + V_3
Past Perfect	Had + V_3	Had + been + V_3
Future Perfect	Shall/Will + have + V_3	Shall/Will + have + been + V_3

Change of Active Voice into Passive Voice:

Present Indefinite Tense:

1. I eat a mango. (Active)
   A mango is eaten by me. (Passive)

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2. He sells watches. (Active)
   Watches are sold by him. (Passive)
3. You do not tell a lie. (Active)
   A lie is not told by you. (Passive)
4. Do they buy new books? (Active
   Are new books bought by them? (Passive)
5. Who teaches you science? (Active)
   By whom are you taught science? (Passive)

Present Continous Tense:

1. I am writing a letter. (Active)
   A letter is being written by me. (Passive)
2. She is not plucking flowers. (Active)
   Flowers are not being plucked by her. (Passive)
3. He is driving a car. (Active)
   A car is being driven by him. (Passive)
4. Are you eating apples? (Active)
   Are apples being eaten by you? (Passive)
5. Is he helping you? (Active)
   Are you being helped by him? (Passive)

Present Perfect Tense:

1. I have written a letter. (Active)
   A letter has been written by me. (Passive)
2. He has posted the letter. (Active)
   The letter has been posted by him. (Passive)
3. We have played the game. (Active)
   The game has been played by us. (Passive)
4. They have finished the work. (Active)
   The work has been finished by them. (Passive)
5. I have bought two pens. (Active)
   Two pens have been bought by me. (Passive)

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Past Indefinite Tense:

1. He wrote a letter. (Active)
   A letter was written by him. (Passive)
2. I helped Ram. (Active)
   Ram was helped by me. (Passive)
3. She lost her purse yesterday. (Active)
   Her purse was lost yesterday by her. (Passive)
4. You did not take tea. (Active)
   Tea was not taken by you. (Passive)
5. Did the police catch the thief? (Active)
   Was the thief caught by the police? (Passive)

Past Continuous Tense:

1. He was answering the questions. (Active)
   The questions were being answered by him. (Passive)
2. I was obeying my parents. (Active)
   My parents were being obeyed by me. (Passive)
3. She was cleaning the room. (Active)
   The room was being cleaned by her. (Passive)
4. She was offering prayers. (Active)
   Prayers were being offered by her. (Passive)
5. What were you doing? (Active)
   What was being done by you? (Passive)

Past Perfect Tense:

1. I had taken food. (Active)
   Food had been taken by me. (Passive)
2. He had done his duty. (Active)
   His duty had been done by him. (Passive)
3. We had lost the match? (Active)
   The match had been lost by us. (Passive)
4. Had he broken your pen? (Active)
   Had your pen been broken by him? (Passive)
5. Had he not taken medicines? (Active)
   Had medicines not been taken by him? (Passive)

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Future Indefinite Tense:

1. We shall play the match. (Active)
   The match will be played by us. (Passive)
2. She will sing a song. (Active)
   A song will be sung by her. (Passive)
3. The police will catch the thief. (Active)
   The thief will be caught by the police. (Passive)
4. I shall take tea. (Active)
   Tea will be taken by me. (Passive)
5. He will fly a kite. (Active)
   A kite will be flown by him. (Passive)

Future Perfect Tense:

1. He will have written a letter. (Active)
   A letter will have been written by him. (Passive)
2. She will have cooked food. (Active)
   Food will have been cooked by her. (Passive)
3. I shall have finished the work. (Active)
   The work will have been finished by me. (Passive)
4. He will have helped me. (Active)
   I shall have been helped by him. (Passive)
5. You will have posted the letter. (Active)
   The letter will have been posted by you. (Passive)

Note: To change Interrogative sentence starting with 'wh family' into passive voice, we add the 'wh' word before the passive form of the sentence:

For e.g.: What are you eating?

What is being eaten by you.

$\Rightarrow$ Why have you stolen the pen? (active)

$$\underbrace{\text{why}}_{\text{Wh word}} \quad \underbrace{\text{has the pen been stolen by you}}_{\text{Passive form}}? \ (\text{passive})$$

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For 'who and 'whom' look at the following examples.

⇒ 'Who' bought this house?

⇒ whom have you called?

⇒ Who has been called by you?

Imperative Sentences:

An Imperative sentence is the one which expresses an order, request, command etc.

An imperative sentence takes the following forms in passive voice.

(i) Let + Noun + be + V_3

For Ex – Shut the door. (active)

Let the door be shut (passive)

(ii) You are requested/ordered/advised etc to + V_1 + Obj.

For Ex – Please bring a glass of water (active)

You are requested to bring a glass of water (Passive)

(iii) Sub + should + be + V_3 + obj.

For Ex – Respect your elders (Active)

Your elders should be respected (passive)

Infinitive Verbs (To + V_1)

⇒ Sentences with Infinitive verbs take the following form in Passive voice.

Active : "To + V_1"

Passive : "To + be + V_3"

For Ex – (a) We are to buy a new car. (Active)

(b) A new car is to be bought by us. (Passive)

(c) I have to find my lost pen. (active)

⇒ My lost pen has to be found by me. (passive)

⇒ Verbs like let, bid, help and make are followed by Infinitives in passive voice.

For Ex – (a) I made him complete all his work (active)

(b) He was made to complete all his work by me. (Passive)

⇒ When verbs are followed by adjectives following structure is used in passive voice.

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'Sub + verb + adjective + when + pronoun + helping verb + V_3'

For Ex – Mango tastes sweet (Active)

Mango is sweet when it is tasted. (Passive)

⇒ To make passive from of modal verbs, following structure is followed.

(For indefinite)

Sub + Modal + V_1 + Obj (active)

Obj + Modal + be + V_3 + by + sub (Passive)

For Ex – You should work hard. (active)

Hard work should be done by you (passive)

⇒ For Perfect.

Subject + Modal + have + V_3 + Obj (active)

Obj + Modal + have + been + V_3 + by + sub (passive)

For Ex – I should have passed the exam. (active)

The exam should have been passed by me.

⇒ Continuous and Perfect continuous form of modal verbs are not converted into passive voice.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) The officers / (b) who were on inspection / (c) in this exam centre were discovered / (d) many discrepancies. / (e) No error.
2. (a) The teacher asked / (b) the students whether they / (c) could tell the name of the man / (d) who had been invented electricity. / (e) No error.
3. (a) She held a gun / (b) in her hand which / (c) was totally hiding in the long cloak / (d) that she was wearing. / (e) No error.
4. (a) I was surprise / (b) at her contemptuous behaviour / (c)as she was considered / (d) an obedient child / (e)No error.
5. (a) Had the police not / (b) reached there / (c)on time, the bank / (d) would have robbed. / (e) No error.

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6. (a) The soldier seriously injured / (b) during the cross fire / (c) and was rushed / (d) to hospital / (e)No error.
7. (a) Police officers sent / (b) to the place of crime and / (c) every nook and corner / (d) was thoroughly checked. / (e) No error.
8. (a) When the police officer was shot dead / (b) people were run / (c) here and there / (d) to save themselves. / (e) No error.
9. (a) Mother's love / (b) cannot substituted / (c) by anything / (d) else in this world. / (e) No error.
10. (a) When the robber broke into / (b) the bank, the / (c) staff raised a hue and cry and the robber caught / (d) immediately by the people. / (e) No error.
11. (a) The city / (b) was tore / (c)by earthquake / (d) previous year. / (e)No error.
12. (a) The taxi driver / (b) was accused the man / (c) for walking in / (d) the middle of the road. / (e) No error.
13. (a) Some passengers / (b) were flew / (c)to London on / (d) the last trip. / (e) No error.
14. (a) By the time / (b) he arrived, / (c) everybody had been / (d) left for the party. / (e) No error.
15. (a) She was / (b) extremely annoyed / (c) by / (d) the ill behavior of the bank staff. / (e) No error.
16. (a) The Head office was / (b)engulfed by / (c) the fire / (d) that had broken last night / (e) No error.
17. (a) It believed earlier / (b) that the sun / (c) revolved / (d) round the earth. / (e) No error.
18. (a) As he / (b) was wearing, / (c) skimpy clothes / (d) he was stared. / (e) No error.
19. (a) she behaves in / (b) such a weird manner / (c) that everybody disgusted / (d) with her. / (e) No error.
20. (a) I think / (b) more than ten balls / (c) are contained / (d) by this box. / (e) No error.

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21. (a) A mob of rioters / (b) were arrested / (c) by the police / (d) last night near the town. / (e) No error.
22. (a) The streets of Delhi / (b) were thronged / (c) by / (d) the common people. / (e) No error.
23. (a) Everyone says / (b) that he born / (c)of / (d) a rich parents / (e) No error.
24. (a) The ship / (b)sank and / (c) everyone / (d)aboard drowned. / (e) No error
25. (a) If motorists do not observe / (b) the traffic regulations, they / (c) will be stopped, ticketed / (d) and have to pay a fine. / (e) No error.

Solutions

1. (c); 'were' should be removed from here. Since, past indefinite tense 'V_2' is used in active voice.
2. (d); 'been' should not be used here. Since, the given sentence is in active voice hence, the structure 'had + been + v_3' will not be used here.
3. (c); 'hidden' should be used in place of 'hiding'.
4. (a); 'surprised' should be use in place of 'surprise. Since the given sentence is in passive voice. Hence, 'V_3' should be used.
5. (d); 'would have been' should be used in place of 'would have'. Since the given sentence is in passive voice. Hence, 'would + have + been'' should be used.
6. (a); 'The soldier was seriously injured' should be used in place of 'The soldier seriously injured'. Since 'The soldier seriously injured' means that 'The soldier was involved in the act of injuring someone'.
7. (a); 'were sent' should be used in place of 'sent'
8. (b); 'were run' should be replaced with 'ran'. Since the given sentence is in active voice.
9. (b); 'be' should be added after 'cannot'. Since, in passive voice, the structure 'model + be + v_3' is used.

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10. (c); 'robber was caught' should be used in place of 'robber caught'. Since 'robber caught' means 'robber was the doer of the action'.
11. (b); 'torn' should be used in place of 'tore'. Since, in passive voice, 'V_3' is used after 'was / were.
12. (b); 'was' should not be used here. Since the sentence is not in passive voice
13. (b); 'flown' (v_3) should be used in place of 'flew'. Since, the given sentence is in passive voice. Hence, V_3 should be used.
14. (c); 'been' should be removed from the given sentence. Since, the given sentence is in active voice, Hence 'has / have / had + been' should not be used.
15. (c); 'at' should be used in place of 'by'. Since, we are 'annoyed at something' and 'annoyed with someone'.
16. (b); 'in' should be used in place of 'by'. Since the preposition 'in' is used after 'engulfed'.
17. (a); It 'was believed' should be used in place of 'It believed'.
18. (d); 'stared at' should be used in place of 'stared'. Since, the preposition that follows / precedes the main verb in active voice should also be used in passive voice.
19. (c); 'everybody is disgusted' should be used in place of 'everybody disgusted'.
20. (d); 'in' should be used in place of 'by'. Since, the word 'Contain' is followed by 'in'.
21. (b); 'mob' is a singular, subject, Hence singular verb. 'was' should be used in place of 'were'.
22. (c); 'Thronged' is followed by 'with' Hence, 'by' should be replaced with 'with'.
23. (b); 'he was born' should be used in place of 'he born' since, the given sentence is in passive voice.
24. (d); 'was' should be added after aboard. Since, the given sentence is in passive voice. Hence, 'sub + was + v_3' should be used.
25. (d); 'will have to' should be used in place of 'have to'. Since, the sentence is in active voice after 'and'.

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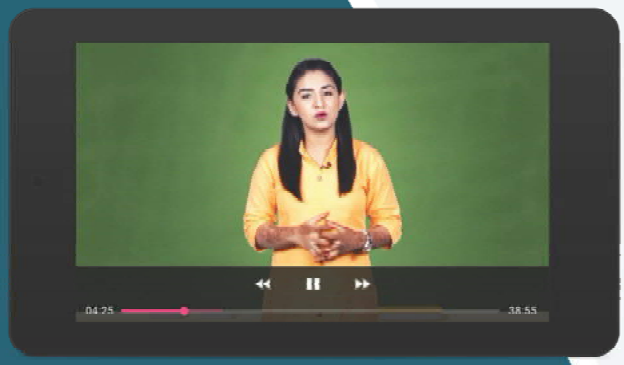

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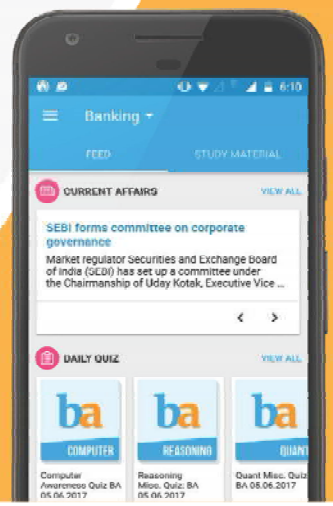

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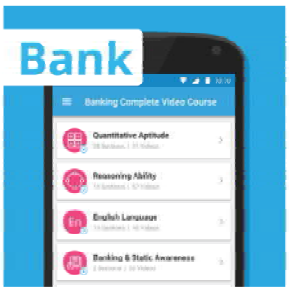

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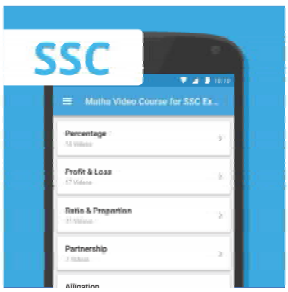

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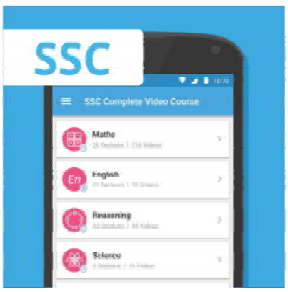

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Chapter 3

Narrations

Definition: When we express someone's words in our own words, it is called - "Indirect Speech" and when we express someone's words as it is, it is called - "Direct Speech".

For examples- He said to me, "I write a letter". (Direct)

He told me that he wrote a letter. (Indirect)

Rules for changing "Direct Speech" into "Indirect Speech".

1. Reporting verb is changed according to the form and sense of the sentence.
2. Inverted commas are removed in the indirect-speech.
3. Connective word is used in the beginning of the reported speech.
4. Verb of the reported speech is changed according to the form and sense of the sentence.
5. Persons of the reported speech are changed.
6. Words showing nearness, time or place are changed.
   For example: 'yesterday' is changed into "the previous day".

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1. Assertive Sentences

Rule 1: Rules for changing reporting verb

Direct	Indirect
Say, says (without object)	No Change
Say to, Says to (with object)	Tell, Tells
Said (without object)	No change
Said to (with object)	Told

Rule 2: Comma and inverted commas are removed in the indirect speech and connective word 'that' is used in the indirect speech.

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Rule 3: If reporting verb is written in the present or future tense then the tense of the reported verb is not changed in the indirect speech.

Rule 4: Rules for changing "Helping Verb".

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Is, am	Was	Do, Does	Did
Are	Were	Did	Had
Has, Have	Had	Must	No Change
Shall, Will	Would	Should	No Change
Can	Could	Had	No Change
May	Might	Would	No Change
		Could	No Change

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Rule 5: Rules for change of words showing nearness.

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
This	That	Yesterday	The previous day
These	Those	Tomorrow	The next day
Here	There	Tonight	That night
Now / just	Then	Last night	The previous night
Today	That day	Hence	Thence

Rule 6: Pronoun changes according to the following rule.
The Pronoun of reported speech changes according to the subject and the object of the reporting verb

Sub	Obj	No
1st Person	2nd Person	3rd Person
I, we	you	he, she, it, they

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Case I: The first person of reported speech changes according to the subject of reporting verb

Ex – He said, "I play cricket." (Direct)
He said that he played cricket (Indirect)

Subject of reported speech 'I' (first person) is changed according to the subject of reporting verb 'He' (third person)

Case II: The second person of reported speech changes according to the object of reporting verb

Ex – He said to me, "you play cricket" (Direct)
He told me that I played cricket (Indirect)

In the above case the subject 'you' (second person) of reported speech is changed according to the object of reporting verb 'me' (first person)

Case III: The third person of reported speech remains unchanged

Ex – You said to me, "He will play cricket" (Direct)
You told me that he will play cricket (Indirect)

In the above case the subject 'he' (third person) of reported speech is not changed

For example

1. He says, "I take coffee". (Direct)
   He says that he takes coffee. (Indirect)
2. He is saying, "I was suffering from fever". (Direct)
   He is saying that he was suffering from fever. (Indirect)
3. My friend said, "I am fine".
   My friend said that he was fine.
4. She said to me, "You are right".
   She told me that I was right.
5. Mohan said, "I am doing work".
   Mohan said that he was doing work
6. Radha said, "I have finished her work".
   Radha said that she had finished her work.

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7. You said to me, "I went to Mumbai".
   You told me that you had gone to Mumbai.
8. He said, "The bus had left".
   He said that the bus had left.
9. He said, "I shall bring your book tomorrow".
   He said that he would bring my book the next day.
10. The teacher said to me, "The boy will go on a picnic".
    The teacher told me that the boy would go on a picnic.
11. He said, "Man is mortal".
    He said that man is mortal.
12. You say, "I am doing work".
    You say that you are doing work.
13. I say to him, "You cannot win the match".
    I tell him that he cannot win the match.
14. They say to me, "We shall help you".
    They tell me that they will help me.
15. She says to me, "I did not break your pen".
    She tells me that she did not break my pen.

2. Interrogative Sentences

Rule 1: Connective word 'that' is not used in the indirect speech.

Rule 2: Reporting verb is changed into 'ask' or 'asked' in the indirect speech.

Rule 3: Mark of interrogation [?] is removed in the indirect speech.

For example:

1. He said to me, "Are you studying?"
   He asked me if I was studying.
2. He said to me, "Have you done your work?"
   He asked me if I had done my work.
3. She said to me, "Do you take tea?"
   She asked me if I took tea.

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4. He said to me, "Did you take lunch?"
   He asked me if I had taken lunch.
5. She said to me, "Can you do it?"
   She asked me if I could do it.
6. He said to me, "What are you doing?"
   He asked me what I was doing.
7. She said to me, "How old are you?"
   She asked me how old I was.
8. He said to me, "Why do you play cricket?"
   He asked me why I played cricket.
9. She said to me, "Where do you come from?"
   She asked me where I came from.
10. I said to Ram, "Which is your pen?"
    I asked Ram which his pen was.

3. Imperative Sentences

Rule 1: Reporting verb is changed into -ordered, requested, advised, proposed, suggested or forbade etc.

Rule 2: Connective word 'that' is not used.

Rule 3: 'To' is used before the verb of the reported speech.

For example:

1. He said to the servant, "Open the door
   He ordered the servant to open the doo
2. My father said to me, "Study hard".
   My father advised me to study hard.
3. He said to me, "Please give me your pen.
   He requested me to give him my pen.
4. I said to him, "Let me do it".
   I requested him to let me do it.
5. I said, "Let me speak first".
   I requested to let me speak first.
6. Teacher said to students, "Do not talk."
   Teacher forbade students to talk.

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4. Exclamatory and Optative Sentences

Rule 1: Reporting verb is changed into -exclaimed with joy or with sorrow or with surprise, applauded, wished, prayed etc.

Rule 2: Words of exclamations, i.e., Hurrah, alas, ah, Oh! Etc. are removed.

Rule 3: Mark of exclamation (!) is removed.

Rule 4: Connective word 'that' is used.

For example

1. He said, "Alas! I am ruined."
   He exclaimed with sorrow that he was ruined.
2. My friend said, "Hurrah! I have won the match."
   My friend exclaimed with joy that he had won the match.
4. She said, "What a beautiful scenery!"
   She exclaimed with surprise that it was a very beautiful scenery.
5. The Caption said, "Bravo! Well done."
   The Caption applauded saying that they had done well.
6. He said, "Good morning, boys!"
   He wished good morning to boys.

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Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

1. (a) They / (b) said that / (c) they will go / (d) next day. / (e) No error
2. (a) They said / (b) that I / (c) shall work hard / (d) if I want to pass. / (e) no error
3. (a) He asked her / (b) that if / (c)she was going / (d) to attend the meeting. / (e) No error
4. (a) Shweta asked Harish / (b) that what / (c) had not / (d) happened . / (e) No error
5. (a) Seema asked / (b) me / (c) what did I say / (d) about her. / (e) No error

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6. (a) Teacher told to / (b) me that / (c) the sun / (d) is the nearest star to the earth / (e) No error.
7. (a) The Judge /(b) asked Ravi / (c) if he knew the /(d) thief or not / (e) No error.
8. (a) Ramesh was telling that /(b) everyone was / (c) satisfied with / (d) the incentive. / (e) No error.
9. (a) My teacher said /(b) that a bird in hand /(c) is worth two /(d) in the bush./(e) No error.
10. (a) She ordered / (b) her son shut / (c) the door and /(d) close the window./ (e) No error.
11. (a) The police asked / (b) the little boy if /(c) he knows the who /(d) killed his mother./(e) No error
12. (a) My father allowed / (b) me to /(c) do whatever /(d) I want./ (e) No error.
13. (a) The mother forbade / (b) his son not to /(c) go outside / (d) after the dark./ (e) No error.
14. (a) She exclaimed with / (b) sorrow that her mother /(c) died just two / (d) months before./ (e) No error.
15. (a) He requested his father /(b) to take him to /(c) the doctor as he / (d) has very high fever./(e) No error.
16. (a) When my teacher said that /(b) she was coming to see me the next week /(c) I wondered what problems /(d) she will have with me. / (e) No error.
17. (a) She suggested that / (b) I should stay at /(c) home if it rained but I do not /(d) give any answer /(e) No error.
18. (a) He asked his son why had he /(b) gone to school when /(c) he knew that there would be fewer /(d) buses on road that day /(e) No error.
19. (a) She said that you /(b) studied hard so /(c) that you may get /(d) good marks. /(e) No error
20. (a) She said that she /(b) was going to temple and /(c) wanted to know that /(d) I could accompany her. /(e) No error.

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Solutions

1. (c); 'Would' should be used in place of 'will'. Since, Repotting verb in past, hence, the reported speech should also be in past.
2. (c); 'Should' and 'wanted' should be used in place of 'shall' and 'want'. Since, Repotting verb in past, hence, the reported speech should also be in past.
3. (b); 'That' should not be used here, since when an interrogative sentence is reposted, then, conjunctions 'if / whether' is used.
4. (b); 'that' should not be used here, since, when an interrogative sentence starting with 'wh' family is reported, then, no conjunction is used.
5. (c); 'I said should be used in place of 'did I say'. Because, an interrogative form is not used in reported speech.
6. (a); 'to' should not be used here. Since, a reporting verb (said / told) is not followed by 'to'.
7. (c); 'whether' should be used in place of 'if'. Since 'whether_____ or' is the correct correlative.
8. (a); 'telling' should be followed by an object
9. (e); No error.
10. (b); Servant should be followed by 'to'. Since, when an imperative sentence is reported, then, conjunction to is used.
11. (c); 'knows' should be replaced with 'knew'. Since in reported speech 'V_2' (knew) is used and not v_1 (knows).
12. (d); 'Wanted' should be used in place of 'want' since past form of verb should be used in reported speech is reporting verb is in past.
13. (b); 'not' should not be used here. Since, 'forbid' mean 'order someone not do something'. Hence 'not' is superfluous here.
14. (c); 'Had' should be added before 'died'. Since, 'Simple Past Tense' changes into 'Past Perfect Tense' in indirect speech.
15. (d); 'had' should be used in place of 'has'. Since, 'Simple Present Tense' Changes into 'Simple past Tense' Indirect Narration.

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16. (d); 'would' should be used in place of 'will'. Since in indirect speech, 'would / should' is used in place of 'will / shall'.
17. (c); 'did not' should be used in place of 'does not'. Since, Simple present Tense changes into Simple Past Tense.
18. (a); 'I had' should be used in place of 'had I'. Since, a sentence is reported in assertive form and not in interrogative form.
19. (c); 'might' should be used in place of 'may'. See Rule-4 (rules for change of helping verb)
20. (c); 'That' should be changed into 'if' see question -3 for explanation.

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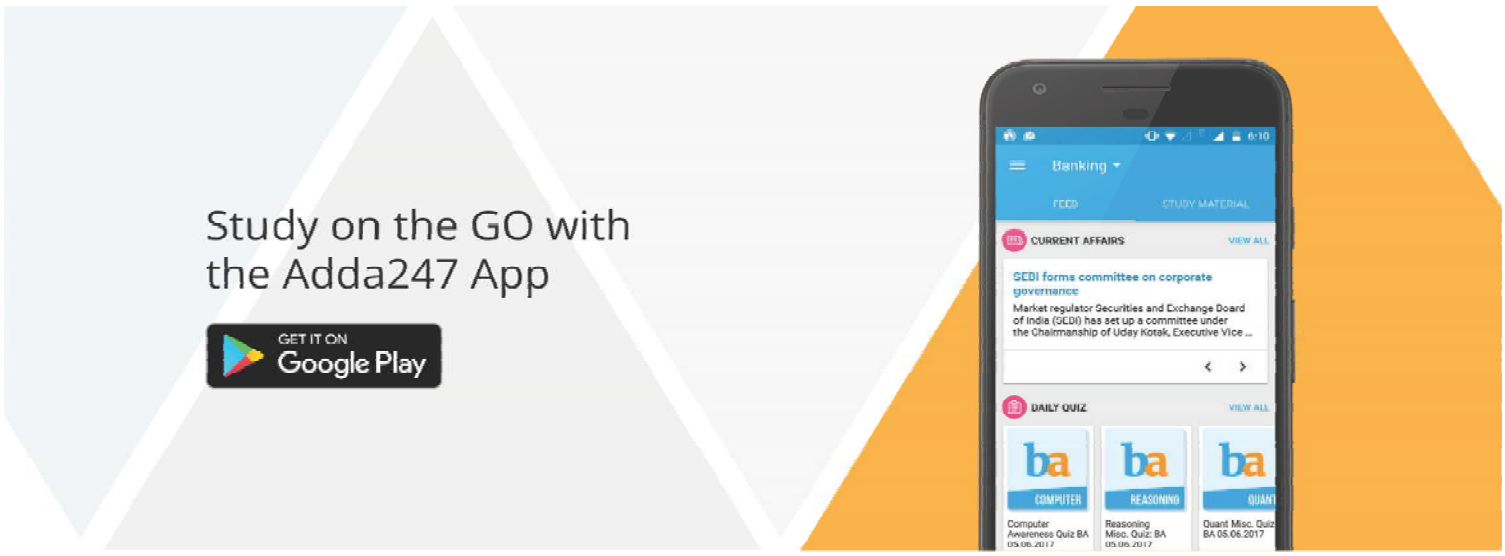

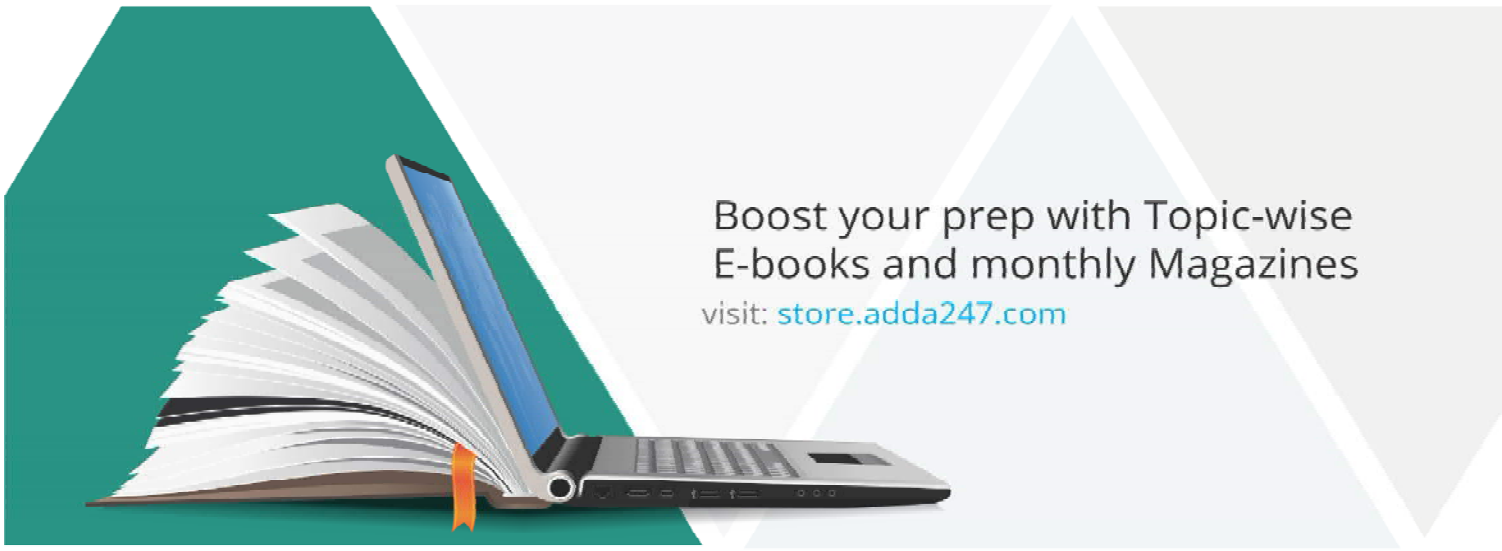

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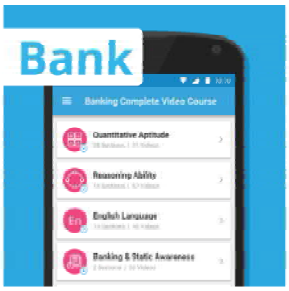

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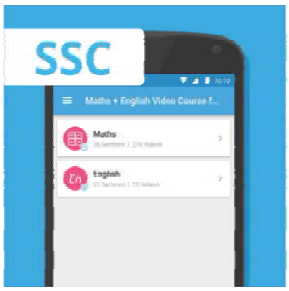

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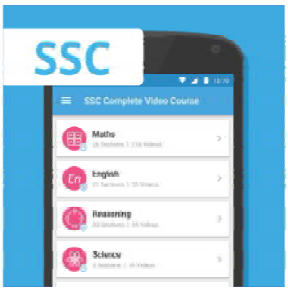

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Chapter 4

Subject Verb Agreement

In English, the basic structure of a sentence is as follows:
'Subject + Verb + Object'
Now, for a sentence to be grammatically correct, the verb must agree with the subject. In the other words, the verb used must be in accordance with the person and number of subject.
For example, look at the following sentence

(a) Shivam writes a letter (Singular verb is used with singular Subject)
(b) They write a letter (Plural verb used with Plural subject)

In order to attain grammatical accuracy some rules must be followed which are as follows

Rule 1: If two subjects are joined by 'and' and they denote two separate entities or ideas, plural verb will be used
For Ex– (a) Ravi and Rakesh are playing.
(b) You and Amit are late today.

Rule 2: If two (or more) nouns or adjectives are joined by 'and' but they denote a single person / thing idea, singular verb is used.
For Ex– (a) This black and white tie is mine.
(b) Bread and butter, is my favourite breakfast.
(c) Slow and steady, wins the race

Rule 3: If the subjects are joined by expressions like "alongwith, with, as well as, In addition to, besides, nothing, unlike, like, no less than, etc" the verb that follows agrees with the first subject
For Ex– (a) Rohan as well as his friends is playing.
(b) They along with their teacher are going on vacations.

Rule 4: If two subjects are joined by "either.....or, neither.....nor, nor, or, not only.....but also" the verb agrees with the subject nearest to it.
For Ex– (a) Neither Ram nor Rohan is coming today.
(b) Not only Shyam but also his parents were present in the wedding.

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Rule 5: "Neither of, either of, none of" etc. are followed by plural noun and singular verb.

For Ex– (a) Neither of these two girls is clever.

(b) Either of you was absent from the class.

Rule 6: Sometimes words like "Somebody, Everybody, each, nobody, anybody, everyone, everybody, nothing, every, anything" are used as subjects. In such case singular verb agrees with them.

For Ex– (a) Nobody knows about the future.

(b) Nothing is impossible if you have determination.

(c) Each boy is good in Maths.

Rule 7: If following expressions are followed by uncountable noun. We use singular verb with them.

"Most of, Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"

For Ex– (a) Some milk is needed.

(b) Most of the work has been done.

Rule 8: Similarly if following expressions are followed by countable noun we use plural verb with them.

"Most of/Half of, some of, enough of, plenty of, a lot of"

For Ex– (a) Some questions are difficult.

(b) Most of the boys were absent.

Rule 9: "More than one" is followed by singular countable noun and singular verb.

For Ex– (a) More than one boy was absent.

(b) More than one man was against the proposal.

⇒ But, "More than two/three/four" is followed by plural noun and plural verb.

For Ex– (a) More than two boys were absent.

(b) More than ten houses were damaged in the flood.

⇒ Similarly, sentences with following structure use plural verb.

For Ex– (a) More teachers than one are present.

(b) More books than one are new.

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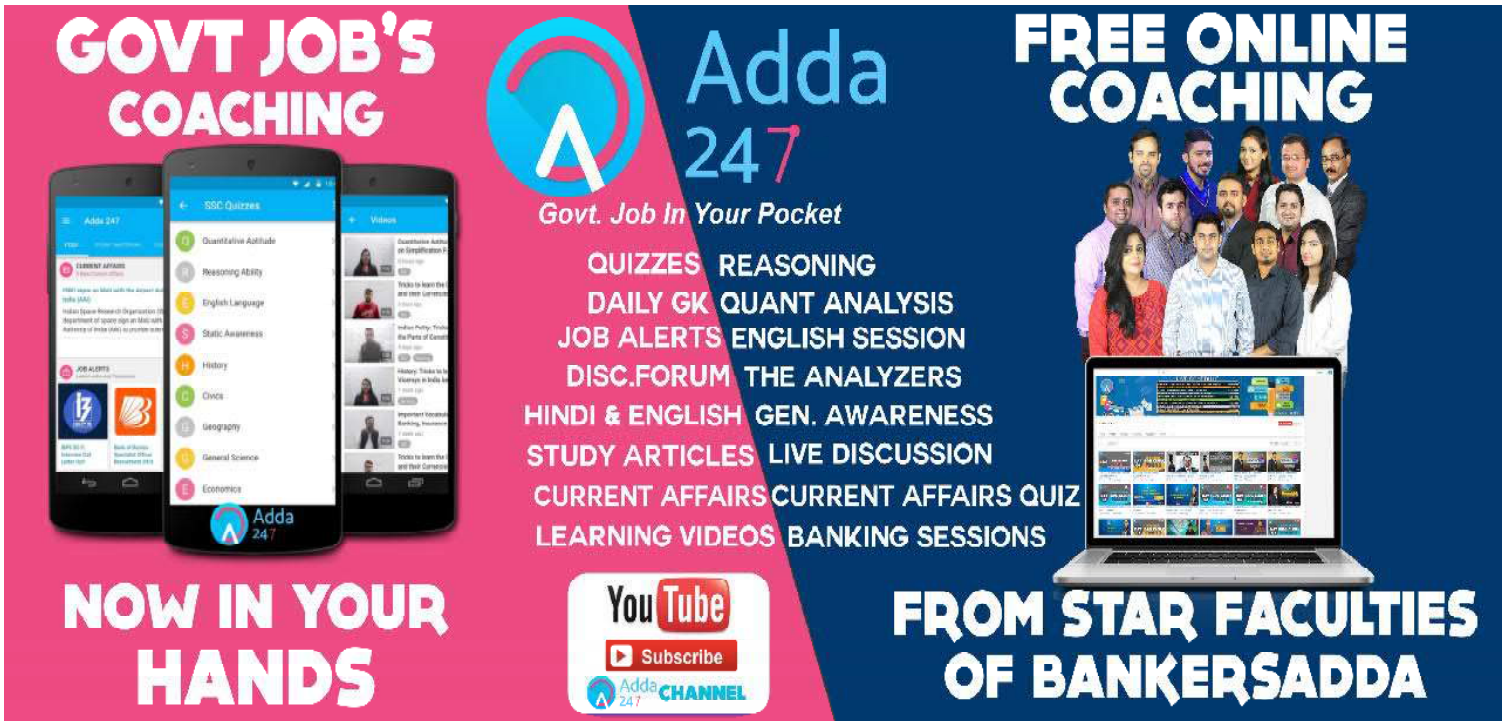

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Rule 10: Following expression are followed by plural noun and plural verb.

"A large number of, A number of, A great number of, large number of"

For Ex– (a) A large number of cows are grazing in the field.

(b) A number of boys are playing cricket.

⇒ But, 'the number of' is always followed by singular verb

For Ex– (a) The number of children is twenty.

(b) The number of passenger in Metro is increasing.

Rule 11: We use plural subject and Plural verb with the following:

"Many, A great many, A good many, Many of, A great many of, A good many of, both, several, various, Both of, Several of, various of, few, a few, very few, few of, a few of, very few of"

For Ex– (a) Many boy are absent today.

(b) A great many actors are coming.

(c) Many of the girls are taking part in the contest.

(d) Very few students are hard working.

⇒ But, 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singular verb.

For Ex– (a) Many a boy has come for the class.

(b) Many a car has been stolen.

Rule 12: If we use 'the' before any adjective, then 'Plural verb' is used

i.e. The weak, The rich, The poor, The honest, The injured, The dumb, The French, etc. are all used as plural subject.

For Ex– (a) The poor are generally hardworking.

(b) The rich are not always happy.

Rule 13: If 'Nothing but/Everything but' is followed by uncountable noun or countable noun, singular verb is used.

For Ex– (a) Nothing but milk is sold.

(b) Nothing but birds was seen.

(c) Everything but books is sold.

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Rule 14: 'One of the' is always followed by Plural noun and is agreed with singular verb.

For Ex– (a) One of the boys was playing chess
(b) One of the girls is crying.

Rule 15: If there is any definite unit / distance / height, etc. followed by the construction: Numeral + Plural Noun, then the verb is always singular.

For Ex– (a) Ten thousand rupees is a good amount.
(b) Twenty tons of rice is enough for us.

⇒ But, if it refers to different units in the construction of Numerical Adjective + Plural Noun, then it takes a Plural verb.

For Ex– Twelve hundred rupees have been spent on shopping.

Rule 16: If who / which / that is2 used as a relative pronoun, then the verb that follows depends on the antecedent.

For eg. I, who am a cricketer, play here.

Verb according to subject

Relative Pronoun

The man who was sitting there, is my father.

Rule 17: With expression like if / as if / as though / I wish etc only 'were' form of 'to be' is used

For Ex– (a) I wish, I were the President of India.
(b) If I were you, I would have finished the work.

Rule 18: If an article is placed before two nouns, it means the person / thing is the same for which two nouns are used.

For Ex– Mr. Sharma, The chairman and Managing Director of the company, has arrived.

Here single article (the) is placed before chairman and Managing Director. It means that Mr. Sharma is both the chairman and M.D. of the company

⇒ But if an article is used before every noun. Then the nouns refer to different persons.

For Ex– The director and the producer have come.

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Rule 19: 'All' can be used in both 'countable' and 'uncountable'. When used as uncountable, we use singular verb and when used as countable, it takes plural verb.

For Ex– (a) All is good now a days.
(b) Here all is uncountable, Hence verb is singular.
(c) All have gone to Mumbai.
Here all is countable, hence verb is plural

Rule 20: Whenever 'Amount of/ Quantity of' is followed by an uncountable noun, singular verb follows

For Ex– The amount of milk is sufficient.

Rule 21: Some nouns exist only in plural form. Such nouns are: Scissors, tongs, pliers, trousers, Pants, Pajamas, Shorts, Sunglasses, gallows, riches, savings, congratulations, regards, alms, wages, belongings, troops, tactics, etc.

The verb that follows the nouns given above is always plural.

For Ex– (a) Where are my pants?
(b) His new sunglasses are quite expensive.

Rule 22: Some nouns like Scenery, Poetry, Furniture, Hair, Business, Mischief, Information, Luggage, Work, Traffic, Stationery, Equipment, Evidence, Electricity, Behaviour, crockery, etc. are uncountable. Hence, Singular verb is used with them.

For Ex– (a) The scenery of Switzerland mesmerises everyone.
(b) The furniture that I bought yesterday is really comfortable.

Rule 23: Some nouns like Economics, ethics, mathematics, rickets, etc. are plural in form but Singular in meaning. Hence, they take Singular verb.

For Ex– (a) Economics is an easy Subject.
(b) Politics is a dirty game.

But, if the above plural looking subjects are particularised or passessed, they become plural nouns and the verb that follows is also plural.

For Ex– Politics is a dirty game.

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Since the above statement describes politics in a general form. Therefore the verb (is) that follows is also singular.

⇒ Now, look at the following sentence:

Politics of our Country are dirty.

Here, 'Politics' has been particularised. Hence, plural verb has been used.

Rule 24: Similarly, there are some nouns, like

Cattle, cavalry, infantry, children, gentry etc. that are singular in form but plural in meaning. Hence they take plural verb.

For Ex– Cattle are grazing in the field.

Rule 25: Collective nouns always take 'singular verb'.

For Ex– (a) The pride of lions is hunting.

(b) This bundle of sticks is heavy.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) Neither of them / (b) are going / (c) to take / (d) the exam on 4th March. / (e) No error.
2. (a) She walked ten miles / (b) which are really a great distance / (c) for a woman like her / (d) who is not only old but also injured. / (e) No error.
3. (a) Either my father / (b) or my mother / (c) are going / (d) to attend my cousin's wedding. / (e) No error.
4. (a) The rise and fall / (b) of the share prices / (c) are due to / (d) policy paralyses on management's part. / (e) No error.
5. (a) Many a / (b)men have / (c) succumbed to / (d) this temptation. / (e) No error.
6. (a) The invention of AC, T.V / (b)and such other appliances / (c) have not been without / (d) some effect. / (e) No error.
7. (a) Each of the students / (b) in the science class has / (c) to prepare their / (d) own research paper this semester. / (e) No error.

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8. (a) Everyone of the novels / (b)you suggested / (c) are not / (d) worth reading. / (e) No error.
9. (a) There is / (b)only one of his / (c) movies, that / (d) are interesting. / (e) No error.
10. (a) Knowledge of / (b)at least two subjects / (c) are required to / (d) pass the examination. / (e) No error.
11. (a) It is I / (b) who is / (c) to blame / (d) for these complications. / (e) No error.
12. (a)Patience as well as perseverance / (b) are necessary / (c) for success. / (d) in life. / (e) No error.
13. (a)In Canada / (b)My brother with his wife / (c) were present / (d) at the function. / (e) No error.
14. (a)A hot and / (b)a cold spring / (c) is found / (d) near each other. / (e) No error.
15. (a)Neither of the / (b) paths / (c) lead / (d) to the school. / (e) No error.
16. (a)One of my ambitions / (b) are to become / (c) a cricketer / (d) one day. / (e) No error.
17. (a)The whole block of flats / (b) including two clinics / (c) were destroyed / (d) in earthquake. / (e) No error.
18. (a)Due to absence of any witness or evidence / (b)Neither of the / (c) five accused (d) could be convicted. / (e) No error.
19. (a)The effect of all / (b) the difficulties, vexations and anxieties / (c) were clearly visible / (d) on her face. / (e) No error.
20. (a)Everything / (b) it must be admitted / (c) has their / (d) pros and cons. / (e) No error.
21. (a)Every man in the world / (b) fervently hopes that their son / (c) will be a humble and kind man / (d) when he grows up. / (e) No error.
22. (a)Neither of them / (b) sent their quotations / (c) in time for / (d) the last project. / (e) No error.
23. (a)This is a strange world / (b) where each one / (c) pursue their own dreams / (d) and laughs at others for doing the same. / (e) No error.

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24. (a) A rise in / (b) prices of metals and cars / (c) have been found / (d) to go together / (e) No error.
25. (a) Kashmir is one of those few / (b) place which provides / (c) a delightful escape from / (d) the strenuous life. / (e) No error.
26. (a) One of the peculiarities / (b) which distinguishes / (c) the present generation is / (d) its passion for achieving success. / (e) No error.
27. (a) Neither of them are / (b) going to have / (c) any problem as far as / (d) working in shifts is concerned / (e) No error.
28. (a) If Martin Luther King / (b) was alive, he would feel sorry / (c) for the destitute who / (d) still struggle everyday to make both ends meet. / (e) No error.
29. (a)With regard to implementation of the / (b)the new laws passed in the parliament, / (c) the committee was divided / (d) in their opinion. / (e) No error.
30. (a) Most of the funds / (b)we get from / (c)the centre is used to / (d) build roads, bridges and infrastructure. / (e) No error.
31. (a) He immediately quit / (b) the course in which the enhancement of / (c) neither growth nor placements / (d) were expected. / (e) No error.
32. (a) The sort of knowledge you acquire / (b) depend upon the company you are in / (c) and so you associate / (d) yourselves with sagacious and good natured people. / (e) No error.
33. (a) He is / (b) one of the most intelligent / (c) boy in / (d) the school. / (e) No error.
34. (a) That day when they / (b) brought him back, / (c) there was many old-timers / (d) who were shocked and fearful. / (e) No error.
35. (a) I know that / (b) many a girl / (c) have not done their / (d) homework properly. / (e) No error.
36. (a) Two miles beyond / (b) that building / (c) was seen / (d) thousands of protesters. (e) No error.
37. (a) A body of volunteers / (b) are responsible for / (c) making this political rally / (d) a great success. / (e) No error.

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38. (a) There appears to be / (b) large number of pathogens / (c) which have affected / (d) the immune system of the patient. / (e) No errors.
39. (a) Measles are a disease / (b) in which a person develops / lots of inflamed spots round the face. (e) No error.
40. (a) Whether he should go for MBA / (b)or whether he / (c) should become a CA / (d) are his personal choice. / (e) No error.
41. (a) Many a / (b) men attended / (c) the party / (d) last month. / (e) No error.
42. (a) The perquisites / (b) to the government jobs / (c) makes them even more attractive / (d) than the salary indicated. / (e) No error.
43. (a)Neither you / (b)nor she / (c) is / (d) happy. / (e) No error.
44. (a) Rahul as well as / (b) his Parents / (c) have gone / (d) for the party. / (e) No error.
45. (a) Bread and Butter / (b) are / (c) my favorite / (d) breakfast meal. / (e) No error.
46. (a)Neither tea / (b) nor coffee nor sweets / (c) nor milk nor milkshake / (d) is liked by me. / (e) No error.
47. (a) Sachin Tendulkar is one of those / (b) sportsperson who is / (c) regarded all / (d) over the world. / (e) No error.
48. (a) I wish / (b) I was / (c) the President / (d) of India. / (e) No error.
49. (a) Each of the / (b) boys have / (c) passed the / (d) entrance test. / (e) No error.
50. (a) The request for reservation / (b) of the various minority communities / (c) were supported / (d) by a vast majority. / (e) No error.

Solutions

1. (b); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since, the 'noun' following 'neither' is plural, but the verb following the 'noun' should be singular.
2. (b); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since ten miles is singular here (as it has been taken as a singular unit).

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3. (c); 'is' should be used in place of are. Since the verb used after 'either-or' / 'neither-nor' must agree with the nearest subject.
4. (c); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since, 'The Rise and fall' denotes a singular subject.
5. (b); 'man' should be used in place of 'men' and 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since, 'Many a' is followed by a singular noun and singular verb.
6. (c); 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since 'invention' is a singular subject.
7. (c); 'his' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'every / one / each etc. of is followed by a plural noun / pronoun but the verb as well as the pronoun used in remaining sentence is always singular.
8. (c); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since 'Everyone' denotes a singular subject, hence, the verb which follows 'it' should also be singular.
9. (d); 'is' should be used in place of 'are' since 'one of' is a singular subject.
10. (c); 'is' should be used in place of 'are' since, 'knowledge' is the main subject of this sentence. Hence, singular verb should be used.
11. (b); 'am' should be used in place of 'is'. Since, when the subject and the verb are joined by a relative pronoun, the verb used should agree with the antecedent to the relative pronoun.
12. (b); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since, when two subjects are joined by as well as, with, etc then the verb that follows should be in accordance with the former subject.
13. (c); 'Was' should be used in place of 'were' for explanation Refer to question -12.
14. (c); 'are' should be used in place of 'is' since, when two subjects are joined by 'and' and each subject is preceded by an article, then plural verb is used.
15. (c); 'leads' should be used in place of 'lead' for explanation refer to question-1.

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16. (b); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. For explanation refer to question -7.

17. (c); 'was' should be used in place of 'were' since the main subject (block) of the given sentence is singular. Hence, verb used should also be singular.

18. (b); 'None of' should be used in place of 'neither of' since, 'neither of' is used for 'two' whereas, none of' is used for more than two'.

19. (c); 'was' should be used in place of 'were'. Since, the main subject of the given subject is 'effect', which is singular. Hence, the verb which is used should also be singular.

20. (c); 'its' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'everything' is a singular subject hence singular pronoun should be used.

21. (b); 'Every man' is singular and hence, singular verb and singular pronoun should be used. Hence, 'his' should be used in place of 'their'.

22. (b); 'his' should be used in place of 'their'. Since, 'neither of' is always followed by a plural noun / pronoun but the verb / pronoun used in the latter part of the sentence should be singular.

23. (c); 'pursues his' should be used in place of 'peruse their' since each one is singular subject, hence, 'singular verb and singular pronoun' should be used.

24. (c); 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since, the main subject of this sentence is 'rise'. Hence, singular verb should be used.

25. (b); 'one of' is followed by a 'plural noun' Hence 'places' should be used in place of 'place'. Now again the verb followed by relative pronoun must agree with the relative pronoun's antecedent (here, places). Hence, 'provide' should be used in place of 'provides'.

26. (b); 'distinguish' should be used in place of 'distinguishes'. (for explanation, refer to question 25).

27. (a); 'is' should be used in place of 'are' for explanation refer to question – 22.

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28. (b); 'were' should be used in place of 'was' since, in imaginary sentences, 'were' form of 'be' is used.

29. (c); 'were' should be used in place of 'was'. Since, when the members of collective noun act individually, then the collective noun is used as a plural subject and is followed by plural verbs and plural pronoun.

30. (c); 'are' should be used in place of 'is', since 'funds' is the main subject of the given sentence. Hence verb used should agree with the subject.

31. (d); 'was' should be used in place of 'were'. Since, the subject in the given sentence is 'enhancement' (which is singular). Hence, verb used should also be singular in order to agree with the subject.

32. (b); 'depends' should be used in place of 'depend' since, 'sort of _____' is singular. Hence, singular verb should be used.

33. (c); 'boys' should be used in place of 'boy'. Since 'one of _____' is followed by plural noun / pronoun.

34. (c); 'were' should be used in place of 'was'. Since, here verb must agree with first timers'.

35. (c); 'has' should be used in place of 'have' and 'her' should be used in place of 'their'. Since 'many a' is followed by a singular noun / pronoun / verb.

36. (c); 'were' should be used in place of 'was'. since 'thousands of protesters' is the main subject of the given sentence, hence plural verb should be used.

37. (b); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since collective noun like 'body' ,'team', 'group', 'class', etc. are used as singular subjects and hence, singular verb should be used with them.

38. (a); 'appear' should be used in place 'appears' since 'large number of pathogens' is the main subject in this sentence, which is plural, hence, plural verb should be used.

39. (a); 'measles' plural in form but singular in meaning. Thus, singular verb 'is' should be used place of 'are'.

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40. (d); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'.

41. (b); 'many a' is always followed by a singular noun and singular verb. Hence 'man' should be used in place of 'men'.

42. (c); 'make' should be used in place of 'makes'. Since words like perquisites, scissors, tongs, trousers, etc. are used as plural subject, Hence plural verb should be used with it.

43. (e); No error.

44. (c); 'Has' should be used in place of 'have' for explanation refer to question-12.

45. (b); 'is' should be used in place of 'are'. Since, 'bread and butter' denotes a singular subject. Hence, singular verb should be use.

46. (e); No error. We can use more than one 'or' and 'nor' after 'either' and 'neither' respectively.

47. (b); 'sport-persons' should be used in place of 'sports person' and 'are' should be used in place of 'is'. For explanation, refer to Question-25.

48. (b); 'were' should be used in place of 'was' since, in imaginary sentences, 'were' form of 'be' is used.

49. (b); 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since, 'each of' is followed by a 'plural noun', but, singular pronoun and singular verb is used in the latter part of the sentence.

50. (c); 'was' should be used in place of 'were' since, 'request' (which is singular), is the main subject here, hence singular form of verb should be used.

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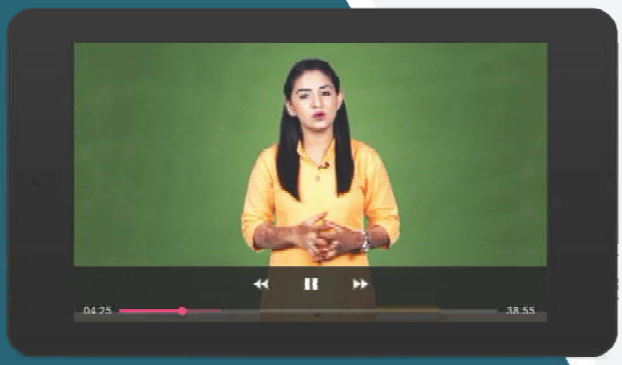

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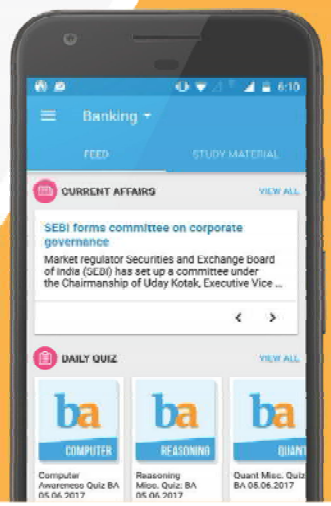

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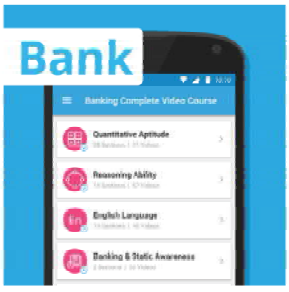

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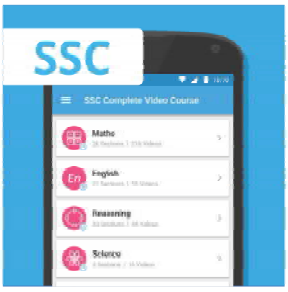

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Chapter 5

Articles

An article is a word or a letter which is often used before a noun and tells about the certainty of that noun.

There are two types of articles:

(i) Indefinite Article (A / An)

(ii) Definite Articles (The)

Articles can be used before noun, but not all nouns are used with articles. Therefore, it becomes necessary to understand the correct usage of articles.

I. Indefinite Articles (A, AN)

Indefinite Articles are used to introduce new concepts (noun phrase) into a discourse.

These articles are called indefinite because their usage implies that the thing, which is being referred to is nonspecific.

For Ex – He caught a bird. (any bird).

Note: Indefinite articles are generally used before "Countable Singular Nouns"

For Ex – This is an apple, This is a car, She is a teacher.

Uses of Indefinite Articles.

Usage of 'A'

1. If the first letter of a countable singular common noun is 'Consonant', 'A' is used before it.

   For Ex – (a) Rajeev has bought a new car

   (b) I have caught a fish

2. 'A' is used with a singular countable common noun when the noun denotes a complete class of things / Persons / Animals etc.

   For Ex – A dog has four legs.

   In the above sentence, 'A' has been used before 'dog' because we are talking about a complete class of dogs.

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3. 'A' is used before a Profession, rank, title, religion, nationality, etc.
   For Ex – A teacher, A Japanese, A Hindu.
4. 'A' is used before singular countable nouns and after 'what' and 'How', in exclamatory sentences.
   For Ex – (a) What a beautiful painting!
   (b) What a great match it was!
5. 'A' is used before an indefinite collective noun.
   For Ex – A team of cricket players, A bundle of money
6. 'A' is used to express the rate.
   For Ex – Ten rupees a kilo, Fifty words a minute.
   Note: we can also use 'per' in the place of 'a' in the above expressions.
   Ten Rupees per kilo, Fifty words per minute
7. We use 'A' before an adjective, when the adjective is followed by a singular noun.
   For Ex – (a) Madhuri is a good dancer.
   (b) Lata is a melodious singer.
8. When a verb is used as a noun, we use 'a' before that verb:
   For Ex – (a) I'll take a bath in the morning.
   (b) They have gone for a walk.
9. If 'a' is used before a plural number, the forthcoming noun becomes singular.
   For Ex – (a) Five days match → a five day match.
   (b) Ten days trip → a ten day trip.
10. If 'such, quite, how, rather, etc are placed before a noun, 'a' is used before that noun.
    For Ex – (a) I have never driven such a car in my life.
    (b) Ram is quite a brilliant boy.
11. If words like 'Noise, lie, hole, headache, etc' are used in singular sense, then we use 'a' before them.
    For Ex – (a) I have a headache today.
    (b) He never tells a lie.

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12. A is used before some indefinite numbers:
    For Ex – A lot of books, A great many actors, A number of questions.

Usage of 'AN'

1. If the first letter of a countable singular noun is a vowel, then 'An' is used before it.
   For Ex – (a) He is an astronaut.
   (b) He ate an apple.
2. We use 'An' before some abbreviations which start with 'H, L, M, N, F, R, S, X, etc.
   For Ex – (a) He is an MLA.
   (b) She works for an N.G.O.
   Note: We can use 'an' in the place of 'a' whenever the indefinite article is followed by a noun, which starts with a 'vowel sound'.
   Note: Indefinite articles ('A'/ 'An') Are used on the basis of the 'initial sound' of a noun and not on the first letter of the same, because usage of 'A/An' depends on the initial sound of the noun and not on its spelling.
   For Ex – We write ⇒ 'An honest man' (not 'A honest man')
   ⇒'An hour ago', (not 'a hour ago')
   Similarly, we write: A union. (not 'an union')
   A European (not 'an European')

The Omissions of Indefinite Articles (An/An)

1. Indefinite Articles are not used with a 'Plural Noun'
   For Ex – A cars are parked (wrong)
   Cars are parked (correct)
2. Indefinite Articles are not used before the name of "meals", "Sports', Subjects', 'language', etc.
   For Ex – (a) Harsh was absent from a dinner (wrong)
   Harsh was absent from dinner (correct)

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(b) I am playing a Tennis (wrong)
I am playing Tennis (Correct)
(c) She is teaching a Hindi right now. (wrong)
She is teaching Hindi right now. (correct)

3. Indefinite articles are not used before material noun.
For Ex – (a) It is a gold (wrong)
It is gold. (correct)
(b) That statue is made up on an Iron. (wrong)
That statue is made up of Iron. (correct)
4. Indefinite Article are not used two times for the same noun in the same sentence.
For Ex – (a) Priya is a singer and a dancer. (wrong)
Priya is a singer and dancer. (correct)
(b) India is a great and a beautiful country (wrong)
India is a great and beautiful country (correct)

II. DEFINITE ARTICLE (THE)

Definite Article (the) is used when the noun with which it is used is a particular one, which is identifiable to the listener. It may also be used for a noun that has already been mentioned or is uniquely specified.

For Ex – "This is the boy who played cricket."
In the above sentence, the boy has been specified to be the one 'Who played cricket'.

Note: Unlike indefinite articles, the definite article can be placed before both singular and plural nouns.

For Ex – (a) She called the doctor.
(b) One of the boys is absent.

Uses of Definite Article (The)

1. Definite article (The) is used before a noun if it is followed by a relative pronoun stressly.
For Ex – (a) He is the boy who plays Guitar.
(b) She is the girl who plays Tennis.
(c) This is the dog which I bought.

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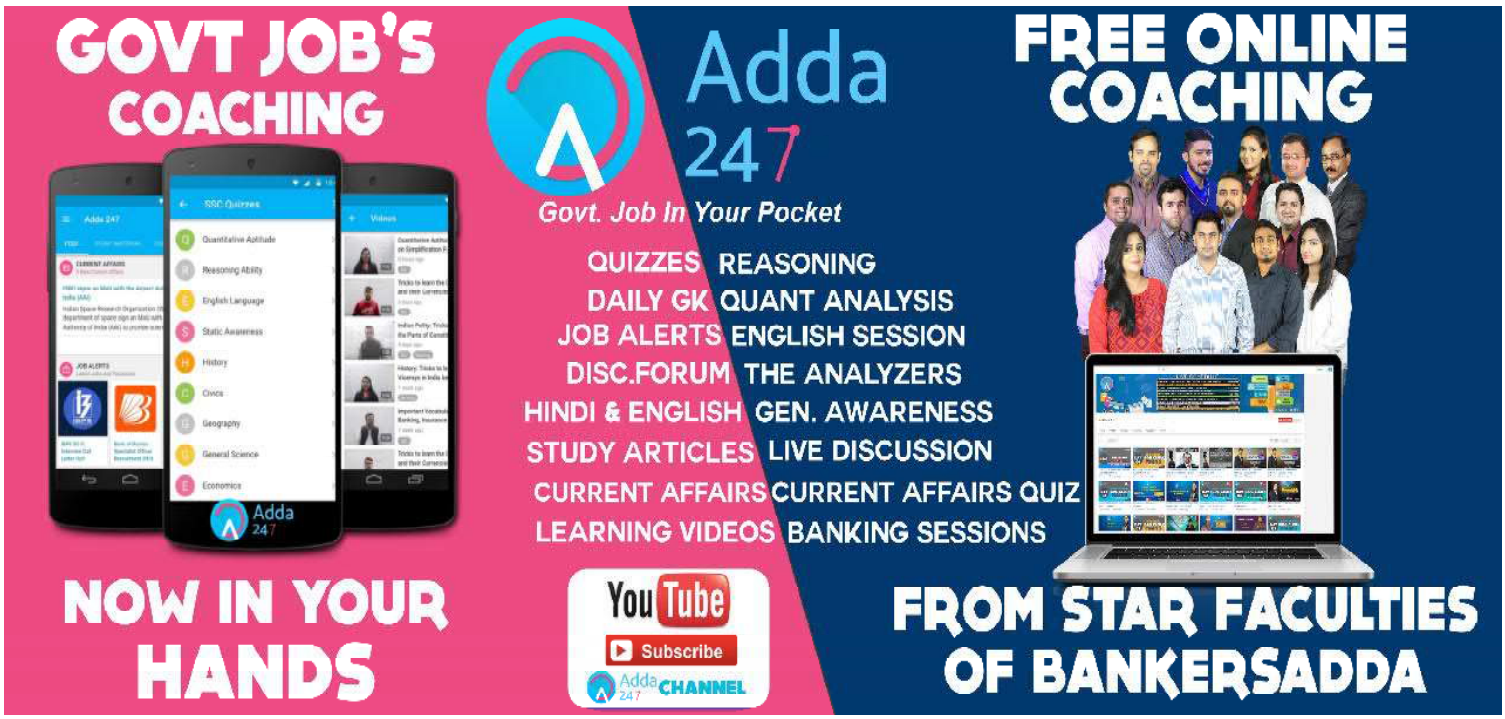

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2. Definite article (The) is used before the name of commission, Rivers, Seas, Gulfs, Deserts, Direction, Canals, historical caste, Name of titles and posts, buildings and monuments, Religious books, Community, Holy Scriptures, etc.
   For Ex – The Ganga, The Arabian Gulf, The Pacific Ocean, The Mahabharata, The Gita, The East, The Sun, The Taj Mahal, The Brahmin, The Iron Man, The Father of the Nation.
3. 'The' is used before an adjective if that adjective is followed by proper noun.
   For Ex – Yesterday, I met the great Sachin Tendulkar.
4. 'The' is used before common noun whenever it is used as adjective.
   For Ex – When Sonam saw a hungry girl crying, the mother came in her.
5. 'The' is used whenever two proper nouns are compared.
   For Ex – Prabhu Deva is the Michael Jackson of India.
6. 'The' is always used before "Superlative degree"
   For Ex – (a) Shyam is the fattest boy of his class.
   (b) Rahul is the best player of his team.
7. If comparative Degree is used for two, or, it is used in parallel, then the Definite Article (The)is used before it.
   For Ex – (a) The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war
   (b) Rajesh is the taller of the two sons
8. We use Definite article (The) before ordinals.
   For Ex – The latter, The former, The first, The last.
9. The is used before the word 'Space' only when it means 'room'
   For Ex – We all tried to get into his car but the space was not enough.

The omissions of definite Article

1. Definite Article (The) is not used before the name of language and sports.
   For Ex – (a) The Hindi is our national language. (Wrong)
   Hindi is our national language (correct)
   (b) The Hockey is my favourite sport. (Wrong)
   Hockey is my favourite sport. (Correct)

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2. Definite Article is not used before the name of day, month, parts of day.
   For Ex – (a) The Monday is the first day. (Wrong)
   Monday is the first day. (Correct)
   (b) The December is the last month. (Wrong)
   December is the last month.
3. 'The' is not used before the name of meals
   For Ex – The breakfast was very delicious. (Wrong)
   Breakfast was very delicious. (Correct)
4. Definite article (The) is not used before these words.
   "Life, money, Pride, God, Love, Society, Parliament, Death" and name of subjects.
   For Ex – (a) The love is as important as the air we breathe. (Wrong)
   Love is as important as the air we breathe (Correct)
   (b) The mathematics is an interesting subject (wrong)
   Mathematics is an interesting subject. (Correct)
   ⇒ But, if the words given above are particularised or if the name of the subjects is particularised, we use definite article before them.
   For Ex – (a) The love of mother is incomparable. (Correct)
   (b) The Mathematics of Priya are good. (Correct)
5. Define article should not be used before these places if we go there for the primary purpose.
   "Church, Mosque, Temple, School, College, Court, Prison, Hospital, Library, University, Jail (as accused)."
   For Ex – (a) I went to the temple to worship. (Wrong)
   I went to temple to worship. (Correct)
   (b) I went to the temple to attend a marriage. (Correct)
   In the above sentences, we did not use 'The' with 'Temple' as long as the purpose of our visit was primary. (ie, to worship) But, as soon as the purpose of visit changed from primary to something else (ie. From worship to marriage). The use of definite article (ie. The) becomes 'legit'.

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6. Definite Article does not come before 'Northern', 'Southern', 'Eastern', 'Western' and 'directions' when we use them as adjective.
   For Ex – (a) He is going towards Northern India.
   (b) Rajasthan is in western India.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) It is only after / (b) the movie is over / (c) that people realize / (d) how good or bad it was / (e) No error.
2. (a) Of the two / (b) cars, this / (c) is definitely / (d) better. / (e) No error.
3. (a) Rajeev is unfortunate enough / (b) to lose / (c) few friends he made / (d) during his stay at Delhi. / (e) No error.
4. (a) There were a number / (b) of pretty girls in the party / (c) but it was Neelam / (d) who remained a centre of attraction. / (e) No error.
5. (a) I have been / (b) informed that / (c) Dr Sharma visits Mumbai / (d) the following week. / (e) No error.
6. (a) He is / (b)the best singer / (c) of the time but unfortunately / (d) least recognized / (e) No error.
7. (a) Raju said that he felt ecstatic / (b) because a friend of his / (c) had given him / (d) a very good news. / (e) No error.
8. (a) I don't like / (b) that kind of a man / (c) who does nothing but / (d) find out faults in others. / (e) No error.
9. (a) Little knowledge / (b) of art that she possessed / (c) proved to be a boon for her / (d) when she was utterly helpless. / (e) No error.
10. (a) Don't talk to her / (b) she always / (c) remains in temper / (d) these days. / (e) No error.
11. (a) She boasts of / (b) having good knowledge / (c) of Physics but everybody / (d) knows how far she is good at it. / (e) No error.

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12. (a) It was / (b) by a mistake / (c) that she caught / (d) his hand. / (e) No error.
13. (a) The order of / (b) the commander / (c) may put the lives of / (d) many soldiers in a danger. / No error.
14. (a) She Inspired me / (b) to take the heart / (c) in all adverse situations / (d) and deserve to be called a real hero. / (e) No error.
15. (a) The most happy / (b) marriage would be / (c) a union of a deaf / (e) man to a blind woman. / (e) No error.
16. (a) Sam suggested to / (b) his siblings that they should / (c) go to the school regularly / (d) and do their home work sincerely. / (e) No error.
17. (a) Her father / (b) forbade her to go / (c) to circus / (d) late at night. / (e) No error.
18. (a) There was little milk / (b) in the bottle and she gave it / (c) to her son when he / (d) started weeping. / (e) No error.
19. (a) In a hour's time / (b)when I had finished the work / (c) I got up and / (d) slipped out unnoticed. / (e) No error.
20. (a)People in Pakistan / (b) had become so accustomed to bomb blasts / (c) that few of them paid any attention to the explosions / (d) which they heard this morning / (e) No error.
21. (a) One should / (b) be true to one's promises / (c) in order to earn / (d) name and fame in the life / (e) No error.
22. (a) 'Management is science / (b) as well as an art' / (c) said the / (d) Business teacher. / (e) No error.
23. (a) It is a pity / (b) that the son of freedom fighter / (c) should indulge / (d) in stealing. / (e) No error.
24. (a) This is / (b) the most important / (c) question of this topic which you have / to prepare very carefully / No error.
25. (a) Nile is / (b) the longest / (c) river of / (d) the world. / (e) No error.
26. (a) The Ganges / (b) is for India / (c) what Amazon / (d) is for Brazil. / (e) No error
27. (a) The first Afghans / (b) to rule India / (c) in medieval times / (d) were the Lodhis. / (e) No error.

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28. (a) The warden / (b) asked the boys to return / (c) to the hostel before / (d) the sunset. / (e) No error.
29. (a) She found / (b) herself in trouble / (c) when he saw no / (d) rickshaw outside the station. / (e) No error
30. (a) She said / (b) that he did not feel / (c) any need to discuss / (d) the episode in the detail. / (e) No error.
31. (a) It is very difficult / (b) to point out the number of / (c) microbes living / (d) on the earth. / (e) No error.
32. (a) Of the two / (b) sisters she / (c) is / (d) worse. / (e) No error.
33. (a) I have been / (b) informed that Mr. Verma, / (c) the CEO and the MD / (d) will visit Mumbai the following month. / (e) No error
34. (a) I inspired him / (b) to take the action / (c) in all adverse situations / (d) and emerge out to be a true winner. / (e) No error.
35. (a) The Indian peoples / (b) are considered / (c) very brave / (d) and honest. / (e) No error.
36. (a) He leads / (b) a very simple life / (c) so he goes to his office / (d) by a bicycle. / (e) No error.
37. (a) Thanks to an effort / (b) and persistence of the doctors the Cancer patient / (c) has been able to start / (d) a normal life again. / (e) No error.
38. (a) Naxalites / (b) kill innocent people / (c) to spread / (d) a violence. / (e) No error.
39. (a) The answer / (b) to all the sufferings / (c) of human beings / (d) lies in the science. / (e) No error.
40. (a) The man / (b) is the only creature / (c) that is endowed with / (d) the ability to think. / (e) No error.
41. (a) It is very difficult / (b) to find out the number of / (c) the creatures living / (d) on the earth. / (e) No error.
42. (a)The earthquake derailed the lives / (b) of many people but in an year / (c) time leaving apart the victims / (d) ,no one remembered anything / (e)No error.
43. (a) Mother in him / (b) could not bear / (c) the condition of / (d) his ailing son / (e) No error.

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44. (a) Let judge in you / (b) decide what / (c) punishment should be / (d) given to the culprit. / (e) No error.
45. (a) My teacher / (b) said that / (c) Moon is a / (d) natural satellite / (e) No error.
46. (a) Most of the people / (b) of northern India / (c) do not know / (d) the Telugu / (e) No error.
47. (a) She went for / (b) the lunch / (c) at 1 p.m. and / (d) then returned / (e) no error.
48. (a) Every morning / (b) the Sun / (c)sets in / (d) west / no error
49. (a) Now a days, / (b) Kohli is / (c) best player / (b) in India / (e) No error.
50. (a)When I met her / (b) the couple of days / (c) back she was writing / (d) a new book / (e) No error.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

1. Did you bring _____ umbrella?
2. Are you looking for _____ shampoo?
3. I checked _____ mailbox again.
4. Can I have _____ spoon please?
5. I was born into _____ poor family.
6. She will come back in _____ hour.
7. Have you been to _____ Space Needle Tower in Seattle?
8. I would love to talk to one of _____ managers.
9. What _____ amazing view!
10. The helicopter landed on _____ roof of a building.
11. I want _____ apple from that basket.
12. _____ church on the corner is progressive.
13. I borrowed _____ pencil from your pile of pencils and pens.
14. One of the students said, "_____ professor is late today."
15. I bought _____ umbrella to go out in the rain.

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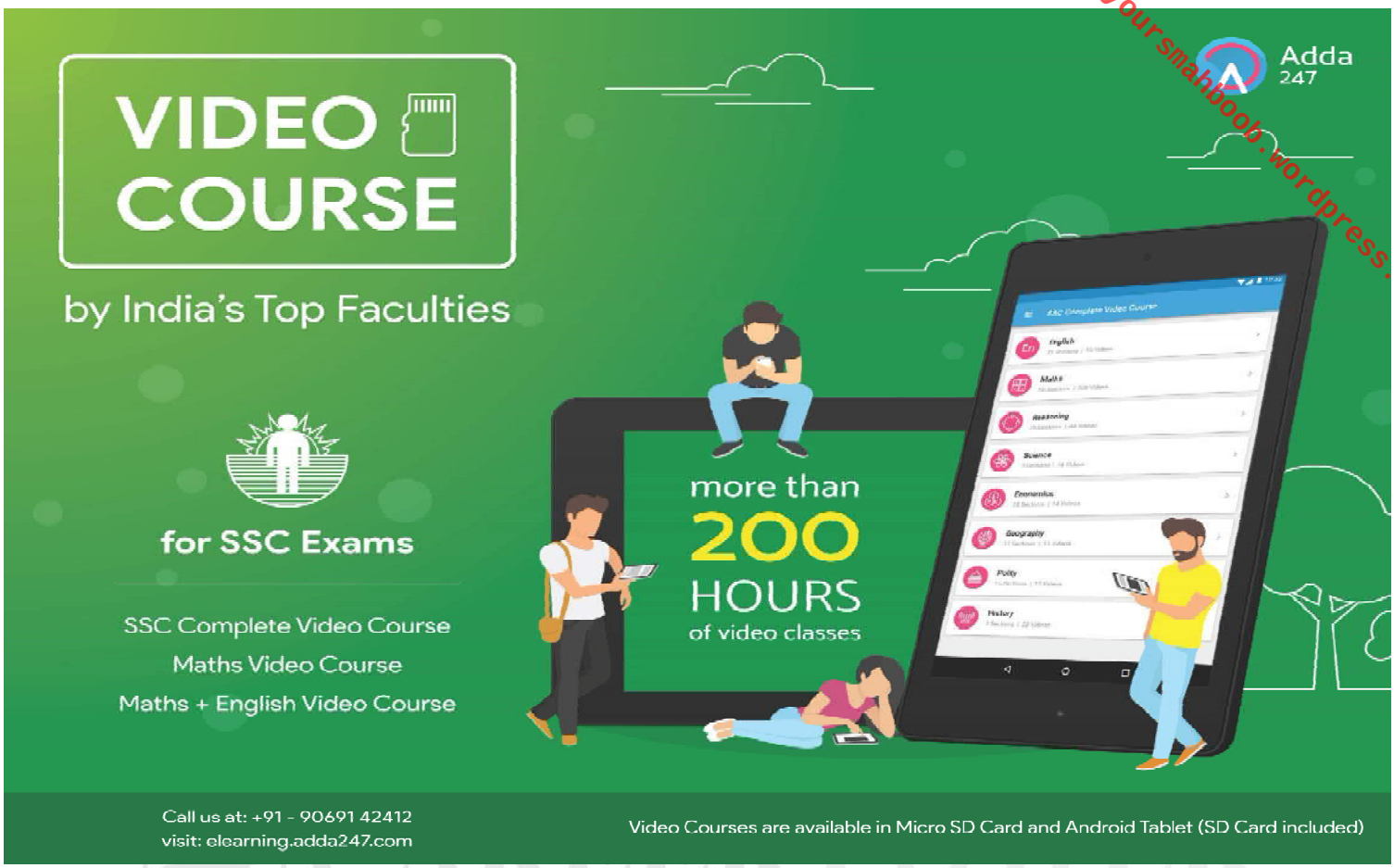

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Solutions

1. (b); 'A movie' should be used in place of 'the movie because we are not talking about any particular movie. Hence article 'a' will be used in place of the.
2. (d); 'The better' should be used in place of 'better'. Because when a choice is to be made, we use 'the' before a comparative degree.
3. (c); 'The' should be used before few. Since, 'the few' means 'some' and 'few friends' means 'almost no friends'
4. (d); 'a centre of attraction' should be replaced with 'the centre of attraction'. Since, 'the' follows the former noun in sentence with the structure 'none + of + noun'. For eg 'The art of living.'
5. (e); No error
6. (d); 'The' should be used before 'least' since superlatives degrees are always preceded by 'the'.
7. (d); 'a' should not be used, since 'news' is an uncountable noun.
8. (b); 'a' should not be used because an 'Article' is not used with nouns followed by 'type of', 'kind of', 'sort of' etc.
9. (a); 'The' should be used before 'little'. 'The little' means 'all that is' whereas, 'little means almost none.
10. (c); 'in a temper' should be used in place of 'in temper'. Since it is the correct phrasal use.
11. (b); 'a good knowledge' is correct phrase.
12. (b); 'By mistake' should be used instead of 'by a mistake' as it is correct idiomatic usage.
13. (d); 'in danger' is correct phrase.
14. (b); 'the' should not be used. Since 'take heart', 'take action', 'take care', etc. are correct phrases.
15. (c); 'the union' should be used in place of 'a union' for explanation refer to question - 4.
16. (c); 'the' should not be used before 'school' since, here, school is mentioned in relation to its primary motive.

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17. (c); ' Go to the circus' is correct idiomatic usage.
18. (a); 'a' should be used before 'little'. 'A little' means 'some though not much' whereas 'little' means 'almost none'.
19. (a); 'an' should be used in place of 'a' since 'hour' starts with a vowel sound.
20. (e); No error.
21. (d); 'The' should not be used before 'life'. Because when 'life', 'Science', 'man', etc. are used in general sense, then, 'the' is not used before them.
22. (a); 'a' should be used before science. Since, 'Science' has not been used in general sense here. it has been used to denote a particular branch of knowledge based on scientific principles.
23. (b); 'a' should be used before 'freedom fighter' since 'freedom fighter' is a countable noun.
24. (e); No error
25. (a); 'The' should be used before 'Nile' since 'Nile' is a river.
26. (c); 'The' should be used before 'Amazon' since 'Amazon' is a river..
27. (e); No error.
28. (d); 'The' should not be used before 'sunset' since, 'the' is not used before 'dawn', 'Sunset', 'sunrise' etc.
29. (b); 'in a trouble' is correct idiomatic usage.
30. (d); 'in detail' is correct idiomatic usage.
31. (e); No error
32. (d); 'the' should be used before 'worse'. For explanation refer to question – 2.
33. (c); 'the' should not be used before 'MD' since both the posts are held by Mr. Verma.
34. (b); 'take action' is correct idiomatic usage.
35. (a); 'People' denotes people of different ethnic groups. Whereas, the word 'Indian' denotes only one group of people Hence either 'The Indians' or 'the Indian people' should be used.

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36. (d); 'by bicycle' is correct idiomatic usage.
37. (a); Here the efforts of the doctors are being talked about. Hence, 'the' should be used before effort.
38. (d); 'violence' is an uncountable noun. Hence 'a' should not be used.
39. (d); 'The' is not used with the name of any subject.
40. (a); 'The' should not be used before 'man' for explanation refer to question -21
41. (c); The should not be used: for explanation refer to question – 4.
42. (b); 'Year' does not begin with vowel sound. Hence, 'a' should be used in place of 'an'.
43. (a); 'The' should be added before 'mother'. Since, the article 'the' is used before the name of a personality, whenever, we talk about a personality inside a person.
44. (a); 'The' should be added before 'Judge'. For explanation refer to question 43.
45. (c); 'The' should be added before 'moon' since 'the' is used before the name of a heavenly body.
46. (d); 'The' is not used before the names of languages.
47. (b); 'The' should not be used since the names of meals do not take any article.
48. (d); 'The' should be used before 'west' since definite article 'the' is used before the names of directions.
49. (c); 'The' should be used before best.
50. (b); 'a couple of days' is correct phrase.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles:

1. an; The word 'umbrella' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.
2. the; Here a particular shampoo is being talked about. Hence, definite article 'the' should be used.
3. the; Here a particular mailbox is being talked about. Hence, definite article 'the' should be used.

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4. a; Any spoon can be referred here, hence, indefinite article should be used here. Now 'spoon' starts with a consonant sound, hence, 'a' should be used here.
5. a; Here, the family is being introduced for the first time, and no particular family has been described, hence, 'a' should be used here.
6. an; 'hour' starts with a vowel sound. Hence indefinite article 'an' should be used here. Note that the article, which should be used before a noun doesn't depend on the initial alphabet of the noun but on the initial sound of the same. For e.g. 'an' heir; 'a' university, etc..
7. the; Definite article 'the' is used before the name of a building. Hence, 'the' should be used here.
8. the; Either definite article or possessive case is used after the phrase 'one of'. Here, usage of possessive does not make any sense, hence 'the' should be used here.
9. an; The word 'amazing' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.
10. the; Here, the particular place of the building has been described. Hence, 'the' should be used here.
11. an; The word 'apple' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.
12. the; Here 'church' has not been described for its primary purpose, hence, 'the' should be used before it.
13. a; Any pencil can be referred here, hence, indefinite article should be used here. Now 'pencil' starts with a consonant sound, hence, 'a' should be used here.
14. the; Definite article is used before the name of a 'profession'. Hence, 'the' should be used here.
15. an; No particular 'umbrella' has been described here, therefore, 'indefinite article' should be used here. Again, word 'umbrella' starts with a vowel sound. Hence, the article 'an' should be used.

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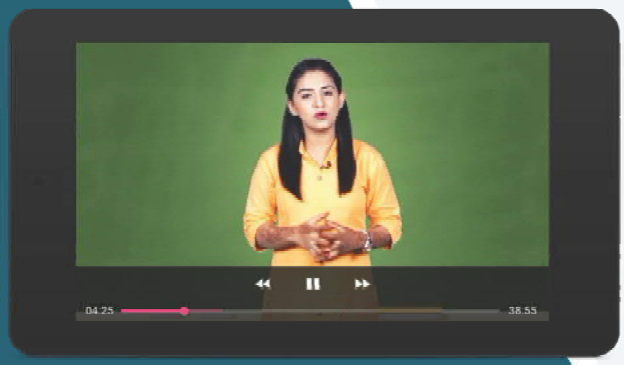

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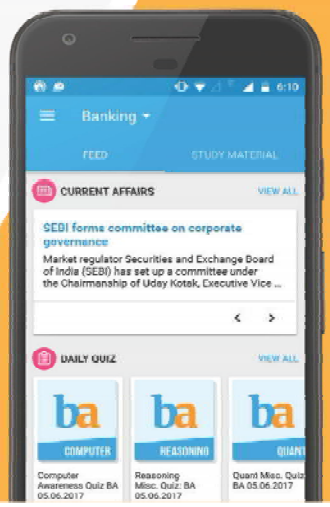

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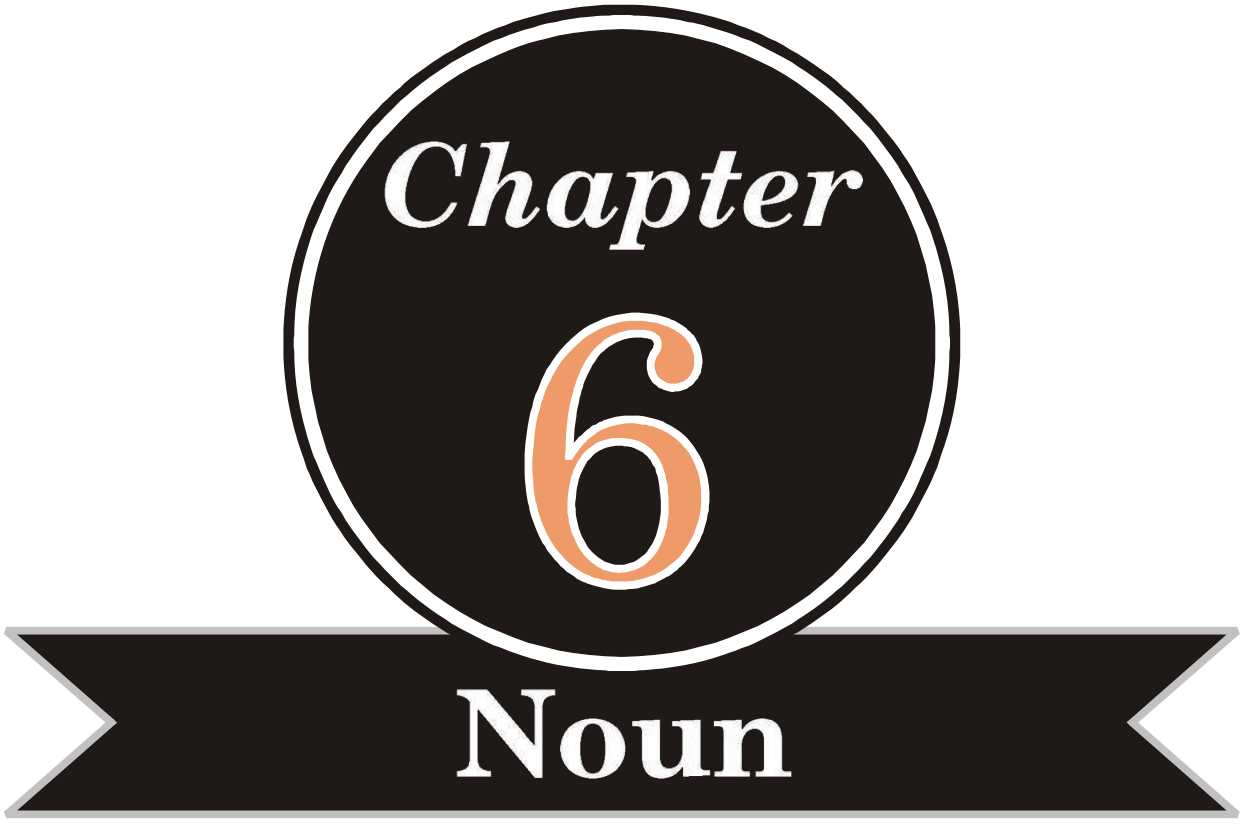

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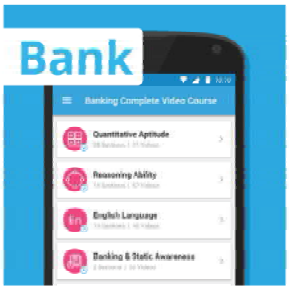

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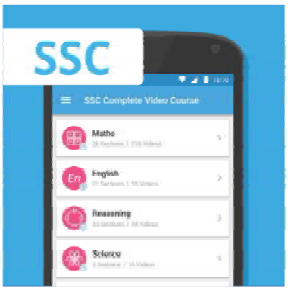

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Chapter 6

Noun

Noun is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, or idea. Like Ram, happiness, chain, etc.

Noun can be classified into four groups.

Which are as follows:

(i) Proper Noun
(ii) Common Noun
(iii) Collective Noun
(iv) Material Noun

(i) Proper Noun: Proper Noun Denotes a particular person, place or thing.

For Ex – India, Calcutta, Ramesh, The Ganga, etc.

(ii) Common Noun: Common Noun is the name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.

For Ex – Table, Glass, Town, King etc.

(iii) Collective Noun: Collective Noun denotes a group or collection of similar individuals considered as one complete whole.

Some of the collective nouns are given below:-

Examples of Collective Noun.

1. A band of musicians.
2. A board of directors, etc.
3. A bevy of girls, women, officers etc.
4. A bunch of grapes, keys, etc.
5. A bundle of sticks and hay.
6. A caravan of merchants, pilgrims, travellers.
7. A chain/range of mountains or hills.
8. A choir of singers.
9. A class of students.

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10. A retinue of servants / attendants.
11. A clump/ grove of trees.
12. A code of laws.
13. A cluster/ constellation/ galaxy of stars.
14. A company/ regiment/ army of soldiers.
15. A convoy of ships, cars etc. moving under an escort.
16. A course or series of lectures.
17. A crew of sailors.
18. A crowd/ mob of people.
19. A curriculum of studies.
20. A flight of steps, stairs.
21. A fleet of ships or motorcars.
22. A flock of geese, sheep and birds.
23. A gang of robbers, labourers.
24. A garland/bunch/ bouquet of flowers.
25. A heap of ruins, sand, stones.
26. A herd of cattle.
27. A litter of puppies.
28. A pack of hounds, cards.
29. A pair of shoes, scissors, compasses, trousers.
30. A series of events.
31. A sheaf of corn, arrows.
32. A swarm of ants, bees or flies.
33. A train of carriages, followers etc.
34. A troop of horses (cavalry)
35. A volley of shots, bullets.
36. A forum of people (discussing issues)
37. A congregation of people (discussing religious issues)

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(iv) Material Noun: Material Noun denotes matter or substance of which a thing is made.
For Ex – Iron, Silver, Gold, Milk, etc.

(v) Abstract Noun: An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs.
For Ex –

Quality	Action	State
Goodness	Laughter	Childhood
kindness	Theft	Boyhood
Whiteness	Movement	Youth
Darkness	Judgement	Slavery
Hardness	Hatred	Sleep
Brightness	Heroism	Sickness

Abstract Noun are generally formed from verbs, Adjectives and common Nouns.

(a) From Verbs:

live	life
know	knowledge
see	sight
advise	advice
laugh	laughter
please	pleasure
grow	growth
govern	government
serve	service
obey	obedience
practise	practice
think	thought

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(b) From Adjectives

brave	bravery
great	greatness
poor	poverty
young	youth
wise	wisdom
long	length
deep	depth
grand	grandeur
good	goodness
honest	honesty
just	justice
true	truth
broad	breadth
wide	width
sole	solitude
kind	kindness

(c) From Common Nouns:

boy	boyhood
infant	infancy
thief	theft
slave	slavery
friend	friendship
judge	judgement
girl	girlhood
agent	agency
hero	heroism
bond	bondage
leader	leadership
coward	cowardice

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The Noun- Number (Singular/Plural)

On the basis of number, there are two types of noun.

(a) Singular Noun

(b) Plural Noun

Singular Noun: A noun that is used to denote a single (one) person or thing is called singular Noun.

For Ex – Boy, girl, man, bird, tree, etc.

Plural Noun: A noun that is used to denote more than one person or thing is called plural Noun

For Ex – Boys, girls, men birds, trees, etc.

There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy.

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Rule 1: Hyphenated noun does not have plural form.

Ex – (a) He gave me two hundred-rupees notes. (change 'rupees' into 'rupee')

(b) He stays in five-stars hotels. (change 'stars' into 'star')

Rule 2: Certain nouns/words are used in colloquial English in India which is wrong as the word is literally translated from English to Hindi.

Ex –

Wrong	Correct
1. Cousin brother / Cousin sister	1. Cousin
2. Pick pocketer	2. Pick pocket
3. Good name	3. Name
4. Big blunder	4. Blunder (means a big mistake)
5. Strong breeze	5. Strong wind (Breeze is always light and gentle)
6. Bad dream	6. Nightmare
7. Proudy	7. Proud
8. According to me	8. In my opinion

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We generally get confused while using the following nouns:-

(a) Floor (the flat surface of a room)

(a) Ground (surface of the earth)

(b) Skill (we acquire it by learning)

(b) Talent (A natural ability)

(c) Envy (a wish to possess that the other person has.)

(c) Jealousy (a feeling that arises out of fear of losing that you have.)

How Plural is formed

Generally, the Plurals of nouns are formed by adding 's' to the singular form.

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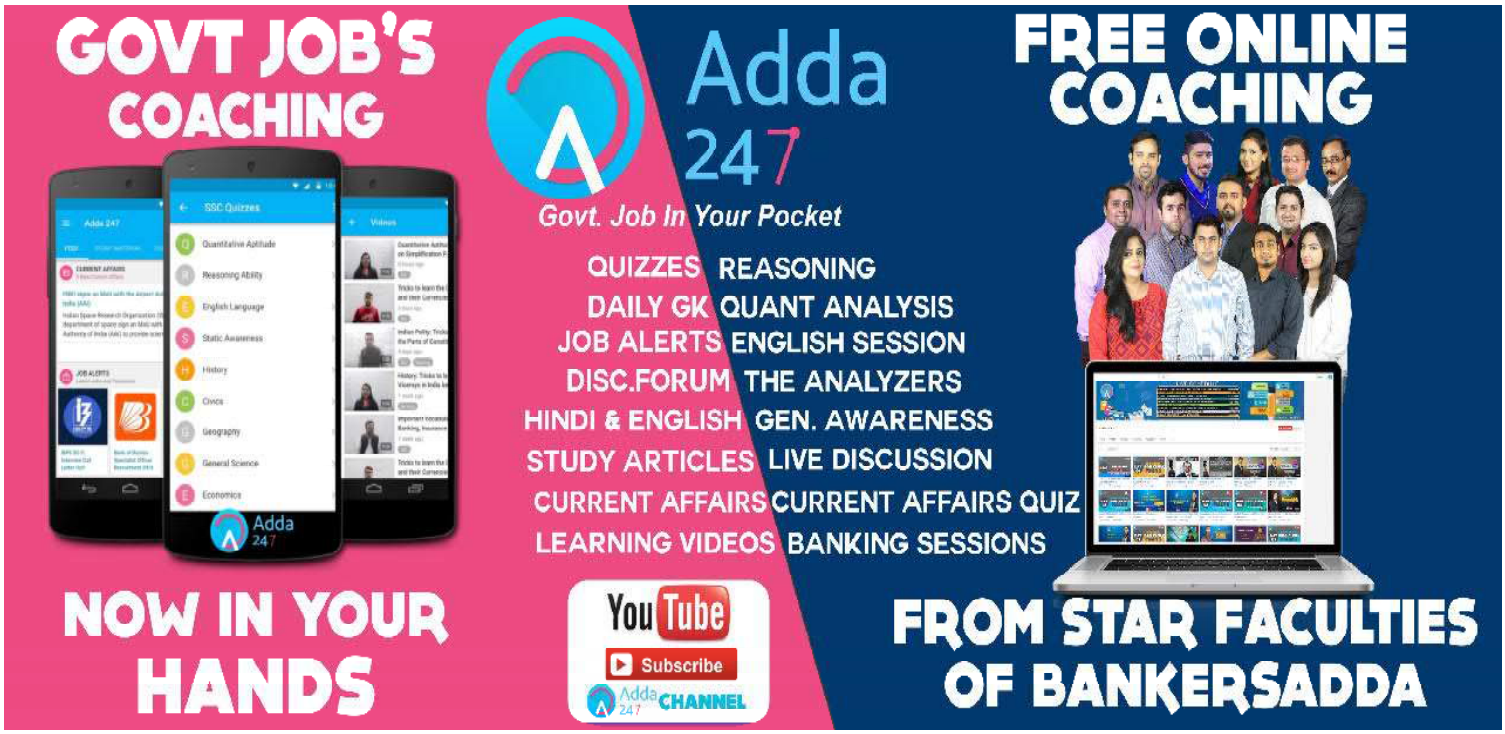

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For Ex –

boy	—	boys	Girl	—	girls
Bird	—	birds	Cow	—	cows
Ship	—	ships	Desk	—	desks
Pencil	—	pencils	Book	—	Books
Cassette	—	cassettes	Film	—	films

But, there are some rules of changing singular nouns into plural ones.

Rule 1: If —s, —ss, —sh, —ch, —x and —z are the last letters of noun, put —es to the end to make them plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Class	Classes	Mass	Masses
Kiss	Kisses	Toss	Tosses
Miss	Misses	Bus	Buses
Brush	Brushes	Dish	Dishes
Bush	Bushes	Watch	Watches
Bench	Benches	Match	Matches
Branch	Branches	Tax	Taxes
Box	Boxes	Topaz	Topazes

But, in case of Stomach (Pronounced as Stomak), Monarch (Pronounced as Monark) only s is needed at their end to make them plural.

Stomach Stomachs

Monarch Monarchs

Rule 2: If there is —O in the end of a noun, put —es to the end for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Zero	Zeroes
Volcano	Volcanoes	Mango	Mangoes
Mosquito	Mosquitoes	Echo	Echoes
Potato	Potatoes	Buffalo	Buffaloes
Negro	Negroes	Cargo	Cargoes
Bingo	Bingoes		

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There are some exceptions where only —s is needed for a plural one in —o ending nouns.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Photo	Photos	Piano	Pianos
Dynamo	Dynamos	Canto	Cantos
Quarto	Quartos	Momento	Momentos
Solo	Solos	Stereo	Stereos

Rule 3 : If there are double vowels to the end of noun, put only —s to the end of that noun for plural.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Radio	Radios	Ratio	Ratios
Studio	Studios	Portfolio	Portfolios
Cuckoo	Cuckoos	Bamboo	Bamboos

Rule 4 : If —y is the last letter of a noun and that —y is preceded by a consonant, then change y into ies for the plural forms.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Spy	Spies	Baby	Babies
History	Histories	Lady	Ladies
Fly	Flies	Sky	Skies
Story	Stories	City	Cities
Army	Armies	Pony	Ponies

Rule 5 : If —y is the last letter of a noun and that —y is preceded by a vowal, put only –s to the end of that noun for plural.

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Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lay	Lays	Bay	Bay
Ray	Rays	Prey	Preys
Key	Keys	Storey	Storeys
Tray	Trays	Day	Days
Clay	Clays	Play	Plays

Rule 6 : If —f or —fe are the last letters of a noun, then change —f or —fe into 'ves'.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Knife	Knives	Life	Lives
Wife	Wives	Thief	Thieves
Leaf	Leaves	Loaf	Loaves
Calf	Calves	Handkerchief	Handkerchieves
Wolf	Wolves	Shelf	Shelves
Self	Selves		

Yet, there are some exceptions to this rule, such as:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Proof	Proofs	Roof	Roofs
Chief	Chiefs	Reef	Reefs
Gulf	Gulfs	Belief	Beliefs
Grief	Griefs	Brief	Briefs
Serf	Serfs	Dwarf	Dwarfs
Hoof	Hoofs	Strife	Strifes

Rule 7 : It is found that a few nouns form their plural by changing the inside vowel of the singular form.

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Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Woman	Women
Tooth	Teeth	Goose	Geese
Mouse	Mice	Louse	Lice
Foot	Feet		

Rule 8 : There are a few nouns that form their plural by adding en to the singular.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Ox	Oxen	Child	Children

Rule 9 : There are some nouns which have their singular and plural forms alike.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Swine	Swine	Sheep	Sheep
Deer	Deer	Trout	Trout
Salmon	Salmon	Pair	Pair
Dozen	Dozen	Score	Score
Gross	Gross	Stone (unit)	Stone

Rule 10: There are some nouns which are only used in the plural. They take plural verb with them.

(a) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair.
For Ex – Ballows, spectacles, scissors, tongs, pincers etc.

(b) Names of certain articles of dress.
For Ex – Trousers, breeches, drawers etc.

(c) Certain other nouns.
For Ex – Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels, odds, amends, seals, shambles, vegetables, troops, particulars, aborigins, alms, ashes, arrears, dregs, eaves, earnings, sweepings, etc.

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Rule 11: There are some plural forms of nouns which are actually singular. They take singular verb with them.

For Ex – Innings, mathematics, news, civics, politics, physics, ethics, economics, mechanics, summons, measles, mumps, rickets, singles, billiards, athletics etc.

For Ex– Mathematics is an easy subject. (Mathematics is singular number)

If plural looking subjects are particularised or possessed, they becomes as plural nouns.

(a) My Mathematics are strong.

↓

Possessed

↓

Plural Number

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(b) The politics of our state are dirty.

↓

Particularised

↓

plural number

(c) The summons was issued by the magistrate

↓

singular number

Rule 12: The following nouns are always used in singular number.

For Ex – Scenery, machinery, poetry, stationery, sultry, jewellery, crockery, luggage, baggage, breakage, haltage, percentage, knowledge, postage, wastage, furniture, information, traffic, coffee, dust etc.

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Rule 13: Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals.

For Ex – Poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry, police and peasantry etc.

Rule 14: In Compound Nouns, we make their pural forms only by adding 's' to the main word.

Singular	Plural
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law
Daughter-in-law	Daughters-in-law
Mother-in-law	Mothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Step-daughter	step-daughters
Maid-servant	Maid-servants
Looker-on	Lookers-on
Passer-by	Passers-by
Man-of-war	Men-of-war
Coat-of-mill	Coats-of-mill

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Now, look at these examples:

Singular	Plural
Man killer	Man killers
Chief Minister	Chief Ministers
Woman hater	Woman haters
Cupful	Cupfuls
Handful	Handfuls
Drawback	Draw backs

Rule 15: Noun borrowed from other languages in English have their special rules to change them into plural.

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Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Datum	Data	Ditum	Dita
Erratum	Errata	Bacterium	Becteria
Referendum	Referenda	Momorandum	Memoranda
Agendum	Agenda	Medium	Media
Sanatorium	Sanatoria	Criterion	Criteria
Phenomenon	Phenomena	Oasis	Oases
Thesis	These	Hypothesis	Hypotheses
Analysis	Analyses	Crisis	Crises
Index	Indice / Indices		

Rule 16: Some—um ending Latin nouns take only —s in plural form.

Singular	Plural
Harmonium	Harmoniums
Forum	Forums
Pendulum	Pendulums
Stadium	Stadiums
Quorum	Quorums
Premium	Premiums

Rule 17: Noun + Proposition + the same noun remain always singular in use.

For Ex –

Village after village — correct
Match after match — correct
Row upon row — correct
Word for word. — correct

But,

Villages after villages — wrong

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Matches after matches — wrong

Rows upon rows — wrong

word for words — wrong

Rule 18: The digits, some words and abbreviations take their plural form in the following ways:

Singular	Plural
70	70s
21	21s
if	ifs
M.A.	M.As (not M.A.'s)
B.A.	B.As (not B.A.'s)
M.L.A.	M.L.As (not M.L.A.'s)
M.P.	M.Ps

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Rule 19: Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in plural.

	Singular	Plural
Light	1. radiance 2. a lamp	Lights : Lamps
Practice	1. habit 2. exercise of a profession	Practices : habits
Powder	1. dust 2. a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust	Powders : doses of medicine
People	1. nation 2. Men and women	Peoples : nations

Rule 20: Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

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Singular	Plural
Brother	Brothers : Sons of the same parent Brethren : members of a society of a community.
Cloth	Cloths : kinds or pieces of cloth. Clothes : garments.
Die	Dies : stamps for coining. Dice : small cubes used in games.
Fish	Fishes : taken separately. Fish : collectively
Genius	Geniuses : persons of great talent Genii : spirits
Index	Indexes : tables of contents to books Indices : signs used in algebra
Penny	Pennies : number of coins. Pence : amount in value

Rule 21: Some nouns have one meaning in the singular and more than one in the plural.

Singular	Plural	
Colour : hue	Colours :	1. Hues 2. the flag of a regiment
Custom : habit	Customs :	1. habits. 2. Duties levied on imports.

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Singular	Plural	
Effect : result	Effects :	1. results 2. property
Manner : method	Manners :	1. methods 2. correct behaviour
Moral : a moral lesson	Morals :	1. moral lessons 2. conduct
Number : quantity	Numbers :	1. quantities 2. verses
Pain : Suffering	Pains :	1. sufferings 2. care, exertion
Premise : proposition	Premises :	1. propositions 2. buildings.
Quarter : fourth part	Quarters :	1. Fourth part. 2. Lodgings
Spectacle : a sight	Spectacles :	1. sights. 2. Eye-glasses
Letter : letter of the alphabet	Letters :	1. letters of the alphabet 2. epistles 3. literature
Ground : earth	Grounds :	1. enclosed land 2. attached to house 3. reasons dregs

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Rule 22: Some nouns change their meaning when we make them plural.

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Singular	Plural
Air : atmosphere	Airs : affected manners
Alphabet : letter	Alphabets : languages
Advice : counsel	Advices : information
Abuse : bad language	Abuses : Evil
Compass : extent, range	Compasses : an instrument for drawing circles
Force : strength	Forces : military forces
Good : benefit, well-being	Goods : merchandise
Physic : medicine	Physics : natural science
Practice : habit	Practices : traditions
Iron : a kind of metal	Irons : fetters
Light : radiant	Lights : lamps
Respect : regard	Respects : compliments
Work : duty	Works : creations

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Rule 23: (a) Abstract Nouns have no plural.

For Ex – Hope, charity, love, kindness, happiness, hatred etc.

When such words do appear in the plural, they are used as common nouns.

For Ex – Kindness = acts of kindness.

Provocations = instances or cases of provocation.

(b) There are also some names of substances or materials which are never used in plurals. They are called Material Nouns.

For Ex – Copper, iron, tin, wood etc.

But, when these words are used in the plural, they become Common nouns and also, their meanings are changed.

For Ex – Coppers-Copper coins.

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Irons — fetters.
Tins — cans made of tin.
Woods — forests.

The Noun – Gender

In grammar, gender is the sexual classification of noun.
Gender can be divided into four categories.
Which are as follows:

(i) Masculine Gender (which denotes male sex)
(ii) Feminine Gender (Which denotes female sex)
(iii) Common Gender (which denotes both male and female)
(iv) Neuter Gender (which denotes no sex and is used for non-living things)

Rules for changing masculine nouns into feminine nouns:

(1) By using a different word.
For Ex –

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Father	Mother	Brother	Sister
Husband	Wife	Boy	Girl
Uncle	Aunt	Pappa	Mamma
Nephew	Niece	Man	Woman
King	Queen	Gentleman	Lady
Sir	Madam	Son	Daughter
Cock	Hen	Boar	Sow
Stag	Hind	Swan	Nymph
Widower	Widow	Fox	Vixen
Beau	Bettle	Gander	Goose
Bachelor	Maid, Spinster	Drone	Bee
Horse (or Stallion)	Mare	Bullock	Heifer
Hart	Roe	Buck	Doe

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Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Wizard	Witch	Bull (or Ox)	Cow
Earl	Countess	Groom	Bride
Drake	Duck		
Colt	Filly		
Dog (or Hound)	Bitch		
Monk (or Frian)	Nun		
Lad	Lass		

(2) By adding a syllable (—ess, —ine, —trix, —a, etc.)

For Ex –

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Lion	Lioness	Heir	Heiress
Host	Hostess	Poet	Poetess
Priest	Priestess	Mayor	Mayoress
Patron	Patroness	Peer	Peeress
Benefactor	Benefactress	Conductor	Conductress
Negro	Negress	Enchanter	Enchantress
Instructor	Instructress	Founder	Foundress
Waiter	Waitress	Traitor	Traitress
Seamster	Seamstress	Tempter	Temptress
Songster	Songstress	Preceptor	Preceptress
Murderer	Murderess	Sorcerer	Sorceress

(3) By substituting a feminine word for a masculine in compound words.

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For Ex –

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Peacock	Peahen	Grandfather	Grandmother
Billy-goat	Nanny-goat	Cock-sparrow	Hen-sparrow
Foster-father	Foster-mother	Czar	Czarina
Jack-ass	Jenny-ass	Testator	Testatrix
Viceroy	Vicereine	Prophet	Prophetess
Executor	Executrix	Steward	Stewardess
Shepherd	Shepherdess	Manager	Manageress
Viscount	Viscountess	Baron	Baroness
Jew	Jewess	Signor	Signora
Author	Authoress	Giant	Giantess
Count	Countess	Hero	Heroine
Don	Donna	Sultan	Sultana
Administrator	Asministratrix	Signor	Signora

Again, —ess is added after dropping the vowel of the masculine ending.

For Ex –

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot	Abbess	Duke	Cuchess
Emperor	Empress	Actor	Actress
Hunter	Huntress	Master	Mistress
Marquis	Marchioness	Prince	Princess
Tiger	Tigress	Votary	Votaress
he-ass	She-ass	Land-lord	Land-lady
Man-servant	Maid-servant	Milk-man	Milk-maid
School-master	School-mistress	Man-kind	Woman-kind
Washer-man	Washer-woman	Bull-calf	Cow-calf
Step-son	Step-daughter	He-bear	She-bear
Buck-rabbit	Doe-rabbit	Great-uncle	Great-aunt

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Note: 1. Some Masculine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.
For Ex – Actor, Advocate, Author, Chairman, Doctor, Hound, Lawyer, Man, Painter, Poet, Teacher, Tutor, Hunter

2. Some Feminine Nouns are used in the Common Gender.
For Ex – Cow, Duck, Bee

3. Some Feminine Nouns have no corresponding Masculine forms.
For Ex – House-wife (mistress of the house)
Virgin (an unmarried woman)
Flirt (woman pretending to make love)
Virago (a turbulent woman)
Dowager (widow with late husband's property)
Siren (an enticing woman)
Brunette (a dark-complexioned woman)
Prude (a woman of a affected modestry)

4. Some Masculines have no corresponding Feminies.
For Ex – Captain, Judge, Knight, Squire, Parson

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The noun – case:

Case is a grammatical category which reflects the grammatical function performed by a noun or pronoun in a phrase, clause, or sentence.

Cases are of four types:

1. Nominative (Subjective)
2. Accusative (Objective)
3. Possessive
4. Dative

12. Nominative Case (Subjective case): It Noun or Pronoun is used as subject, it is said to be the Nominative case.
For Ex – (a) Ram is playing.
(b) She is reading a Novel.

⇒ Note: After 'Than' Pronoun should be used in Nominative case
For Ex – Shyam is smarter than her (wrong)
Shyam is smarter than she (correct)

⇒ After 'If', pronoun is used in Nominative case.
For Ex – If I were him I would have come. (Wrong)
If I were he I would have come. (Correct)

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2. Accusative Case (Objective Case): Accusative Case is said to be the one in which noun or pronoun is used as the object.

For Ex. – She loves him (accusative) That is Neelam (accusative)

Note: After 'let' pronouns are used in Accusative Case.

For Ex – Let we go. (Wrong)

Let us go (Correct)

⇒ After preposition pronouns are used in Accusative Case.

For Ex – Everything is fine between she and I (Wrong)

Everything is fine between her and me (Correct)

(3) Possessive Case: If the possession or relation of noun is expressed, it is called Possessive Case.

For ex – Rajeev's book. (↓ Possession) Aditya's sister (↓ Relation)

Note: For Possessive case, we put – 's (apostrophe) at the end of a singular Noun.

For Ex – Sanjay's pen, Raju's Car, Ritu's son, etc.

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Use of Possessive Case

Use of 'of'/ 'apostrophe' with nouns

(A) Apostrophe is used in the following ways to express possession.

Living things

Ex –(a) Mohan's book (b) A cow's horn (c) A woman's purse

(B) If a plural noun ends in 's/es', 's' is not added while apostrophe with the plural form.

Ex –(a) boys' college (b) Girls' school

Note: If plural form is different from singular form, 's' comes with both the forms.

Ex –(a) Child's play, Children's school.

(b) Man's duty, Men's wear.

(c) Working women's hostel

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(C) When noun ends in hissing sound, 's' is not added after apostrophe.

Ex –(a) For peace' sake (b) for conscience' sake
(c) for goodness' sake (d) Ganesh' idol
(e) for Jesus'sake

Note: God's sake

(D) Apostrophe is not used with possessive pronouns (his, hers, yours, hours, theirs)

Ex – Yours faithfully, yours truly

(E) Apostrophe can come only at the end of the compound nouns.

(a) Commander-in-chief's orders.
(b) My son-in-law's sister.

(F) 'Appostrophe' is not used with non-living things. We use 'of' :

Ex –Table's leg (×)
Leg of table (✓)

Exceptions:

(1) When a non-living thing is personified

Ex –(a) Sun's fury (b) Nature's love

(2) Nouns related to 'time/weight/place'

Ex –(a) a day's leave (b) arm's length (c) a pound's weight

(3) With respectable nouns

Ex –(a) court's order (b) At duty's call

(4) With phrases

Ex –(a) at wit's end (b) at a stone's throw

(5) With heavenly objects

Ex –(a) Earth's atmosphere

(G)Do not use double apostrophe.

Ex –(a) My wife's secretary's mother has expired. (×)
The mother of my wife's secretary has expired. (✓)
(b) Mrs. Sharma the society's chariman's proposal was rejected by the members of the society. (×)

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The proposal of Mrs. Sharma, the chairperson of society, was rejected by the members of the society. (✓)

(H) 's' is used with anybody / nobody / everybody / somebody / anyone / someone / no one / everyone.

Ex –(a) Everyone's concern is no one's concern.

(b) Everydoby's business is nobody's business.

- If 'else' is used with anybody / no body etc, 'apostrophe' will be used with 'else'.

Ex –(a) I can rely on your words, not somebody else's.

(b) I obey your orders and nobody else's.

(Here, it will be wrong to write somebody's else / nobody's else.)

(4) Dative Case: It noun or Pronoun has been called or addressed, It is called Dative Case.

For Ex – Shivam, Go there.

Read loudly, Priya.

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Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

1. (a) He knows it well / (b) that his success in life / (c) depends not on my advice / (d) but on somebody else. / (e) No error.
2. (a) She informed me / (b) that she had gone to / (c) one of the MLA's residences / (d) and stayed there all day. / (e) No error.
3. (a) I visited / (b) Rajesh's and Seema's house / (c) twice but found / (d) the couple absent. / (e) No error.
4. (a)The building's roof / (b) needs repairing otherwise it / (c) may fall down and / (d) result into many persons' death. / (e) No error.
5. (a) A gram's weight / (b) is quite light for / (c) anyone to / (d) carry on his head. / (e) No Error.
6. (a) I stopped / (b) her going out late at night / (c) because the situation / (d) in the town was very tense. / (e) No error.

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7. (a) She did not approve / (b) of her son raising / (c) stupid questions and thereby / (d) annoying his tutor. / (e) No error.
8. (a) India's problems / (b) are however / (c) not so serious / (d) and awful as Pakistan. / (e) No error.
9. (a) His tone of speaking / (b) as well as his friends / (c) is really extremely rude / (d) yet we never take it seriously. / (e) No error.
10. (a) The Defence Minister / (b) boasts of improving / (c) the military power of / (d) the country's. / (e) No error.
11. (a) The life of the homeless people / (b) is not in many / (c) ways as peaceful and luxurious / (d) as that of the rich's / (e) No error.
12. (a)The CEO of the company said / (b) that he appreciated / (c) his staffs coming on time / (d) and co-operating him. / (e) No error.
13. (a) As the students were told / (b) this idea of Mahatma Gandhi's / (c) was totally valid in the / (d) present condition of India. / (e) No error.
14. (a) It is true / (b) that I met / (c) the Prime Minister / (d) at the house of one of my relative's. / (e) No error.
15. (a) The priest said / (b) to his followers that one ought / (c) to work hard in order / (d) to attain one goal. / (e) No Error.
16. (a) Being sure of her / (b) success, she told her parents / (c) that she would never forget / (d) even her enemies's names. / (e) No error.
17. (a) The plebiscite gives / (b) us much knowledge of the / (c) Public's opinion / (d) on the matter of rape. / (e) No error.
18. (a) No soldier / (b) dared to turn / (c) a deaf ear to his / (d) commander's-in-Chief orders. / (e)No Error.
19. (a) I appreciate she / (b) helping the destitute / (c) who are really the most ignored and completely deprived / (d) section of our society. / (e) No error.
20. (a)I have read / (b) many poems of Tagore's / (c) who is also / (d) known as Gurudev. / (e) No error.
21. (a) A friend of my wife / (b) came to me / (c) last week and asked me for / (d) some help. / (e) No error.

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22. (a) Unfortunately for us / (b) the root cause of our frustration lies / (c) in the Governments / (d) ineffective policy / (e) No error.
23. (a) She suggested to me / (b) that I should go to the market / (c) to bring some beautiful / (d) summer's flowers. / (e) No error.
24. (a) He came to his wits end / (b) when he found / (c) that his younger / (d) brother had slapped his wife. / (e) No error.
25. (a) When she arrived / (b) at the gate of his / (c) house, she found his / (d) locking up the door. / (e) No error.
26. (a) India and Pakistan's present / (b) condition clearly indicate / (c) that both the countries / (d) will face a lot of problems in the coming time. / (e) No error.
27. (a) Keeping in view / (b)the public's demands / (c) the government has decided to introduce a new policy to improve the quality and lower / (d) the prices of food grains. / (e) No error.
28. (a) Many a citizen's life is in danger / (b) if the Government does not take / (c) any serious action to / (d) curb degradation of environment. / (e) No error.
29. (a) My brother / (b) has read / (c) pages after pages / (d) of the Ramayana. / (e) No error.
30. (a) He went to / (b) the church with / (c) his parents, aunts / (d) and cousin sisters / (e) No error.
31. (a) She / (b) takes pain / (c) over her / (d) work. / (e) No error.
32. (a) Teacher told / (b) students that / (c) radiuses of a circle / (d) are always equal. / (e) No error.
33. (a) I like / (b) the poetries / (c) of Rabindranath Tagore / (d) and Harivansh Rai Bachchan. / (e) No error
34. (a) The sceneries / (b) of Uttarakhand / (c) is very / (d) charming / (e) No error.
35. (a) Whenever she goes / (b) to Mumbai / (c) she stays in / (d) World-classes hotels. / (e) No error.
36. (a) She was advised / (b) to take / (c) two spoonsful of / (d) medicine twice a day. / (e) No error.

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37. (a) The police have received / (b) three important informations / (c) that helped them solve / (d) the robbery case / (e) No error.
38. (a) All his brother-in laws / (b) are extremely co-operative / (c) and she doesn't miss her / (d) real brothers at all. / (e) No error.
39. (a) He will not / (b) go to party tonight / (c) since he has / (d) many works to complete. / (e) No error.
40. (a) He wears spectacle / (b) and so he was / (c) unable to see the burglar / (d) that attacked him last month. / (e) No error.
41. (a) Most of the furnitures were / (b) sold for a song / (c) as the seller was in a hurry / (d) to leave the town. / (e) No error.
42. (a) She left / (b) her luggages / (c) at home by mistake and / (d)went to the railway station. / (e) No error.
43. (a) Sheila Dixit had / (b) been the administrator of Delhi / (c) for more / (d) than ten years. / (e) No error.
44. (a) I think this / (b) is not your car / (c) It is / (d) somebody's else. / (e) No error.
45. (a) One should not put / (b) one's sign / (c) on any paper / (d) that one hasn't read. / (e) No error.
46. (a) Towns after towns were / (b) conquered / (c) by Alexander but / (d) he found no peace anywhere. / (e) No error.
47. (a) Even after hours of discussion / (b) the committee / (c) could not come / (d) to a final conclusion. / (e) No error.
48. (a) The cattle in the grazing ground / (b) was terrified to hear / (c) the roar of a lion which / (d) appeared to be wild with anger. / (e) No error.
49. (a) This house / (b) is not built / (c) of stones / (d) but of love. / (e) No error.
50. (a) I am looking / (b) for a lady tailor / (c) to stitch a dress / (d) for my daughter. / (e) No error

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Solutions

1. (d); Apostrophe‘s’ (‘s) should be added to else. i.e. ‘else’s’ should be used in place of ‘else’ to show a relation’
2. (c); ‘ Residence of one of the MLAs ’ should be used in place of ‘ one of the MLA's residences since the possession of nouns used with ‘one of’ is not denoted by apostrophe’s.
3. (b); ‘Rajesh and Seema’s’ should be used in place of ‘Rajesh’s and Seema’s’. When two nouns are closely related then apostrophe‘s’ is used only after the latter one.
4. (a); ‘The building’s roof’ should be replaced with ‘The roof of the building’ since, apostrophe‘s’ is not used with non living things.
5. (e); No error. ‘A ton’s / gram’s / kilo’s weight’ is correct usage.
6. (e); No error
7. (b); Here ‘son’s’ should be used since gerunds are always preceded by possessive case.
8. (d); ‘Pakistan’s’ should be used in place of ‘Pakistan’ Since the problems Pakistan is having, have been compared with those of India and hence, apostrophe’s’ should be added to Pakistan.
9. (b); ‘Friend’s’ should be used in place of ‘friends’ to show the possession of a quality (tone of speaking).
10. (d); ‘Country’ should be used in place of ‘Country’s’ since the phrase ‘of the’ already shows the possession hence use of apostrophe’s’ is superfluous.
11. (d); ‘rich’ should be used in place of ‘rich’s’. Since, ‘that of’ shows ‘the life of poor’s’, hence, the use of apostrophe is superfluous.
12. (c); ‘ Staff’s ’ should be used in place of ‘staffs'. For explanation refer to question-7.
13. (b); ‘Gandhi’ should be used in place of ‘Gandhi’s. Since the sentences with structure ‘This / That / These / Those of’ do not take possessive case after ‘of’.

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14. (d); 'the house of one of my relative' should be replaced with 'the house of one of my relative's' for explanation refer to question-2.
15. (d); 'One's' should be used in place of 'one'.
16. (d); "enemies' " should be used in place of 'enemies's ' since, we put an Apostrophe comma at the end of plurals formed by adding 's' at the end like seniors', friends', Boys', etc.
17. (c); 'Public opinion' should be used in place of 'public's opinion' since 'public' has been used as adjective and generally, 's' is not used with adjectives.
18. (d); 'commander-in-chief's ' should be used in place of 'commander's-in-chiefs '. Since apostrophe is added only at the end of compound words.
19. (a); 'her' should be used in place of 'she' since gerunds are always preceded by possessive case.
20. (b); 'Tagore ' should be used in place of 'Tagore's ' since in sentences with structure "Many + noun + of + noun", the latter noun does not take possessive case.
21. (a); 'wife's' should be used in places of 'wife' since in sentences with structures 'A noun + of + noun' 'apostrophe' is used with the latter noun.
22. (c); 'Government's ' should be used in place of 'Governments '
23. (d); 'Summer flower' should be used in place of 'summer's flower', since, 'Apostrophe's is not used with the names of seasons.
24. (a); At one's wit's end is correct idiomatic usage.
25. (c); 'him' should be used in place of 'his' since 'locking' has been used as participle and not as gerund. Hence objective case should be used.
26. (a); 'India's ' should be used in place of 'India'. When two nouns are joined with 'and' and denote two different possessions, then 'apostrophe' is used with each of them.
27. (b); 'Public demand' should be used in place of 'Public's demand'. For explanation, refer to question -17.

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28. (e); No error.
29. (c); 'Page after page' should be used in place of 'pages after pages'. Since, a noun in singular form in used on the either side of a preposition.
30. (d); 'Cousins' should be used in place of 'cousin sisters'.
31. (b); 'take pains' is the correct idiomatic usage.
32. (c); 'Radii' (not radiuses) is plural of 'Radius'.
33. (b); 'Poetry' is an uncountable noun and hence, it does not have any plural form.
34. (a); 'Scenery' should be used in place of 'Sceneries', Since, scenery is an uncountable noun.
35. (d); 'World-class' should be used in place of 'world-classes' since, hyphenated nouns are always used in singular form.
36. (c); 'Spoonfuls' should be used in place of 'spoonsful'
37. (b); 'Information' should be used in place of 'informations' since information is an uncountable noun. However, we can make it countable and plural by using 'pieces of information'.
38. (a); 'Brothers-in-law' should be used in place of 'Brother-in-laws'.
39. (d); 'some work' should be used in place of 'many works' since work is an uncountable noun. We can also use either 'much' in place of 'many' or 'many pieces of work' in place of 'many works'.
40. (a); 'Spectacle' should be changed into 'spectacles'
41. (a); 'Furniture' should be used in place of 'furnitures' since furniture is an uncountable noun.
42. (b); 'luggage' should be used in place of 'luggages'
43. (b); 'administratrix' should be used in place of 'administrator'. Since, 'administratrix' is the feminine form of administrator.
44. (d); 'Somebody else's ' should be used in place of 'somebody's else '. For explanation refer to question-1.
45. (b); 'Signature' should be used in place of 'sign'. Since, 'sign' is a verb and 'signature' is a noun.

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46. (a); 'Town after Town' should be used in place of 'Towns after Towns'. For explanation refer to question-29.
47. (d); Remove 'final' as conclusion is always final. Hence, usage of final is superfluous.
48. (b); 'were' should be used in place of 'was' since 'cattle' is a plural noun.
49. (c); 'Stone' should be used in place in place of 'stones'
50. (b); 'Tailoress' should be used in place of 'lady tailor'. Since 'Tailoress' is feminine of 'tailor'.

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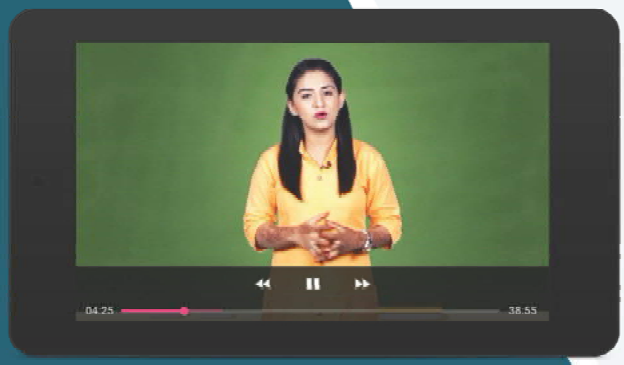

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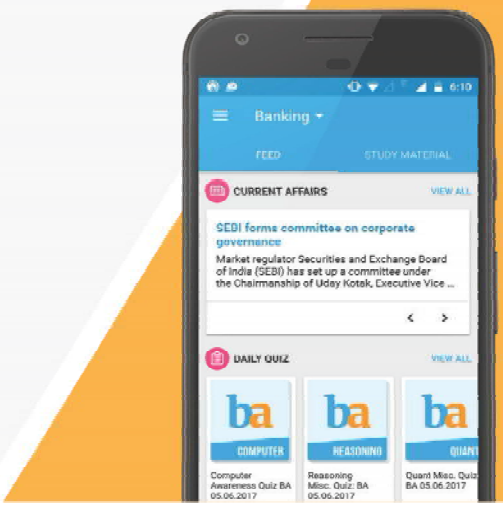

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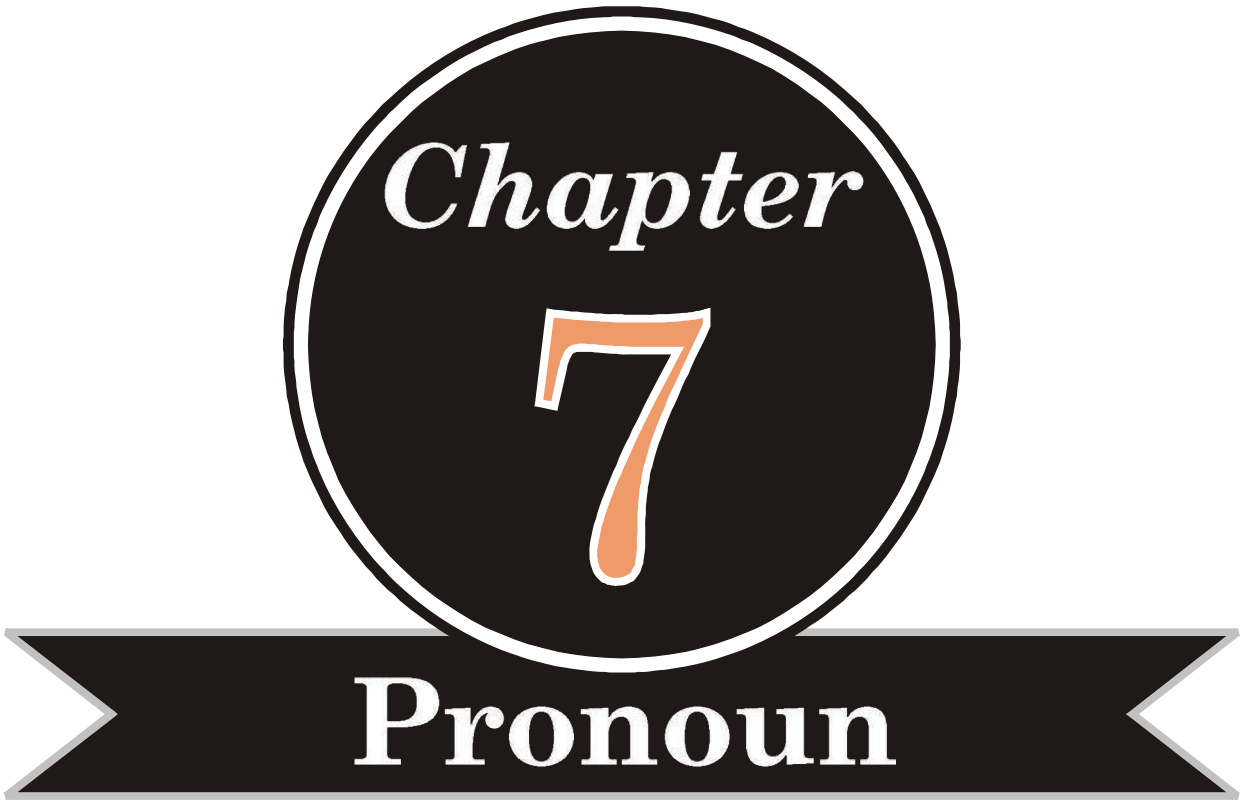

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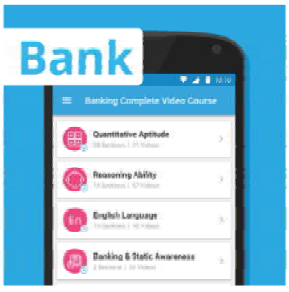

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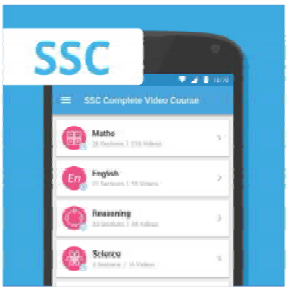

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Chapter 7

Pronoun

A Pronoun is a word that is used in place of Noun is order to avoid repetition of a noun in a sentence make our language stylistic.

Pronouns are of Ten Types:

1. Personal Pronouns
2. Possessive Pronouns
3. Reflexive Pronouns
4. Demonstrative Pronouns
5. Relative Pronouns
6. Interrogative Pronouns
7. Reciprocal Pronouns
8. Universal Pronouns
9. Distributive Pronouns
10. Indefinite Pronouns

I. PERSONAL PRONOUN

Personal Pronouns are used for three persons:

(i) The person speaking. (First person)
(ii) The person Spoken to (Second Person)
(iii) The person spoken of. (Third Person)

Personal Pronouns include – I, we, he, she, it, they, you, me, etc.

Nominative Case	Objective Case
I	me
She	her
They	them
We	us
He	him
It	it
You	you

Use of Personal Pronouns

(i) Use of 'we' and 'I'

We and I are used for first person.

For Ex – I am a teacher. We go to School.

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(ii) Uses of 'He'/ 'She'

'He' / 'She' is used for third Person.

For Ex – He plays cricket. She goes to market.

(iii) Uses of 'You'

'You' is used for second person.

For Ex – You are a good boy.

You should respect your elders.

(iv) Uses of 'It'

⇒ 'It' is used for animals, infants, insects and non living things.

For Ex – India is a developing country. It has a great cultural heritage.

It is my car.

⇒ 'It' is used to denote 'time', 'weather', 'distance', 'temperature' or any other natural event. It is used only as an 'Introductory subject' and has no meaning.

For Ex – It is raining. It is Sunday. It is 6 O' clock.

⇒ 'It' is also used as a subject to emphasize the noun or pronoun.

For Ex – It was she who passed the exam.

It was he who came late.

(v) Uses of 'They'

'They' is the plural form of 'it' and can be used for mankind, animal, bird, non-living, etc. in plural.

For Ex - They are girls (Mankind)

They are chairs. (Non-livings)

They are cats. (Animals)

There are some rules that must be followed while dealing with personal pronouns. They are as follows:

Rule 1: If all the three persons (ie first person (1), Second person (2) and third person (3) or two out of three persons are coming in a single sentence, then the order or pronouns that is to be followed is '231'.

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For Ex – You, he and I have scored good marks. (231)
He and I are going to party (31)
You and He are doing a great job. (23)

Rule 2: If all three persons or two out of three persons are used in a single sentence, which is negative is sense, then the order of pronouns that must be followed is '123'

For Ex – I, you, and he are guilty and will be punished.

Rule 3: The order that is to be followed while using Plural Pronouns (They, we, you) is '123'

For Ex – we, you and they will be awarded for the good work we have done.

Rule 4: Words like 'let', 'like', 'between …….and', 'but', 'except' and all prepositions are followed by an objective (accusative) case.

For Ex – He looked at me.
Let me complete this work.

Rule 5: In case of a comparison between two nominative case, the pronoun that is use is also of the nominative case:

For Ex – He is as fast as me. (wrong)
He is as fast as I. (correct)
She is better than him. (wrong)
She is better than he. (correct)

II. Possessive Pronoun

Possessive Pronouns are used to indicate possession, for example mine, yours, hers, theirs, ours, etc.

Note: Noun is not used after possessive pronoun.

For Ex – This is mine book. (wrong)
This is yours book. (wrong)

Our, your, her, their, etc are called possessive Adjectives.

Note: Noun is used after possessive adjective

For Ex – That is my car.
This is your pen.

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Uses of Possessive Pronouns

(i) When a verb comes in between a noun and a pronoun, possessive Pronoun is used.
For Ex – Yours is the best, mine the worst.

(ii) We can use a Possessive Pronoun as the subject in any sentence.
For Ex – Mine is a new book.

(iii) Possessive Pronoun can be used as the object of a verb.
For Ex – I have my pen as well as yours.

(iv) When a pronoun is preceded by 'of', we use possessive pronoun.
For Ex – That pen of yours is lost.

There are some rules which must be followed to ensure grammatical accuracy while studying possessive Pronoun. Some of them are as follows:

Rule 1: Possessive Pronouns are not used with the words like 'Separation, leave, excuse, mention, report, pardon, sight, favour'
For Ex – She needs your favour. (Wrong)
She needs favour from you. (Correct)

Rule 2: 'Apostrophe' is not used in Possessive Pronouns.
For Ex – I have a car. It's colour is red. (Wrong)
I have a car. Its colour is red. (Correct)

III. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN

Reflexive pronoun are formed by joining suffix – Self to Personal Pronouns of the singular number and-selves to personal pronouns of the plural number. For e.g. – myself, ourselves, herself, himself, themselves, etc.

Uses of Reflexive Pronoun.

1. It is used after some words like acquit, avail, reconcile, amuse, resign, avenge, adapt, adjust, pride, absent and enjoy.
For Ex – One should avail oneself of the opportunity which life gives.
Note: If absent is used as a verb.

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2. If the door is affected by the action and the result, Reflexive Pronoun is used.
   For Ex – I cut my finger myself.
3. Reflexive Pronoun is used when the 'Subject' emphasizes his action or skill.
   For Ex – I will myself complete my work.
   We will ourselves face this problem.

Note: Reflexive Pronoun is not used as a subject or an object of a sentence unless a noun / pronoun precedes it.

For Ex – Myself Sagar from Punjab. (Wrong)
I am Sagar from Punjab. (Correct)
I myself can do this work. (Correct)

Note: Keep, stop, turn, qualify, bathe, move, rest, hide, etc. are few words which do not take a reflexive pronoun.

For Ex – He hid himself behind the wall. (Wrong)
He hid behind the wall. (Correct)

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Demonstrative Pronoun are those pronouns that are used to point towards something specific within a sentence.

For Ex – this, that, these, those, such, one, etc.

Uses of Demonstrative Pronoun

1. 'This' is used for singular nouns that are placed closer.
   For e.g.: This is a pen
   Singular Noun
2. 'These' is used for plural pronouns that are placed for near.
   For e.g.: These are pens
   Plural Noun
3. 'That' is used to demonstrate singular nouns that are placed for.
   For Ex – That is a pen.

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4. 'Those' is used to demonstrate Plural Nouns that are placed far.
   For Ex – Those are pens.
5. 'One' and 'Ones' are used as substitutes for nouns.
   For Ex – I have lost my book, but I have got one (book) from my friend.
6. 'Such' is also used as a substitute for a Noun.
   For Ex – I am a teacher. And as such(a teacher)I should be unbiased.

V. RELATIVE PRONOUN:

A Relative Pronoun is one which relates a clause or phrase to a noun or a pronoun.

For Ex – Who, which, that, etc.

Uses of Relative Pronoun:

1. 'Who' and 'Whom' are used for humans in subjective and objective cases respectively.
   For Ex – She is the girl who teaches English.
   They are the students who she teach.
2. Which is used for all except humans.
   For Ex – this is the car which I bought.
3. Whose is used in Possessive case.
   For Ex – These are the children whose father has died.
4. If a human and a non living thing / animal are joined by 'and', then a relative pronoun 'that' is used.
   For Ex – The girls and her dog that I saw least Sunday have
5. After a superlative degree, 'That' is used
   For Ex – She is the most beautiful girl 'that' I have ever seen.
6. Words like Everything, nothing, anything, the only, the few, the little, the same etc are used with 'that'.
   For Ex – I gave him the few pens that I had got.
   She is the same girl that helped me.

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VI. Interrogative Pronoun.

Interrogative Pronouns are used for asking question.

For Ex – Who, which, what, etc.

Uses of Interrogative Pronouns.

1. Who is used to ask about the subject.
   For Ex – who is she?
2. Whom is used to ask about the object.
   For Ex – Whom have you called?
3. Whose is used to ask about the possession of something.
   For Ex – Whose car is that?
   Note: 'Whose' is not used for non living things.
   For Ex. – This is the pen whose cap was lost. (Wrong)
   This is the pen, the cap of which was lost. (Correct)
4. Which is used for both persons and things if a choice is to be made between two or more.
   For Ex – 'Which' of the two cars is yours?
5. Where, why and when are used as interrogative pronouns for place, reason and time respectively.
   For Ex – where is your book? (Place)
   Why are you sad? (Reason)
   When will you come here? (Time)

VII. Reciprocal Pronoun

Pronouns that indicate a mutual relationship are called Reciprocal Pronouns.

Each other and One another are the two Reciprocal Pronoun.

Uses of Reciprocal Pronoun

1. Each other is used to denote a relationship between two subjects.
   For Ex – Meenakshi and her sister love each other.
2. One another is used to denote a relationship among more than two subjects.
   For Ex – All the team members support one another.

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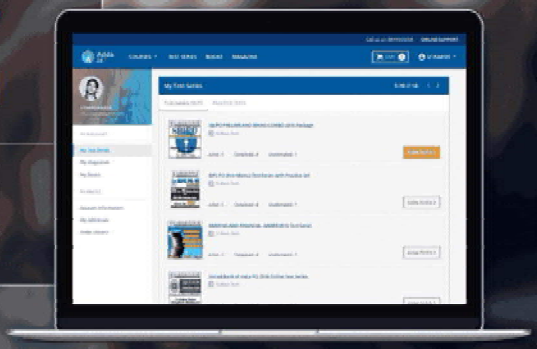

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VIII. Universal Pronoun

Anybody, Somebody, nobody, someone, all, both, some, many, etc are called Universal Pronouns.

Uses of Universal Pronoun

1. Anybody, Somebody, nobody, everybody, etc. denote singular nouns.
   For Ex – Somebody has arrived to help him.
   Everybody loves this movie.
2. All, both, Some, many etc. denote plural nouns.
   For Ex – Many are required.
   All have done their job.

XI. Distributive Pronoun

Pronouns which separate a person or thing from a group of persons or things are called Distributive Pronouns.

For Ex – Either of, Neither of, each of, everyone of, Any of, one of, etc.

Uses of Distributive Pronoun:

1. Either of and Neither of are used to denote choice between two persons or thing.
   For Ex – Either of these two men is our new teacher.
   Neither of these two pens is mine.
2. 'Any of' or 'One of' is used to denote choice among many persons or things.
   For Ex – One of these books is mine.
   Note: 'None of' is negative of 'one of' and means 'not one of more than two"
   For Ex – None of (not one of) the boys has come.
   Note: Distributive Pronouns agree with singular verbs.

X. Indefinite Pronoun.

Indefinite Pronouns are those that are used in general sense and have no definite relationship with a noun. Some of the examples of indefinite pronouns are:

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'One', 'none', 'all', 'many', 'both', etc.

Uses of Indefinite Pronouns

1. Any and All are used both in Singular and Plural numbers.
   For Ex – All that glitters is not gold. (Singular)
   All of us have cleared the exam (Plural)
2. Both, Some, Many and Few are used as Plural.
   For Ex – Both of them are coming.
   Some of my classmates have cleared the test.

   Note: If 'One has been used in Nominative Case, then we should use 'one' in accusative case as well.

   For Ex – One should respect his teachers. (Wrong)
   One should respect one's teachers. (Correct)

Exercise

1. (a) Unless four or more members / (b) object to him joining / (c) the team, we shall have to / (d) accept his application for membership. / (e) No error.
2. (a) He was surprised and pleased / (b) when he was / (c) informed of him / (d) winning the competition. / (e) No error.
3. (a) Our cat may / (b) look fierce but / (c) that wouldn't / (d) hurt a fly. / (e) No error.
4. (a) No one / (b) can change / (c) destiny / (d) isn't it? (e) No error.
5. (a) All the / (b) misunderstandings are cleared / (c) between / (d) Ramesh and I. / (e) No error.
6. (a) The front page story / (b) was about a young boy / (c)that had hurt himself / (d) while saving a child in an accident. / (e) No error.
7. (a) The last thing / (b) that the fond father / (c) gave his only daughter / (d) was her blessing. / (e) No error.
8. (a) It is / (b) not I / (c) who is / (d) to blame. / (e) No error.
9. (a) I shall avail of / (b) this opportunity / (c) to meet / (d) Shahrukh Khan there. / (e) No error.

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10. (a)Put you / (b) in his position / (c) and you will realize / (d) the problems faced in his profession. / (e) No error.
11. (a) Each of them / (b) has to understand / (c) their importance / (d) in his project. / (e) No error
12. (a)We are happy / (b) to announce that / (c) every one of you / (d) have been promoted. / (e) No error.
13. (a) Here is the / (b) man whom / (c) I think assassinated / (d) the minister / (e) No error.
14. (a) He took his / (b) younger daughter / (c) with himself and / (d) left the house. / (e) No error.
15. (a) The company is / (b) in debt and has been / (c) unable to pay their creditors / (d) for the past six months / (e) No error.
16. (a) The organisation has appointed / (b) consultants to help them / (c) increase its profit and / (d) Improve its financial position. / (e) No error.
17. (a) You cannot change / (b) others but you / (c) can definitely / (d) change you. / (e) No error.
18. (a) Governments and business houses must reduce / (b) its own energy use / (c) and promote conservation to / (d) their citizens and employees. / (e) No error.
19. (a) Even those / (b) which have no / (c) proper education qualification / (d) have applied for this exam. / (e) No error.
20. (a) She was talking ill of others on the phone / (b) for hours together / (c) who really irritated / (d) her parents a lot. / (e) No error.
21. (a) Instead of laying us off / (b) the company decided / (c) to ask us to / (d) avail us of voluntary retirement. / (e) No error.
22. (a) The two brothers / (b) shouted at / (c) one another / (d) in public / (e) No error.
23. (a) He must supplement / (b) his diet with / (c) calcium and protein in order to / (d) keep himself fit. / (e) No error
24. (a)Mr. Sharma / (b) being a good actor / (c) he is selected / (d) for the National Award / (e) No error

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25. (a) The poor / (b) woman poisoned her / (c) and her / (d) own children / (e) No error.
26. (a) It was in 2008 / (b) that we first / (c) flew to / (d) the United Kingdom. / (e) No error.
27. (a) Many a boy / (b) have / (c) failed the UPSC examination / (d)this year. / (e) No error.
28. (a) It wasn't me / (b) who was responsible / (c) for the debacle of our / (d) team in the world cup. / (e) No error.
29. (a) John, I and you / (b) have / (c) finished our / (d) studies / (e) No error.
30. (a) He doesn't / (b) know to / (c) swim in / (d) the pool. / (e) No error.
31. (a) All the dresses looked / (b) good and so / (c) I bought / (d) all of it. / (e) No error.
32. (a) Those people / (b) who do not / (c) work hard they do not / (d) achieve their goals in life. / (e) No error
33. (a) He bathe / (b) himself in / (c) a river in the afternoon / (d) of scathing summer. / (e) No error.
34. (a) He / (b) could not / (c) bear / (d) her separation. / (e) No error.
35. (a) The leg of the table / (b) that my father / (c) had bought / (d) is broken. / (e) No error.
36. (a) my school / (b) is / (c) farther than / (d) hers. / (e) No error.
37. (a) If he wants / (b) this job he / (c) will need / (d) your favour. / (e) No error.
38. (a) I, Mohan and Mayank / (b) shall arrange everything / (c) and shall not ask / (d) anyone for help. / (e) No error.
39. (a)Was it / (b)only me who / (c) had to / (d) burn the midnight oil ? / (e)No error.
40. (a) The police of Delhi / (b) are better / (c) than any / (d) other state. / (e) No error
41. (a) Being a minor / (b) the police admitted / (c) her to / (d) a rehabilitation centre. / (e) No error

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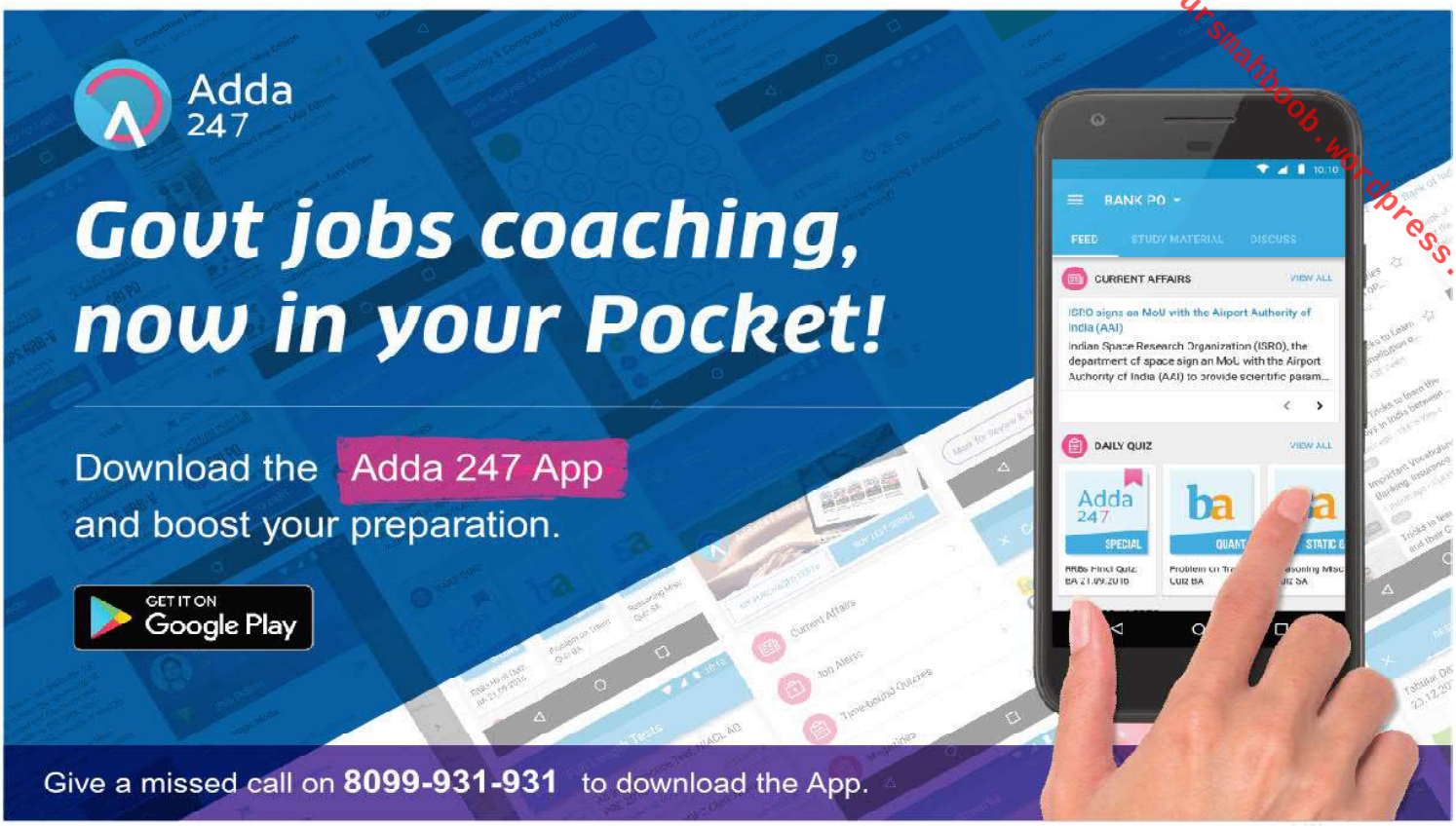

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42. (a) One should keep / (b) his morals intact if one wants / (c) respect from / (d) both friends and enemies. / (e) No error.
43. (a) If I were / (b) him I would teach / (c)him a lesson which he / (d) would never forget / (e) No error.
44. (a) Being a / (b) rainy day she / (c) could not / (d) go to office / (e) No error.
45. (a) Mr. Sharma / (b) our representative / (c) he will attend / (d) the meeting on our behalf. / (e) No error.
46. (a) Don't worry / (b) Myself and she / (c) will manage / (d) everything / (e) No error.
47. (a) The Ganga is a river / (b) whose importance / (c) has been mentioned / (d) even in Vedas. / (e) No error.
48. (a) Neither of the two friends / (b) has got / (c) their money back / (d) from the company. / (e) No error.
49. (a) This is the car / (b) whose design / (c) was appreciated / (d) by everyone. / (e) No error.
50. (a) My father / (b) did not object / (c) to my using / (d) his most expensive pen. / (e) No error.

Solutions

1. (b); 'his' should be used in place of 'him' Since a gerund is always preceded by a possessive adjective.
2. (c); 'his' should be used in place of 'him'. Since, a gerund is always preceded by a possessive adjective.
3. (c); 'It' should be used in place of 'that'. Since, generally, 'it' is used as pronoun for 'animals' and 'non-living things'.
4. (d); 'can they', should be used in place of 'isn't it.
5. (d); 'me' should be used in place of 'I' Since, 'Between _____ and _____ always takes objective pronoun.
6. (c); 'who' should be used in place of 'that' Since, Relative pronoun 'who' is used as a subject in subordinate clause.
7. (d); 'his' should be used in place of 'her' as father will take 'his' as possessive adjective.

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8. (c); 'am' should be used in place of 'is'. Since the verb which follows the relative pronoun must agree with the noun / pronoun which precedes the same.
9. (a); Reflexive pronoun 'himself' should be used before 'of', since " Avail + reflexive pronoun + of " is correct syntax.
10. (a); 'yourself' should be used in place of 'you'.
11. (c); 'His' should be used in place of 'their' since singular. Pronoun is used with 'Each' and 'Every'.
12. (d); 'has' should be used in place of 'have'. Since Distributive pronouns take singular form of verb.
13. (b); 'Who' should be used in place of 'whom'. Since, 'The man' is the subject in this sentence, hence, 'who' should be used with it.
14. (c); 'him ' should be used in place of 'himself'.
15. (c); 'its' should be used in place of 'their' since 'company' is a singular noun, hence singular possessive adjective should be used.
16. (b); Since 'organisation' is a singular noun, Hence, 'it' should be used in place of 'them'. Had it been 'organisations' here, then the usage of 'them' would have been correct.
17. (d); 'yourself' should be used in place of 'you'.
18. (b); 'their' should be used in place of 'its' since. Since, Governments and business houses are plural, hence plural adjective 'their should be used.
19. (b); 'who' should be used in place of 'which'. Since, relative pronoun 'who' is used when a person (or mankind) is the subject.
20. (c); 'which' should be used in place of 'who'. Since, 'Talking ill of others' is not a person but an activity. Hence 'which' should be used.
21. (d); 'ourselves' should be used in place of 'us'. For explanation refer to question. 9.
22. (c); 'each other' should be used in place of 'one another' since for two persons 'each other' is used whereas for more than two persons 'one another' is used.

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23. (d); 'himself' should be removed. Since, 'Keep', 'bathe', etc. are not followed by any reflexive pronoun.
24. (c); 'He' should be removed. Since, a noun and a pronoun cannot be used for same noun in a single sentence.
25. (b); 'Himself' should be used in place of 'him' when same person is the subject and object in a sentence, then reflexive pronoun is used as the object.
26. (b); 'When' should be used in place of 'that'. Since '2008' is time.
27. (b); 'has' should be used in place of have since, 'many a' takes singular noun and singular verb.
28. (a); 'I' should be used in place of 'me'. Since 'It + 'form be' (here, was) is followed by subjective case.
29. (a); According to the rule 1 of uses of pronouns. 'You, he and I' is the correct order of pronouns that should be followed in this sentence.
30. (b); 'How to swim' should be used in place of 'to swim'. Since, 'wh' family follows 'know' and wonder, if the verbs are in infinitive form (i.e. to + v_1).
31. (d); 'Them' should be used in place in place of 'it'. For explanation refer to question 16.
32. (c); 'They' should be removed from this sentence. Since 'They' and 'Those' are not used together.
33. (b); 'himself' should not be used. Since, reflexive pronoun is not used after bathe.
34. (d); 'Separation from her' is correct phrase.
35. (e); No error
36. (e); No error.
37. (d); 'favour from you' is correct phrase.
38. (a); 'Mohan, Mayank and I' is the correct order that should be used. For reference sec question 29.
39. (b); 'was it I' should be used in place of 'was it me'. Since, it is the interrogative form of 'It was I', hence the rule of usage of subjective pronoun will follow.

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40. (c); 'That of' should be used between 'than' and' 'any' since, we want to compare the police of Delhi with the police of all the other states and not with the states.
41. (a); 'She' should be added before 'being' because, if she is not added, then 'the police' becomes the subject and the sentence becomes senseless.
42. (b); 'One's' should be used in place of 'his'. Since, with 'one' as subject, 'one's' is used as possessive adjective.
43. (b); 'He' should be used in place of 'him' since, nominative case should be used after 'If I were'.
44. (a); 'It' should be added before 'being'. For explanation see question-41.
45. (c); 'He' should not be used here. For explanation see question – 24.
46. (b); 'I' should be used in place of 'myself'. Since, a reflexive pronoun cannot be used as a subject.
47. (b); 'Whose importance' should be replaced with 'the importance of which'. Since, 'whose' is not used for non living things.
48. (c); 'his' should be used in place of 'their' since, 'either of', 'neither of', 'each of', etc. are followed by plural noun/pronoun but the verb/ pronoun used in latter part of the sentence is always singular.
49. (b); 'whose design' should be replaced with 'the design of which'. For explanation refer to question 47.
50. (e); No error.

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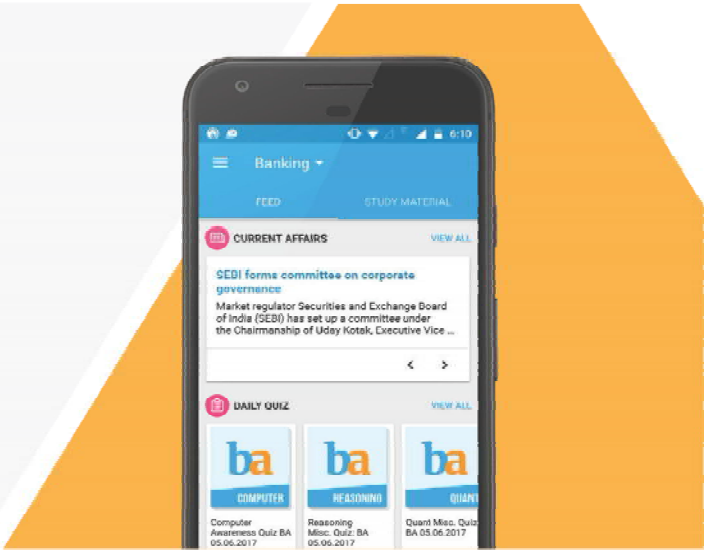

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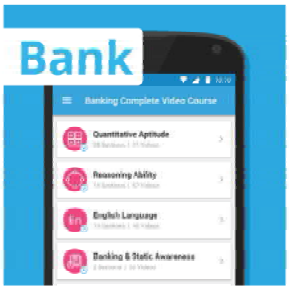

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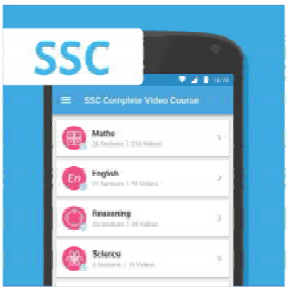

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Chapter 8

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word that qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

For Ex– Rishabh is a dull boy.

In the above sentence, 'dull' shows what kind of boy Rishabh is (ie. It qualifies Rishabh)

TYPES OF ADJECTIVES:

Adjectives are of the following types:

1. Adjective of quality
2. Adjective of quantity
3. Adjective of number
4. Proper Adjective
5. Demonstrative Adjective
6. Distributive Adjective
7. Interrogative Adjective
8. Possessive Adjective
9. Emphasizing Adjective
10. Relative Adjective
11. Exclamatory Adjective

1. Adjective of quality: Adjectives off quality show the quality and kind of a person or thing.

   For Ex – Ritu is a beautiful girl

   Rajasthan is a large city

   (1) An adjective can be used before a noun. (attributive use)

   For Ex – Ashok was a great (adj.) king (Noun)

   In the above example, adjective (great) has been used attributively.

   (i) An adjective can also be used after a verb, (Predicative use)

   For Ex – Ravi is (verb) smart (adjective)

   In the above example, adjective (smart) has been used predicatively.

   Note: Some adjectives like sleep, awake, afraid, ashamed, alike, alone etc. are used only predicatively.

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For Ex – Ram is afraid.
Sita and Gita are alike.

2. Adjective of quantity: Adjectives of quantity are used to denote the quantity of nouns or pronouns.

For Ex – Some, all, any, enough, much etc.

For Ex – Give him some milk.
Enough oil is there in the urn.

Uses of adjectives of quantity.

1. Some is used in affirmative sentences before uncountable nouns.
   For Ex – I have some oil.
2. Any is used in negative sentences before plural countable nouns
   For Ex – He does not have any problems.
3. Many is used for countable nouns whereas much is used for uncountable nouns.

For Ex – I have many works to do (wrong)
I have much work to do (correct)
I have many pens (correct)

3. Adjective of number: Adjective that shows the number of nouns or pronouns is called adjective of number.

Adjective of number is of two types:

(i) Definite (ii) Indefinite

(i) Definite Numerals: These are used to denote an exact number.

For Ex – One car, second boy, first row, etc.
They can again be divided into two parts.

(a) Ordinals: Definite Adjectives which show the order in which a person or thing stands are called ordinal adjectives

For Ex – The first boy of this row is Raj.
August is the eighth month of the year.

(b) Cardinals: Definite Adjectives which show the number of nouns are called cardinal adjectives

For Ex – I have seven pens
Shashank has three sisters

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(ii) Indefinite Adjectives: Adjectives than do not denote an exact number or order are called Indefinite Adjectives.

For Ex – Few girls have come.

He has several books.

4. Proper Adjective: Adjectives which are formed from proper nouns are called proper Adjectives

For Ex – Gandhian Philosophy

Indian Economy

5. Demonstrative Adjective: Adjectives which point out which person or thing is being talked about are called demonstrative adjectives.

For Ex – That pen is yours.

This boy is fatter than you.

These teams have qualified for the finals

Those trees are quite tall.

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Note: When demonstrative words like this, that, these or those precede a noun, they are known as demonstrative adjectives" whereas if these words are followed by a verb, they are called 'demonstrative pronouns'.

For Ex – This (Demonstrative Pronoun) is (verb) my book

This (Demonstrative Adjective) book (Noun) is mine.

Note: The number of a demonstrative adjective and the noun qualified by it must be same.

For Ex – These kind of Necklace is expensive (wrong)

This kind of Necklace is expensive (correct)

6. Distributive Adjective: Distributive Adjectives are those adjectives which are used to refer to members of a group as individuals.

For Ex – Each student has passed.

Every boy was present yesterday.

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Note: Each, every, either or neither can be used both as an adjective (when place before a noun) and as a pronoun (when followed by some other word)

For Ex – Each boy has come — Distributive Noun — Adjective

Each of the boys has come. — Distributive — Pronoun.

7. Interrogative Adjective: When Interrogative Pronouns (what/ which/whose) are followed by a noun, then they are said to be Interrogative Adjectives.

   For Ex – What kind of man are you?

   Which car is yours?

8. Possessive Adjective: Adjectives formed from possessive pronoun are called Possessive Adjectives.

   For Ex – My book has been lost

   Your father is coming.

9. Emphasizing Adjective: Adjectives which are used to emphasize a noun are called Emphasizing Adjectives.

   For Ex – I cooked it with my own hands.

   Emphasizing adjective

10. Relative Adjectives: When Relative Pronouns which and what are used as adjectives, they are called relative adjectives.

    For Ex – He was injured, which fact

11. Exclamatory Adjective: Sometimes 'what' is used in exclamatory sentences, such type of usage makes 'what' an exclamatory adjective.

    For Ex – What a beautiful painting !

    What an idea !

    Formation Of Adjectives.

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(i) Many adjectives are formed from Nouns.

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Gold	Golden	Silk	Silken
Gift	Gifted	King	Kingly
Boy	Boyish	Dirt	Dirty
Fool	Foolish	Storm	Stormy
Care	Careful	Pardon	Pardonable
Play	Playful	Laugh	Laughable
Hope	Hopeful	Venture	Venturesome
Trouble	Troublesome	Outrage	Outrageous
Courage	Courageous	Glory	Glorious
Envy	Envious	Man	Manly
Shame	Shameless / Shameful		

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(ii) Some adjectives are formed from Verbs.

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Cease	Ceaseless	Talk	Talkative
Tire	Tireless	Move	Moveable

(iii) Some adjectives are formed from other Adjectives.

Adjective	Adjective	Adjective	Adjective
White	Whitish	Black	Blackish
Sick	Sickly	Tragic	Tragical
Whole	Wholesome	Three	Threefold

Look at the following sentences

(i) Ravi is a tall boy

(ii) Ravi is taller than Rakesh

(iii) Ravi is the tallest boy of his class.

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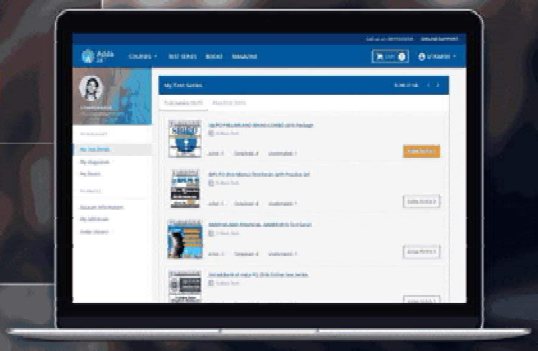

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In the first sentence, 'tall' denotes the quality of Ravi and is therefore an adjective in "positive degree".

In the second sentence, 'taller' denotes the comparison of a quality of Ravi with that of Rakesh and is therefore an adjective in 'comparative degree'.

And, in the third sentence, 'tallest' denotes the highest degree of quality and is therefore an adjectives in 'Superlative Degree'.

Hence, adjectives have three types of degree:

1. Positive Degree (when no comparison is made)
2. Comparative Degree (when two things or set of things are compared)
3. Superlative Degree (To denote the highest degree of quality)

Ways To Change Positive In To Comparative And Superlative Degree

Rule 1: To change an adjective into comparative degree 'er' is added to the positive degree and 'est' is added to change it into superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	Bolder	Boldest
Deep	Deeper	Deepest
High	Higher	Highest
Strong	Stronger	Strongest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Weak	Weaker	Weakest

Rule 2: If 'e' is present at the end of a positive degree, 'r' is added to change it into a comparative degree and 'st' to change it into superlative degree.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Able	Abler	Ablest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Noble	Nobler	Noblest
True	Truer	Truest
Wise	Wiser	Wisest

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Rule 3: If the positive degree ends in a consonant and a short vowel comes before it, the last consonant is doubled and then 'er' and 'est' are added to change it into comparative and superlative degree respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fit	Fitter	Fittest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Wet	Wetter	Wettest

Rule 4: When a positive degree ends in 'y' and a consonant is present before 'y', the 'y' is converted into 'i', and then 'er' and 'est' are added respectively.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	Drier	Driest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Pretty	Prettier	Prettiest

Note: If a vowel is present before 'y', only 'er' and 'est' should be added.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Grey	Greyer	Greyest

Rule 5: Adjectives that are of more than two syllables, are changed to comparative and superlative degree by adding more and most respectively.

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Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Courageous	more courageous	most courageous
Intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent
Pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant

Note: Certain adjectives do not follow any rule. They get changed completely.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good / well	better	best
Bad / ill	worse	worst
Little	less / lesser	least
Fore	former	foremost / first
Late	later / latter	last / latest
Far	farther	farthest
Near	nearer	nearest / next
Old	older / elder	oldest / eldest
Much / many	more	most

Correct Usage of Adjectives:

1. Positive degree of adjective is used in between 'as …… as' and 'so …… as'

   For Ex – She is as fair as her sister.

   He played as good as he could.

2. When one is to be chosen out of two, we use a comparative degree followed by 'of' and preceded by 'the'. But, when one is to be chosen out of more than two, superlative degree is used with 'of' placed immediately after and 'the' placed immediately before the superlative degree.

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For Ex – She is the prettiest of two sisters (wrong)

She is the prettier (Comparative degree for two) of two sisters (correct)

He is the strongest of all the wrestlers

3. Following structure must be followed when two qualities of a noun are being compared.
   'Sub + verb + more + positive degree + than + positive degree"
   For Ex – He is taller than falter (wrong)
   He is more tall than fat. (correct)
4. Some comparative adjectives are followed by 'to' and not 'than'. Some of them are Superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, anterior, posterior, preferable etc."
   For Ex – He is junior to me.
   Tea is more preferable to coffee.
5. If two adjectives are joined by a conjunction, they should be in same degree.
   For Ex – My house is bigger and better than yours
   Ashish is the richest and kindest person of this town.
6. Hyphenated adjectives are never used in plural form.
   For Ex – I gave him three ten-rupees notes. (wrong)
   I gave him three ten – rupee notes. (correct)
7. Possessive adjectives must be placed after 'All' and 'Both' and not before them.
   For Ex – Both his brothers have failed
   All my friends have reached there.
8. To compare one with all the others of same quality, 'any other' (for singular) and 'all others' (for plurals) are used.
   For Ex – She is more intelligent than any other student in the class
   She is more intelligent than all other students in the class.
9. Both 'as …… as' and 'then' are used when we use positive and comparative degree of an adjective together.
   For Ex – She is as good as if not better than you.

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10. Some adjectives are not used in comparative or superlative degree. Some of those adjectives are 'interior', 'exterior', 'complete', 'perfect', 'final', 'last', 'unique', 'absolute', 'impossible', 'supreme', etc.

    For Ex – This is more superior than that (wrong)

    This is superior than that (correct)

11. Some adjective are never used in comparative degree. They are always used in only positive and superlative degree.

POSITIVE	SUPERLATIVE
Northern	Northernmost
Top	Topmost
Eastern	Easternmost.

12. Some Confusing Adjectives:

    (i) Farther and further: Farther means 'at, to, or by a greater distance'.

    It's used as comparative of far.

    For Ex – My house is at the farther end of the street.

    Further means 'additional'.

    For Ex – For further information contact, contact me.

    (ii) last and Latest: Last means "after all others in time or order". It refers to position.

    For Ex – Lord Mountbatten was the last viceroy of India

    Latest means 'of recent date'. It refers to time.

    For Ex – I bought the latest mobile phone.

    (iii) Elder (Eldest)/older (oldest): Elder (Eldest) means 'of earlier birth'. It is used only for persons and is confined to members of the same family.

    For Ex – Ramesh is my elder brother

    Older (oldest) means 'advanced in years'. It can be used for both persons and things.

    For Ex – Shivam is older than tina

    Hinduism is the oldest religion of the world.

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(iv) Nearest and Next: 'Nearest' means 'not for distant in time or space, or degree or circumstances." It denotes distance.
For Ex – Which is the nearest shopping mall?
'Next' means 'immediately following in time or 'order'. It denotes position.
For Ex – ViratKohli will be the next captain of Indian Cricket Team.

(v) Later and Latter: Later means 'at a subsequent time or stage'.
For Ex – She will ask him 'later'.
Latter means 'second of the two things or persons'
For Ex – The latter innings of the ODI was quite interesting.
Note: 'Farmer' is opposite of letter.

(vi) Fewer and Less: Both fewer and less means 'of small quantity or numbers'.
But, fewer is used for countable nouns
while less is used for uncountable nouns.
For Ex – No fewer than 20 people died in the plain crash.
No less than half of the work has been completed.

(vii) Little / a little / the little: 'Little' means 'limited or below average (hardly any)'
It has a negative meaning.
For Ex – There is little hope of his survival.
'A little' means 'somewhat (though not much)'
It has a positive meaning. It is used in context of 'some'.
For Ex – A little awareness would have saved his life.
'The little' means 'not much but all of that much available'
For Ex – He drank off the little water he had.

Note: 'Few / a few / the few' and 'little / a little / the little' have same meaning. The only difference being that 'little / a little / the little' are used for uncountable nouns, while 'few / a few / the few' are used for countable noun.

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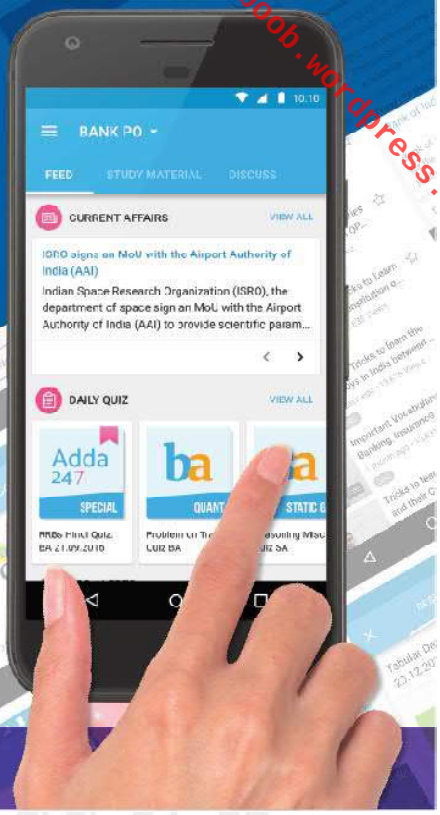

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For Ex –Few chardly any) students have attended the class today.
A few (some) members are absent.
The few (Not many, but all there are)
Friends he had were all very helpful.

Note: Few is used with plural nouns.

13. If adjective of shape, size, colour, origin etc. come together in a single sentence, then the order of adjective should be as follows.

Opinion>Size>Age>Shape>Colour>Origin>Material>Porpose

For Ex –I bought a big black leather bag for the summer camp. Size colour Material.

Exercise

1. (a); The two first to arrive / (b) were the lucky / (c) recipients of / (d) the scholarship. / (e) No error.
2. (a); Of the millions of stars / (b) in the galaxy, / (c) how much / (d) support life? / (e) No error.
3. (a); A few chapter / (b) of this book / (c) are important from / (d) examination point of view. / (e) No error.
4. (a); I like singing / (b) more than / (c) to dance / (d) games. / (e) No error.
5. (a); There is not / (b) many traffic / (c) along the street / (d) where they live. / (e) No error
6. (a); The food inspector arrived and discovered / (b) a large number of / (c) hoarded rice / (d) in his shop. / (e) No error.
7. (a); According to me / (b) Rajeev is senior / (c) from any other accountant / (d) of his office / (e) No error.
8. (a); Shivam is / (b) the tallest and / (c) smarter student / (d) of his class. / (e) No error.
9. (a); The credit unions are the co-operative / (b) financial institutions similarly to a bank / (c) but unlike banks the credit unions / (d) are owned by the members. . / (e) No error
10. (a); Diamond is / (b) harder than / (c) any other / (d) metal / (e) No error

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11. (a); Sameer ran to the / (b) nearing confectionary store to / (c) buy biscuits as his parents / (d) were expecting guests. / (e) No error.
12. (a); It was thought / (b) that he'd committed the crime / (c) but there wasn't / (d) sufficiently evidence to convict him. / (e) No error.
13. (a); Although his speech / (b) was not very clearly / (c) everyone understood / (d) the underlying meaning. / (e) No error.
14. (a); He is the most / (b) intelligent and also / (c) the very talented / (d) student of the college. / (e) No error.
15. (a); A Ten-miles walk / (b) is really a / (c) herculean task for / (d) someone of his age. / (e) No error.
16. (a); The deplorably / (b) events of / (c) 1947 were / (d)reenacted in 1983. / (e) No error.
17. (a); Fingers bowl is typically served / (b) before the dessert course / (c) arriving with the dessert plate and with / (d) a linen doily between plate and bowl. / (e) No error
18. (a); The number of / (b) cases of robbery has / (c) risen this year by / (d) as many as 30% / (e) No error.
19. (a); Ten thousand of candidates / (b) attended the conference / (c) held in the / (d) Head branch of Career Power. / (e) No error.
20. (a); These sort of men / (b) achieve their goals by hook or by crook / (c) so they do not / (d) deserve any applause. / (e) No error.
21. (a); Can you tell me / (b) how many / (c) eggs and milk / (d) he has brought / (e) No error.
22. (a); Ashish bought / (b) golden long round earrings / (c) for his mother / (d) on her birthday. / (e) No error.
23. (a); The police investigation / (b) revealed that the murderer / (c) had used a sharp long knife / (d) for killing Mr. Kumar. / (e) No error.
24. (a); Sanjay is more industrious / (b) and smarter than / (c) any other player / (d) of his team. / (e) No error.
25. (a); My house / (b) is further / (c) than / (d) his house. / (e) No error

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26. (a); This book is undoubtedly / (b) preferable than / (c) that and its content and concepts / (d) are also comparatively good. / (e) No error.
27. (a); Do you know that / (b) the latest / (c) boy in the row / (d) is my brother. / (e) No error.
28. (a); Everybody knows / (b) that Ravina is / (c) the most unique / (d) dancer of this school. / (e) No error.
29. (a); He does not have / (b) some time to prepare / (c) for the exam so he is / (d) anxious. / (e) No error.
30 (a); Suman is as older as / (b) her husband yet / (c) she looks younger / (d) than him. / (e)No error.
31. (a); Although, Sameer and Vishal / (b) are tall but / (c) Vishal is comparatively taller / (d) than Sameer. / (e) No error.
32. (a); Sam is as smart / (b) if not / (c) smarter than / (d) they / (e) No error
33. (a); Govind felt / (b) sadly to learn that / (c) his brother had / (d) failed the UPSC exam. / (e) No error
34. (a); She is comparatively / (b)stronger / (c)in Mathematics / (d) than in any other subject. / (e) No error.
35. (a); Many a / (b) girls are / (c) present / (d) today / (e) No error.
36. (a); The dishonest / (b) are / (c) panelised / (d) sooner or later / (e) No error.
37. (a); My all / (b) relatives will come / (c) tomorrow to attend / (d)my sister's wedding. / (e) No error.
38. (a); Ravish is stronger / (b) enough to lift / (c) these boxes / (d) on his own, / (e) No error
39. (a); Mahabharata is larger / (b) than / (c) all the mythologies / (d) of Hindus / (e) No error.
40 (a); She offered / (b) me a / (c) steamed cup / (d) of coffee / (e) No error.
41. (a); She ran so fastly / (b) that she reached / (c) the station in / (d) just two minutes. / (e) No error.
42. (a); She speaks / (b) so loudly that / (c) even a deaf / (d) can hear her voice. / (e) No error.

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43. (a); I am / (b) more happier / (c) here than / I was in the UK. / No error.
44. (a); This might be / (b) the more difficult / (c) task he would / (d) ever perform. / (e) No error.
45. (a); The ratings / (b) of this movie / (c) are higher than / (d) that of any movie / (e) No error.
46. (a); In the market / (b) were the more / (c) popular encyclopedias and science journals / (d) for the students. / (e) No error.
47. (a); In his adulthood / (b) a person is / (c) likely to get / (d) more wise day by day. / (e) No error.
48. (a); Her impudent behavior / (b) was completely / (c) inappropriate for such / (d) a formal occasion. / (e) No error.
49. (a); A robot / (b) is thousand times / (c) more efficient / (d) than a man. / (e) No error.
50. (a); It very often / (b) happens that a / (c)man who talks / (d) most does little. / (e) No error.

Solutions

1. (a); 'The first two' should be used in place of 'The two first'. Since, 'ordinals' are always used before 'cardinals'.
2. (c); 'Many' Should be used in place of 'much'. Since, 'many' is used for 'countable' nouns and 'much' is used for 'uncountable' nouns and 'stars' are countable.
   Note: Stars are countless, not uncountable.
3. (a); 'chapters' should be used in place of 'chapter'. Since, 'a few' is always followed by a plural noun.
4. (c); 'to dance' should be replaced with 'dancing'. Since, singing is a gerund and it should be compared with a gerund only.
5. (b); 'much' should be used in place of 'many' since, 'Traffic' is an uncountable noun.
6. (b); 'Rice' is an uncountable noun. Hence, 'quantity' should be used in place of 'numbers'.
7. (c); 'Senior' is always followed by 'to' Hence, 'to' should be used in place of 'from'.

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8. (c); 'Smartest' should be used in place of 'smarter', since, 'Adjectives' of same degree are used for a single noun of pronoun.

9. (b); 'Similar' should be used in place of 'Similarly'. Since, 'similar' is an adjective which should be used to quality a noun.

10. (c); 'Any metal' should be used in place of 'any other metal'. Since, diamond is not a metal.

    Note: If something is compared with all the others of the same class, then 'all / any other' is used to exclude the former from the whole class. Whereas, if something is compared with a completely different class, then 'any' + 'name of class' is used.

    For eg:- Gold is costlier than 'any other' metal. Here, 'any other' separates gold from the whole class of metals.

    Diamond is harder than any metal. Here, 'any 'metal' is used since 'Diamond' is not a metal.

11. (b); 'nearby' should be used in place of 'nearing' since 'nearing' is not an adjective. Hence, an adjective, 'nearby' should be used to qualify 'grocery store'

12. (d); 'sufficient' (an adjective) should be used in place of 'sufficiently' can adverb) to qualify 'evidence' (a noun).

13. (b); 'Clear' can 'adjective' should be used in place of 'clearly (an adverb) to qualify 'voice' (a noun).

14. (c); 'Most' should be used in place of 'very'. For explanation refer to question-8.

15. (a); 'Ten-mile walk' should be used place of 'Ten-miles walk'. Since, Hyphenated adjectives are always used in singular form.

16. (a); 'deplorable' should be used in place of 'deplorably'.

17. (a); 'Finger bowl' should be used in place of 'fingers bowl', Since, here 'finger's is used as an adjective and if a noun is used as an adjective, it should be in singular form.

18. (d); 'as much as' should be used in place of 'as many as'. Since, when a plural number is used as a singular unit, 'much' is used.

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19. (a); 'of' should not be used here. Since, 'of' does not follow a definite numeral adjective.
20. (a); 'These sorts of men' should be used in place of 'These sort of men'. Since, words like 'sort, 'kind', etc. are used in plural form, when they are used as an adjective to qualify a plural noun.
21. (b); 'How much' should be used in place of 'How many. Since, oil is an uncountable noun, therefore, 'much' should be used.
22. (b); 'Long round golden earrings' should be used in place of 'golden long round earrings' for explanation refer to 13 of correct usage of adjectives.
23. (c); 'Long sharp knife' is the correct usage as per rule 13 of 'correct usage of adjectives.'
24. (e); No error.
25. (b); 'farther' should be used in place of 'further' Refer to rule 12 (i) for explanation.
26. (b); 'to' should be used in place of 'than' Since 'preferable' is followed by 'to'
27. (b); 'last' should be used in place of 'latest' refer to rule 12 (ii) for explanation.
28. (c); 'a unique' should be used in place of the unique'. Since, 'Unique' is not used in superlative or comparative degree.
29. (b); 'any' should be used in place of 'some'. Since, 'any' is used in negative sentences and 'some' is used in positive sentences.
30. (a); 'older' should be used in place of 'old'. Since 'comparative + and + comparative' is used to show a gradual change.
31. (c); 'tall' should be used in place of 'taller' since the word 'Comparatively' is not followed by a comparative degree.
32. (a); 'as smart as as' is the correct usage.
33. (b); 'sad' should be used in place of 'sadly'. Since, an adjective (here, sad) is used with verbs of sensation.
34. (b); 'Strong' should be used in place of 'stronger'. See question 31 for explanation.

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35. (b); 'girl is' should be in place of 'girls are' since 'many a' is followed by singular noun and singular verb.
36. (b); 'are' should be used in place of 'is' since an adjective becomes a plural common noun whenever 'the' precedes it.
37. (a); 'All my' should be used in place of my all.
38. (a); 'Strong' should be used in place of 'stronger' since 'enough' is always preceded by a positive degree.
39. (c); 'All other mythologies' should be used in place of 'all the mythologies'. For explanation refer to question – 10.
40. (e); No error.
41. (a); 'fast' should be used in place of 'fastly'.
42. (b); 'loud' should be used in place of 'loudly '. Since, an adjective of positive degree is used in between "So _____ that".
43. (b); 'more' should not be used here. Since, two comparative degrees are not used together.
44. (b); 'most' should be used in place of 'more'. Since, the 'task' is compared will all the other tasks. Hence, superlative degree should be used.
45. (d); 'Any other movie' should be used in place of 'Any movie. For explanation refer to question – 10.
46. (b); 'most' should be used in place of 'more'.
47. (d); 'wiser' should be used in place of 'more wise'. Since 'weaker' is the comparative degree of 'weak'.
48. (e); No error.
49. (c); 'efficient' should be used in place of 'more efficient' Since, comparative degree not used with 'times'.
50. (d); 'much' should be used in place of 'most' since 'work' is uncountable.

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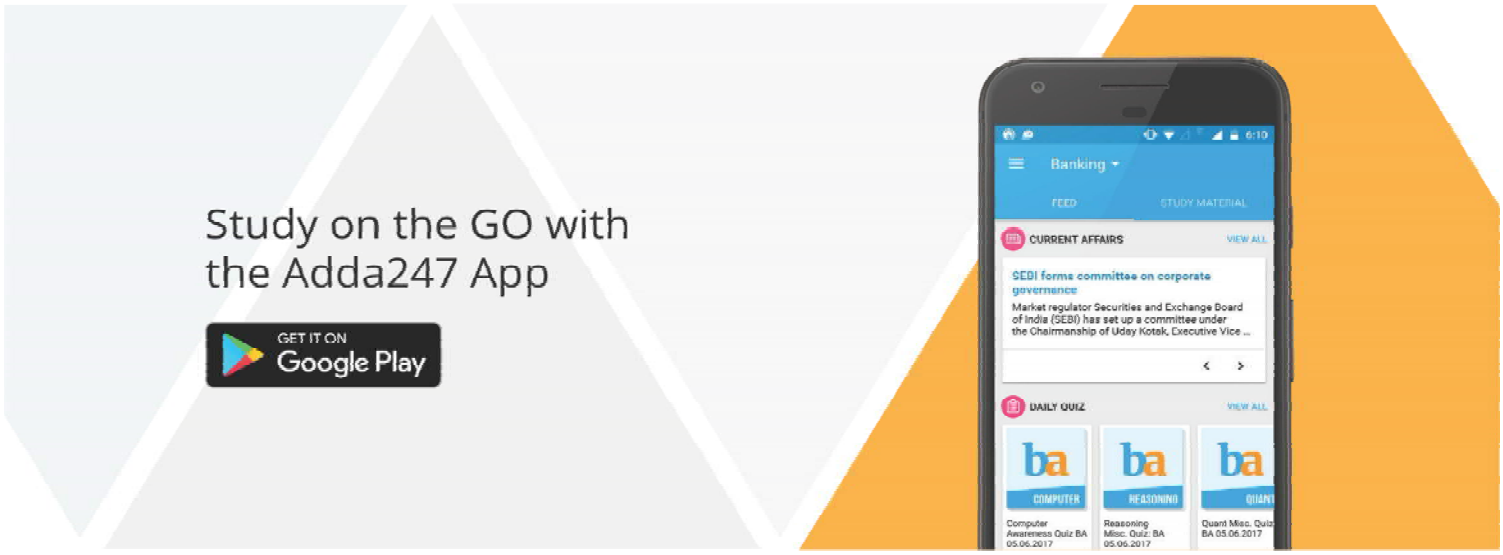

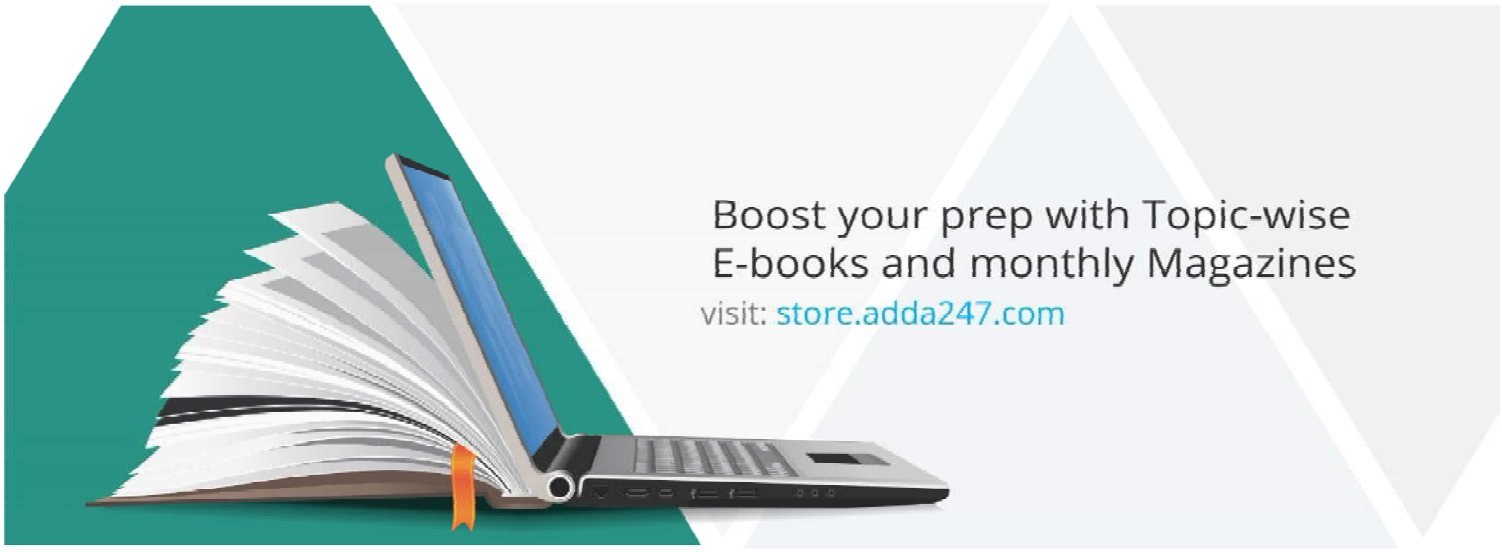

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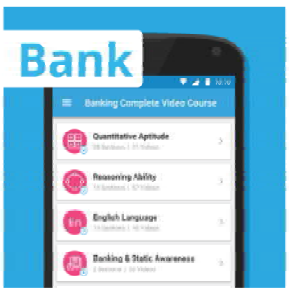

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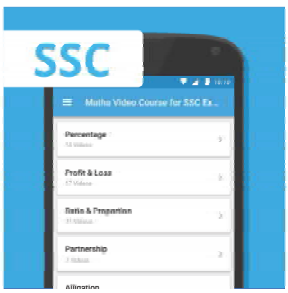

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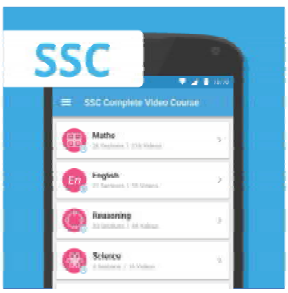

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Chapter 9

Verb

Verbs have traditionally been defined as "action" words or "doing" words. The verb in the following sentence is rides:

Paul rides a bicycle

Here, the verb rides certainly denotes an action which Paul performs - the action of riding a bicycle. However, there are many verbs which do not denote an action at all. For example, in Paul seems unhappy, we cannot say that the verb seems denotes an action. We would hardly say that Paul is performing any action when he seems unhappy. So the notion of verbs as "action" words is somewhat limited.

KINDS OF VERBS:

1. Finite verbs
2. Non-finite verbs
3. Transitive verbs
4. Intransitive verbs

1. Finite Verbs: Finite Verbs are those verbs that have a definite relation with the subject or noun. These verbs are usually the main verb of a clause or sentence and can be changed according to the noun. They are used only in present and past tense.

   She walks home.

   - Here we see that the finite verb is walks and the pronoun is 'she'.

   She walked home.

   - Here we can see how the verb changed/modified to change the tense of the sentence.

2. Non-finite verbs: These verbs cannot be the main verb of a clause or sentence as they do not talk about the action that is being performed by the subject or noun. They do not indicate any tense, mood or gender. They are used as nouns, adverbs and adjectives. They are also used to form non-finite clauses which are simply dependent clauses that use non-finite verbs.

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Non-finite verbs are of the following three types:

(a) Infinite (b) Gerund (c) Participle

(a) Infinite verbs: An infinitive is formed by using the word 'to' before the verb in its stem word. It functions as a noun, adjective or adverb.

Ex – (a) He was made to clean his room.
(b) Shalini loves to talk.

(b) Gerund verbs: A gerund is formed by adding –ing to a verb. It functions as a noun.

Ex – (a) Swimming is very good for the body.
(b) Smoking is prohibited in the hospital.

Note: With the following verbs/ adjectives/ phrases 'V_1 + ing' is used after 'to'.

Ex – Verb+ used to, accustomed to, averse to, with a view to, addicted to, devoted to, in addition to, look forward to, object to, owing to, given to, taken to, prone to.

Ex – I. He is addicted to smoking.
II. I am looking forward to meeting you.

In other words, after all the prepositions (including 'to'), if a verb comes, the verb has to be in 'V_1+ing'

Ex – (a) I am looking forward to meeting you.
(b) He is given to drinking.
(c) He is prone to making the same mistake again and again.

(c) Participe Verb: A participle is usually formed by adding –ing or –ed to a verb. It functions as an adjective.

Ex – (a) The singing bird was the main attraction at the event.
(b) The injured man was waiting for the doctor.

3. Transitive Verb: If a verb requires an object after it, it is called a transitive verb.

I saw the dog. (the dog - direct object)
Lee ate the pie. (the pie - direct object)

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4. Intransitive Verb: An intransitive verb is one that does not take a direct object. In other words, it is not done to someone or something. It only involves the subject.

He laughed.

(Laughed is an intransitive verb. It has no direct object.)

He told a joke.

(Told is a transitive verb. The direct object is a joke. You can tell something. You can tell a story, a lie, a joke, etc.)

MODALS

A modal (like can, must, should, etc.) is a verb which is used with another verb in order to express an idea such as possibility, responsibility, compulsion, etc.

For Ex – (a) You must come on Wednesday.
(b) You should bring this book tomorrow.

Note: A modal is always followed by the first form of verb.

For Ex – One must obey one's elders.

USE OF MODALS:

1. Can: 'Can' is used to denote 'ability'.
   For Ex – I can run as fast as you.
   'Can' is also used to denote request.
   For Ex – Can I use your pen?
   Can is also used for giving 'Permission'.
   For Ex – You can use my pen.
2. Could: 'Could' is used as past participle of can.
   For Ex – When she was younger, she could run 10 km and not get without tired.
   'Could' can also be used to show possibility.
   For Ex – A lot of money could be saved.
3. May: 'May' is used to denote possibility.
   For Ex – I may come tomorrow.
   May is used to denote 'permission'.

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For Ex – You may come in.
'May' can also be used for taking permission.
For Ex – May I come in?

4. Might: 'Might' Can be used to denote possibility.
For Ex – He might have reached there by now.
'Might' also denotes 'suggestion'.
For Ex – You might try a little more salt in the curry next time.

5. Must: 'Must' denotes 'Necessity'
For Ex – One must sleep for 8 – 10 hours.
'Must' is also used to denote strong possibility.
For Ex – He looks quite sad, he must have failed.

6. Would: Would is used to refer to future time.
For Ex – I would love to see you tomorrow.
'Would' is also used to denote choice.
For Ex – I would prefer tea to coffee.
'Would' is also used to make a 'request'
For Ex – Would you please lend me 10 rupees.
'Would' is also used to express a 'Wish'
For Ex – I wish, I would succeed in my life.
'Would' is also used to express an 'Opinion'
For Ex – I think he would pass the test.

7. Should: 'Should' is used to denote duty.
For Ex – You should respect your teachers.
'Should' is also used to express an advice
For Ex – You should work hard to pass the exam.
Note: Conjuction 'Lest' is generally followed by 'Should'.
For Ex – Work hard lest you should fail.

8. Ought to: 'Ought to is used to denote 'moral duty'
For Ex – You ought to help poors
We ought not to disrespect our elders.

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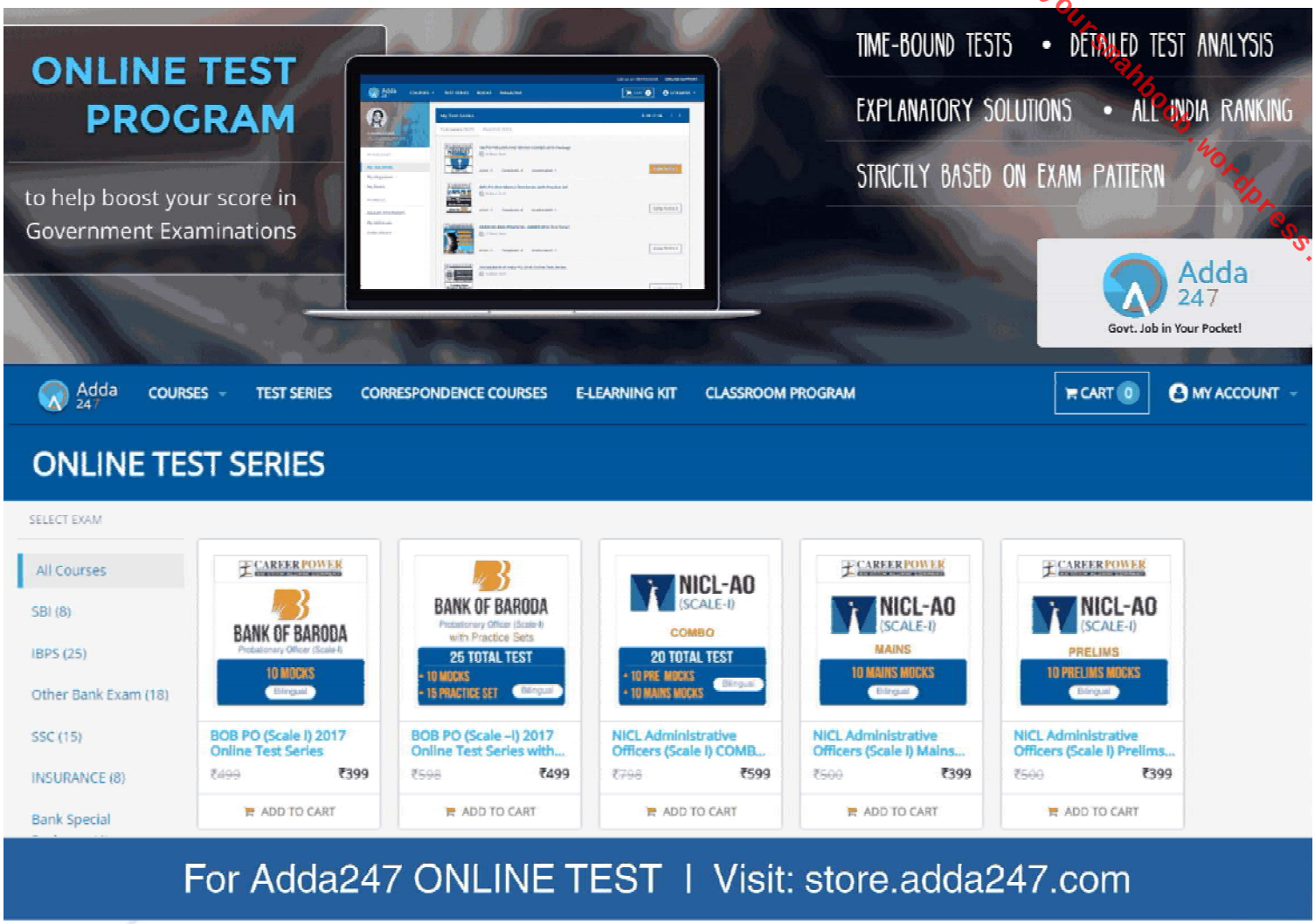

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9. Used to: 'Used to' is used to denote Something that is done or experienced in the past but is no longer done or experienced.
   For Ex – I used to play cricket but now I don't like it.
   I did not use to eat egg.
10. Dare: Dare is used to denote challenge or courage :
   For Ex – Nobody dares to oppose him.
   They dare not ask for any further loan.
11. Need: Need denotes requirements.
   For Ex – I need to buy a new house.
   You need not take off your blazer.
12. Will: Will is used to talk about the future.
   For Ex – Ravi will call you tomorrow.
   Will is used to make a request.
   For Ex – Will you give me your phone?
13. Shall: Shall is used instead of 'will' when the subject is first person ('I' and 'we').
   For Ex – I Shall go to school tomorrow.
   Note: In modern English, 'Will' can be used with both 'I' and 'Will' as well.

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Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) He is very / (b) drunk, so he / (c) cannot tell / (d) you his name. / (e) No error.
2. (a) A few selfish leaders are / (b) bent to harm the / (c) very foundation / (d) of the democracy. / (e) No error.
3. (a) You should avoid / (b) to go to office as you / (c) have severe / (d) eye infection. / (e) No error.
4. (a) Everyone considered him as / (b) a brave man / (c) but he fled from / (d) the battlefield. / (e) No error.

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5. (a) My father does not / (b) mind to be disturbed / (c) while he is reading / (d) the newspaper. / (e) No error.
6. (a) Perhaps you do not know / (b) I am having a car and a jeep / (c) besides a big house / (d) in a good locality. / (e) No error.
7. (a) I bade him / (b) to submit all the / (c) important documents / (d) before he left the job. / (e) No error.
8. (a) Mrs Dorai would rather / (b) spend a quiet evening / (c) than attending / (d) a party / (e) No error
9. (a) The life-guard would not / (b) let the children / (c) to swim at the / (d) deep end of the pool. / (e) No error.
10. (a) Walking along the / (b) bank of the river / (c) the road / (d) began to rise. / (e) No error
11. (a) His assistants have and / (b) are still doing / (c) excellent work / (d) for the organisation. / (e) No error .
12. (a) After the teacher had told the boys / (b) how to pronounce the word / (c) all of them in one voice / (d) repeated the word again. / (e) No error
13. (a) I declined the invitation / (b) not because I did not / (c) want to go, but because / (d) I have no time. / (e) No error .
14. (a) Even after sixty years of independence / (b) lakhs of people / (c) do not have / (d) bed to sleep / (e) No error .
15. (a) It being a stormy night, / (b) you must thought of postponing / (c) all your programmes / (d) till tomorrow morning. / (e) No error
16. (a) We would also like to help you / (b) if you intend to execute / (c) such lofty plans for the welfare / (d) of the society. / (e) No error
17. (a) The unreasonable behavior / (b) of his daughter / (c) was thoroughly / (d) upset Mr. Gupta. / (e) No error
18. (a) Rajan abided by all / (b) the rules which were / (c) explained to him / (d) before the programme. / (e) No error
19. (a) They did not came / (b) out victorious, / (c) yet they were not disappointed / (d) rather satisfied because they had played well. / (e) No error

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20. (a) He complained to the police / (b) that his briefcase had been stolen / (c) and that was lift / (d) without any money. / (e) No error
21. (a) It is true / (b) that the poor is unable / (c) to get nourished / (d) food even today. / (e) No error
22. (a) Unless these differences / (b) will be resolved soon / (c) there will be an adverse / (d) effect on foreign investment. / (e) No error
23. (a) His dishonest acts / (b) have made his / (c) parents bent / (d) their heads in shame. / (e) No error
24. (a) Though none of his so-called / (b) well wishers / (c) forwarded to help, I helped him by / (d) completing his work on time. / (e) No error
25. (a) The number of / (b) ATMs are being / (c) increased to serve / (d) customers better / (e) No error

Direction (1 – 25): Fill in the blanks with the right option:

1. You _____ brush your teeth after every meal.
   (a) may (b) should (c) might
   (d) shall (e) will
2. The boys _____ train hard if they want to win the competition.
   (a) ought to (b) can (c) shall
   (d) must (e) dare not
3. If it does not rain tomorrow, we _____ go for a picnic.
   (a) could (b) need to (c) cannot
   (d) would have (e) will have
4. _____ you like to join me for a trip up Cameron Highlands?
   (a) could (b) should (c) Would
   (d) can (e) might
5. You _____ pay $5 if you want to take part in the contest.
   (a) cannot (b) may not (c) shall
   (d) should (e) must
6. _____ I go to toilet please?
   (a) May (b) Might (c) Can
   (d) Will (e) Shall

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7. Children _____ respect their elders.
   (a) Should (b) ought not to (c) must
   (d) Ought to (e) will
8. Mrs. Tay _____ leave for Bangkok tomorrow for a business meeting.
   (a) would (b) shall (c) should
   (d) will (e) may
9. I _____ take a holiday after working tirelessly on this project.
   (a) need to (b) dare to (c) might
   (d) may (e) need
10. Although Daniel is an obedient child, he _____ be rebellious at times.
   (a) will (b) shall (c) should
   (d) would (e) can
11. Leela _____ not swim when she was one year old.
   (a) is (b) can (c) may
   (d) could (e) would
12. _____ I borrow your pen?
   (a) can (b) may (c) will
   (d) Shall (e) might
13. It's too cold. We _____ close the window.
   (a) must (b) should (c) ought to
   (d) can (e) may
14. We _____ watch television very much.
   (a) could not (b) should (c) may not
   (d) ought not to (e) will
15. You _____ leave the class early to catch the train.
   (a) could (b) will (c) should
   (d) may (e) might
16. He _____ play cricket before his marriage.
   (a) use to (b) used to (c) need to
   (d) should (e) ought to

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17. She _____ be friendly, but she usually isn't.
(a) might (b) may (c) can
(d) could (e) will

18. I _____ leave now. My parents are waiting for me.
(a) must (b) may (c) can
(d) will (e) shall

19. Sammy _____ lift that heavy box. He is too small.
(a) can (b) may (c) should not
(d) cannot (e) will

20. You have not done so well. You _____ have studied harder.
(a) need to (b) ought to (c) might
(d) shall (e) will

21. He _____ run faster if he was not so lazy.
(a) should (b) could (c) may
(d) can (e) could

22. The project _____ be finished in two years time.
(a) will (b) can (c) shall
(d) should (e) would

23. He _____ not disobey his parents.
(a) may (b) dare (c) dare not
(d) will (e) should

24. Mustafa _____ come to the party, but nobody is sure.
(a) might (b) may (c) will
(d) should (e) would

25. They _____ be neighbours when they were young.
(a) will (b) might (c) used to
(d) shall (e) ought to

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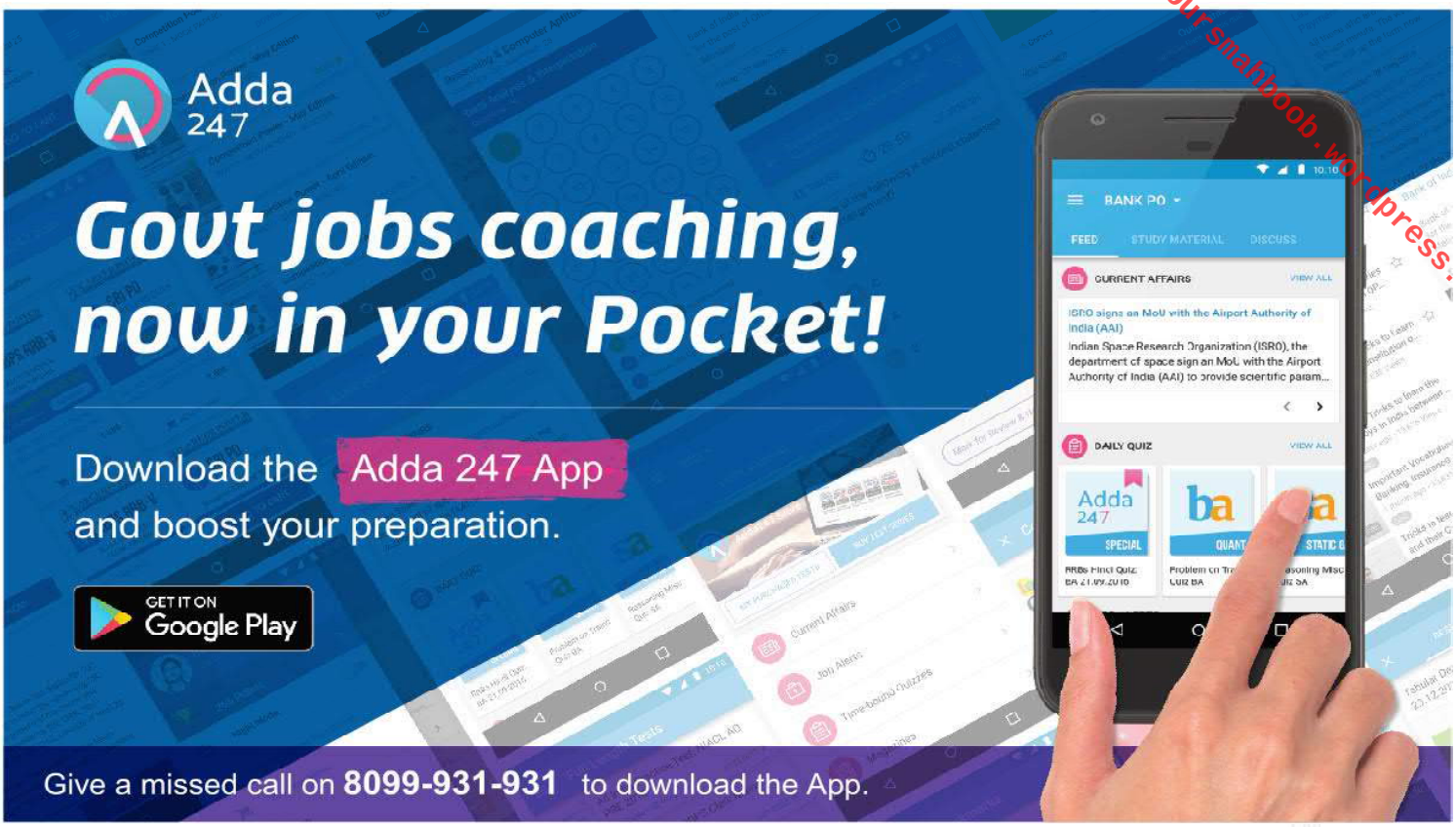

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Solutions

1. (d); No correction required.
2. (b); Change 'bent to harm' on 'bent to harming'. 'Bent on' means determined to do.
3. (b); Change 'to go' to 'going'. Gerund comes after 'avoid'.
4. (a); Remove 'as'. 'Considered' is not followed by 'as'.
5. (b); 'Gerund' will come after 'mind'. Change 'be' into 'being'.
6. (b); Change 'am having' into 'have'. When 'have' means 'to possess', it does not take 'ing' form.
7. (b); 'Bade' (V_2 of bid) takes 'plain infinitive' (V_1) after it and not 'infinitive' (to + V_1). Change 'to submit' into 'submit'.
8. (c); Use 'attend' after 'than'. Because 'would rather' is followed by 'V_1' and after 'than' the form 'V_1' will come.
9. (c); Use V_1 after 'let'. Remove 'to'.
10. (a); Add 'while I was' before 'walking alone'.
11. (a); Add 'done' after 'have'. Different forms of verbs should be used in a sentence if required.
12. (a); Remove 'again'. 'Repeat' should not be followed by 'again' because this will make the sentence superfluous.
13. (d); Change 'have' to 'had'. The sentence is in past.
14. (c); Add 'in' after 'sleep'. If 'infinitive' is used after 'noun' then appropriate preposition should follow 'infinitive'.
15. (b); Change 'thought' to 'think' as 'must' is a modal which is always followed by V_1.
16. (d); No correction required.
17. (c); Remove 'was'
18. (d); No correction required.
19. (a); Replace 'came' with 'come' as did not is always followed by V_1.
20. (c); Replace 'lifted' with 'left' as 'lift' means raise to a higher position or level and 'left' means go away from.

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21. (b); Replace 'is' with 'are' as here 'poor' stands for 'poor people'.
22. (b); Substitute 'are' for 'will be'. When two future events are to be expressed in a sentence the first event is expressed in simple present tense while the subsequent event is expressed in simple future tense. Hence first 'will be' should be replaced with 'are'.
23. (b); Replace 'bent' with 'bend'. When used as bare infinitive 'made' agrees with $V_{1.}$
24. (b); Replace 'forwarded to help' with 'came for help'.
25. (b); Write 'ATM is' because 'the number' agrees with singular verb.

Direction (1 – 25): Fill in the blanks with the right option:

1. (b); should ; Since, 'should' is used to show what is the correct or best thing to do
2. (d); must ; Since, 'must' is used to show compulsion .
3. (a); could ; Since, 'could' is used to show possibility.
4. (c); Would ; Since, 'would' is used to take permission or ask preference.
5. (e) must ; Since 'must' is used to denote compulsion.
6. (a); May ; Since, 'may' is used to take permission.
7. (d); Ought to; Since, 'ought to' is used to denote moral duty.
8. (d); will ; For some future course of action, 'will' is used.
9. (a); need to ; The main verb need is followed by 'to' when used with another verb.
10. (e); can ; 'can' is used to show ability of a person.
11. (d); could; Here, we need a modal verb which shows ability of Leela to swim, hence, 'can' and 'could' can be the correct option. But the phrase 'she was one year old' suggests that the modal to be used should be in past form, hence, 'could' is the most appropriate option.
12. (b); may; 'May' is used to ask for taking permission.
13. (a); must; 'must' is used to show some compulsion.
14. (d); ought not to; ought not to is used to show when it is necessary or would be a good thing to not perform the activity referred to by the following verb

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15. (c); should; 'should' is used to say or ask what is the correct or best thing to do.
16. (b); used to; 'used to' is generally used to show some past habit.
17. (d); could; 'could' is used to express possibility, especially slight or uncertain possibility.
18. (a); must; 'must' is used to show that it is necessary or very important that something happens in the present or future
19. (d); cannot; 'cannot' is the negative form of the verb 'can'. it is used to show the 'disability' of a person to do something
20. (b); ought to; 'ought to' is the correct option.
21. (e); could; 'could' is used to show ability of a person.
22. (d); should; 'should' is also used to show possibility.
23. (b); dare; 'dare' is the correct option.
24. (a); might; 'might' is used to denote light possibility.
25. (c); used to; 'used to' is used to denote some action which was 'done or experienced in the past'

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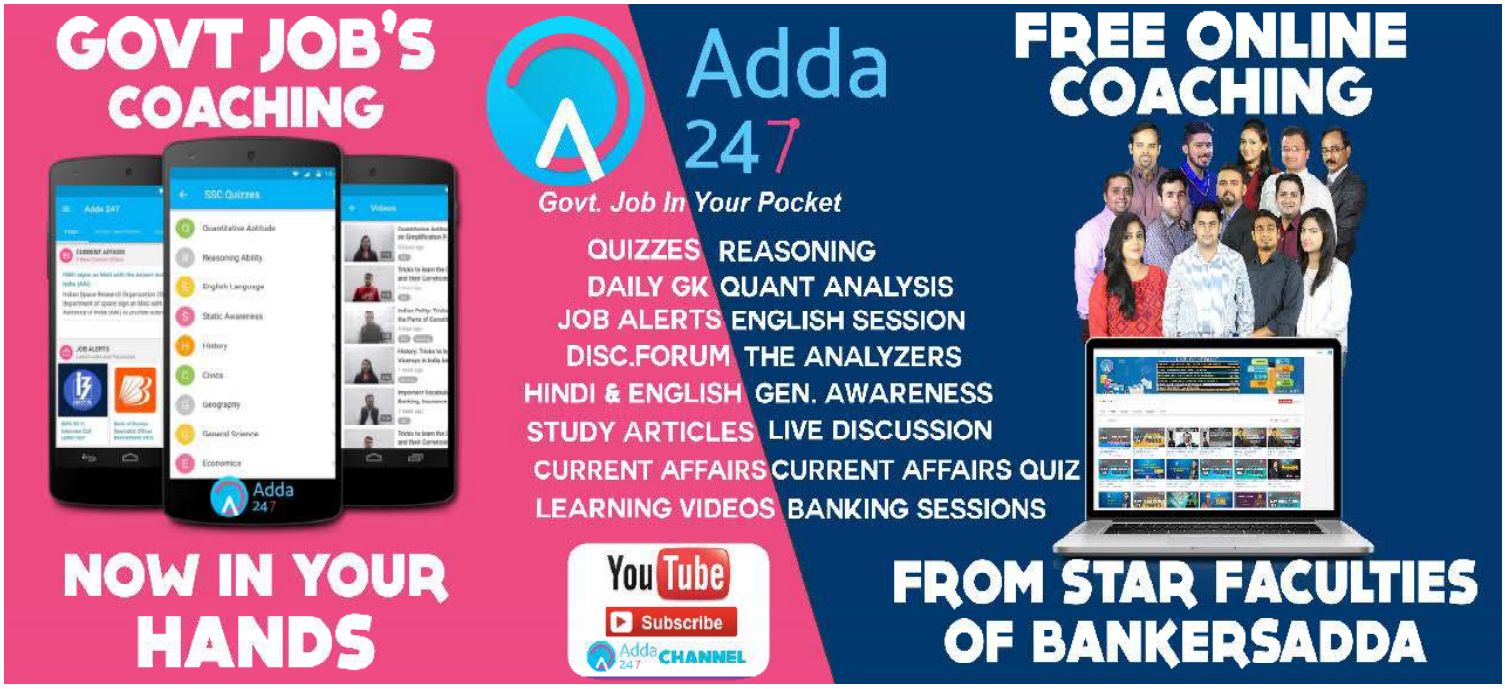

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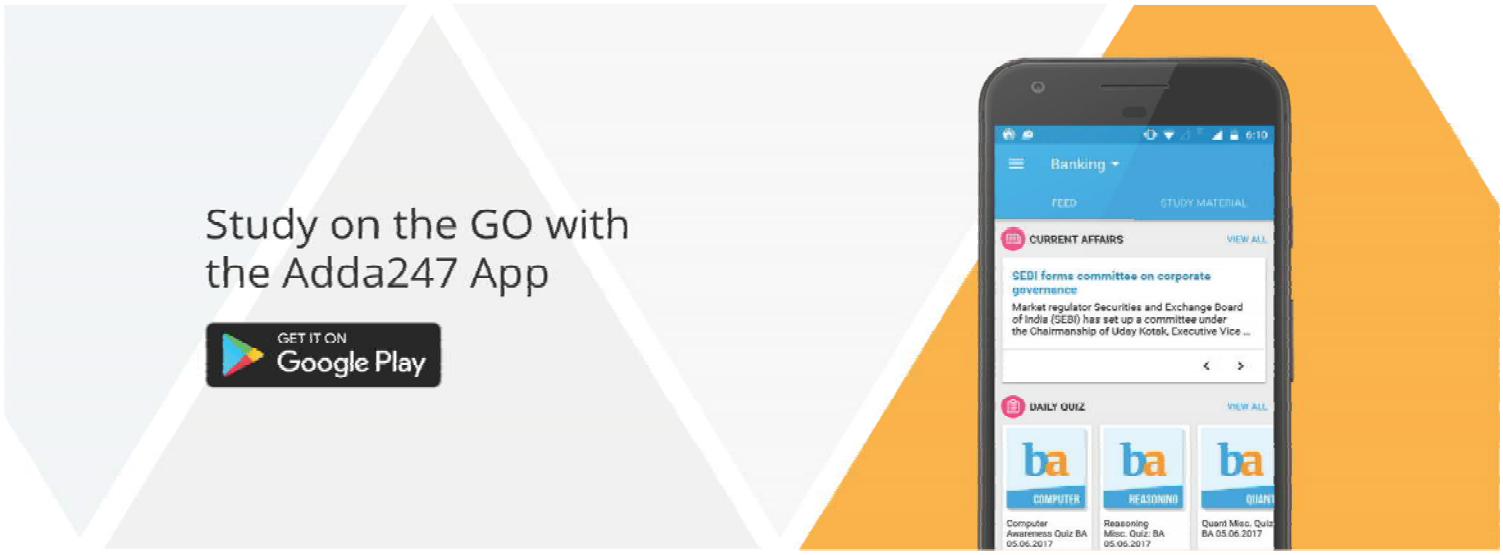

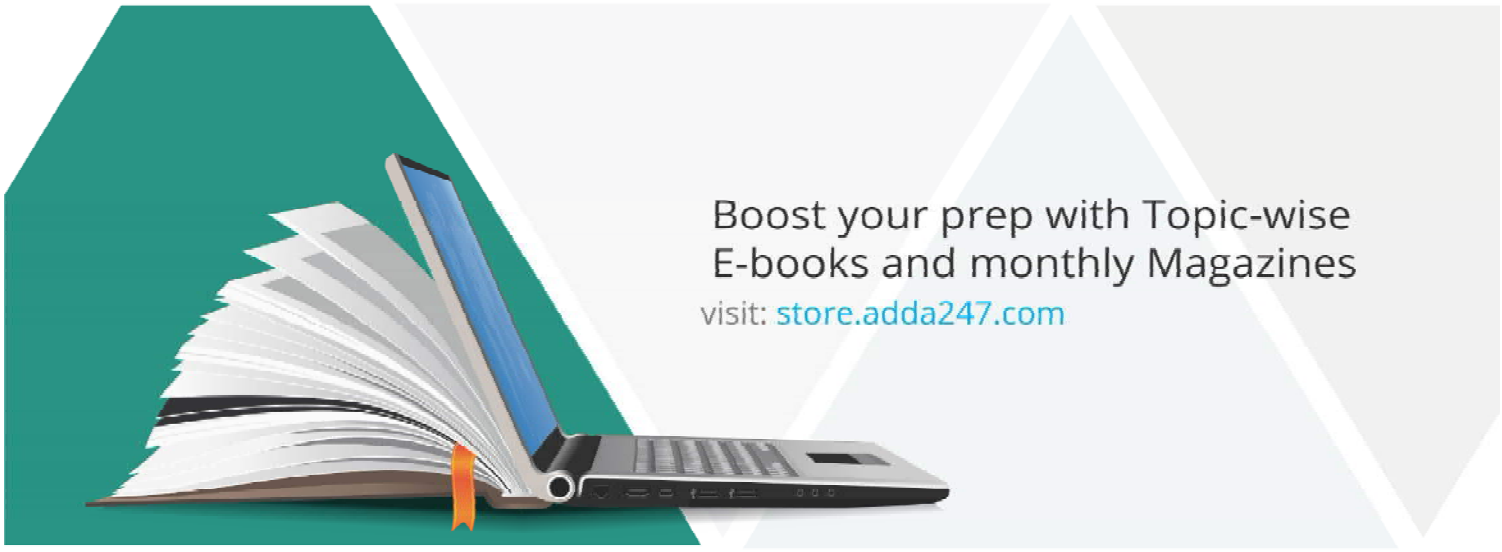

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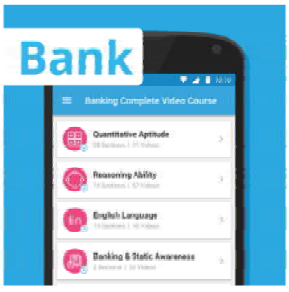

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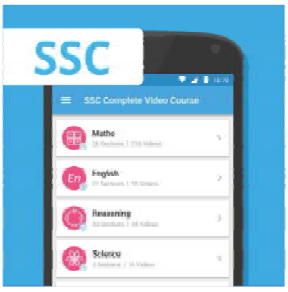

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Chapter 10

Adverb

Introduction

→ An adverb is word that qualifies:-

(a) A verb

Ex – He $\underbrace{\text{speaks}}_{\text{Verb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{softly}}_{\text{adverb}}$

(b) An adjective

Ex – He drank $\underbrace{\text{very}}_{\text{Adverb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{hot}}_{\text{adj}}$ tea

(c) An adverb

Ex – He worked $\underbrace{\text{quite}}_{\text{adverb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{hard}}_{\text{adverb}}$

(d) A preposition

Ex – The helicopter hovered $\underbrace{\text{exactly}}_{\text{Adverb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{over}}_{\text{prep}}$ his house.

(e) A conjunction

Ex – He likes her $\underbrace{\text{simply}}_{\text{Adverb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{because}}_{\text{conj}}$ she has a clear conscience.

(f) A complete sentence

Ex – $\underbrace{\text{Fortunately}}_{\text{Adverb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{he did not hurt himself.}}_{\text{Sentence}}$

→ Usually, an adjective qualifies a noun or pronoun but a few adverbs for Ex: 'only' even at last, almost, can also be used for same purpose.

Ex – (1) $\underbrace{\text{Only}}_{\text{Adverb}}$ $\underbrace{\text{Hari}}_{\text{Noun}}$ has passed.

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(2) Only (Adverb) they (Pronoun) can save you.

Classification of Adverbs:

→ Adverbs are of three types:

1. Simple adverbs
2. Interrogative adverbs
3. Relative adverbs

1. Simple Adverb: If denotes time, place, number, manner, frequency, degree, affirmation, or negation.

(i) Adverb of Manner: An adverb of manner tells how a work is done. The following words express the manner of an action and answer the question 'how', boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, well, etc.

Ex – He works honestly.
He works slowly.

Remember: The adverb ending in 'ly' generally comes under adverb of manner.

Adjective	Adverb
Slow	Slowly
Glad	Gladly
Honest	Honestly

→ Miser, niggard, scholar & coward are few nouns in which we often get confused between their adjective and adverb forms.

Noun	Adjective form	Adverb form
Coward	Cowardly	In a cowardly manner
Miser	Miserly	In a miserly manner
Scholar	Scholarly	In a scholarly

Remember:

→ A few words have the same adverb and adjective forms.

Ex – Fast, straight, out right, direct, hard, late high, safe and quiet.

Ex – Adverb: He world hard Adjective: This is a hard work

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→ Adverb of time: after, ago, early, late, now, then, soon, today, tomorrow etc. are adverbs of time.
It shows when did the action take place.
Ex – I came late.

→ Adverb of place: here, there, near, by, up, down, in, out, everywhere, nowwhere, somewhere, anywhere, nowhere else etc. are some examples of adverb of place.
Ex – I. Where is your match?
II. It is here.

→ Adverbs of manner: boldly, bravely, quickly, slowly, easily, badly, hard, how, fast, well, etc. are some example of adverb of manner.
Ex – I. How is she typing?
II. She is typing carefully.

→ Adverb of frequency/number: once, twice, thrice, always, never, seldom, often, frequently etc. are some examples of adverb of frequency / number.
It shows how often.
Ex – I. He is always punctual.
II. She has always helped me.

→ Adverbs of degree: almost, very, very much, too, enough, so much, just, of course, quite rather, rarely, hardly, much, more, most, barely, etc. are some examples of adverb of degree.
Ex – I. He is too ill to go to work.
II. He is rich enough to maintain a car.

→ Adverbs of reason: So, hence, therefore, on account of consequently etc. are some examples of adverb of reason.
Ex – I. I could not come because I was not well.
II. I do not like him since he has cheated my people.

→ Adverbs of affirmation: Surely, certainly, truly, etc. are some examples of adverb of affirmation.
Ex – I. She will truly help you.
II. I will surely repay the loan

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→ Adverbs of negation: No, not, never etc. are some examples of adverb of negation.

Ex – I. He did not reply to my letter.
II. I have never cheated anybody.

→ Relative adverbs: When, where, why and how, etc. are some examples of relative adverb.

Ex – I. I do not know where he was gone.
II. He will come when I call him.

→ Interrogative adverbs: Why, when, where, now, etc. are some examples of interrogative adverb.

Ex – Why are you surprised?
Where has she seen me?

Degrees Of comparison

Adverbs has three degree of comparison : positive, comparative and superlative.

	Positive	Comparative	superlative
(a)	fast	faster	fastest
	hard	harder	hardest
	high	higher	highest
(b)	slowly	more slowly	most slowly
	politely	more politely	most politely
	wisely	more wisely	most wisely
(c)	well	better	best
	badly	worse	worst
	much	more	most
	little	less	least

Rule 1: With the positive degree 'as + positive degree + as' is used in the affirmative and 'not + as + positive degree + as' is used in the negative.

Ex – I. Suresh works as hard as Ramesh.
II. He does not sing as melodiously as she does.

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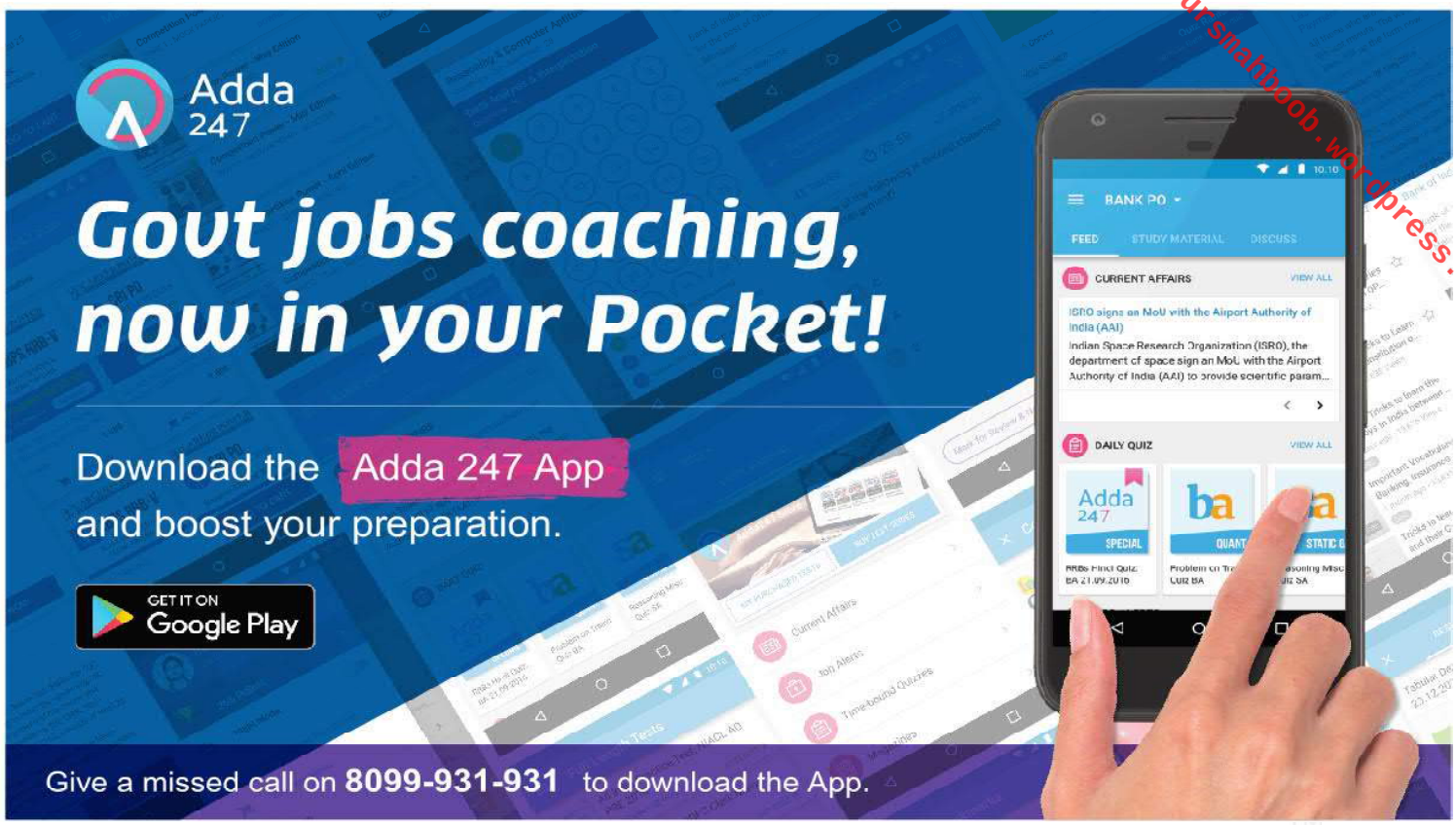

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Rule 2: With the comparative degree we use 'comparative form + than'. For example.

Ex – Dolly works harder than Daisy.

Rule 3: With the comparative degree we can use 'of the two + noun + ... + the + comparative' form.

Ex – Of the two girls Lina behaves the more politely

Rule 4: The construction 'the + comparative ..... the + comparative' is used to express parallel increase or decrease.

Ex – The higher you go the wider it is.

Rule 5: 'Else' is followed by 'but' and 'rather' is followed by 'than'.

Ex – I. I would rather die than beg.

II. It is nothing else than foolishness. (Use 'than' in place of 'but')

Rule 6: Adverbs like seldom, never, nowhere, nothing, hardly, scarcely, neither, barely, rarely are negative in meaning.

Ex – I. I rarely went to meet nobody. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'nobody')

II. I hardly know somebody about you. (Use 'anybody' in place of 'somebody')

Rule 7: Negative words like not/never is not used with deny, forbid, both, unless, until, lest, hardly, sacredly, rarely, seldom and too.

Ex – I. She denied that she had not done anything wrong. (Delete 'Not')

II. Both of us are not going there. (×)

III. Neither of us is going there. (✓)

Rule 8: 1 Adverb 'as' can be used with — regard, describe, define, treat, view, know.

2 Adverb 'as' cannot – be used with – Name, elect, think, consider, call, appoint, make, choose.

Ex – I. I regard him my brother. (Add 'as' after him).

II. She is considered as the best – student of my class (Drop 'as' after 'considered')

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Rule 9: 'Seldom or never', 'seldom, if ever', 'little or nothing', 'little, if anything' are correct but it is wrong to say 'seldom or ever' or 'little or anything'.

Ex – He seldom or never goes to see movies.

Rule 10: Verbs of sensation (Taste, Smell, feel, Appear, sound and look) should take adjective and not adverb after them.

Ex – I. I look (Verb of sensation) honest (adjective)

II. I work (Ordinary Verb) honestly (adverb)

III. I felt (Verb of Sensation) bad (adjective)

Rule 11: Mainly, masterly, slovenly, friendly, orderly, gentlemanly, sickly, weekly, monthly are adjectives which must not be mistaken as adverbs just because they end in 'ly'.

Ex – He behaved friendly (×)

He behaved in a friendly manner. (✓)

Rule 12: To emphasize the adverb, it is used at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex – I. Off she goes.

II. Here comes the chief guest.

Rule 13: Adverb of time (always, never ever, often, seldom, sometimes) are used before the verbs that they modify. But if these adverbs come at the beginning of the sentence, the sentence takes inversion form which means the verb/helping verb at the beginning of the sentence.

Ex – I. Seldom he comes to Delhi. (×)

Seldom does he come to Delhi (✓)

II. Never I' II go there (×)

Never shall I go there (✓)

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Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

1. (a) Her speech was / (b) not clearly but / (c)we understood / (d) the underlying meaning. / (e) No error
2. (a) Teena worked / (b) very hardly / (c) as she wanted / (d) to be surgeon / (e) No error
3. (a) You have / (b) acted nobler / (c) than / (d) all of us. / (e) No error.
4. (a) When she received / (b) the good news, she ran / (c) straightly to / (d) call up her parents. / (e) No error.
5. (a) Rahul could not scarcely / (b) conceal his / (c) happiness at / (d) my resignation. / (e) No error.
6. (a) We seldom or ever / (b) go out these days / (c) because it is too / (d) hot now-a-days. / (e) No error
7. (a) The State Government / (b) appointed him as / (c) officer-in-charge. / last month. (d) / No error (e)
8. (a) Great leaders tried / (b) to eradicate social / (c) evil practices / (d) with tooth and nail. / (e) No error
9. (a) She is either / (b) dumb or / (c) deaf, if / (d) not both. / (e) No error
10. (a) She does her / (b) work good / (c) as she is / (d) a trained nurse. / (e) No error
11. (a) Outright rejection / (b) of my plea / (c) disappointed me. / (d) a lot. / (e) No error
12. (a) My father / (b) is very quicker / (c) than I / (d) at Chess. / (e) No error
13. (a) I / (b) see him often / (c) at the / (d) bus terminal. / (e) No error
14. (a) I refused to consider / (b) him as an honest boy / (c) as he had / (d) cheated many people. / (e) No error
15. (a) I have / (b) never seen a / (c) coward man. / (d) like Rohan. / (e) No error

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16. (a) A man of fifty / (b) cannot be / (c) called / (d) as young. / (e) No error.
17. (a) He is enough tall / (b) to be selected / (c) as Sub Inspector / (d) In Delhi Police. / (e) No error
18. (a) I did not know hardly / (b) anyone in the college / (c) and so I felt lonely / (d) all the time. / (e) No error.
19. (a) I never remember / (b) to have met a / (c) more intelligent / (d) man in my life. / (e) No error.
20. (a) All the pupils / (b) stood up respectively / (c) as the teacher / (d) entered the room / (e) No error.
21. (a) Mangoes taste / (b) more sweetly than / (c) any other fruit / (d) of this world. / (e) No error
22. (a) Never in the history / (b) there has been / (c) as shrewd a / (d) mentor as Chanakya. / (e) No error.
23. (a) She had barely / (b) nothing to wear / (c) when she came / (d) to me for help. / (e) No error.
24. (a) Vijay could not / (b) scarely conceal his / (c) happiness at / (d) my resignation. / (e) No error.
25. (a) It rained / (b) like cats and dogs / (c) throughout / (d) the night. / (e) No error
26. (a) Though he was brave, / (b) he could not face / (c) the ups and downs / (d) of the manly. / (e)No error
27. (a) I am full / (b) of energy today / (c) because I soundly / (d) slept last night / (e) No error
28. (a) When I read his biography, / (b) I hardly found something / (c) in his character that / (d) I could admire. / (e) No error
29. (a) He is / (b) niggard and / (c) saves each / (d) every paise / (e) No error.
30. (a) Her speech was / (b) not clearly but / (c) we understood / (d) the underlying meaning. / (e) No error
31. (a) We usual have / (b) a meeting of / (c) all department / (d) heads every Friday / (e) No error

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32. (a) Donations received / (b) by the Trust / (c) will be proper / (d) accounted for. / (e) No error
33. (a) He admitted to / (b) me that had not / (c) adequate prepared / (d) for the test. / (e) No error
34. (a) It was too cold for / (b) go out last evening / (c) so we all / (d) stayed at home. / (e) No error
35. (a) The latest study by NASSCOM / (b) indicates possibly short / (c) of five lakh qualified / (d) engineers in the IT industry. / (e) No error

Solutions

1. (b); 'Speech (noun) will be qualified by an adjective 'clear'.
2. (b); 'Hard' must replace 'hardly' here.
3. (b); Use 'more nobly'. 'Nobler' is an adjective and here we need an adverb.
4. (c); 'Straight' is both adverb and adjective. 'Straightly' is a wrong word.
5. (a); Scarcely cannot be used with 'not'.
6. (a); 'Seldom' is followed either by 'if ever' or by 'or never'
7. (b); Remove 'as'. Appoint is not followed by 'as'.
8. (d); Remove 'with'.
9. (d); Change 'if not both' into 'if neither'.
10. (b); 'Good' is an adjective. Use adverb 'well' here.
11. (d); No error.
12. (b); 'Much' will come with 'quicker' (comparative degree).
13. (b); 'Often' will come before the main verb 'see'.
14. (b); Remove 'as'. Since as does not follow consider.
15. (e); No error.
16. (d); Remove 'as'.
17. (a); 'Enough' comes after an 'adjective'. Put 'enough' after 'tall'.
18. (a); Hardly cannot take 'not' after it.
19. (a); 'Never' will come after 'remember'.

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20. (b); Change 'respectively' to 'respectfully'.
21. (a); 'Taste' is a verb of sensation that takes an adjective and not an adverb. Change 'more sweetly' into 'sweeter'.
22. (b); Never (adverb) will be followed by a helping verb (has) first and then the subject.
23. (b); 'Barely' will not take 'nothing' after it. Change 'nothing' into 'anything'.
24. (a); Remove 'not'. Since, not is not used with scarely.
25. (b); Remove 'like'.
26. (d); Change 'manly' into 'manfully'. 'Manly' is adjective. It means 'brave /strong'.
27. (b); 'Seldom' is followed by 'never'
28. (b); 'Hardly' will come with 'anything'.
29. (b); Add 'a' before niggard.
30. (b); 'Speech' (noun) will be qualified by an adjective 'clear'.
31. (a); "usually" is the right adverb
32. (c); "properly" is the right adverb
33. (c); "adequately" is the correct adverb to modify prepared
34. (a); "Too" is followed 'To'
35. (b); "Possible" is the correct adverb

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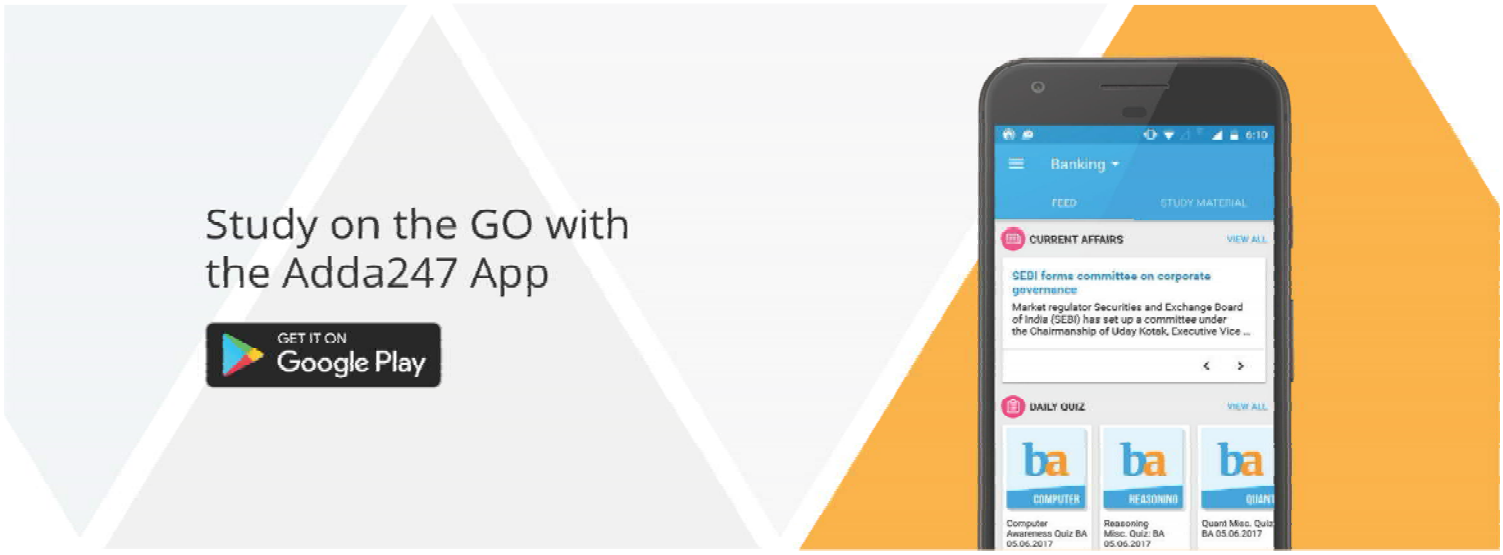

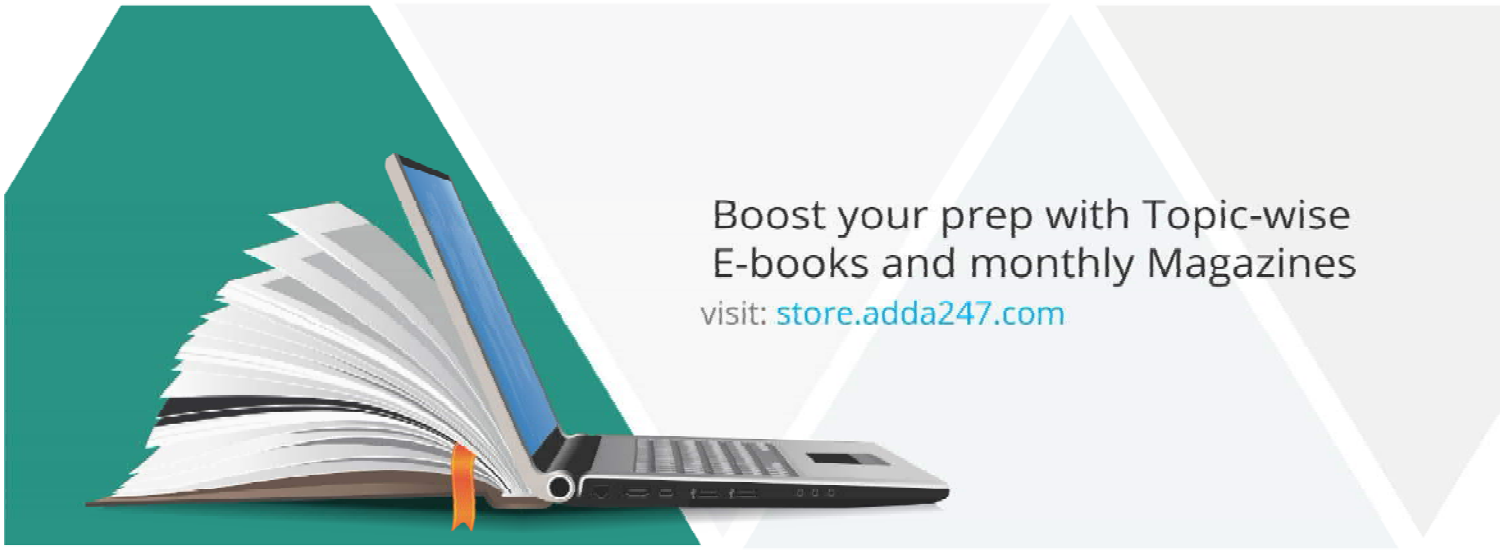

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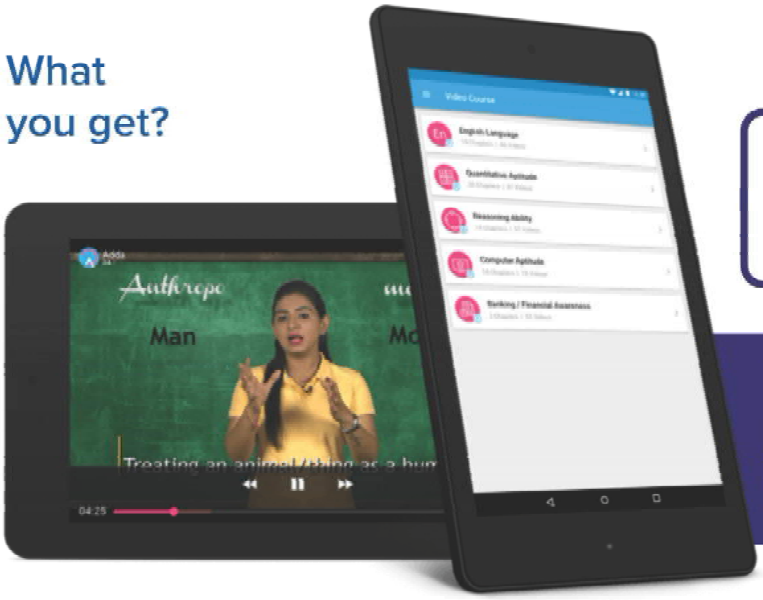

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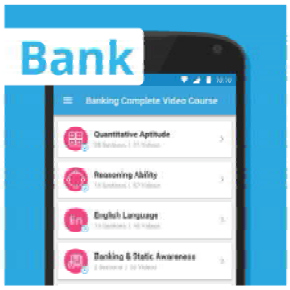

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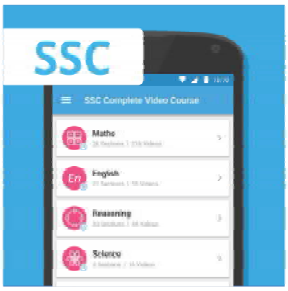

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Chapter 11

Preposition

A preposition is a word which generally precedes a noun or pronoun and expresses a relation between the noun or pronoun and other words or elements in the sentence.

For Ex – (a) There is a cat on the table

(b) All the boys are in the room.

Note: Sometimes, Prepositions are placed at the end of a sentence and not before a noun / pronoun.

For Ex – Amit has much to be sad about who they taking to?

There are four types of Prepositions:

(1) Prepositions of Time : in , on, since, for, at, from, between, during, after, within, till, until, from etc.

(2) Prepositions of position / place : between, among, amongst, amid, amidst, in, at on, beside, besides, etc.

(3) Prepositions of Directions : along, across, against, up, down, to, towards, for, from, at, on etc.

(4) Other Prepositions' with, without, by, off, of, around, about, besides, except, etc.

USES OF SOME IMPORTANT PREPOSITIONS

1. UP – Above – On – Over

(i) UP: As a preposition, 'up' is used to talk about a higher position or a movement to a higher position.

For Ex – He followed his teacher up the stairs.

(ii) Above: 'Above' is used to denote a higher position or level.

For Ex – His marks are above eighty percent.

(iii) On: 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something else and is touching it.

For Ex – The book is on the table

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Note: On is also used before a 'Day' or 'Date'.

For Ex – I will visit him on Monday.

India became republic on 26th January 1950

If there is an article before a 'means of transport', 'On' is used.

For Ex – On a bus / train / ship / cycle.

(iv) Over: 'Over' is used to denote the position of something which is above something else and is covering it.

For Ex – I put my hands over my eyes.

2. Down – Below – Beneath – Under.

(i) Down: Down is used to denote a lower position, from a higher one.

For Ex – She bent down to look under the car.

(ii) Below: 'Below' means 'in a lower position (than)'.

For Ex – My marks are below average

(iii) Beneath: 'Beneath' means 'directly underneath (something)'

For Ex – There is a pipeline beneath the road.

(iv) Under: 'Under' is used to denote a position of something which is below something else and is often covered by it.

For Ex – Doctor put the thermometer under my tongue.

3. Between – Among – Amongst.

(i) Between: 'Between' is used to denote the space between two separate places, people, or objects.

For Ex – My car is parked between a bus and a truck.

(ii) Among: 'Among' means 'In the middle of a number of (more than two) things.

For Ex – He could not find even a single familiar face among the crowd.

(iii) Amongst: 'Among' and 'Amongst' mean the same. Though they are bit different in usage.

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For Ex – The sweets which udit had bought were distributed among the poor children.

Amongst is used before a vowel sound, while among is used before a consonant sound.

For Ex – Among them. Amongst US.

4. Beside – Besides – Except.

(i) Beside: Beside means 'next to'.

For Ex – Go and sit beside her.

(ii) Besides: Besides means 'in addition to'.

For Ex – They have a lots of things in common besides their profession.

(iii) Except: Except is used before a noun about which the statement is not true.

Except means 'apart from'

For Ex – Everyone had attended the class except Rohit.

5. For and Since

(i) For: 'For' is used to denote period of time.

For Ex – I have been sleeping for four hours.

For is also used to denote 'purpose'.

For Ex – These seats are reserved for ladies only.

(ii) Since: 'Since' is used to denote a point of time.

For Ex – I have been sleeping since four P.M.

'Since' is also used to 'denote' 'reason'.

For Ex – Since I was injured, I did not play the match.

6. Across and Through.

(i) Across: 'Across' means 'from one side to the other of something with clear boundaries'

For Ex – Across a road. Across a bridge.

(ii) Through: 'Through' is used to indicate the movement from one end to the other.

For Ex – They ran swiftly through the woods.

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7. On – Upon – Onto
   (i) On: 'On' is used to denote the position of something which is in a position above something and is touching it.
   For Ex – My Pen is on the bed.
   Note: 'On' denotes 'Position'
   (ii) Upon: 'Upon' is used to denote 'On' in a more formal term, especially in abstract senses.
   For. Ex – It was based upon two principles
   (iii) Onto: 'Onto' is used to indicae movement into or on a particular place.
   For Ex – She slipped as she stepped onto the floor.
   Note: Upon and Onto are used to denote Motion.
   For Ex – The cat jumped upon the platform.
   They climbed onto the summit.
8. In – Into – within.
   (i) In: 'In' is used to denote the position of something which is surrounded or closed off by something.
   For Ex – Neelam is in the room.
   (ii) Into: 'Into' is used to denote movement inside or middle of something.
   For Ex – Get into the bed.
   (iii) Within: 'Within' is used to denote time or position which is inside the range or limits of a particular period of time or distance.
   For Ex – I will complete this work within two hours.
   My house is within a mile of the station.
9. By and With.
   (i) By: 'By' is used to indicate the person or thing which does something.
   For Ex – I was cheated by him.
   Note: By is also used before mode of transportation when it comes with words like 'go', 'come', 'arrive', etc.
   For Ex – I go to school by bus.

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(ii) With: 'With' is used before something which has been used as means or equipment to do something.

For Ex – Rajesh shot the tiger with a rifle.

10. Before and In front of

(i) Before: is used for a period of time which is earlier than the thing/ time mentioned.

For Ex – She came before me.

(ii) In front of: 'In front of' means 'directly ahead of '(something)'.

For Ex – Do not stand in front of me.

11. At and in

(i) At: 'At' is used to denote an exact position or a particular place (or time)

For Ex – I am at my home.

The school starts at 8 : 30 A.M.

(ii) In: 'In' is used when we want to describe a part or a period of time.

For Ex – I am going to Mumbai in July.

I was born in 1993.

12. To and Towards

(i) To: 'To' is used to denote 'destination'

For Ex – I am going <u>to</u> America.

She is going <u>to</u> temple.

(ii) Towards: 'Towards' means 'In the direction of'.

For Ex – Isha is going <u>towards</u> the college

Rajeev is going <u>towards</u> the temple.

Note: In the above example, 'College' and 'Temple' need not to be the destination of 'Isha' and 'Rajeev'

13. Inspite of and Despite.

(i) Inspite of: 'In Spite of' means 'without being affected by the particular factor mentioned'

For Ex – In spite of being late, he was allowed to enter the class.

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(ii) Despite: 'Despite' and 'In spite of' mean the same. Never use the preposition 'of' with 'Despite'

For Ex – Despite being late, he was allowed to enter the class.

14. Since and from.

(i) Since: 'Since' is used to denote a point of time in the past.

For Ex – I had been talking to him since December.
She has been teaching in this school since January.

(ii) From: 'From' is used to denote a point of time / distance at which something starts and then continues.

For Ex – The price of milk will rise by Rs. 10 from Monday.
The school remains open from 8 : 30 a.m. to 2 : 30 p.m.

Note: The point of time denoted by 'from' can be in past as well as in future.

For Ex – I will start going to school from next Monday.

Note: From is also used to show 'separation'

For Ex – The boy fell from the terrace.

15. Of and off

(i) Of: 'Of' is used to denote relation

For Ex – Sanya is a friend of mine.
The leg of this table is broken.

(ii) Off: 'Off' is used to denote separation

For Ex – She fell off the bed.
Ashish took his jacket off.

16. During and for

(i) During: 'During' is used to express the period of time in which something happens.

For Ex – I was in Delhi during the winter
I went to Shimla during my vacation.

(ii) For: 'For' expresses how long something lasts.

For Ex – They were on leave for two weeks.
I was in Delhi for three months.

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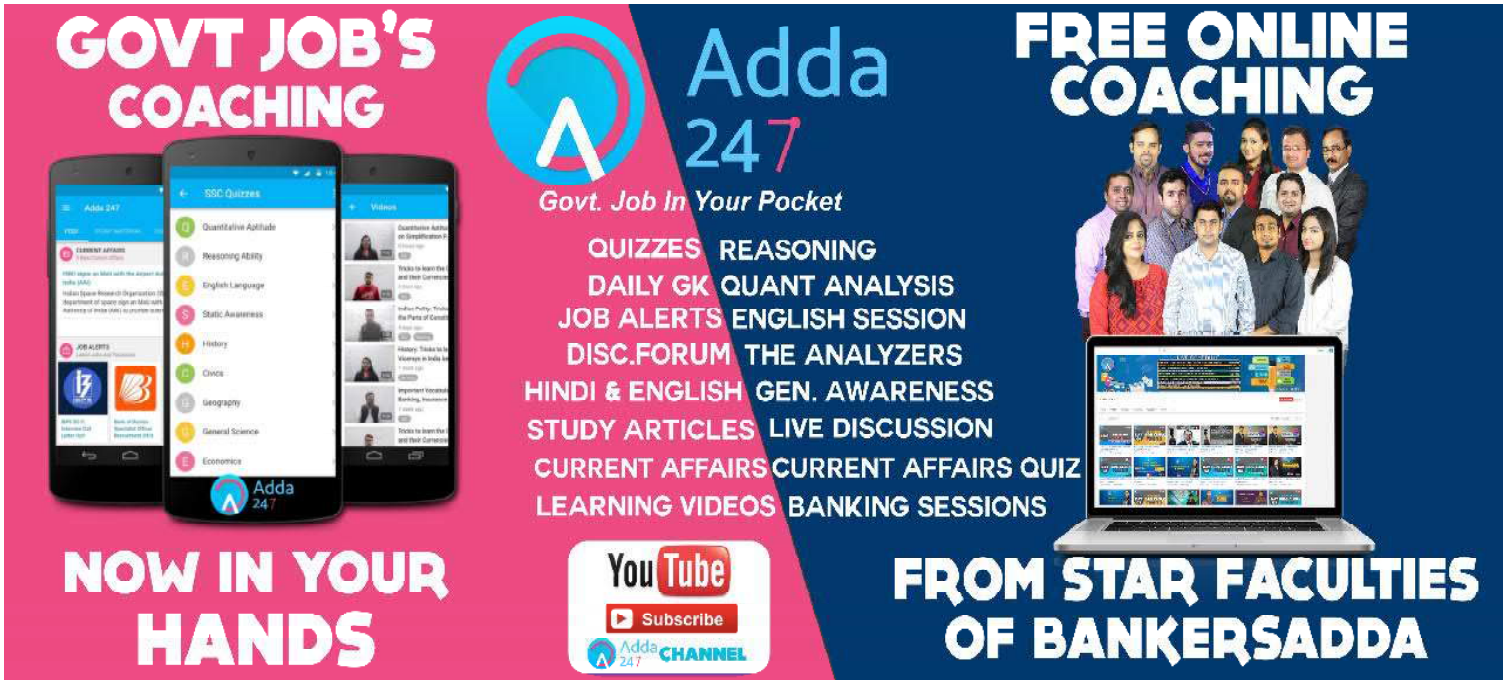

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Appropriate Prepositions with different parts of speech

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'of'

Abhorrence of
Abhorrence of
Charge of
Doubt of
Failure of
Proof of
Assurance of
Distrust of
Experience of
Observance of
Result of
Want of

Adjectives Followed by preposition 'of'

Accused of
Afraid of
Acquitted of
Apprehensive of
Apprised of
Aware of
Bought of
Certain of
Composed of
Conscious of
Covetous of
Deprived of
Devoid of
Distrustful of
Easy of
Fearful of
Greedy of
Heedless of
informed of
Irrespective of
Assured of
Bereft of
cautious of
characteristic of
confident of
convinced
defrauded of
desirous of
Diffident of
Dullo of
Envious of
Fond of
Guilty of
Ignorant of
Innocent of
Lame of
Lavish of
Productive of
Regardless of
Sensible of
Slow of
Sure of
Tolerant of
Void of
Worthy of
Negligent of
Proud of
Sanguine of
Sick of
Subversive
Suspicious of
Vain of
Weary of
Beware of

Verbs Following by Preposition 'of'

Acquit of
Boats of
Despair of
Disapprove of
Divest of
Heal of
Repent of
Beware of
Complain of
Die of
Dispose of
Dream of
Judge of
Teste of

Nouns followed by Preposition 'for'

Affection for
Anxity for
Appetite for
Blame for
Capacity for
Compensation for
Craving for
Esteem for
Fondness for
Ambition for
Apology for
Aptitude for
Candidate for
Compassion for
Contempt for
Desire for
Fitness for
Guarantee of

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Leisure for
Liking for
Match for
Motive for
Need for
Opportunity for
Partiality for
Passion for
Pity for
Predilection for
Pretext for
Relish for
Remorse for
Reputation for

Adjectives following preposition 'for'

Anxious for
Celebrated for
Conspicuous for
Customary for
Designed for
Destined for
Eager for
Eligible for
Eminent for
Fit for
Good for
Grateful for
Notorious for
Penitent for
Prepared for
proper for
Qualified for
Ready for
Sorry for
Sufficient for
Useful for
Zealous for

Verb Followed by Prepositions 'for'

Atone for
Canvass for
Care for
Clamour for
Feel for
Hope for
Mourn for
Pine for
Start for
Stipulate for
Sue for
Wish for
Yearn for

Verbs followed by preposition 'on'

Comment on
Decide on
Deliberate on
Depend on
Determine on
Dwell on
Embark on
Encroach on
Enlarge
Impose on
insist on
Intrude on
Resolve on
Subsist on
Trample on

Nouns followed by Preposition 'to'

Access to
Accession to
Allegiance to
Alternative to
Antidote to
Antipathy to
Approach to
Assent to
Attachement
Attention to
Concession to
Disgrace to
Disklike to
Encouragement to
Enmity to
Exception to
Incentive to
Indifference to
Invitation to
Key to
Liniency to
Likeness to
Limit to
Menace to
Obedence to
Objection to
Postscript to
Preface to
Reference to
Repugnance to
Resemblance to
Sequel to
Submissions to
Sequel to
Temptation to
Traitor to

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Adjectives Followed by Preposition 'to'

Abhorrent to	Acceptable to
Accessible	Impertinent to
Incidental to	Indifferent to
Indebted to	indulgent to
Inimical to	Insensible to
Injured to	Irrelevant to
Favourable to	Hurtful to
Immaterial to	Imervious to
Indigenous to	Liable to
Limited to	Lost to
Loval to	Material to
Natural to	Necessary to
Obedient to	Obliged to
Offensive to	Opposite to
Painful to	Partial to
Peculiar to	Pertinent to
Pledged to	Preferable to
Prejudical to	Profitable to
Prior to	Prone to
Reduced to	Related to
Relevant to	Repugnant to
Responsible to	Restricted to
Sacred to	Subject to
Suitable to	Suited to
Supplementary to	Tantamount to
True to	

Verbs Followed by reposition'to'

Accede to	Adapt to
Adhere to	Allot to
Allude to	Appologize to
Appoint to	Ascribe to
Aspire to	Assent to
Attain to	Attend to
Attribute to	Belong to
Conduce to	Conform to
Consent to	Listen to
Lead to	Listen to
Object to	occur to
Prefer to	Revert to
Refer to	Succumb to
Stoop to	Succumb to
Surrender to	Testify to
Yield to	

Adjectives followed Preposition 'in'

Absorbed in	Abstemious in
Accomplished in	Accurate in
Assidous in	Backward in
Bigoted in	Correct in
Defective in	Deficient in
Experienced in	Deligent in
Enveloped in	Fertile in
Foiled in	Honest in
Implicated in	Interested in
Involved in	Lax in
Proficnet in	Remiss in
Temperate in	Versed in

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Verbs Followed by Preposition 'in'

Involve in	persist in
Acquiesce in	Dabble in
Delight in	Employ in
Enlist in	Excel in
Fall in	Excel in
Increase in	Indulge in
Persevere in	

Nouns Followed by Prepositions 'with'

Acquaintance with	Alliance with
Bargain with	Compromise with
Conformity	Enmity with
Intercourse with	Intimacy with
Relations with	

Adjectives followed preposition 'with'

Acquainted with	Afflicted with
Beset with	Busy with
Compatible with	Compliant with
Consistent with with	Contemporary
Contended with	Contrasted with
Conversant with	Convulsed with
Delighted with	Deluged with
Disgusted with	Drenched with
Endowed with	Fatigued with
Fired with	Gifted with
Infaturated with	Infected with
Infested with	Inspired with
Invested with	Overcome with
Popular with	Replete with
Satiated with	Satisfied with
Touched with	

Verb Followed by Preposition 'with'

Associate with	Bear with
Clash with	Coincinde with
Comply with	Condone with
Condole with	Cope with
Correspond with	Credit with
Deluge with	Disagree with
Dispense with	Fill with
Grapple with	Expostulate with
Intrigue with	Meddle with
Part with	Quarrel with
Remonstrate with	Side with
Sympathisize with	Vie with
Trifle with	

Verbs Followed by Preposition 'from'

Abstrain from	Alight from
Cease from	Debar from
Derogate from	Desist from
Detract from	Deviate from
Differ from	Digress from

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Dissent from	Elicit from
Emerge from	Escape from
Exclude from	Preserve from
Prevent from	Prohibit from
Protect from	Recoil from
Recover from	Refrain from

Nouns Followed by Preposition 'from'

Respite from	Inference from
Abstinence from	Cessation from
Deliverance from	Descent from
Digression from	Escape from
Exemption from	

We now present a list of some Nouns and Appropriate Prepositions.

A List of Nouns and Appropriate Prepositions

1. Abstinence from wine.
2. Ability for or in some work.
3. Abundance of wealth.
4. Accession to the throne.
5. Access to person or place.
6. Accomplice with a person in a crime.
7. Accusation of forgery.
8. In accordance with some rule.
9. Affinity with something.
10. Adherence to a rule.
11. Affection for somebody.
12. Affinity between two things.
13. Alliance with a person or state.
14. Allusion to something.
15. Alternative to a a method / something
16. Analogy of one thing with another.
17. Analogy between things.
18. Animosity against somebody.
19. Antidote against infection.
20. Antidote to some poison.
21. Apprehension of danger.
22. Approach to (step towards) anything.
23. Arrival in a country.
24. Arrival at a place.
25. Assault on a person or thing.
26. Attack (vt +) somebody.
27. Attack (n / c) on a country.
28. Attraction to or towards a thing
29. Authority over a person.
30. Authority on a subject
31. Aversion to a person or thing.
32. Candidate for a post.
33. Care for somebody's safety.
34. Care for his health.
35. Charge of murder.
36. Charge with theft.
37. Claim on or against somebody.
38. Claim to property.
39. Compact with a person.
40. Comment on something.

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41. Comparison of somebody with somebody.
42. By/in comparison with.
43. Compassion for somebody.
44. Competition with somebody.
45. Competition for something.
46. Complicity in a crime.
47. Compliance with a request.
48. Condemnation to death.
49. Confidence in somebody.
50. Conformity with anyone's views.
51. Conformity to rule.
52. Compensation for a loss.
53. Connection with a person or thing.
54. Connivance at anyone's fault.
55. Consciousness of guilt.
56. Consideration for somebody.
57. Contact with somebody/ something.
58. Contempt for a person or thing.
59. A contrast with a person.
60. A contrast to a person or thing.
61. Controversy on or about something.
62. Contribution to a fund.
63. Contribution towards some project.
64. Conversation with somebody.
65. Decision on some case.
66. Decision of some dispute.
67. Decline of an empire.
68. Decline in moral / price.
69. Degradation from rank.
70. Delight in music / in something.
71. Descent from ancestors.
72. Desire for wealth.
73. Desirous (Adj.) of something.
74. Disgust at meanness.
75. Dislike to a person or thing.
76. Distaste for mathematics / something.
77. Doubt of or about a thing.
78. Duty to a person.
79. Encroachment on / upon one's rights.
80. Engagement with somebody.
81. Entrance into a place.
82. Enmity with somebody.
83. Esteem for somebody.
84. Exception to a rule.
85. (Make) an exception of somebody or something.
86. Excuse for a mistake.
87. Failure of electricity.
88. Failure of somebody in something.
89. Faith in somebody or something.

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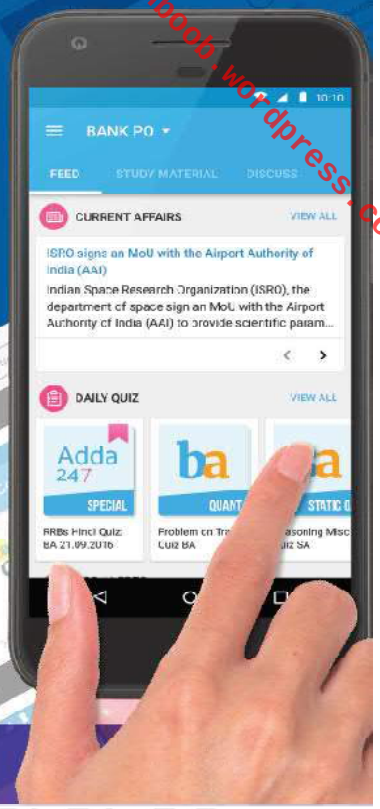

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90. Familiarity with a person or thing.
91. Freedom from care.
92. Freedom of action.
93. Glance at a person or thing.
94. Glance over a wide surface.
95. Gratitude for a thing.
96. Gratitude to a person.
97. Grief at an event.
98. Grief for a person.
99. Guess at the truth / something.
100. Harmony with anything.
101. Hatred of or for somebody.
102. Hatred of a thing.
103. Heir to some property.
104. Heir of somebody.
105. Hindrance to something.
106. Hint at some reward.
107. Hope for better a luck.
108. Hostility to a person or cause.
109. Identity with somebody / something.
110. Immersion into water.
111. Implication in this crime.
112. Implication on someone.
113. Imputation against somebody.
114. Incentive to a worker.
115. Inclination for sport / something.
116. Indifference to help others.
117. Indulgence to a beautiful woman.
118. Influence over or with somebody.
119. Influence on decision of wife.
120. Inquiry into circumstances / a case.
121. Insight into something somebody's character.
122. Intercession with a superior.
123. Intercession for a friend.
124. Jurisdiction in a lawsuit.
125. Justification of or for crime.
126. Key to understanding of the problem.
127. Liability to an illness.
128. Libel against his character.
129. Liking for non-vegetarian / something.
130. Longing for luxury / something.
131. Lust for life / something.
132. Malice against an enemy.
133. Neglect of duty.
134. Neglect of doing a thing.
135. Nomination of a member.
136. Nomination to a position.
137. Opportunity for going abroad / doing something.
138. Partnership in a thing.
139. Power over a person.

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140. Precaution against infection.
141. Preface to a book.
142. Preference for something.
143. Preparation for examination / something.
144. Proof against somebody.
145. Proof of guilt.
146. Qualification for a post.
147. Quarrel with somebody / something.
148. Readiness in responding.
149. Readiness for journey.
150. Reference to a person or thing.
151. In regard to that matter.
152. Regard for a person.
153. Relation between two things.
154. Relation with somebody.
155. Remonstrance against somebody's conduct.
156. Remonstrance with somebody.
157. Reply to a query / a person.
158. Request for a thing.
159. Resemblance to a person or thing.
160. In respect of some quality.
161. Rivalry with a person. 5011°
162. Rival in something.
163. Search for a after wealth.
164. In search of wealth / a job etc.
165. Share in the property / something.
166. Share with somebody.
167. Sin against God. / mankind / humanity.
168. Sympathy with or for somebody.
169. Temptation to evil.
170. Temptation in diet.
171. Trespass against the law.
172. Warrant for somebody's arrest.
173. With a view to.
174. Witness of or to a case.
175. Wonder at his behaviour / something.

SOME VERBS & APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

1. Abound in or with something.
2. Accrue to somebody.
3. Accure from something.
4. Accuse somebody of cheft.
5. Acquit a person of all charges / all complicity.
6. Acquit a person in a crime.
7. Adapt to new surroundings.
8. Adhere to a plan / a rule / a principle.
9. Agree to a proposal.
10. Agree with a person.
11. Agree on some matter.
12. Aim at a target.
13. Aim at doing something.
14. Alight from a bus / a train etc.

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15. Allude to a fact. 16. Answer to a description.
17. Answer for misconduct / something.
18. Apologise to somebody.
19. Apologise for something.
20. Appeal to the judge / something.
21. Appeal against a sentence.
22. Appeal for mercy / something.
23. Apply to a person.
24. Apply for some post / something.
25. Appoint to a post.
26. Argue with a person for or against a point.
27. Arrive at a conclusion.
28. Arrive at a station / a place.
29. Arrive in a country.
30. Ask for assistance.
31. Ask of or from somebody.
32. Associate with a group.
33. Blame a person for something.
34. Blush at one's own mistake.
35. Blush for somebody who is at fault.
36. Border on a place.
37. Borrow of or from a friend / somebody.
38. Break the news of somebody's death.
39. Break through restraint.
40. Break ill news to a friend / to somebody.
41. Break (dissolve partnership) with somebody.
42. Bring a thing to light.
43. Bring a thing under notice.
44. Burst upon (sudenly invade) a country.
45. Burst into laughter.
46. Burst into tears.
47. Call on a person.
48. Call for (demand, require) something.
49. Call something in (order or request the return of).
50. Canvass for (support) votes.
51. Care for (attach value to) to a person or thing.
52. Care about (feel interest, anxiety or sorrow) something.
53. Challenge a man to combat / fight.
54. Charge a man with a crime.
55. Charge payment to a person.
56. Coincide with one's opinion.
57. Come about (happen).
58. Come across (to meet suddenly).
59. Come after somebody (fallow).
60. Come into fashion.

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61. Come by something (obtain by effort).
62. Come of a rich family.
63. Commence with a thing.
64. Communicate a thing to somebody.
65. Communicate with somebody.
66. Compare somebody with somebody.
67. Compare something with something (similar).
68. Compare to (dissimilar things).
69. Compensate for loss.
70. Compete with somebody for a prize something.
71. Complain to somebody.
72. Complain against somebody.
73. Complain of/about something.
74. Conceal facts from somebody.
75. Concede to some demand.
76. Concur with a person.
77. Concur in an opinion.
78. Condemn a person to death.
79. Conform to a norm.
80. Conform with one's opinion.
81. Congratulate somebody on his success.
82. Consult with (discuss with) one's friends.
83. Consult a person / a lawyer / a map / a dictionary (take advice, get information etc.)
84. Contribute to a fund.
85. Converse with a person about a thing.
86. Cope with situation.
87. Correspond with a person (write).
88. Correspond to something (agree).
89. Cure a man of a disease.
90. Cure (n / u) for a disease.

Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) She along with / (b) her friends took / (c) leave of / (d) a week. / (e) No error.
2. (a) One should always / (b) listen the advice of / (c) one's elders / (d) and well wishers. / (e) No error.
3. (a) She will / (b) not listen what / (c) you say / (d) to her. / (e) No error.
4. (a) Nobody denies / (b) that / (c) my ideas are / (d)different than yours. / (e)No error.

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5. (a) It was she / (b) who was responsible of / (c) making all the arrangements for / (d) the successful completion of his business trip. / (e) No error.
6. (a) He was in the bathroom / (b) when the burglars / (c) entered into / (d) his house. / (e) No error.
7. (a) Their teacher / (b) emphasized on / (c) the use of / (d) correct grammar. / (e) No error.
8. (a) On the time / (B) of the opening ceremony / (c) of the theatre, / (d) a large crowd had assembled. / (e) No error.
9. (a) While Rajesh was returning / (b) from school / (c) a stalker attacked on him / (d) with a knife. / (e) No error.
10. (a) The decline of / (b) her moral values has caused / (c) a lot of / (d) pain to her parents. / (e) No error.
11. (a) Without thinking / (b) for a moment / (c) she entrusted him in / (d) all the responsibilities. / (e) No error.
12. (a) Sandy and her sister / (b) fell in / (c) the well and nobody / (c) tried to save them. / (e) No error.
13. (a) I / (b) prefer coffee / (c) than / (d) tea / (e) No error
14. (a) Sumit is busy / (b) in his / (c) preparations for / (d) his exams. / (e) No error.
15. (a) While crossing the road / (b) a child was / (c) run out by / (d) a speeding car. / (e) No error.
16. (a) We were taught that / (b) amphibians can live / (c) in water / (d) as well as land. / (e) No error.
17. (a) My father is / (b) fond off / (c) cooking different / (d) types of cakes. / (e) no error.
18. (a) Your teacher / (b) cannot / (c) control on / (d) the students. / (e) No error
19. (a) The Jury has been / (b) waiting for / (c) the prisoner / (d) for 2 P.M. / (e) No error.
20. (a) Mr. Uniyal has / (b) great affection towards / (c) his family / (d) and friends. / (e) No error.

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21. (a) Rani has / (b) a great / (c) enmity for / (d) her brother's friend. / (e) No error.
22. (a) She threw the bucket / (b) into the well / (c) and returned home / (d) without any water. / (e) No error.
23. (a) There appears / (b) to be very little / (c) understanding among / (d) the two friends. / (e) No error.
24. (a) He was angry on / (b) me because I had / (c) not invited him / (d) to the party. / (e) No error.
25. (a) She got a prestigious job / (b) though she was / (c) not worthy / (d) for it / (e) No error.
26. (a) He described about / (b) the incident / (c) in a very / (d) interesting way / (e) No error.
27. (a) Shyam tells / (b) Sunder that his / (c) father deals with / (d) cosmetics. / (e) No error.
28. (a) Shipra cannot / (b) deal from / (c) those unruly / (d) children. / (e) No error
29. (a) Despite of / (b) working hard / (c) he failed / (d) the test / (e) No error.
30. (a) Sonu / (b) married with / (c) Neelu despite / (d) their family's objection. / (e) No error
31. (a) The earth's / (b) atmosphere comprises / (c) of three / (d) different layers. / (e) No error
32. (a) The court held / (b) the local politician responsible / (c) for the loss or damage to / (d) any public property. / (e) No error.
33. (a) She was / (b) debarred to attend / (c) the monsoon session / (d) of the parliament. / (e) No error.
34. (a) She should refrain to / (b) associating herself with / (c) any political party because people / (d) have faith in her integrity. / (e) No error.
35. (a) The songs of / (b) this movie are / (c) worth listening / (d) to / (e) No error.
36. (a) I certainly / (b) differ with / (c) you in / (d) this matter. / (e) No error.
37. (a) He had a suspected / (b) tumor so he was / (c) admitted to / (d) the hospital / (e) No error.

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38. (a) If he puts / (b) his heart to it / (c) he will be / (d) a winner / (e) No error.
39. (a) Today / (b) he walked / (c) twenty miles / (d) by foot / (e) No error.
40. (a) He is / (b) good in science / (c) but his / (d) friends aren't. / (e) No error.
41. (a) Which / (b) newspaper / (c) does he / (d) subscribe for? / (e) No error.
42. (a) It is my pleasure / (b) to congratulate him / (c) for your success / (d) in the CAT Examination. / (e) No error.
43. (a) She should / (b) avail herself / (c) with this / (d) golden opportunity. / (e) No error.
44. (a) It is / (b) half past ten / (c) in / (d) my watch / (e) No error.
45. (a) Rajiv / (b) told to / (c) his father to / (d) buy a house. / (e) No error.
46. (a) He is / (b) accused with / (c) committing the murder / (d) of his wife / (e) No error
47. (a) The author / (b) described the / (c) beauty of / (d) his home town. / (e) No error
48. (a) The atmosphere / (b) comprises of / (c) many inert / (d) gases also. / (e) No error.
49. (a) We disposed off / (b) our old car / (c) before moving / (d) to Chennai. / (e) No error.
50. (a) She / (b) is suffering / (c) with flu / (d) since Monday. / (e) No error.

Direction (1 – 15): Choose the correct preposition in each sentence.

1. If she left at 4 p.m., she should be here _____ now.
2. Go _____ there and catch my ball.
3. _____ your determination, you will be able to achieve your dream.
4. I just found it! It was _____ the radio on my desk.
5. I knocked him _____ accidentally.
6. She was _____ me when the accident occurred.
7. I slept _____ only two hours last night.
8. It was my first trip _____ Hawaii.

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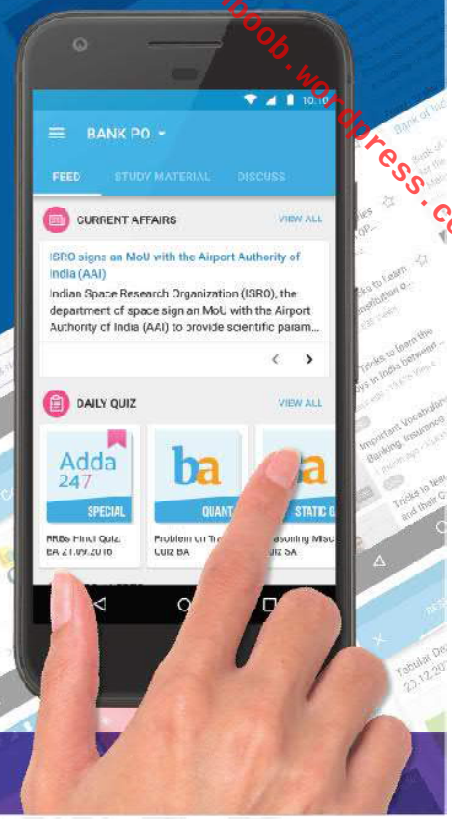

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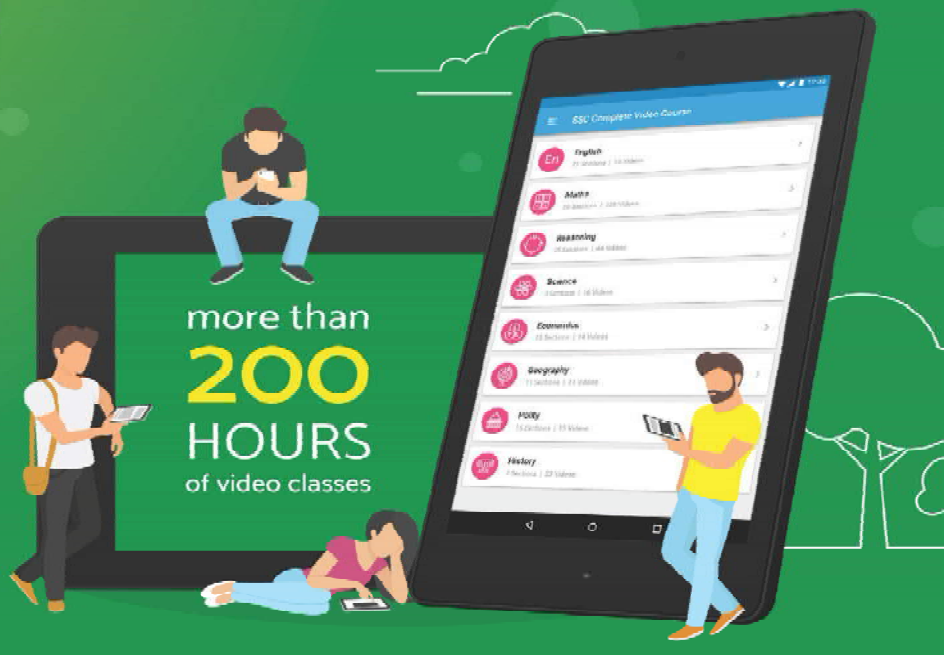

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9. Turn off the TV and go straight _____ bed.
10. This book was written _____ the people who want to learn how to play a guitar.
11. I was late _____ school.
12. Spencer is one _____my best friends.
13. _____ the table are a laptop, a paper, a calculator, an appointment calendar, two pens and a muffin.
14. The woman is holding a cup _____ her hands.
15. The woman's bag is _____ the table.

Solutions

1. (c); "Leave for a week" should be used.
2. (b); 'To' should be added after 'listen'. Since 'listen' is always followed by 'to'.
3. (b); 'To' should be added after 'Listen'.
4. (d); 'different from' should be used in place of 'different then'. Since different is always followed by form.
5. (b); 'for' should be used in place of 'of' since responsible is always followed by 'of'
6. (c); Use of 'into' is wrong since entered is not followed by 'into'
7. (b); 'On' should be removed since emphasized is not followed by 'on'.
8. (a); 'At' should be used in place of 'on'. Since we are talking about a particular Point of time (i.e. the time of the opening ceremony).
9. (c); 'on' should not be used. Since 'attack' is not followed by 'on'.
10. (a); 'in' should be used in place of 'of' since 'decline' is followed by 'in'
11. (c); 'entrusted him with' should be used in place of 'entrusted him in'. Since, entrusted is followed by 'with'.
12. (b); 'fell into' should be used in place of 'fell in' since into denotes the movement inside something.
13. (c); 'to' should be used in place of 'than' since 'to' is used after 'prefer'.

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14. (b); 'With' should be used in place of 'in'. Since 'busy' is followed by 'with'.
15. (c); 'Run over' should be used in place of 'Run-on'. 'Run over' means 'to come under the wheels of' .
16. (d); 'On' should be used before land. Since 'on land' is correct phrasal usage.
17. (b); 'found of' should be used in place of 'fond off' since 'found' is followed by 'on'.
18. (c); 'Control' should not be followed by 'on' since, when words like control, discuss. Etc. are used as verb, then they are not followed by 'on'.
19. (d); 'Since' should be used in place of 'for' since, we use 'since' to denote a point of time.
20. (b); 'for' should be used in place of 'towards' since, 'affection' is followed by 'for'.
21. (c); 'towards' should be used in place of 'for' since 'enmity' is followed by 'towards'.
22. (b); 'in' should be used in place of 'into' since 'threw' is followed by 'in'.
23. (c); 'between' should be used in place of 'among' since 'between' is used for 'two nouns / pronouns' whereas 'among' is used for 'more than two'.
24. (a); 'with' should be used in place of 'on' since we use 'with' when the object is a person. i.e. we are 'angry with someone' and 'angry at something'.
25. (d); 'of' should be used in place of 'for' since 'worthy' is followed by 'of'.
26. (a); Use of 'about' is superfluous. Since 'describe' is not followed by any preposition.
27. (c); 'Deals in' should be used in place of 'deals with'. Since, the phrasal verb 'deal in' means 'to trade'.

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28. (b); 'Deal with' should be used in place of 'Deal from'. Since, the phrasal verb 'Deal with' means 'to handle'.
29. (a); 'of' should not be used. Since, 'Despite' means 'inspite of' and is never followed by of.
30. (b); 'with' should not be used. Since married is not followed by with.
31. (c); 'of' should not be used. Since, comprise in not followed by 'of' in active voice.
32. (c); 'Loss' should be followed by 'of'.
33. (b); 'debarred from attending' should be used Since 'debarred' is followed by 'from' which is again followed by a 'gerund'
34. (a); 'Refrain' should be followed by 'from'. Hence 'to' should be replaced with 'from'.
35. (d); 'to' should not be used since, 'worth listening' is not followed by any preposition.
36. (b); 'differ' is always followed by 'from' . Hence, 'with' should be replaced with 'from.'
37. (e); No error.
38. (b); 'Put his heart into it' is correct idiomatic usage.
39. (d); 'on' foot' should be used in place of 'by foot'.
40. (b); 'At' should be used in place of 'in'. Since, 'good' is followed by 'at'
41. (d); 'for' should be replaced with 'to'. Since 'subscribe' is followed by 'to'
42. (c); 'on' should be used in place of 'for' since, 'congratulate' is followed by 'on'
43. (c); 'of' should be used in place of with. Since 'avail' is followed by 'of'. 'Avail himself / myself / herself / etc of' something is correct usage.
44. (c); 'by my watch' is correct phrase.
45. (b); 'to' should not be used since neither told nor its forms are followed by 'to'.
46. (b); 'of' should be used in place of 'with' since 'accused' is followed by 'of'

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47. (e); No error.
48. (b); 'of' should not be used. For explanation refer to question – 31.
49. (a); 'of' should be used in place of 'off' since 'disposed' is followed by 'of'.
50. (c); 'from' should be used in place of 'with' since 'suffer' is followed by 'from'.

Fill in the blanks

1. by; With context to time, preposition 'by' means 'not later than' or 'at or before a particular time'. Hence, as per the sense of the sentence, 'by' should be used here.
2. over; Preposition 'over' means ' across from one side to the other'. Hence 'over' should be used here.
3. With; Preposition 'with' means 'accompanied by'. Hence, 'with' should be used here.
4. by; With context to position, 'by ' means 'at the side of'. Hence 'by' should be used here.
5. over; 'knock someone over' means 'to strike or collide with someone so as to cause them to fall to the ground.'
6. with; 'with' means 'accompanied by'. Hence, 'with' should be used here.
7. for; Preposition 'for' is used before 'a period of time'. Hence, 'for' should be used here.
8. to; The word 'trip' is followed by the preposition 'to'. Hence, 'to' should be used here.
9. to; 'go 'to' bed' is correct phrasal usage.
   Go to bed: To go to sleep.
10. for; Preposition 'for' means 'intended for'. Hence, 'for' should be used here.
11. for; Preposition 'for' is also used for 'purpose', hence, 'for' should be used here.

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12. of; 'one of' is correct phrasal usage, hence, 'of' should be used here. One of: A member of a group of people or things.
13. on; 'on' means 'a position above something else and touching it'. Hence 'on' should be used here. Note that under can also be used here, but, it would not go with the sense of the sentence.
14. in; 'In' is used before 'hand' to denote something 'in hold' or 'under one's control'. Hence, 'in' should be used here.
15. under; 'under' means 'in or to a position below or lower than something else' . Hence, 'under' should be used here.

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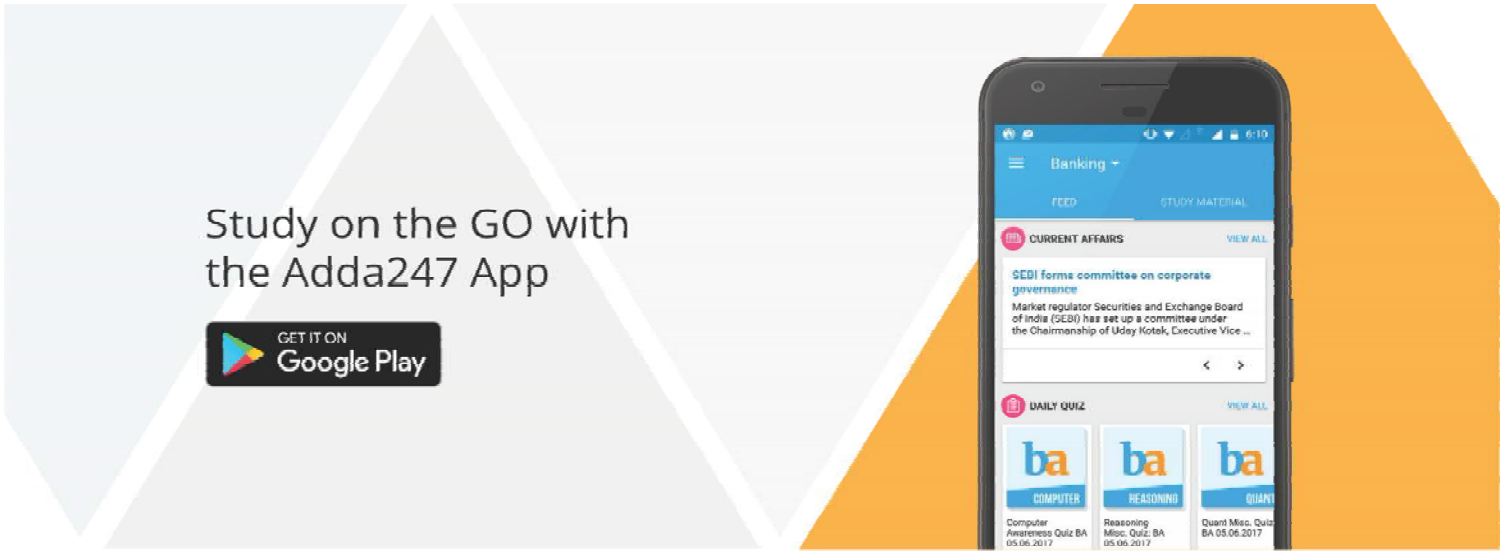

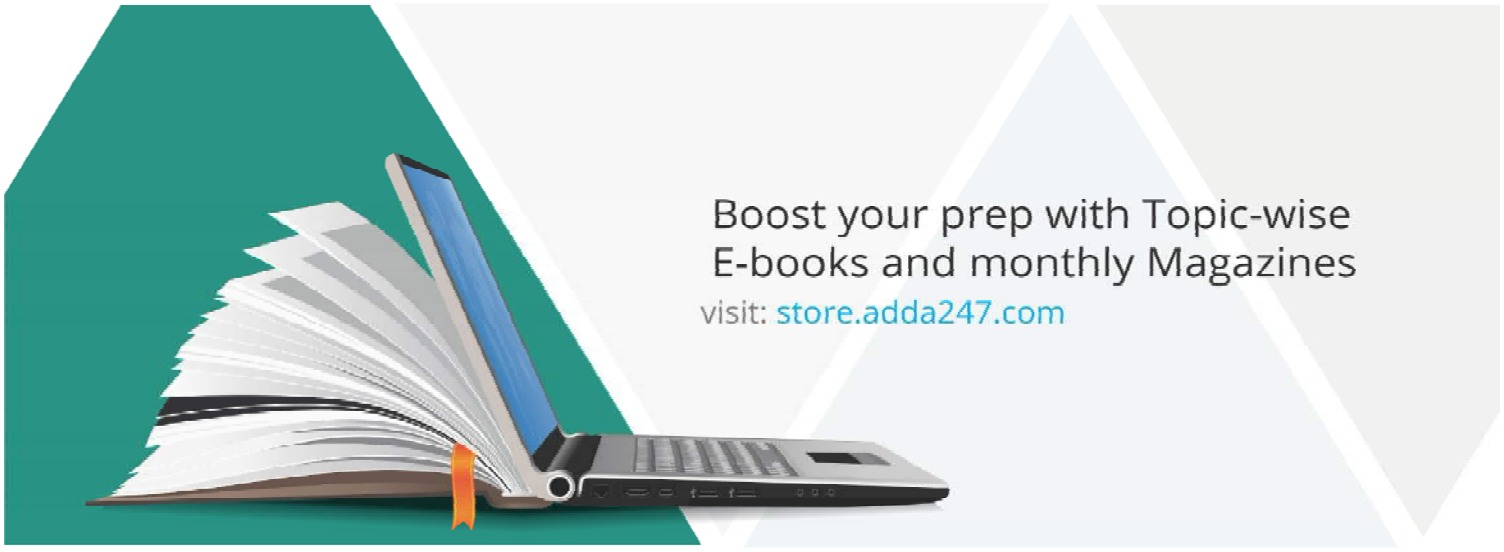

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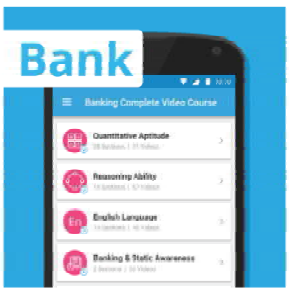

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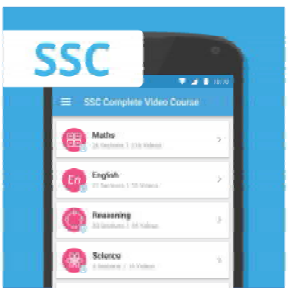

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Chapter 12

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word or a group of words that joins words, phrases, sentences or clauses etc. e.g. and, but, or, nor, for, yet, so, although, because, since, unless, when, while, where etc.

For Ex – I bought some mangoes and oranges.
Give me a pen or a pencil.

The above mentioned bold words are joining words and are called conjunctions. In the first sentence above the conjunction 'and' joins two nouns ('mangoes' and 'oranges'). In the second sentence the conjunction 'or' connects two noun phrases.

Kinds of Conjunction: There are three kinds of conjunctions

- Coordinating Conjunction
- Subordinate Conjunction
- Correlative Conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction: Coordinating conjunctions (called coordinators) join words, phrases (which are similar in importance and grammatical structure) or independent clauses.

Coordinating conjunctions are short words i.e. and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet.

Coordination conjunction joins two equal parts of a sentence,

- Word + word
- Phrase + phrase
- Clause + clause
- Independent clause + independent clause.

Examples.

Word + word: She likes tea and coffee.

Phrase + phrase: He may be in the room or on the roof.

Clauses + clause: What you eat and what you drink affect your health.

Independent clause + independent clause: The cat jumped over the mouse and the mouse ran away.

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In the following examples, coordinating conjunctions join two words of same importance.

She likes pizza and cake. (pizza and cake)

I bought a table and a chair. (table and chair)

He may come by bus or car. (bus or car)

In the following examples, conjunction joins two independent clauses. Independent clause is a clause which can stand alone as a sentence and have complete thought on its own. See the following examples

I called him but he didn't pick up the phone.

I advised him to quit smoking but he didn't act upon my advice.

He became ill so he thought he should go to a doctor.

He shouted for help but nobody helped her.

He wants to become a doctor so he is studying Biology.

Coordinating conjunctions always come between the words or clauses that they join. If both clauses have same subjects, the subject of 2nd clause may not be written again. See the following examples

She worked hard and succeeded.

The player stopped and kicked the ball.

He became ill but didn't go to doctor.

Marry opened the book and started to study.

Subordinating Conjunctions: Subordinating conjunctions (called subordinators) join subordinate clause (dependent clause) to main clause. e.g. although, because, if, before, how, once, since, till, until, when, where, whether, while, after, no matter how, provided that, as soon as, even if.

Main clause + Subordinate clause

Subordinate clause + Main clause

Subordinate clause is combination of words (subject and verb) which cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. Subordinate clause is also called dependent clause because it is dependent on main clause. Subordinate clause usually starts with relative pronoun (which, who, that,

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whom etc). Subordinate clause gives more information in relation to main clause to complete the thought.

Subordinating conjunction joins subordinate clause to main clause. Subordinating conjunction always come before the subordinate clause, no matter the subordinate clause is before main clause or after the main clause.

Examples.

He does not go to school because he is ill.

I will call you after I reach my home.

I bought some cookies while I was coming from my office.

They played football although it was raining.

Although it was raining, they played foot ball.

As far as I know, this exam is very difficult.

I have gone to every concert since I have lived in New York.

You can get high grades in exam provided that you work hard for it.

Correlative Conjunction:

These are paired conjunctions which join words, phrases or clauses which have reciprocal or complementary relationship.

The most commonly used correlative conjunctions are as follows

Either … or

Neither … nor

Whether … or

Both … and

Not only … but also

Examples.

Neither John nor Marry passed the exam.

Give me either a cup or a glass.

Both red and yellow are attractive colours.

I like neither tea nor coffee.

He will be either in the room or in the hall.

John can speak not only English but also French.

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Rule 1:

(1) And (2) As well as

(3) Both .....and (4) Not only ……But also

These co-relatives are used to join nouns, pronouns etc. but as far as adjectives are concerned, they join two desirable or two undesirable adjectives but not a desirable adjective with an undesirable one.

Ex – He is both intelligent and hard working.

He is not only dishonest but also lazy.

Rule 2: 'Hardly', 'Scarcely', 'Barely' and 'No sooner'. These expressions can be used (often with a past perfect tense) to suggest that one thing happened very soon after another. Note the sentence structure:

hardly……..when

scarcely ……..when

barely……..when

No sooner……..than

Note that 'no sooner' is necessarily followed by 'than' and 'hardly/ scarcely/barely' is followed by 'when', not 'than'. For example.

No sooner had the police reached than the burglars fled. (not, when)

Hardly had I reached the station when the train left. (not, than)

Barely had I started speaking when he interrupted me.

Scarcely had he fallen asleep when he had a dream.

Rule 3: If two subjects are joined by conjunctions like 'as well as', 'with', 'alongwith', 'and not', 'In addition to', 'but', 'besides', 'except', 'rather than', 'accompanied by', the verb agrees with the first subject.

Ex – Ram as well as his friends is coming.

He and not his parents is guilty.

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Rule 4: Not only .....but also

'Not only' is followed by 'but also' and it means 'both...and'. In this construction the more important word (noun / adjective / verb) is placed after 'also' to make it prominent. In this structure, 'not only' and 'but also' can go immediately before the words or expressions that they modify. For example,

We go there not only in winter, but also in summer.

Not only the bathroom was flooded, but also the rest of the house.

Rule 5: Neither.....nor

This structure is used to join two negative ideas. It is opposite of 'both.....and'. It is usually rather formal.

For example,

I neither smoke nor drink.

The film was neither well made nor well acted.

Rule 6: Either.....or

We use 'either.....or' to talk about a choice between two possibilities (used sometimes more than two).

For example,

I don't speak either French or German.

You can either come with me now or walk home.

If you want ice-cream there is either strawberry, lemon or vanilla.

Rule 7: When conjunction are in pairs then the pair must be correct.

Some common Conjunctions	Some Common Conjunctions
And	As well as
Otherwise, or else	So, hence
Therefore,	Either……or
Consequently	both….and
Neither .....nor	Too….to
So.....that	As…..as

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So .....as	As……so
Whether.....or	But
As soon as	No sooner……..than
Or.....	Scarcely…….when
Not only .....but also	Hardly…….when
Where	when
Wherever	Until / Unless……,
Whenever	Because
While	Lest…….should
As.....,	If
Such.....that	As if
Provided	Although
Though	Nevertheless
Whereas	As far as
As though	

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Ex – (a) Thought he worked hard but he failed. (✗)
Though he worked hard yet he failed. (✓)

(b) He is both intelligent as well as industrious. (✗)
He is both intelligent and industrious. (✓)

(c) The party is from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (✓)

(d) I have no other aim but to succeed in life. (✗)
I have no other aim than to succeed in life. (✓)

(e) Nothing else but arrogance ruined him. (✓)

(f) He asked me if I was coming or not. (✗)
He asked me whether I was coming or not. (✓)

Rule 8: So….that/ such….that

Structures with 'very' cannot be followed directly by that – clauses. Instead, we can use 'so…..that' or 'such…..that'. For example,

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It was such a cold afternoon that we stopped playing. (not, it was a very cold afternoon that….)

He spoke so fast that nobody could understand. (not, He spoke very fast that…….)

Rule 9: 'Neither of' means 'none of the two'. If 'more than two persons or things' are present, 'none of' is used.

Either of… means 'one of the two'. If more than two persons or things are present, 'one of' is used.

Ex – None of his four sons looked after him. (✓)

Either of the students of your class has done this mischief. (×)

One of the students of your class has done this mischief. (✓)

Rule 10: As soon as…….

As soon as he will come, I will call you up. (×)

As soon as he comes, I will call you up. (✓)

If two actions take place one after the other in future and if the second action depends on the first, the first action will be in simple present tense and the second action will be in simple future tense. (see the future conditional sentences)

Rule 11: 'If/when' is not followed by 'then'.

Ex – When I come, then, I will meet you.

Similarly 'since/ as/ because' are not followed by 'so/ therefore'.

Ex – Since I was ill, I could not come.

Rule 12: Lest…….Should

…….or……..

……otherwise……

Use the correct pair.

Run fast lest you will miss the train. (×)

Run fast lest you should miss the train. (✓)

Note: 'Lest' can also simply take 'V_1' after it.

Take care lest he fall. (✓)

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Rule 13: 'Unless', 'until' and 'till'

1. There is a difference between until and unless. 'Until' is 'time oriented' and 'unless' is 'action oriented'.

   Ex – Until the light turns red, no one will stop.

   Unless you work hard, you won't succeed.

2. We do not begin a sentence with 'till'.

   Ex – Till the train gets the signal, it will not proceed. (✗)

   ('till' must be converted into 'until')

Rule 14: 'Until / unless' is not followed by 'not'.

Ex – Until the train will not get the signal it will not run. (✗)

Until the train gets the signal, it will not run.

Note: 'will/would/shall' does not come after 'until' and 'unless'. (✓)

Ex – Unless the Government will not take action, corruption will not stop. (✗)

Unless the Government takes action, corruption will not stop. (✓)

Rule 15:(i) As ……as and so……as are used for comparison. As…..as is used in positive as well as in negative sentences and so ……as is used in negative sentence.

Ex – (1) He is as intelligent as you. (positive sentence)

(2) He is not as intelligent as you. (negative sentence)

(3) He is not so intelligent as you. (negative sentence)

(ii) Only the positive degrees of adverbs and adjectives can be used with As……as and so…..as.

Ex – (1) He ran as faster as he could (change faster into fast)

(2) He is as better as you. (change better into good)

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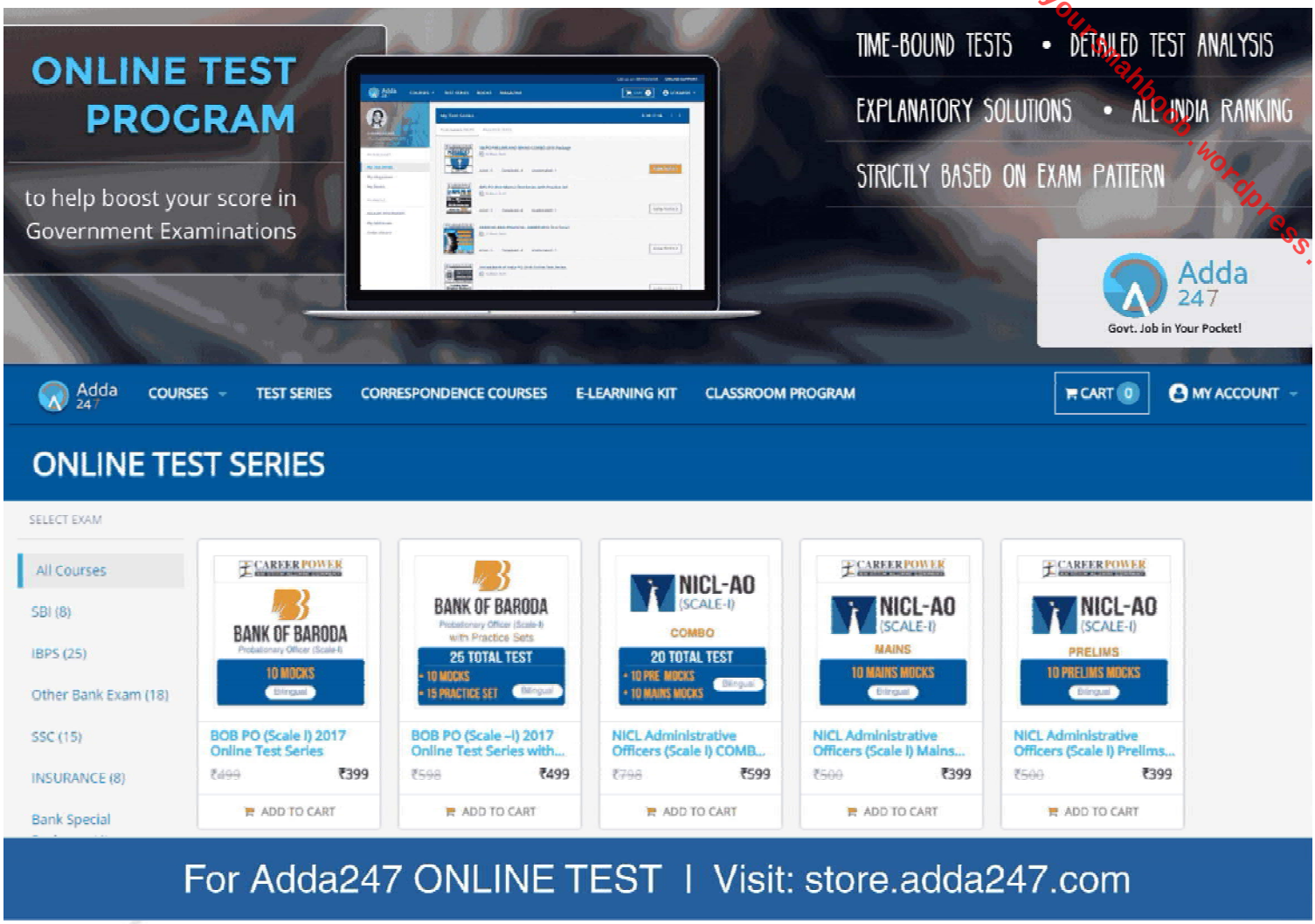

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Exercise

Directions (1 – 26): Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical error or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (d). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

1. (a) The period between / (b) 2000 to 2010 was very / (c) significant in my life. / (d) No error
2. (a) Your success in IAS examinations depends not only on / (b) what papers you have selected / (c) but on how you have written them. / (d) No error
3. (a) I haven't been to / (b) New York before and / (c) neither my sister. / (d) No error
4. (a) The reason why he / (b) was rejected was because / (c) he was too young. / (d) No error
5. (a) Scarcely had I bought / (b) the ticket when the train / (c) left the platform with a hissing sound. / (d) No error
6. (a) None of the diplomats at the conference / (b) was able either to / (c) comprehend or solve the problem. / (d) No error
7. (a) We are extremely pleased / (b) for excited as well to invite you / (c) to attend the meeting. / (d) No error
8. (a) Bread and butter / (b) is / (c) all we want. / (d) No error
9. (a) He walked as faster / (b) as he could so that / (c) he would not miss the train to work. / (d) No error
10. (a) No sooner the teacher / (b) enter the class / (c) than the students stood up / (d) No error
11. (a) Keep him at the arm's length / (b) lest you may not repent / (c) in the long run. / (d) No error
12. (a) Unless you do not meet / (b) all the requirements / (c) your application will be rejected. / (d) No error
13. (a) No sooner she had realized / (b) her blunder than she began / (c) to take corrective measures. / (d) No error

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14. (a) Neither the doctor nor the nurses / (b) were asleep when / (c) the injured was brought to the hospital. / (d) No error
15. (a) This is perhaps the same place who / (b) was chosen by us / (c) for the picnic. / (d) No error
16. (a) Run fast / (b) lest you will / (c) lose the race / (d) No error
17. (a) You must either / (b) work hard / (c) else be prepared to lead a miserable life. / (d) No error
18. (a) This is not such a / (b) complicated problem / (c) who cannot be solved with determination. / (d) No error.
19. (a) He did not / (b) succeed in the examination, / (c) yet he had worked hard and had adopted the right strategy (c) / (d) No error
20. (a) Because he is intelligent / (b) therefore he gets good / (c) marks in all the examinations / (d) No error
21. (a) I cannot say / (b) if he has paid / (c) the fee or not / (d) No error
22. (a) It was almost / (b) ten years ago since he wrote / (c) a letter to me enquiring about my well being. / (d) No error
23. (a) Scarcely we had / (b) reached the office / (c) when it started raining cats and dogs. / (d) No error
24. (a) Mukesh is not only eminent / (b) for his writing in English but also / (c) for his paintings on spiritual things. / (d) No error
25. (a) Ram has to look after / (b) ten children / (c) but he has nothing beside his salary. / (d) No error
26. (a) Besides literature / (b) they have to study / (c) physics and chemistry / (d) No error (4)

Direction (1-15): Choose the correct conjunction in each sentence.

1. _____ my friend _____ I are taking the geography class.
2. Do you want to go swimming _____ golfing?
3. I studied grammar for a long time, _____ I still make mistakes.
4. _____ wood _____ bricks can be used as homebuilding materials.
5. I wasn't feeling well this morning, _____ I had to go to work.

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6. Could you email me _____ you receive the offer?
7. I want to buy it _____ it is expensive or not.
8. Don't do that _____ I allow it.
9. _____ you are confident with it, you should go for it.
10. I didn't enroll this semester _____ I could go backpacking in Europe.
11. My neighbor's cat has been missing _____ last Friday.
12. _____ I own a house, I am required to pay property taxes.
13. Hurry up; _____, you will be late for the train.
14. I studied hard for the exam; _____, I failed.
15. Tom is a sportsman; _____, his brother Sam is athlete.

Solutions

1. (b); 'between' is followed by 'and' and not 'to'.
2. (c); 'But also' is used together with 'not only'. Add 'also' to 'but'
3. (c); 'Neither' is followed by 'helping verb' and then the subject. 'Neither has my sister' is the correct sentence form.
4. (b); 'because' cannot come with 'the reason why' because the sentence then becomes superfluous.
5. (d); No error.
6. (b); In the given sentence comprehend and solve are the two verbs, either must come before 'comprehend' because 'or has been used before 'solve'. Put 'either' after 'to'
7. (b); Change 'for' into 'and'
8. (c); Add 'that' after 'all'.
9. (a); With 'as..... as' the adjective/ adverb will come in their positive degree. Change 'faster' into 'fast'.
10. (a); 'No sooner' is followed by 'a helping verb' and the 'sub'. 'No sooner did the teacher' will be the correct sentence form.

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11. (b); Change 'may' into 'should' as 'Lest … should' are together used as conjunction.
12. (a); 'Unless' is not followed by 'not'. 'Unless you meet' will be correct sentence formation.
13. (a); 'Had' must come after 'no sooner' and the subject must follow.
14. (d); No error
15. (a); 'The same' is followed by 'that' and moreover 'who' is not used for places.
16. (b); 'Lest' is followed by 'should' and not 'will'.
17. (c); Change 'else' into 'or'. 'Either…. Or' is the correct co-relative.
18. (c); 'Such' is followed by 'that'. Change 'who' into 'that'.
19. (c); Change 'yet' into 'though'.
20. (b); 'because / as / since' are not followed by 'therefore'.
21. (b); Change 'if' into 'weather'.
22. (b); 'When' will come after 'ago' as a point of time is denoted.
23. (a); Change 'we had' into 'had we'.
24. (a); Add 'eminent' before 'not only'.
25. (c); Change 'beside' to 'besides' as beside means next to and besides means apart from or another thing which is the correct use here.
26. (d); No error

Choose the correct conjunction in each sentence:

1. Both, and; Here we have two subjects so, the conjunction 'both' should be used in the first blank.

   Now for the second blank, one can be confused between the usage of 'and' and 'or' but a careful observation of the sentence would help you to observe that 'and' is the most appropriate answer. Since, both 'my friend' and 'I' are the doers, besides this, the usage of verb 'are' also suggests that 'and' is the correct answer since, if am should have been the answer, 'am' should have been used in place of 'are'. Refer to the chapter 'Subject-Verb Agreement' for detailed explanation.

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2. or; Here, a choice has to be made between 'swimming' and 'golfing'. Hence, 'or' is the correct answer.
3. but (yet); Here, the latter part of the sentence is in contrast with the former part of the same. Hence, the conjunction 'but (or yet)' should be used.
4. Either, or; Here we have two choices (i.e. 'wood' and 'bricks') out which one has to be chosen. In such cases, we use 'either' before the first choice and 'or' before the second.
5. yet (but); Here, the latter part of the sentence is in contrast with the former part of the same. Hence, the conjunction 'but (or yet)' should be used.
6. when; The latter part of the given sentence indicates a particular 'point of time' (i.e. time of receiving the offer). Hence the conjunction of time 'when' should be used here.
7. whether; Here, 'whether' should be used. Note that, 'or' can be used with both 'either' and 'whether'. However, the sense in which it is used is not the same. 'either….or' is used to denote a choice between two (or more) alternatives, whereas, 'whether….or' is used to introduce two or more possibilities, and generally means 'it is not important if…'.

   For Ex – Whether or not you like it, I'm going out tonight.
8. unless; Here, the latter part of the sentence puts a condition on the action being done in the former part of the same. Hence, the conjunction 'unless' should be used.
9. If; Here, the former part of the sentence puts a condition that the latter part is possible or will happen only if it becomes true. Hence, conjunction 'if' is should be used.
10. so that; Here, the second part shows the reason or purpose of the action done in the first part, hence, the conjunction 'so that' should be used.

    Note: "So that" is used as a subordinate clause to show purpose or to give an explanation. It is used to show an action producing an intended result or a cause producing an effect.

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11. since; Here a particular point of time (last Friday) is being described, hence, 'since' should be used.
12. Because; Here, first part gives the reason for the occurring of the second part, hence, 'because' should be used.
13. otherwise; Here, a suggestion is made that the listener can get late for the train if he doesn't hurry up, hence, 'otherwise' should be used here. 'Otherwise' is used after an order or suggestion to show what the result will be if you do not follow that order or suggestion.
14. however; Here, despite high degree of hard work 'I' failed, In such cases, when despite whatever amount or degree one doesn't get the desired results, 'however' is used.

    Note: Yet can also we the answer.
15. likewise; 'Likewise' means 'in the same way' or ' similarly'. Here, both the subjects have , to some extent, similar profession. Hence, 'likewise' should be used.

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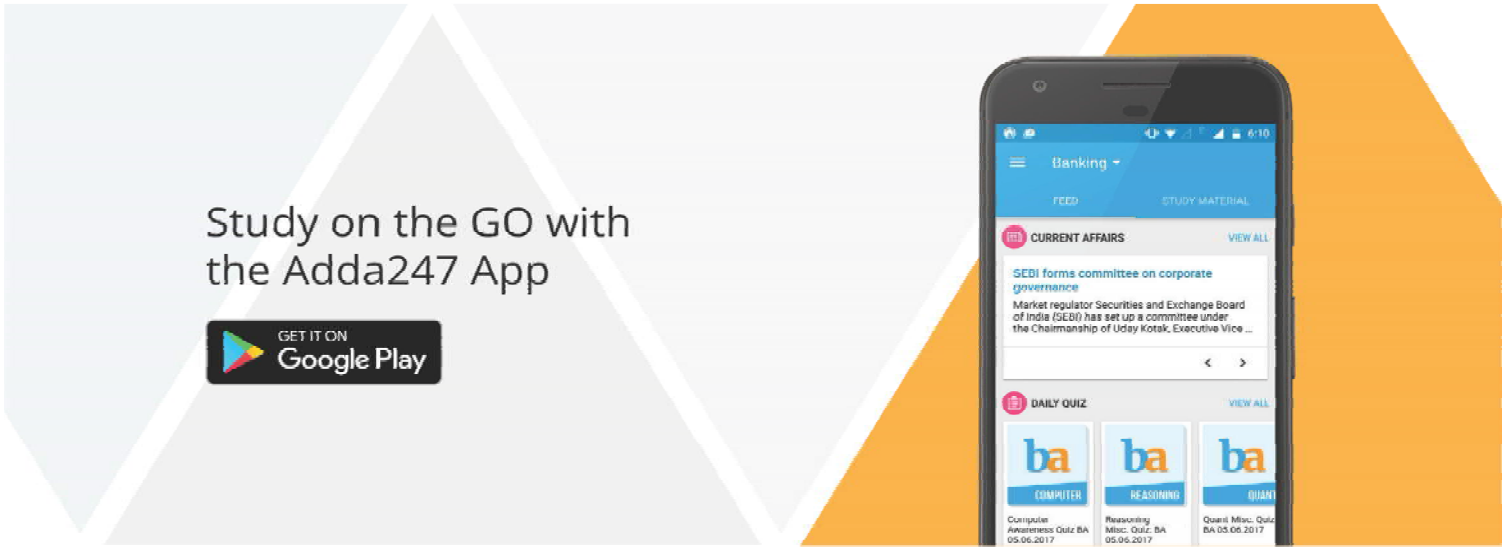

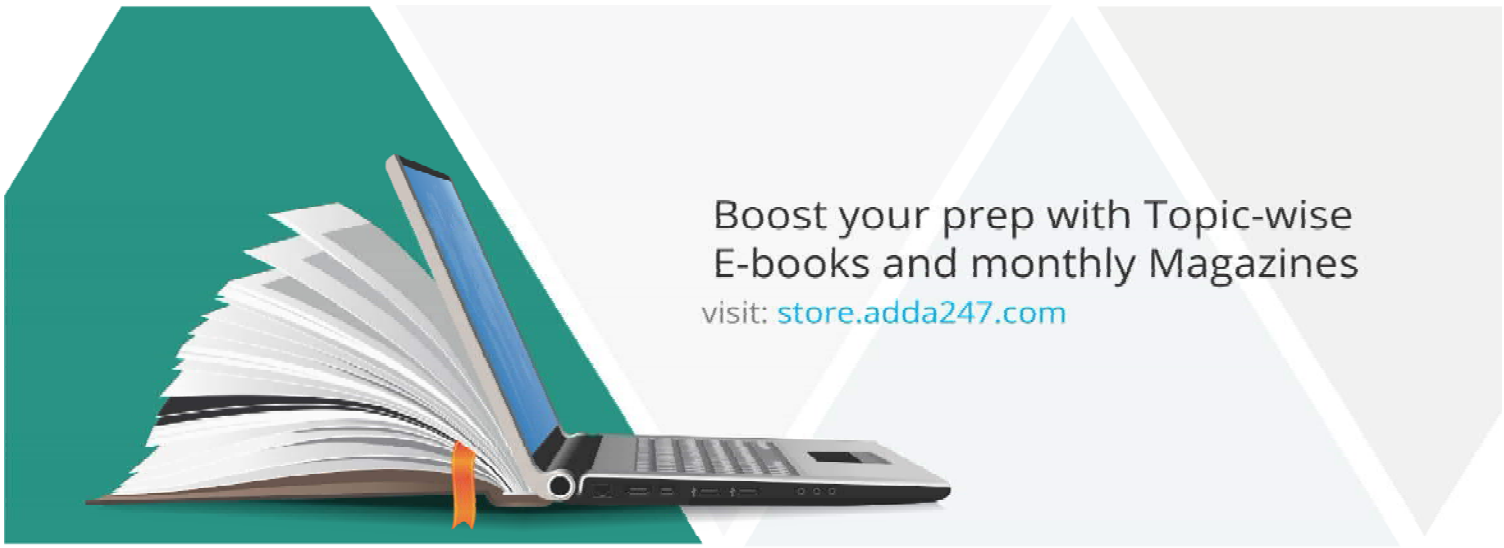

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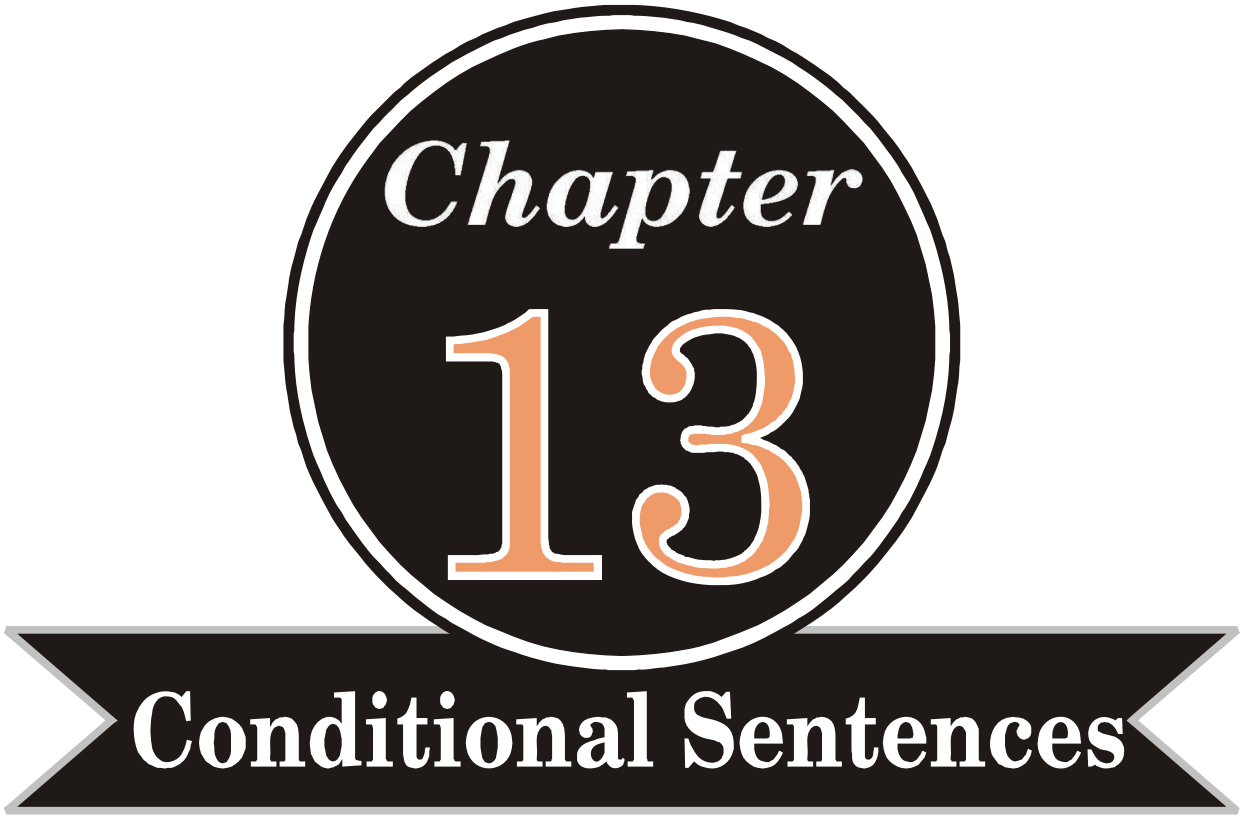

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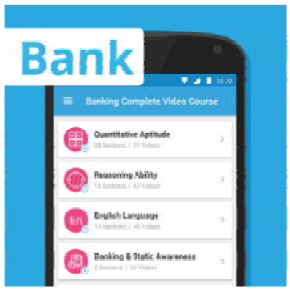

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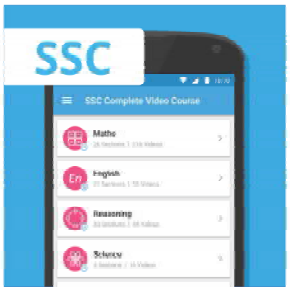

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Chapter 13

Conditional Sentences

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Conditional sentences are also known as conditional clauses or 'if clauses'. They are used to denote that 'the action in the main clause (without if) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with if) is fulfilled'.

Ex – You will succeed provided you work hard.

The following words are used to introduce the condition of a sentence:

(i) If (ii) Provided (iii) As soon as (iv) No sooner than
(v) Unless (vi) Until (vii) When

Conditional sentences have two parts:

(i) If clause (ii) Main clause

Ex – If I have enough money (If clause), I will go to Japan (Main clause)

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Conditional sentences is of three types:

1. When 'if clause' is in present tense
2. When 'if clause' is in part tense
3. When 'if clause' is in past perfect tense

1. 'If clause' is in present tense:

General formula: If + Simple present, Simple future.

In such sentence, 'If clause' is in simple present tense and the 'main clause' in simple future tense.

Ex – If I will find her address, I'll send her an invitation (×)

If I find her address (I^{st} action), I'll send her an invitation (II^{nd} action) (✓)

If two action take place one after other in future, and if the second action depends on the first action, the first action is in simple present tense and the second action is in simple future tense

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Ex – (1) She will come to meet you as soon as you will reach Delhi. (×)

She will come to meet you as soon as you reach Delhi. (✓)

(2) If the government will become strict, corruption will surely finish. (×)

If the government becomes strict, corruption will surely finish. (✓)

(3) If will help him provided he will mends his ways. (×)

I will help provided he mends his ways. (✓)

(4) Unless he will not take care of his health, he will not recover. (×)

Unless he takes care of his health, he will not recover. (✓)

In the above sentences, 'will / shall / would' will not come with the part that consists if, as soon as, provided, before, after, until unless in case, when and lest.

'Not is not used with 'until / unless'

In conditional sentences, 'will / shall not be used with 'when'.

Ex – There will be rush at the platform when the train will arrive (×)

There will be rush at the platform when the train arrives (✓)

2. If 'if clause' is in past tense:

General Formula: If + simple past, subject + would + V_1

Ex – If I had money, would lend it you.

3. If 'if clause' is in past perfect tense.

General formula: If + part perfect, sub + would + have V_3

Ex – If I had seen you, I could have stopped my car.

In such sentences, we can also replace 'If' with 'had' this will not change the meaning of the sentence.

Had + Subject + V_3 + Obj, Subject + Would + have + V_3

Ex – Had I seen you, I would have stopped my car

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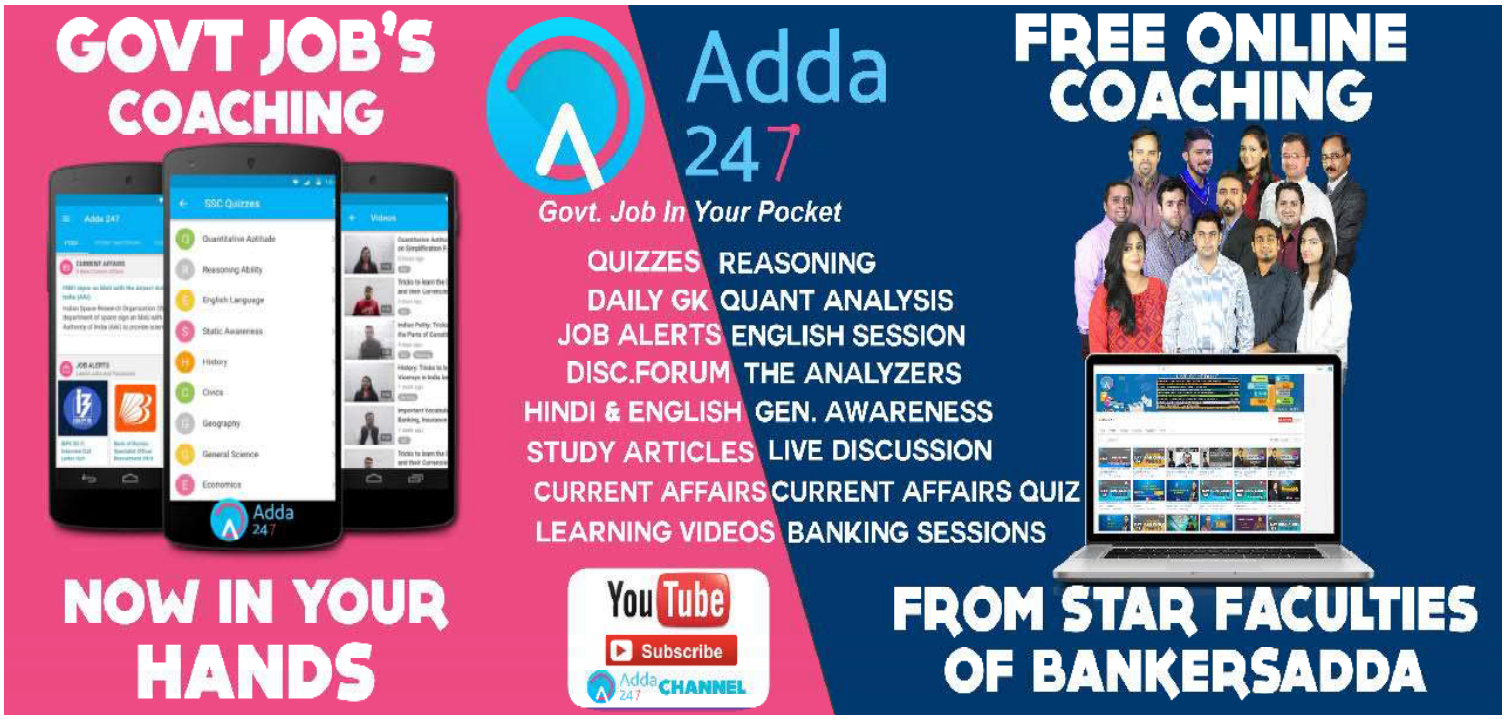

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Three important formula:

⇒ If + Present Indefinite, simple future

⇒ If + S + V_2, S + would + V_1

⇒ If + S + had + V_3, S + would + have + V_3

Other types of conditional sentences:

(1) Sentences related to imaginary position.

General formula : If + subject + were, subject + would + V_1

Ex – If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky.

(2) For imaginary sentences, 'were' is used with all subjects.

If, as though, in case, as if, would that and I wish.

Ex – He scolded me as if he was my father. (×)

He scolded me as if he were my father. (✓)

If clause, can also take unless, so long, as soon as, when, provided, in case, but for etc.

Ex – Unless, you work hard, you will not pass.

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Exercise

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistakes (if any).

1. (a) If she will work / (b) hard she / (c) will surely / (d) clear the exam. / (e) No error
2. (a) Before the teacher / (b) will come you / (c) should better / (d) complete your test. / (e) No error
3. (a) We will come to / (b) know the winner / (c) after the / (d) result is declared. / (e) No error
4. (a) Until the bus / (b) will not get the signal, / (c) it will not / (d) leave the stand. / (e) No error
5. (a) If she had money / (b) she will have / (c) lent it / (d) to me. / (e) No error
6. (a) If I was you / (b) I would not / (c) tolerate her / (d) for a moment. / (e) No error

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7. (a) Suppose he / (b) does not attend the meeting / (c) what could / (d) we do ? / (e) No error
8. (a) Supposing if he / (b) does not reach / (c) the examination centre in time, / (d) what will his teacher do? / (e) No error
9. (a) If you saw / (b) a ghost what / (c) will your / (d) reaction be? / (e) No error
10. (a) If I had / (b) two cars, / (c) I would have given / (d) one to you. / (e) No error
11. (a) If we will / (b) heat camphor / (c) it turns / (d) to vapour. / (e) No error
12. (a) Suppose if you are / (b) late, you will not be / (c) allowed to enter the examination hall. / (e) No error.
13. (a) Unless / (b) he will not understand / (c) the importance of this project / (c) he will not / (d) work sincerely. / (e) No error
14. (a) If he tried again, / (b) he can win / (c) the race / (d) with decent margin. / (e) No error
15. (a) I will wait / (b) for her / (c) unless / (d) she comes. / (e) No error
16. (a) If I was / (b) you I / (c) would never / (d) talk to him . / (e) No error
17. (a) If I were / (b) the Richest person of India / (c) I will work for the / (d) welfare of the poor. / (e) No error
18. (a) If he would have come to me / (b) I would have / (c) given him the / (d) money he needed / (e) No error
19. (a) If he worked / (b) he can / (c) get the job / (d) in time / (e) No error
20. (a) If I was / (b) a Rockstar / (c) I would visit / (d) every country of the world / (e) No error
21. (a) If both of / (b) you hit / (c) the wooden box / (d) it would have broken. / (e) No error
22. (a) If he would have worked hard, / (b) he would / (c) have topped / (d) the exam. / (e) No error

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23. (a) If he had seen his father, / (b) he would have / (c) stopped his car / (d) and come to him. / (e) No error
24. (a) If the Principal will make strict rules / (b) the unruly / (c) students will come / (d) under control. / (e) No error
25. (a) But for / (b) his help / (c) his sister would / (d) have failed . / (e) No error
26. (a) But for his hard work / (b) his family / (c) members would / (d) have suffered a lot. / (e) No error
27. (a) I will not be / (b) able to come / (c) in case / (d) it will rain. / (e) No error
28. (a) Had the river / (b) overflown its bank, / (c) flood would / (d) have come. / (e) No error
29. (a) Had I known his intentions, / (b) I would not allow / (c) him to enter / (d) my house. / (e) No error
30. (a) You will not get good marks / (b) unless you will not / (c) follow the / (d) teacher's instructions. / (d) No error
31. (a) Supposing if / (b)she refuses / (c) to help you, / (d) what will you do? / (e) No error
32. (a) I shall take you for lunch / (b) after you / (c) will return / (d) from the meeting. / (e) No error
33. (a) When you complete your service / (b) you will be / (c) retired / (d) on pension. / (d) No error
34. (a) Were she I, / (b) she will not allow / (c) her son to / (d) go out at night. / (e) No error
35. (a) I told her when / (b) she went to Mumbai, / (c) my brother would show her / (d) all historical monuments. / (d) No error

Solutions

1. (a); Change 'If she will work hard' into 'If she works hard '. 'Will' is not used in the 'If clause'.
2. (b); Change 'before the teacher will come' into 'before the teacher comes '.

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3. (d); Change 'result is declared' into 'result has declared'. If the 2nd action takes place after the 1st action has already finished, the 1st action will be in present perfect tense.
4. (b); Remove 'will not'. 'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'. Change 'get' into 'gets'
5. (b); Change 'will have lent' into 'would lend'. See the given formula-
   If + S + V_2 , S + would + V_1
6. (a); Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Was' is not used in imaginary sentence.
7. (c); Change 'could' into 'can'. The sentence is not of past ability.
8. (a); Remove 'if' .'supposing' and 'if' mean the same. When used together, they make the sentence superfluous.
9. (c); Change 'will' into 'would'.
10. (c); Change 'I would have given' into 'I would give'.
11. (a); Remove 'will'.
12. (a); Remove 'if. 'Suppose' and 'if mean the same. When used together, they make the sentence superfluous.
13. (b); Change 'he will not understand' into 'he understands'.'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'.
14. (b); Change 'can' into 'could'. The sentence is in past.
15. (c); Change 'unless' into 'until'. Until is time oriented whereas unless is action oriented.
16. (a); Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Was' is not used in imaginary position.
17. (c); Change 'will' to 'would'.
18. (a); Change 'If he would have come' into 'If he had come'. See the given formula-
   If + S + had + V_3 , S + would + have + V_3
19. (b); Change 'can' into 'could'. The sentence is in past.
20. (a); Change 'was' into 'were'. 'Was' is not used in imaginary position.
21. (d); Change 'would have broken' into 'would break'. The sentence fits in the formula given below-
   If + S + V_2 , S + would + V_1

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22. (a); Change 'If he would have worked hard' into 'If he had worked hard'. The sentence fits in the formula given below–
If + S + had + V_3 S + would + have + V_3
23. (e); No error.
24. (a); Change 'If the Principal will make' into 'If the Principal makes'. 'Will' is not used in the 'If clause'.
25. (e); No error. here 'but for' means 'without'.
26. (e); No error. Here 'but for' means 'without'.
27. (d); Change 'It will rain' into 'it rains'.
28. (b); V_3 of 'overflow' is 'overflowed'.
29. (b); Change 'I would not allow' into 'I would not have allowed'. The sentence fits in the formula given below-
Had + S + V_3 , S + would + have + V_3
30. (b); Remove 'will not'. 'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'.
31. (a); Remove 'if'. 'Supposing' and 'if' mean the same. Together they make the sentence superfluous.
32. (c); Change 'will return' into 'have returned'. If the 2nd action takes place after the 1st action has already finished, the 1st action will be in present perfect tense.
33. (a); 'When you have completed your services' is correct usage. If the 2nd action takes place after the 1st action has already finished, the 1st action will be in present perfect tense.
34. (b); Change 'will' into 'would'. The sentence is in past.
35. (a); Add 'that' after 'I told her' because a sentence is connected to the other sentence with the help of a conjunction.

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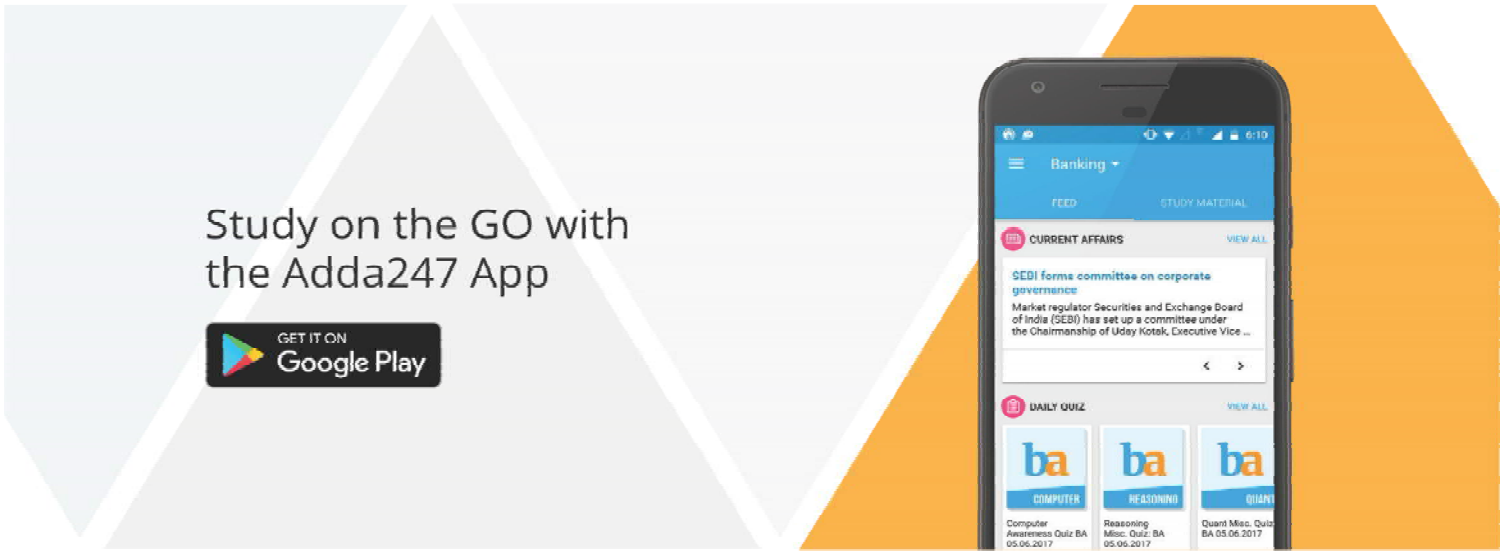

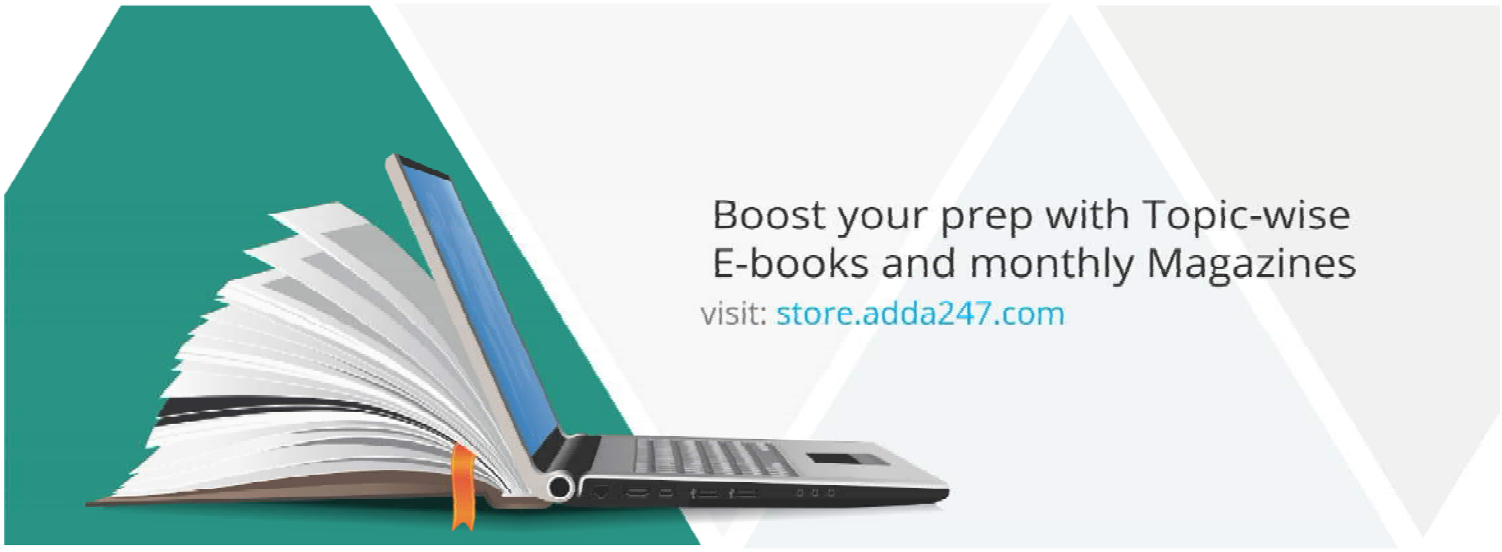

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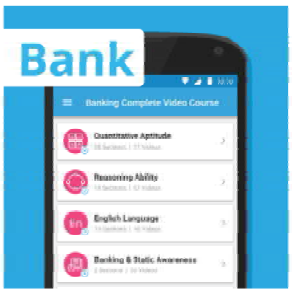

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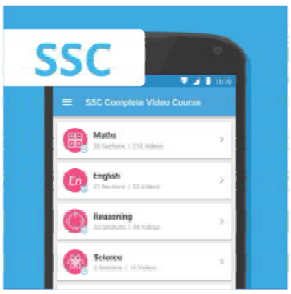

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Chapter 14

Error Detection

Error detection questions have always been an integral part of English section and whether it is pre or mains it always finds its place in the examination. Error detection questions were also not safe in this total makeover of the English section as the style of the questioning and its format was totally changed. Earlier you had to find the error in one part of the sentence but now five sentences are given and you have to choose the one which is error free. There can be questions in which five different ways of writing a sentence are given and you have to choose the one which is most appropriate and logical or there can be questions in which five different sentences are given and you have to choose the one which is most appropriate or error free. The preparation process is same, you have to go through the grammar section and you need to practice as much as you can but the process of answering the question is very lengthy and takes a lot of time. You can speed up the process only if you have practiced enough for the new pattern questions. We are providing you some sample questions on various formats so that you can prepare yourself for these questions accordingly.

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Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern 2016 – 2017

Directions (1-9): In each of the questions below, four sentences are given out of which only one is grammatically correct and has the most appropriate structure. If none follows choose (e) as your choice.

1. (a) Recognising entertainment as an important factor in improving mental and physical health and thereby reducing human misery and poverty.
   (b) Entertainment being recognised as an important factor in improving mental and physical health and thereby reducing human misery and poverty.

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(c) Recognition of it being an important factor in improving mental and physical health entertainment reduces human misery and poverty.

(d) Entertainment is recognised as an important factor in improving mental and physical health and thereby reducing human misery and poverty.

(e) None of these.

2. (a) To be sure, there would be scarcely any time left for other things if working people should be expected to have considered all sides of every matter on which they had opinion.

(b) There would be scarcely no time left over for other things if working people would have been expected to have considered all sides of every matter on which they had opinions.

(c) To be sure, there would be scarcely no time left over for other things if school children will be expected to have been considering all sides of every matter on which they had opinions.

(d) To be sure, there would be scarcely no time left over for other thing if school children will be expected to have been considering all sides of every matter on which they had opinions.

(e) None of these.

3. (a) Unless present policies are reversed immediately, the world may suffer irreversible damage from the unregulated use of Bio weapons.

(b) Unless they reverse present policies immediately, the world may suffer irreversible damage from the unregulated use of Bio weapons.

(c) Unless present policy are reversed, the world may suffer irreversible damage through the unregulated use of Bio weapons.

(d) Unless present policies are reversed, the world may suffer irreversible damage through the unregulated use of Bio weapons.

(e) None of these.

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4. (a) The main problem with the nation of price discrimination is that it is not always a bad thing, but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
   (b) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing; it is the monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
   (c) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not that it is always a bad thing, but that it is monopolist who has the power to decide who is charged what price.
   (d) The main problem with the notion of price discrimination is not it is always a bad thing but that it is the monopolist who has the power to decided who is charged what price.
   (e) None of these.
5. (a) A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians and by a large number of device costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.
   (b) A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and costs are artificially escalated with a large number of devices and black money is generated through underhand deals.
   (c) A symbiotic relationship develops among contractors, bureaucracy and the politicians and by a large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated on underhand deals.
   (d) A symbiotic relationship develops among the contractors, bureaucracy and politicians, and by large number of devices costs are artificially escalated and black money is generated by underhand deals.
   (e) None of these.

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6. (a) Beside the impassioned and objective search for truth, science also has the responsibility of keeping the truth inviolate and uncorrupted.
   (b) Besides the impassioned and objective search of truth, science has also the responsibility of keeping the truth inviolate and uncorrupted.
   (c) Besides the impassioned and objective search for truth, science also has the responsibility of keeping the truth inviolate and uncorrupted.
   (d) Beside the impassioned and objective search for truth, science has the responsibility of also keeping the truth inviolate and uncorrupted.
   (e) None of these
7. (a) Just as the conceptions of heredity among educated people have not caught on with the facts and theories of today's genetics, so also most of us tend to cling to vague notion about straight-line evolution.
   (b) Just as the conceptions of heredity among educated people had not yet caught up the facts and theories of today's genetics, so also most of us tend to cling to vague notions about straight-line evolution.
   (c) Just like the conceptions of heredity among educated people have not yet caught up with the facts and theories of today's genetics, so also most of us tend to cling to vague notions about straight-line evolution.
   (d) Just as the conceptions of heredity among educated people have not yet caught up with the facts and theories of today's genetics, so also most of us tend to cling to vague notions about straight-line evolution.
   (e) None of these

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8. (a) When we see two people with different social traditions respond in different ways to what appears to the outsider to be identical stimulus situations, we realize that experience is much less an objective absolute than we thought.
   (b) When we see two people with different social traditions respond in different ways to what appear to the outsider to be identical stimulus situations, we realize that experience is much less an objective absolute than we thought.
   (c) When we see two people with different social traditions respond in a different way to what appear to the outsider to be identical stimulus situations, we realize that experience is much less objective absolute than we thought.
   (d) When we see two people with different social traditions respond in different ways to what appears to the outsider to be identical stimulus situations, we will realize that experience is much less an objective absolute than we thought.
   (e) None of these
9. (a) Just as a too rapid pace of culture change brings about apathy or hostility or self-destruction so sudden technical innovations lead to vast social erosion within one society.
   (b) Just as a too rapid pace of culture change brings forward apathy or hostility or self-destruction, so sudden technical innovations lead to vast social erosion within one society.
   (c) Just as a too rapid pace of culture change brings around apathy or hostility or self-destruction, sudden technical innovations leads to vast social erosion within one society.
   (d) Just as a too rapid pace of culture change brings in apathy or hostility or self-destruction, sudden technical innovations lead to vast social erosion within one society.
   (e) None of these

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Directions (10-15): In each of the following questions, four different sentences are given and you have to choose the one which has some or any grammatical error in it. If all the sentences are grammatically correct choose option (e) as the correct choice.

10. (a) If black money can arouse so much ire, tackling the tangible problem of unaffordable healthcare, will get more public support.
    (b) They exclaimed with delight that it was a very beautiful picture and said that they have never seen such a beautiful picture before.
    (c) The March quarter's financial results should give a glimpse of the impact of price controls on coronary stents.
    (d) Only in recent years have some airlines started plugging punctuality as their unique selling proposition, turning it into a bone of contention.
    (e) All are correct.
11. (a) The group claims that it has identified large assets in diverse sectors including power, steel, infrastructure and logistics for operational turnaround that may entail, in specific cases, a change in management.
    (b) This time around, what is more disconcerting is the expansion of the jurisdictional domain of the commission from competition to issues of data security, risk and financial liability.
    (c) Failing to appreciate that networks and the use of data are not inherently negative, the current debate that data-rich companies often use their resources to tailor products or services and to improve the services perhaps once again needs reaffirmation.
    (d) If all their conversations in the three months he had been coming to the diner were put together, it was doubtful whether they would make a respectable paragraph.
    (e) An earlier attempt at highlighting the benefits to consumers of networks found few takers despite a well-reasoned minority order of the Commission

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12. (a) Amarinder said in case Sidhu's work on TV was as per law, he may have to divest him of the culture portfolio lest it would involve a conflict of interest.
    (b) This is the man that Lilian Wangui would meet and together they created one of the biggest and most complicated real estate scam schemes by any standards.
    (c) A recording of a virtual conference meeting with the sales team of Simple Homes in December last year which we have obtained depicts him as a man with a desire to make money through whichever means.
    (d) Those who have dealt with him say he is a smooth talker who likes dropping names of public figures he 'knows' while reminding everyone of his famous family name in every sentence he utters.
    (e) Attorney General Mukul Rohatgi said there is no provision in the Constitution to disqualify an MLA or Minister if he engages in a private business but added that there is a moral and ethical responsibility as per which a public servant must disassociate from any commercial activity.
13. (a) The decision, though long in the works, comes within weeks of a landslide win for the BJP in the Uttar Pradesh polls—in which OBCs played a key role for the party.
    (b) The commission has powers to examine requests for inclusion of any community in the list of backward classes and hear complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion, following which it advises the Union government.
    (c) Ozil took a day's leave to attend a dear departed friend's funeral service which was to be conducted by his family priest.
    (d) This provision empowers the government to make reservations in appointments in favour of "any backward class of citizens.
    (e) All are correct.

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14. (a) However, he was known to police and has a range of previous convictions for assaults, including GBH (grievous bodily harm), possession of offensive weapons and public order offences.
    (b) Indian companies kept their eyes on the ball and did fairly well in the December quarter, despite the upheaval caused by the November ban on old, high-value banknotes.
    (c) A government minister was widely praised for trying to resuscitate Palmer, walking away from the scene with blood on his hands and face
    (d) The Enterprise rental car company said the vehicle used in the attack had been rented from its Spring Hill branch in Birmingham, which is located in the West Midlands.
    (e) Somebody reported to the contractor that his partner had only died a week before.
15. (a) She was very much engaged in her work when the thieves entered into her house and took away a lot of things.
    (b) Later, she lay in bed, tucked warmly under the covers as his boots clicked away from her on the hardwood floor - down the hall and into the den.
    (c) Slowly carrying the full cups into the living room, she handed one to Alex.
    (d) Imagine if someone had come to you on January 1, 1991, and said, “Before the end of the year, the Soviet Union will vote itself into nonexistence and peacefully break into fifteen re-publics”.
    (e) Even most futurists have fallen into this trap.

Directions (16-20): In each of the following sentences four options are given. You are needed to identify the best way of writing the sentence in context of the correct usage of standard written English.

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16. Cubans had welcomed a White House decision to end "wet foot, dry foot" immigration practices that allows undocumented Cuban migrants in remain and become permanent residents of the US.
    (a) Cubans welcomes a White House decision to end "wet foot, dry foot" immigration practice which allowed undocumented Cuban migrants in remain and become permanent residents of the US.
    (b) Cubans have welcomed a White House decision to end "wet foot, dry foot" immigration practice that allowed undocumented Cuban migrants to remain and become permanent residents of the US.
    (c) Cubans have been welcomed a White House decision to end "wet foot, dry foot" immigration practices that allow undocumented Cuban migrants to remain and become permanent residents in the US.
    (d) Cuban has welcomed a White House decisions to end "wet foot, dry foot" immigration practice that allowed undocumenting Cuban migrants to remain and become permanent residents of the US.
    (e) No error.
17. The United States will be set to issue a commemorative USD 100 gold coin that depicting Lady Liberty — a national symbol generally portray as a white woman — as an African American from the first time.
    (a) The United States is setting to issue a commemorative USD 100 gold coins that depicted Lady Liberty — a national symbol generally portrayed of a white woman — as an African American for the first time.
    (b) The United States has set to issue a commemorative USD 100 gold coin which depicts Lady Liberty — a national symbol generally portray as a white woman — as an African American from the first time.

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(c) The United States have set to issue a commemorative USD 100 gold coins that depicts Lady Liberty — a national symbol generally portraying as a white woman — as an African American for the first time.

(d) The United States is set to issue a commemorative USD 100 gold coin that depicts Lady Liberty — a national symbol generally portrayed as a white woman — as an African American for the first time.

(e) No error.

18. SpiceJet has achieved seven consecutive quarters of profit, highest on-time performance and lowest cancellation rates; a record load factor of over 90 per cent every month for 20 months in a row - a feat that has no parallel in aviation history.

(a) SpiceJet had achieved seven consecutive quarters of profits, highest on-time performance and lowest cancellation rates; a record load factor of around 90 per cent every months for 20 months in a row - a feat that have no parallel in aviation history.

(b) SpiceJet could have achieved seven consecutive quarters of profit, highest on-time performances and lowest cancellation rate; a record load factor of over 90 per cent every month for 20 months in one row - a feat that had no parallel in aviation history.

(c) SpiceJet achieved seven consecutive quarters of profit, high on-time performance and low cancellation rates; a record load factor of at least 90 per cent every month for 20 months in a row - a feat that has no parallel in aviation history.

(d) SpiceJet has achieved seven consecutive quarter of profit, highest on-time performance and lowest cancellation rates; the record load factor of over 90 per cent every month at 20 months in a row - a feat that have no parallel in aviation history.

(e) No error.

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19. Oil prices is ended lower on rising concerned over the extent of the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) members countries implemented the output cut deal.
    (a) Oil prices have ended lower on rising concerns over the extent of the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) member countries implementing the output cut deal.
    (b) Oil prices has ended low on rising concerns in the extent of the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) member countries implemented the output cut deal.
    (c) Oil prices have been ended lowered on rising concerns over the extent of the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) members countries implement the output cut deal.
    (d) Oil prices are ending lower rising concerns over the extent of the OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) members country implementing the output cut deal.
    (e) No error.
20. The new year promises to usher in a time when pragmatism, which takes a cold, hard look at the relations among nations at the expense of soft sentimentalism, will be the driving force in many world capitals.
    (a) The new year promising to usher in a time when pragmatism, which take a cold, hard look at the relations among nation at the expense of soft sentiments, will be the driver force in many world capitals.
    (b) The new year promised to usher with a time when pragmatism, which takes a cold, hard look on the relations among nations at the expense of soft sentiment, could be the driving force in many world capital.
    (c) A new year promises ushering in a time where pragmatism, which takes a cold, hard look at the relations among nations over the expense of soft sentimentalism, will be the driving forces in many world capital.

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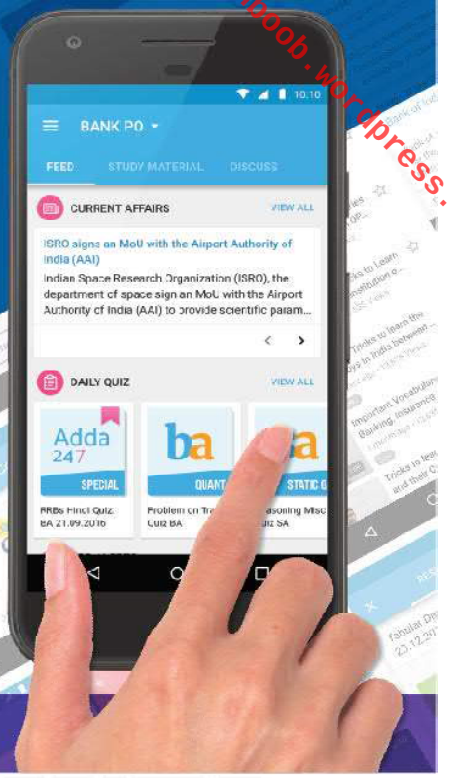

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(d) The new year had promised to usher in a time when pragmatism, which take a cold, hard look at the relations among nations at the expense of soft sentiments, is the driving force in many world capitals.

(e) No error.

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1. (d); Option d is the correct choice as it is following the subject verb agreement most approriatly and has the best sentence structure
2. (a); "left over" and "no time" (because of 'scarcely') are wrong expressions.
3. (a); "damage from" is the correct usage.
4. (c); The use of 'not' in the first part and 'that' after 'but' in the second part are deciding factors.
5. (b); Use of 'the' (definite article, which should not be) after 'contractors' etc, and preposition with 'generated' are deciding factors.
6. (c); In statement, the word beside (meaning by the side of) does not make sense. The preposition 'besides' is most appropriate here. In statement B, the word 'search' should be followed by 'for' and not 'of'. In statement D, apart from the prepositional error mentioned above, the positioning of the adverb 'also' is incorrect. Statement C is grammatically correct.
7. (d); In statement A, the phrasal verb 'caught on', to understand something does not make sense. The correct expression is 'caught' up (with)' meaning to reach somebody or something who is ahead of you, by going faster. Statement B has a tense error, the past perfect tense '….. had not' is inapt here. The present perfect tense '…… have not' is the correct tense to be used in this context. Further, 'caught up' (with) is the correct phrasal verb to be used in the sentence. In statement C, the expression 'just like…..' does not bring out the comparison intended in the sentences. Only statement D is grammatically correct.

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8. (b); In statements A and D the verb 'appears' does not correspond with the expression 'identical stimulus situations'. In statement C, the expression in different way is incorrect because the reference is to the response of two people with different social traditions, hence the correction is 'in different ways'. Further, the expression '……. Objective absolute', should be preceded by the article 'an'. Statement D has a tense error. The use of the simple future tense is incorrect here. The simple present tense 'we realize' is more appropriate here. Only statement B is grammatically correct.

9. (a); In statement B, the phrasal verb brings forward (to suggest something for discussion) does not make sense. In statement C, the phrasal verb 'bring around', meaning to agree to something does not make sense. Further, the verb 'leads' does not agree with the plural in' (to introduce a new law etc.) is incorrect. The phrasal verb 'bring about', meaning to make something happen is the apt phrasal verb to be used here. Statement A is the grammatically correct option.

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10. (b); In reported speech we use past perfect tense in place of present perfect tense, therefore use 'had' in place of 'have'.

11. (d); Use 'that' in place of 'whether' as in the sentences which are either 'interrogative' or are assertive negative we use 'that'.

12. (a); Use 'should' in place of 'would' as after 'lest' we use 'should'.

13. (c); The use of 'service' is superfluous as funeral is already a service.

14. (e); Use 'only' before 'a week ago'.

15. (a); Remove 'into' after 'entered' as 'enter' means 'come into/go into'. So we can use either of the two in a sentence. For example, He went into the class. Or, He entered the class.

16. (b); The given sentence is grammatically incorrect. It can be corrected by replacing "had welcomed" with "have welcomed", "practices" with "practice", "allows" with "allowed" and "in remain" with "to remain".

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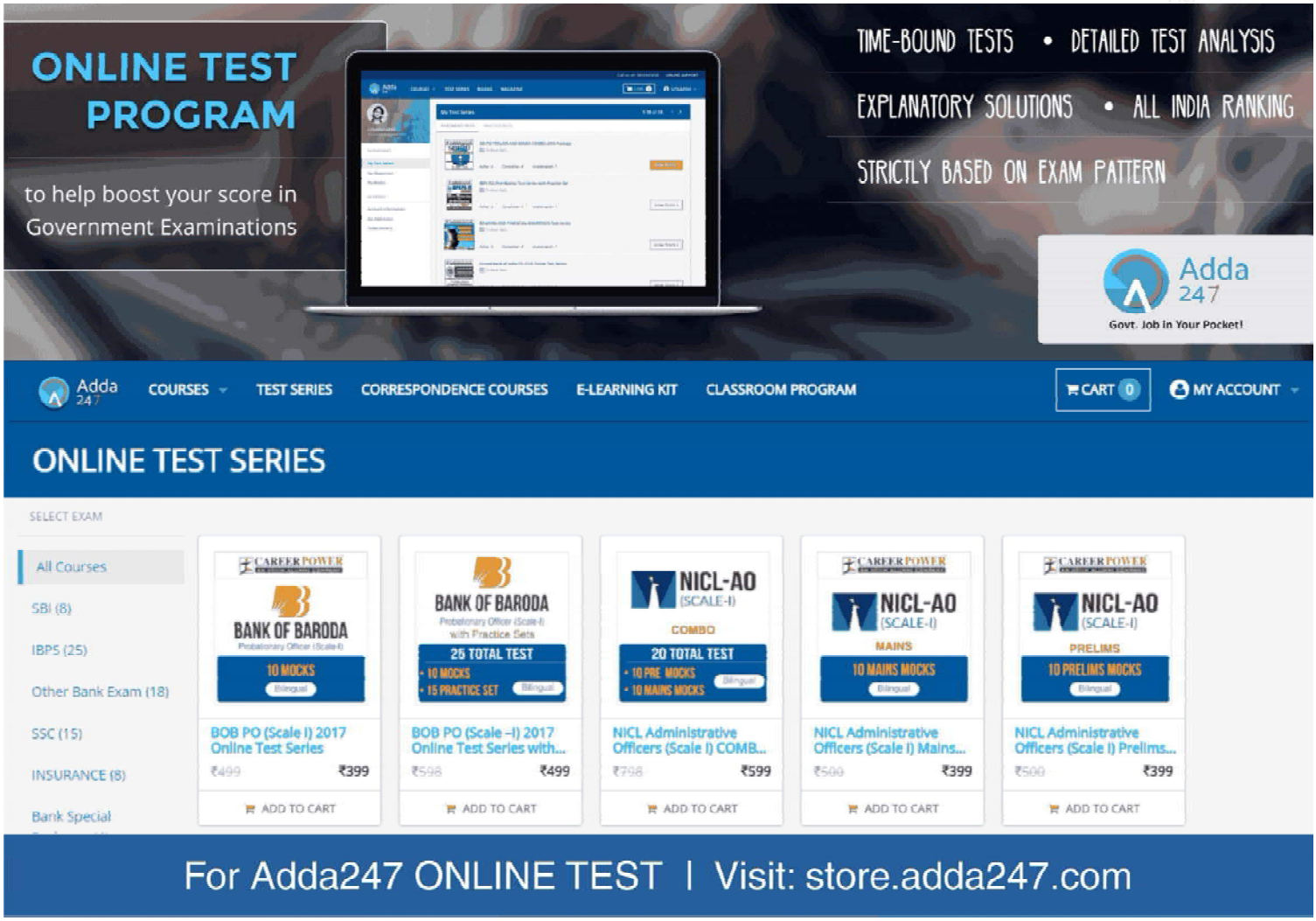
17. (d); Replace "will be set" with "is set", "depicting" with "depicts", "portray" with "portrayed" and "from the first" with "for the first" to make the sentence grammatically correct.

18. (e); The given sentence is grammatically correct.

19. (a); Make the sentence grammatically correct by replacing "is ended" with "have ended", "rising concerned" with "rising concerns", "members countries" with "member countries" and "implemented" with "implementing".

20. (e); The given sentence is grammatically correct.



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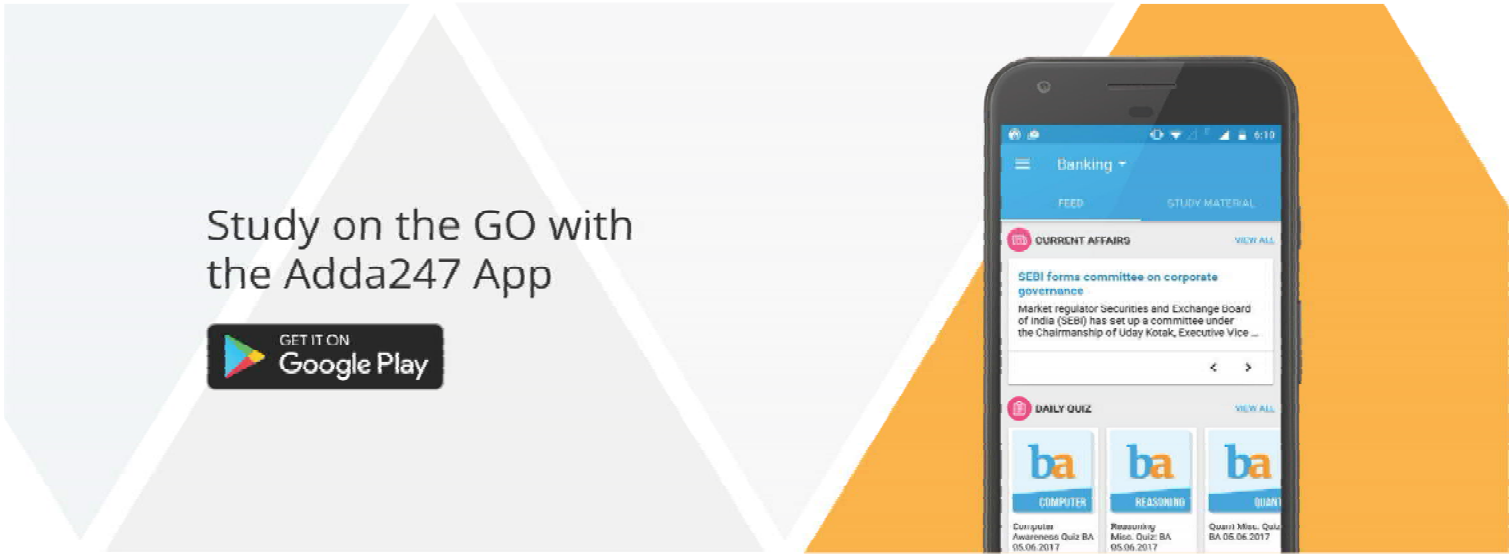

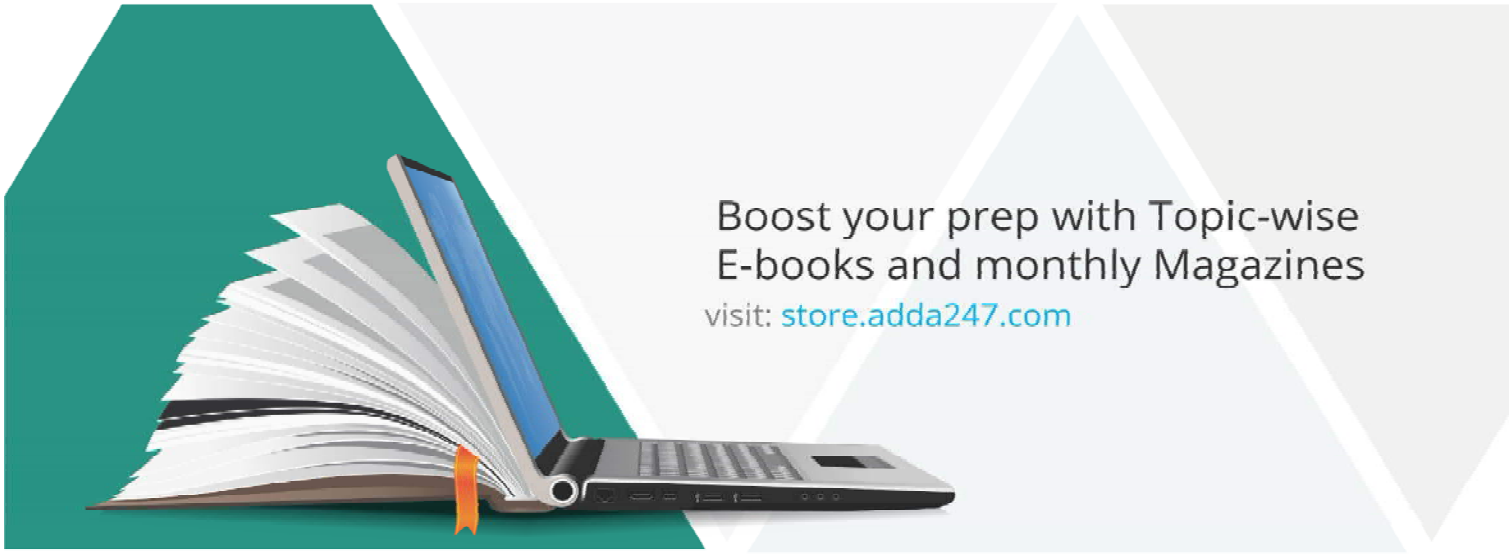

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Chapter 15

Miscellaneous

Direction: Find out the error in each of the following sentences, if there is no error, answer is (e). Avoid punctuation mistake (if any).

1. (a) Our team's performance / (b) in the last few domestic and international games / (c) is fairly ordinary / (d) and below our stature / (e) No error
2. They have (a) / fairly standard accounting procedures (b) / that are on the line (c) / with the internationally accepted norms.(d) / No error (e)
3. (a) The actor is negotiating / (b) new merchandise launches / (c) at nearby / (d) half the cost / (e) No error
4. (a) The Company directors have been met / (b) heads of commercial Banks later this week / (c) to get their views on the credit limit / (d) and growth in deposits. / (e) No error
5. (a) Indian scientists are making waves / (b) throughout the world; their ideas (b) / (c) and inventions are yielded / (d) unprecedented growth in income and employment. / (e) No error
6. (a) The petrol prices had already / (b) been increased twice in / (c) the last 15 month and the Ministry of Petroleum had also / (d) levied additional monthly charges to consumers. / (e) No error
7. (a) Despite of curfew / (b) in some areas, minor / (c) communal incidents were reported / (d) from different areas of the walled city. / (e) No error
8. These politicians have been asked (a) / to furnish their financial details (b) / and information about (c) / his property. (d) / No error (e)
9. (a) The construction of stadium which will be made functional / (b) within the next two years / (c) require an additional investment / (d) of one hundred crores. / (e) No error
10. (a) We have taken on / (b) the responsibility of / (c) arranging the required material / (d) and assembling the machiene. / (e) No error

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11. (a) Witnessed the young boy's ability / (b) to solve the difficult questions / (c) his Mathematics teacher pushed him / (d) to participate in the All India Mathematics Olympiad / (e) No error
12. (a) It is all well known that / (b) children are generally in favour of / light topics like jokes and expressions (c) / that causing laughter all around. (d) / No error (e)
13. (a) The evening breeze / (b) won't carrying the poetry / (c) of peace beyond / (d) the school building. / (e) No error
14. (a) We are bring in the idea that / (b) European rehabilitation focussed / (c) on a multi-disciplinary approach / (d) towards chronic pain / (e) No error
15. (a) If students are able to / (b) realise the potential / (c) that they possess, the / (d) next challenge will be to channel it in the productive avenues / (e) No error
16. (a) Automated metal detectors are / (b) ensuring that on the time audience / (c) enter the plane their / (d) baggage is already scanned without opening the same. / (e) No error
17. (a) Delhi Metro's underground / (b) tunnels and stations will / (c) be constructed / (d) next heritage structures. / (e) No error
18. (a) He said that the performance of the Indian athletes / (b) was satisfactory at the Asian Games / (c) and that they learnt a lot from / (d) watching top seeded players through action at the grand slam. / (e) No error
19. (a) Watching the exponential / (b) talent of world cricket / (c) was the best things / (d) to happen to him. / (e) No error
20. (a) The meeting of the board of directors took place a week after / (b) the company held a meeting with project financers / (c) to evaluate funds that being needed to / (d) ensure that the project is not halted. / (e) No error
21. (a) The process of / (b) revising the figures of taxes / (c) to get additional revenue / (d) has began. / (e) No error

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22. (a) Farmers who grow the crop (a) / are the worse hit, as the investment (b) / they make on a crop is (c) / huge as compared to the profit. (d) / No error(e)
23. (a) The school is made it / (b) mandatory for parents to send / (c) their children along with / (d) the report card signed by them. / (e) No error
24. (a) While these organisations have / (b) a strong traditional hold, the reasons for / (c) forming a consortium in Asia is to encourage / (d) cultural diversity for their organisations. / (e) No error
25. (a) The Government soon will make / (b) it mandatory for all private schools / (c) to notify infections cases / (d) as soon as they are detected. / (e) No error
26. (a) The judge advised the government to / (b) have metered Taxis across the state while / (c) recounting his personal experience where a Taxi driver / (d) made him to wait and also demanded Rs. 100. / (e) No error
27. (a) The firm aims / (b) to nearly double / (c) its revenues on the back / (d) of a strongest product pipeline. / (e) No error
28. (a) In a first – of – its – kind study / (b) a team of researchers have tried to / (c) 'grow' new stem cells in / (d) the ear that gets damaged with age. / (e) No error
29. (a) If successful, the research could / (b) pave the way towards / (c) the prevention in untimely deaths / (d) due to fatal diseases. / (e) No error
30. (a) After a complaint was filed, / (b) the police teams was given the photograph / (c) of the accused from the CCTV footage / (d) recorded at the hotel. / (e) No error
31. (a) On the second day of the competition / (b) contestants does a situational analysis of the state / (c) and spoke about their plan of action / (d) for implementing the Act. / (e) No error
32. (a) The NGT has warned / (b) that air pollution from vehicles and power stations / (c) is reducing life expectancy in the country / (d) in an average of 6 months / (e) No error(e)

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33. (a) A new research has shown that kids / (b) who have a high body mass index are / (c) more likelier to have high blood pressure, cholesterol and blood insulin levels / (d) by the time they reach adolescence. / (e) No error
34. (a) The Consumer Forum directed the Mobile company to / (b) compensate a complainant for the inconvenience / (c) and mental agony who he had to suffer / (d) because of their support staff's irresponsible attitude / (e) No error
35. (a) People whose performance peaks in the morning / (b) are better position for career success / (c) because they are more proactive / (d) than people who are at theirs in the evening / (e) No error
36. (a) The economic structure of slum areas / (b) is such that children, especially girls / (c) are required to help in the household work / (d) and also perform their chores. / (e) No error
37. (a) Either Rohan or his friend / (b) were going / (c) to the party / (d) yesterday / (e) No error
38. (a) Even after so much years of independence / (b) the poor in India continue to suffer / (c) socially as well as economically / (d) at different levels and in different forms. / (e) No error
39. (a) Whether or not to convict / (b) them for their role / (c) in the robbery is a decision / (d) which is yet to take. / (e) No error
40. (a) According to government estimates / (b) at least four million tones of sugar / (c) will have to be imported / (d) this year because of a poor monsoon. / (e) No error
41. (a) At present China is the / (b) world's leader manufacture / (c) of environment friendly products / (d) such as electric cars and bicycles. / (e) No error
42. (a) Over 90% from us / (b) feel that if government had taken / (c) some corrective measures earlier / (d) the epidemic could have been averted. / (e) No error
43. (a) With the mortality rates in this / (b) region as high as 70% / (c) we need to encourage the / (d) local people to build hospitals. / (e) No error

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44. (a) An economy relies / (b) on access / (c) to dependable / (d) and affordable sources energy. / (e) No error
45. (a) Such a situation / (b) is neither feasable / (c) nor desirable / (d) in democratic country like ours. / (e) No error
46. (a) If all goes well / (b) the examination scheduled for next week / (c) is all set to be completely free / (d) form annexes power cuts and disruptions. / (e) No error
47. (a) Aggression in some teenage boys / (b) may be linkage to overly / (c) large gland in their brains, / (d) a new study has found. / (e) No error
48. (a) The actor believes in / (b) being fit and feels that there / (c) are too much hype around size zero / (d) in the entertainment world. / (e) No error
49. (a) With this initiative, the Government / (b) hopes to assure the public that / (c) it is confident of providing good service / (d) and renewing their faith with the public transport system. / (e) No error
50. (a) Seema along with her friends / (b) are watching movie / (c) at the cinema hall / (d) near her office / (e) No error
51. (a) When two-vowel / (b) sounds occurs in direct succession, / (c) the transition between them / (d) is often difficult to make. / (e) No error
52. (a) The whole nation is / (b) being painted red with / (c) the JNU crisis as if it / (d) is a bread-and-butter issue. / (e) No error
53. (a) Everybody know / (b) that his failure can / (c) be attributed only / (d) to his lack of practice. / (e) No error
54. (a) You must warn him / (b) saying that you / (c) would beat him if / (d) he is talking against you again. / (e) No error
55. (a) Teena wanted to / (b) become a doctor / (c) and worked very hardly / (d) to achieve this. / (e) No error
56. (a) The significance / (b) of the detection of / (c) gravitational waves / (d) should not be lost on us. / (e) No error

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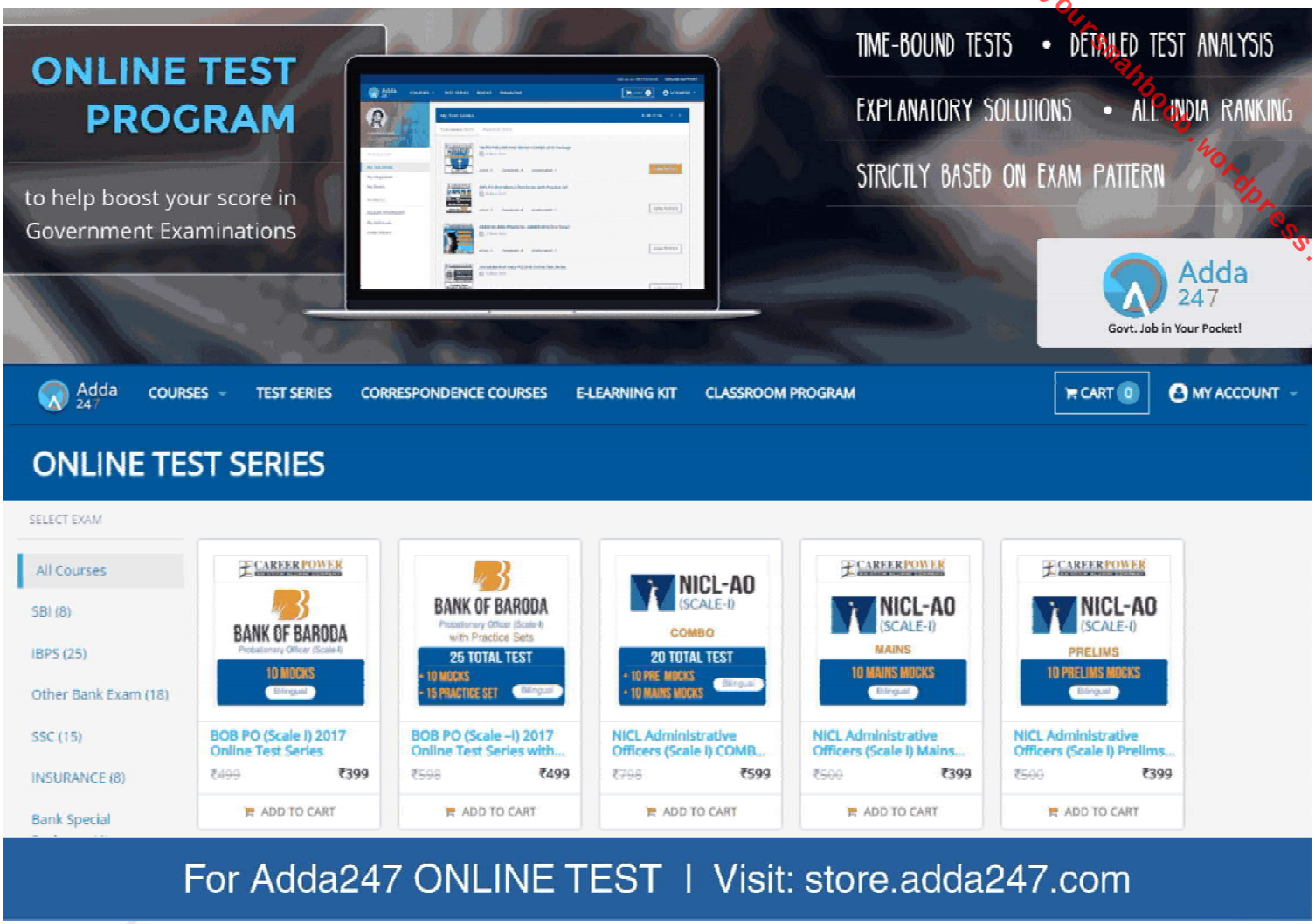

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57. (a) Despite of their best efforts / (b) they failed to retain / (c) the contract due to / (d) unwanted political interference. / (e) No error
58. (a) When he had been / (b) walked along the road / (c) a wild and ferocious dog / (d) hit him hard and knocked him down. / (e) No error
59. (a) One has to have a / (b) good political network / (c) if he/she wants / (d) to be honoured. / (e) No error
60. (a) If I leave now / (b) I will not be able / (c) to return back / (d) before 9 p.m. / (e) No error
61. (a) If your jogging clothes / (b) were not made of / (c) permeable fabric you will drown / (d) in your sweat. / (e) No error (5)
62. (a) This is a strange world / (b) where each one pursues their / (c) own golden bubble / (d) and laughs at others for doing the same. / (e) No error
63. (a) She immediately quit / (b) the job in which / (c) neither skill nor / (d) knowledge were required. / (e) No error
64. (a) A hot and / (b) a cold spring / (c) was found near / (d) each other / (e) No error
65. (a) People who come to our / (b) concerts know what they / (c) are going to listen and they have enjoyed it / (d) before and they enjoy it now / (e) No error
66. (a) Unless / (b) he will not understand / (c) the concept he will not be / (d) able to solve the questions / (e) No error
67. (a) Everyone considered / (b) him as a brave man / (c) but he fled from / (d) the battlefield / (e) No error
68. (a) All his sister-in-laws / (b) are extremely co-operative / (c) and she doesn't miss her / (d) real sisters at all / (e) No error
69. (a) Governments and business houses / (b) must reduce its own energy / (c) use and promote conservation to / (d) their citizens and employees / (e) No error
70. (a) I have been a / (b) fortunate enough to / (c) visit Nepal a couple / (d) of times in my childhood / (e) No error

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71. (a) To me it appears / (b) that Anthropology is / (c) the more interesting / (d) of all the subjects / (e) No error
72. (a) Both the rich along with / (b) the poor are / (c) affected equally when / (d) prices of petrol and diesel increase / (e) No error
73. (a) We seldom or ever / (b) go out these / (c) days because it / (d) is too hot now-a-days / (e) No error
74. (a) A number of students / (b) has qualified / (c) for the clerical posts / (d) in the SBI exam / (e) No error
75. (a) That day when they brought / (b) her back for the last time / (c) there was many old-timers / (d) who were shocked and fearful / (e) No error
76. (a) The objective of facebook might / (b) be fair but there are / (c) certain unintended consequences / (d) of what are disguised as freebies / (e) No error
77. (a) When the thief broke / (b) into their house they / (c) raised a hue and cry and the / (d) thief caught immediately by the people / (e) No error
78. (a) Many of the stresses to / (b) our own Constitution stem / (c) from gaps in governance and / (d) weak imposition of the rule of law / (e) No error
79. (a) He is one of those few post-colonial / (b) writer who believes that this talk about / (c) colonialism has gone too far / (d) and has turned into a cliché / (e) No error
80. (a) Had the river / (b) overflown its / (c) bank, flood would / (d) have come / (e) No error
81. (a) My father does / (b) not mind to be / (c) disturbed while he / (d) is reading the newspaper / (e) No error
82. (a) A really good constitution / (b) holds up the mirror to government / (c) and enables the public as well as / (d) leadership to identify shortfalls / (e) No error
83. (a) If I would have realized / (b) what a bad driver you were / (c) I would not have / (d) come with you / (e) No error

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84. (a) He confidently asked the crowd / (b) if they thought that / (c) he was right / (d) and the crowd shouted that they do / (e) No error
85. (a) The father told his son / (b) that he was a lazy boy / (c) and that he has done / (d) his work very badly / (e) No error
86. (a) If you have a way with words / (b) a good sense design and administration / (c) ability you may enjoy working in / (d) high pressure world of advertising / (e) No error
87. (a) The Congress Party stood for / (b) implementation of the / (c) Nuclear Liability Bill and was ready / (d) to stake their political existence / (e) No error
88. (a) He is the most / (b) intelligent and also / (c) the very talented / (d) student of the college / (e) No error
89. (a) The soul of a constitution lies / (b) in its vision of the kind of / (c) society that the country will seek / (d) to build through its institution / (e) No error
90. (a) No sooner the / (b) teacher enter the / (c) class than the / (d) students stood up / (e) No error
91. (a) He should refrain to / (b) associating himself with / (c) any party because people / (d) have faith in his integrity / (e) No error
92. (a) I did not know / (b) hardly anyone in / (c) the college and so felt / (d) lonely all the time / (e) No error
93. (a) The right to speech / (b) is tempered with / (c) a responsibility to / (d) use it judiciously / (e) No error
94. (a) Knowledge of / (b) atleast two languages / (c) are required to pass / (d) the examination / (e) No error
95. (a) If I were the / (b) Prime Minister of India / (c) I will work for the / (d) welfare of the poor / (e) No error.
96. (a) Even after sixty / (b) years of independence / (c) lakhs of people do not / (d) have beds to sleep / (e) No error
97. (a) They left their / (b) luggages at home / (c) by mistake and went / (d) to railway station / (e) No error

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98. (a) It is saddening that / (b) the government is / (c) trying hard to label a group / (d) of students as anti-national / (e) No error
99. (a) The anti-Vietnam war / (b) protests were spontaneous / (c) unlike the politically orchestrated / (d) student activism in India / (e) No error
100. (a) The Ganga is a / (b) river whose origin / (c) has always been a / (d) matter of speculation / (e) No error

Solutions

1. (c); Replace 'is' by 'has been' to make the syntax correct.
2. (c); 'On' should be replaced by 'in'.
3. (c); 'Nearby' is superflous usage. 'Negotiating' gives the idea of the process of bargain itself.
4. (a); Remove 'been' that is inappropriate to use in active voice sentence.
5. (c); The first clause is in progressive form and therefore the second clause should also be in from to express the idea of continuity. Use 'are yielding'
6. (d); 'Levy' is followed by preposition 'on'.
7. (a); 'of' is not used with 'despite'.
8. (d); As 'politicians' is a plural subject, so 'its' possessive should also be plural. So 'his' should be replaced by 'their'.
9. (c); Use 'requires' in place of 'require' as the subject is singular here.
10. (e); No error.
11. (a); 'Witnessed' should be replaced by the term 'witnessing' to make the syntax correct /
12. (d); Use 'cause' in place of 'causing' in part (d) to make it correct.
13. (b); With modals, we use 'V1'. So, 'carrying' should be replaced by 'carry'.
14. (a); 'are Bring' should be replaced by 'brought' as the preceding clause is in past tense.
15. (e); No error.

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16. (b); There is a prepositional error. 'On' should be replaced by 'at' as it is related to time reference.
17. (d); Here positional reference is given. So, we should use 'next to heritage structures'.
18. (d); 'Players through action' should be replaced by 'players in action' to make the sentence correct.
19. (c); 'Things' is wrong usage. Use 'thing' in that place as 'the best' can only be used with a singular noun.
20. (c); Use 'are' after connector 'that'
21. (d); With 'has' we use V3. So, 'Began' should be replaced by 'begun'.
22. (b); The sentence seeks a reason. Therefore, 'as' should make way for 'because'.
23. (a); 'Is' should be replaced by 'has' for it is actively doing something instead of something is done upon.
24. (d); 'Their' is inappropriate usage. We should use 'these'. There is no mentioning of a pronoun whose possessive case is needed.
25. (a); Placing of 'soon' is wrong. The sentence should start with 'soon'.
26. (d); The correct expression will be 'made him wait'.
27. (d); 'Strongest' should be replaced by the word 'stronger' that gives us the idea of an improvised product.
28. (b); 'A team of …..' is a phrase that with agree to a singular verb. Hence, 'have' should be replaced with 'has'.
29. (c); 'Prevention' is followed by 'from'.
30. (b); 'Police' is a plural noun. Hence, Plural verb 'were' should be used here.
31. (b); The event is already done. With time being mentioned in it, We should use the simple past form of tense. Use 'did' in place of 'does'.
32. (d); 'On an average' is the correct expression to be used here in place of 'in an average'.
33. (c); 'Likelier' is the wrong usage. It is correct to use 'likely' here.

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34. (c); 'Who' is not suitable to use. 'Which' should be used when persons are not meant.
35. (b); The expression should read out as 'are better positioned for' which will make the syntax correct.
36. (d); 'Their' should be replaced by 'Other'. 'Their' is not in sync with the meaning.
37. (b); Use 'was going' in place of 'were going'.
38. (a); With countable nouns we should use 'many' not 'much'.
39. (d); 'To take' is to be replaced by 'to be taken' as the sentence indicates passivity in it.
40. (a); 'Estimate' can be used as noun/verb both. Here, noun form 'estimate' is to be used.
41. (b); Expression should be 'world's leading manufacturer' as it fits the meaning.
42. (a); 'Per cent' should be followed by 'of'.
43. (a); 'Mortality rate' is the correct expression to be used in the sentence.
44. (e); No error.
45. (b); 'Feasable' is to be written correctly as 'feasible.'
46. (b); Article 'the' is left out before 'next' we have to use 'the'.
47. (b); 'Linkage' should be replaced by 'linked' that will make the syntax correct.
48. (c); 'Are' should be replaced with 'is' to make the agreement with the subject.
49. (d); 'With' should be replaced by 'in'. 'faith in' is the correct expression.
50. (b); Use 'is watching movie'. In the case of 'along with' verb is used according to first subject.
51. (b); Replace 'occurs' with 'occur'. Here the subject (when two vowel sounds) is plural. Hence, it will take a plural verb.
52. (e); No error.
53. (a); 'Everybody' is a singular noun. Hence the correct verb should be 'knows', not 'know'.

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54. (d); A conditional clause starting with 'if' should normally be in present indefinite tense. Therefore 'talking against' should be replaced with 'talks against'.
55. (c); Replace 'hardly' with 'hard' because 'hard' means a 'tough work', 'hardly' means 'rarely' or 'not very often'.
56. (e); No error.
57. (a); Delete 'of' after 'despite'. The word 'despite' takes no preposition. We use either 'despite' or 'in spite of'. We never use 'of' after 'despite'.
58. (b); Replace 'walked' with 'walking'. The structure of past perfect continuous is – Subject + had been + V_4 (verb + ing)…..
59. (e); No error.
60. (c); Remove 'back'. The word 'back' makes 'return' superfluous.
61. (c); Change 'will' into 'would' as the sentence is in past tense.
62. (b); 'Each one' is singular and hence will take singular pronoun 'his'.
63. (d); Change 'were' into 'was'. When two subjects are joi ned by 'neither …. nor', the verb agrees with the nearest subject.
64. (c); Change 'was' with 'were'. If two subjects are joined by 'and' and if article is used before both the subjects, plural verb will be used.
65. (e); No error.
66. (b); Change 'he will not understand' with 'he understands'. 'Not' and 'will' do not come after 'unless'.
67. (b); Remove 'as'. 'Considered' is not followed by 'as'.
68. (a); 'Sisters-in-law' is the correct plural form of 'sister-in-law'.
69. (b); Change 'its' into 'their'. Government and business houses being plural will take plural adjective 'their'.
70. (e); No error.
71. (c); Use superlative degree 'most'.
72. (a); 'Both' is followed by 'and' and not 'along with'.
73. (a); 'Seldom or never' is correct phrase.
74. (b); 'A number of'... this expression takes plural verb. Use 'have qualified'.

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75. (c); Use plural verb 'were' with 'many old timers'.
76. (e); No error
77. (d); Change 'thief caught' into 'thief was caught'. 'Thief caught' means 'thief is the doer of the action'.
78. (e); No error
79. (b); 'One of' will be followed by a plural noun. Hence 'writers' will replace 'writer'. Verb will follow the antecedent (writers) to the relative pronoun (who). Change 'believes' into 'believe'.
80. (b); V_2 of 'overflow' is 'overflowed'
81. (b); 'Gerund' will come after 'mind'. Change 'be' into 'being'.
82. (e); No error.
83. (a); Change 'would have' to 'had'.
    Formula: If+ Past Perfect, Sub+ would+ have + V_3
84. (d); Change 'do' to 'did' as sentence starting in the past should stay in the past.
85. (c); Change 'has' to 'had' as sentence starting in past should stay in past.
86. (b); 'Administration' is a noun. We need an adjective from here which is 'administrative'.
87. (c); Change 'their' into 'its'. 'Congress Party' is singular and will take singular adjective 'its'.
88. (c); Change 'very' into 'most'. If two adjectives are joined by a conjunction, both the adjectives should be in the same degree. Hence, use 'most intelligent' with 'most talented'.
89. (e); No error.
90. (a); 'No sooner' is followed by a 'helping verb' and then the 'sub'. 'No sooner did the teacher enter' will be the correct way of writing this sentence.
91. (a); Refrain is followed by 'from' and not 'to'.
92. (b); Remove 'Hardly'. Hardly cannot take 'not' with it.
93. (e); No error.

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94. (c); Here 'Languages' is not the main subject. Rather 'knowledge' is the main subject. Hence verb used must agree with 'knowledge'. Use 'is' in place of 'are'.

95. (c); Change 'will' to 'would'. The sentence is in past.

96. (c); Add 'in' after 'sleep'. If 'infinitive' is used after 'noun' then appropriate preposition should follow 'infinitive'.

97. (b); Change 'luggages' into 'luggage'

98. (e); No error.

99. (e); No error.

100. (b); Change 'whose origin' into 'the origin of which' because 'whose' is not used for 'non-living things.'

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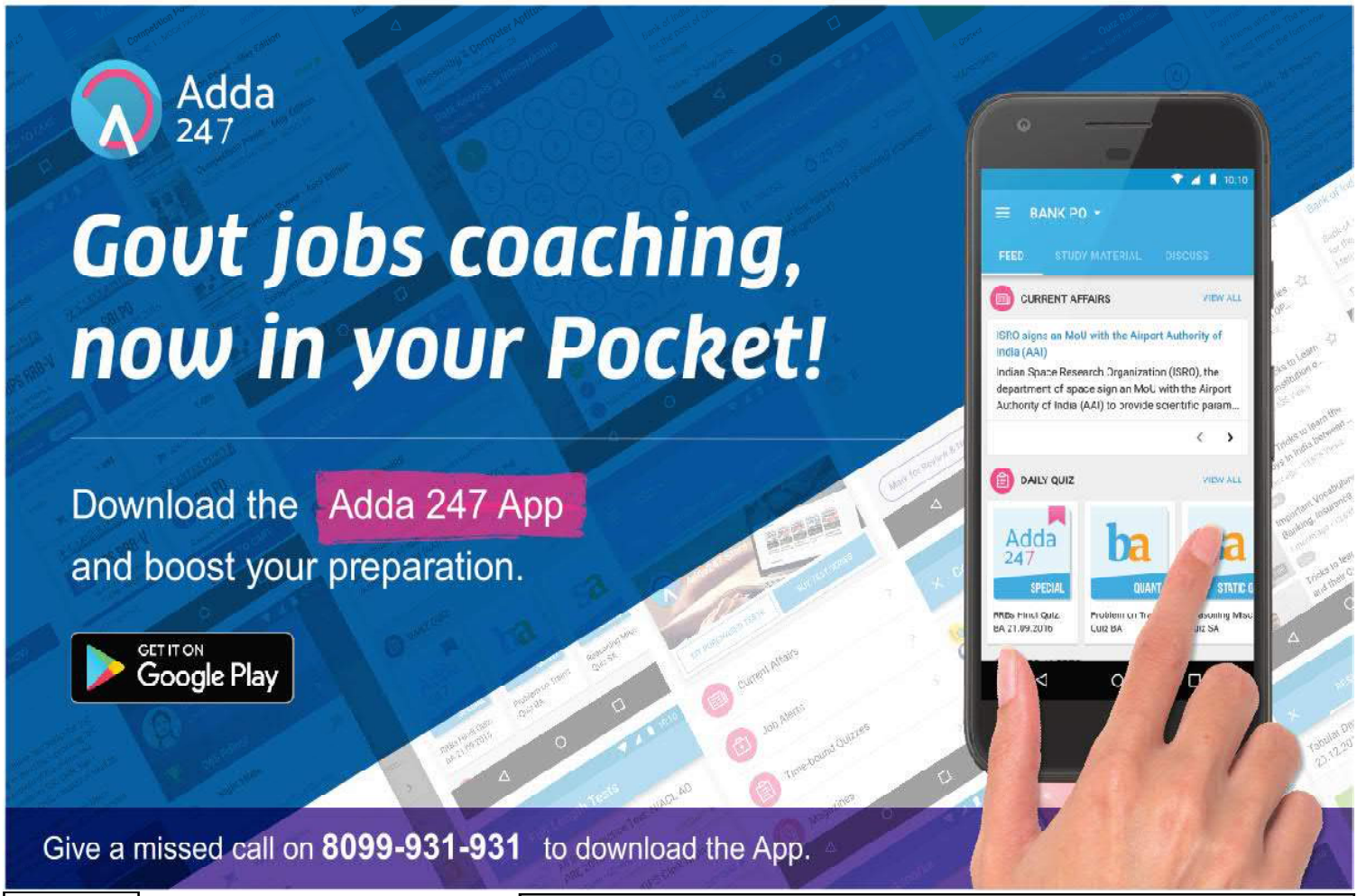

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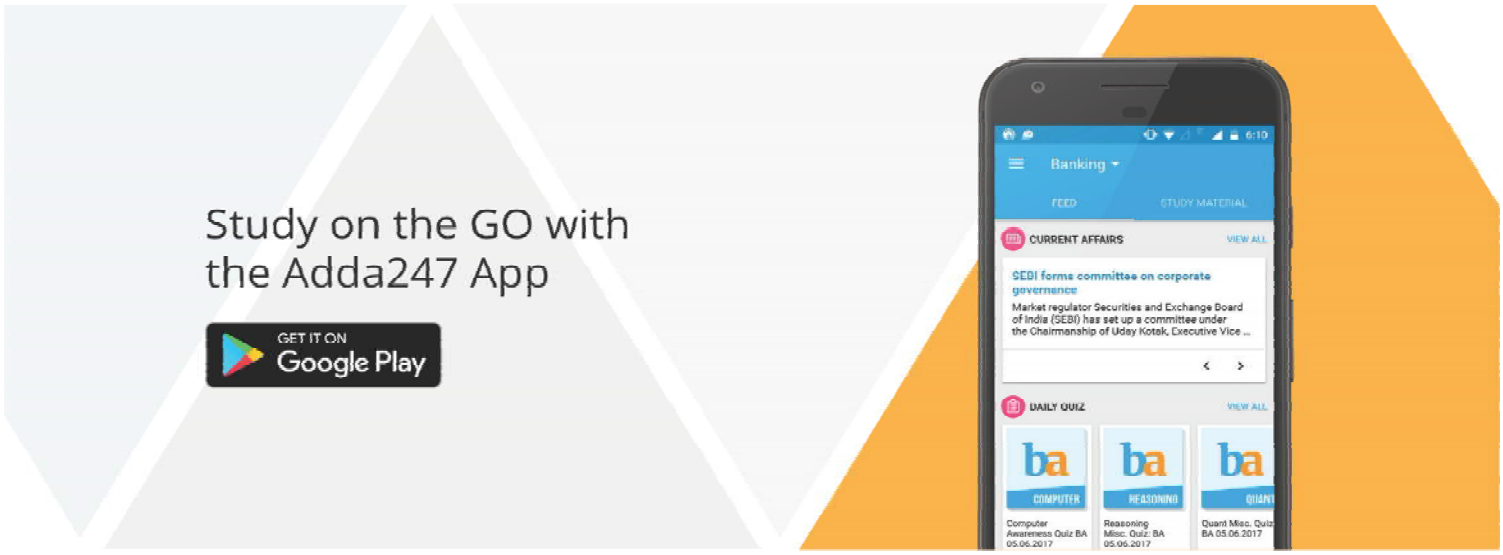

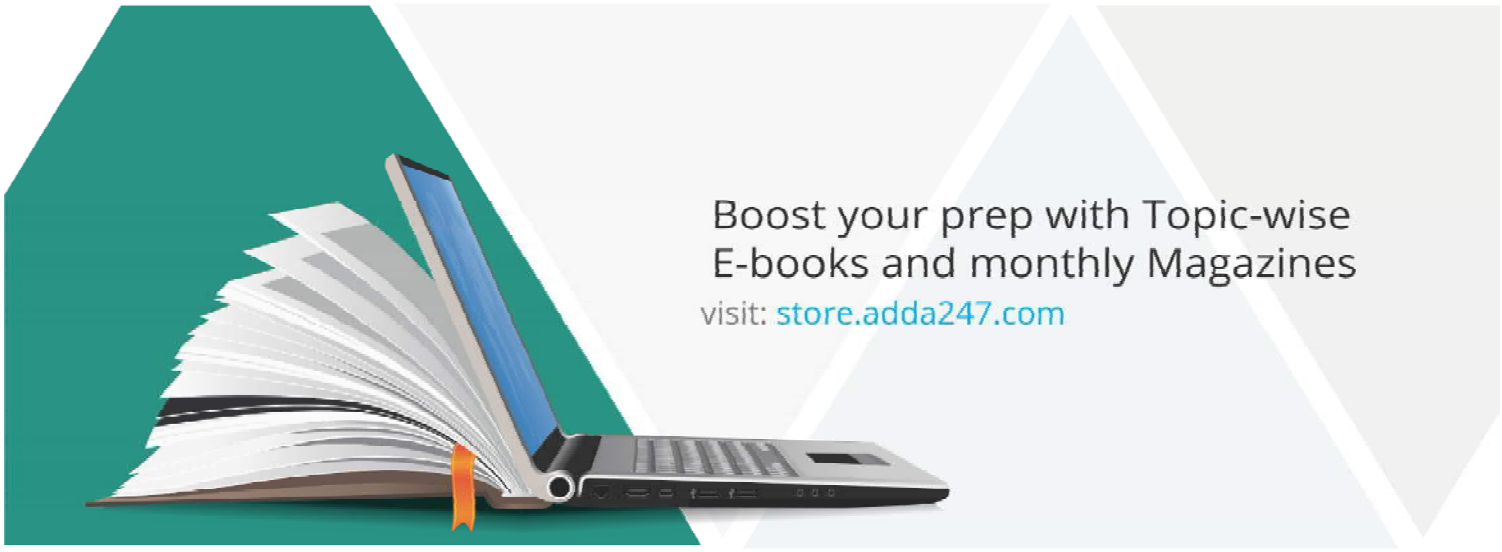

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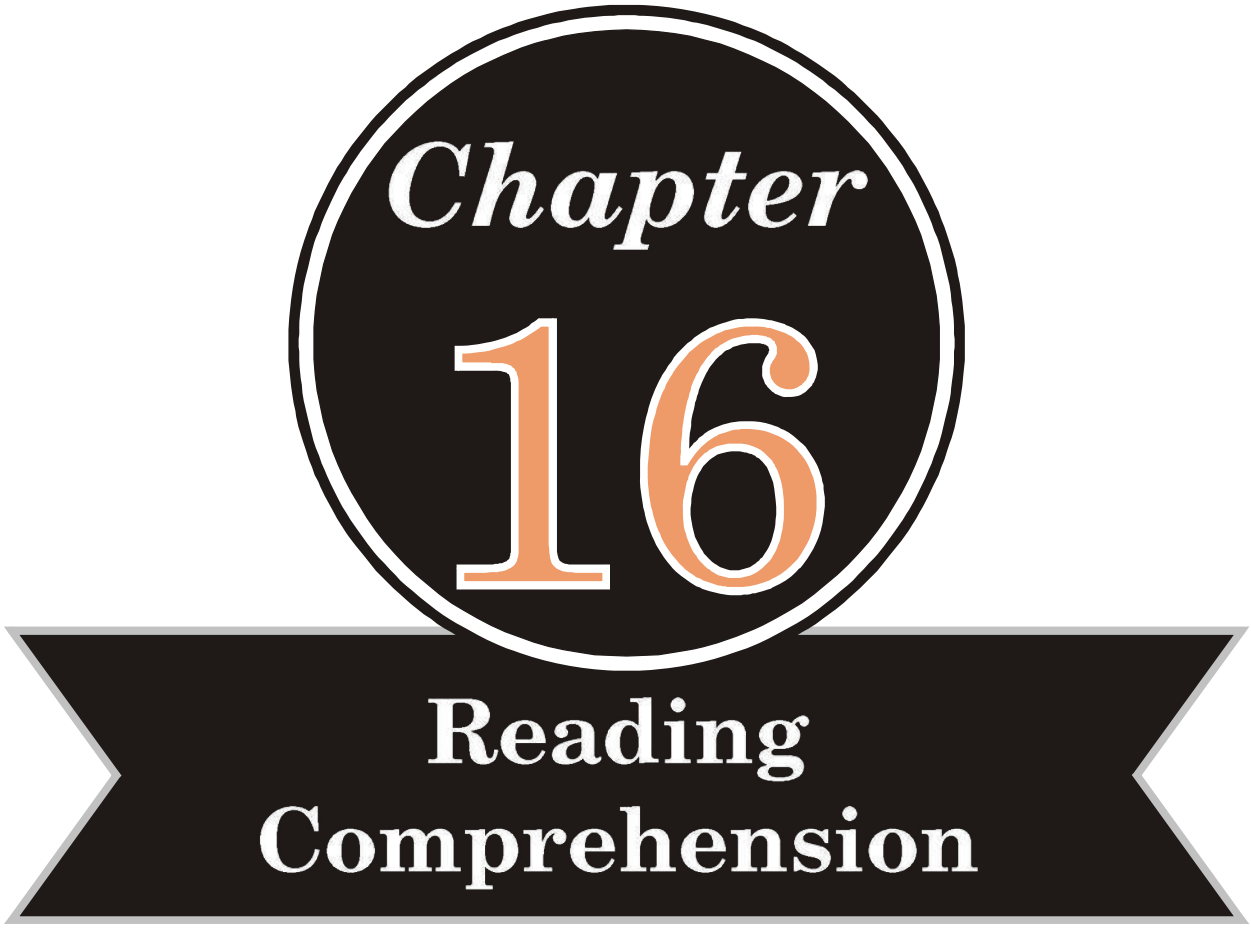

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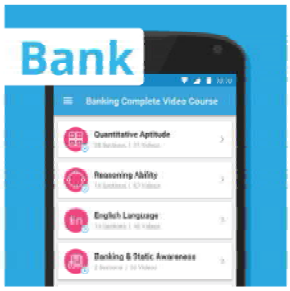

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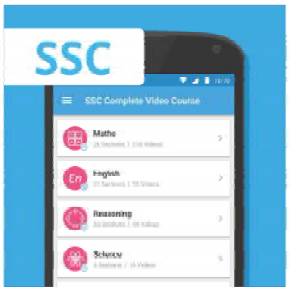

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Chapter 16

Reading Comprehension

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Steps For Solving RC: Most of you are confused whether to attempt the RC or not. Well RC can actually be your saving glory in the exams, as it does not require any grammar rules or guess work, all you need to do is to look for the answers. Now one RC is expected in the exams, well you obviously cannot immediately read long passages due to lack of time. So what do you do?

So, here are the strategies to follow to get more marks in Reading Comprehension.

1. A complaint which I hear often is that, the students are unable to understand the given reading comprehension. If you belong to this category, you need to understand that you don't need to understand each and every word of the comprehension. At the same time, you should find the gist (summary) of it. Both these points above may appear contradictory. But the crucial thing is, you need to eliminate the words, phrases, sentences from the Reading Comprehension that are not useful and need to focus on keywords.
2. Find your strengths first: To improve reading comprehension, you need to find your strengths first, read one question and then search for the answer quickly, looking for similar words in the paragraphs. But make sure you do it really quickly. Once you get the needed lines of the answer in the RC, then compare it with the options given in the question. If you are unable to locate an answer then move to the next question, but do not get stuck on any question!! Using this method you will be able to attempt the RC in a short span of time and it will help you score well too. This method seems odd, but works beautifully in the exams. You still have time before the exams, try it at home as an experiment to see if it works for you. Also stay away from questions

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like what is the authors view in this passage, or what is the author trying to say, as these questions are usually quite controversial. So basically these exams require you to be really smart. And smartness comes from practice.

3. Practice a lot: "Normally, students who believe themselves to be weak in Reading Comprehension, are unwilling to practice. Most of them try to avoid solving at home. They make a lot of excuses. But remember excuses don't bring you success. Success won't be available unless you confront your fears and weaknesses. Remember, No one asks you "why didn't you succeed in life?" They only ask you "Did you succeed or not?"
4. Improve Your Vocabulary: Why you need to improve your vocabulary? Vocabulary means knowledge of words (meaning of words). If you do not have a good vocabulary, you have to stop at every new word in the reading comprehension, and be puzzled what does it mean? So, when you don't know the meaning of a word, it becomes very difficult to understand the gist of the Comprehension. Having a good vocabulary, makes you understand the reading Comprehension much easier.

   How to improve your vocabulary?

   Start reading in English, anything……. Newspapers, stories, comics, text books….anything, that keeps you immersed in English. New words gradually sink into your subconscious mind and become familiar.

   Keep a notebook, Note down the new words you learned today and revise them regularly.

   Keep a target and a schedule to learn a certain number of new words every day. You are the better person to decide the number,… I am not. Do not deviate from the schedule at any cost.
5. Use a pen while reading: Do not read the Reading Comprehension like a movie novel. While going through the passage, your three body organs should act in collaboration.

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Eyes, Hand, Brain

6. Focus: It is not unusual for any person to wander somewhere while reading something uninteresting. So, when you find the Comprehension dull, difficult and uninteresting, your eyes run through the sentences, but your mind wanders somewhere else. The result….you complete reading, but you grasp nothing.

   Solution: Focus on the content. Don't let your mind go away from there. If it starts daydreaming….bring it back into reality. Tell yourself that you have plenty of time to dream after the exam.

7. Improve reading Speed: Do not move your lips while reading, it slows you down.

Types of questions

The questions asked in reading comprehension can be categorised into the following categories. It is wise to be familiar with these categories so that while giving the test you can identify the type of the question and the appropriate approach to ensure accuracy. They are:

1. Central Idea Questions: These types of questions test your understanding of the theme of the passage. These questions include words like, 'the main idea, central idea, purpose, a possible title, theses, and so on.' You may be asked to choose the option which best expresses the author's arguments or conclusion.

   - How to solve these types of questions?

     While solving these questions you will note that in order to answer the central idea question correctly you need to pay attention to the details. You have to comprehend what these details are trying to emphasize or support. The idea is not specifically stated in the passage but it is what every point will support.

2. Specified Idea Questions: As the name suggests, these are the direct questions. The answer of these questions will be specifically given in the passage.

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- How to solve these types of questions?

  In order to answer these types of questions, you need to read the passage carefully and chose the option wisely because sometimes the facts given in the passage are maneuvered to confuse the candidate.

3. Inference Question: These are the indirect questions. Inference questions a candidate to make sustainable inferences based on the facts given in the passage.

   - How to solve these types of questions?

     In order to answer these types of questions, you need to understand the facts given in the passage, observe the logic used by the author and then decide which option can be inferred from the same. Sometimes, you may be requires to identify the option that cannot be inferred. In such types of questions same approach is applied.

4. Tone/ Attitude Questions: While writing on some topic, every author will have some ideas / character / attitude towards it.

   - How to solve these types of questions?

     In order to answer these ideas / attitude questions you need to identify the ideas / character / attitude he has towards the subject he is dealing with. This 'attitude' can be inferred by a careful reading. Also, his attitude towards the subject will impart a tone to his writing and will explicitly be shown by his choice of words.

5. Vocabulary Based Questions: These questions ask you to choose the MOST SIMILAR/ MOST OPPOSITE option among the given options.

   - How to solve these types of questions?

     There is no hierarchical process which you can follow to answer these types of questions. However, you can refer to the wordlist given in the vocabulary section to improve your vocabulary. Also, try to infer the meaning of the word on the basis of the tone of the sentence.

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The genesis of service tax emanates from the ongoing structural transformation of the Indian economy, whereby presently more than one-half of GDP originates from the services sector. Despite the growing presence of the services sector in the Indian economy, it remained out of the tax net prior to 1994-95, leading to a steady deterioration in tax-GDP ratio. The service tax was introduced in 1994-95 on a select category of services at a low rate of five per cent. While the service tax rate and the coverage of services being taxed have increased ever since, the combined tax-GDP ratio of the Centre and States, nevertheless, deteriorated from 16.4 per cent in 1985-86 to 14.1 per cent in 1999-2000. It may be noted that between 1990-91 and 1998-99, the share of industrial sector in GDP dropped by 6.4 percentage points whereas almost 64 per cent of the tax revenue was generated by indirect taxes for which industrial sector continues to be the principal tax base. On the other hand, during the same period, the share of services sector in GDP has increased by 10 percentage points and this sector has still remained poorly taxed.

The rationale for service tax, therefore, lies not only in arresting the falling tax-GDP ratio but also in ipso facto improving allocative efficiency in the economy as well as promoting equity. Against this back-drop, the service tax needs to be designed taking into account the fact that (i) the share of services in GDP is expanding; (ii) failure to tax services distorts consumer choices and encourages spending on services at the expense of goods; (iii) untaxed service traders are unable to claim value added tax (VAT) on service inputs, which encourages businesses to develop in-house services, creating further distortions; and (iv) most services that are likely to become taxable are positively correlated with expenditure of high income households and, therefore, service tax improves equity.

In the Indian context taxation of services assumes importance in the wake of the need for improving the revenue system, ensuring a measure of neutrality in taxation between goods and services and eventually helping to evolve an efficient system of domestic trade taxes, both at the Central and the State levels.

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The coverage of services under tax net has been progressively widened over the years. With effect of the Finance Act, 2004, 71 services are presently contributing to the service tax collections. The services tax is applicable to all parts of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir and is leviable on the gross amount charged by the service provider from the client. The rate of service tax was increased from 5 per cent since September 10, 2004. With the increase in tax rate and base of service tax, the collections from the service tax have shown a steady rise from Rs. 410 crores in 1994-95 tc Rs. 8,300 crores in 2003-04; however, they accounted for only 4.4 per cent of the total tax receipts of the Centre (0.3 per cent of GDP) in 2003-04.

Service tax is envisaged as the tax of the future. The inclusion of all value added services in the tax net would yield a larger amount of revenue and make the existing tax structure more elastic. Once the service sector is adequately covered under tax net, the buoyant services sector will enable the reversal of declining trend in tax buoyancy. Besides raising the revenue buoyancy, appropriate taxation of services sector would also provide equity, efficiency and consistency in the tax administration as well as neutrality for various economic activities. Integration of services sector to the tax net would be the prelude to the introduction of a full-fledged VAT system.

1. The origin of service tax is attributed to
   (a) Increase in Gross Domestic Products (GDP)
   (b) Existence of service sector
   (c) Tax of the future
   (d) Metamorphosis of our country's economy
   (e) Enormous growth potential of industrial sector

Sol. (d); The first line of the passage 'The genesis(origin) of service tax emanates from the ongoing structural transformation of the Indian economy' enables us to infer that the origin of service tax is attributed to the transformation of the Indian economy. Hence (d) is the correct option.

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Main Idea Question

2. When the author mentions that the service taxes constitute 0.3 per cent of GDP, he implies that-
   (a) It is a substantially high amount
   (b) The service taxes show a very progressive trend
   (c) It is a very small amount
   (d) There is no scope for further increase
   (e) None of these

Sol. (c); In the second last paragraph it is given that 'they accounted for only 4.4 per cent of the total tax receipts of the Centre (0.3 per cent of GDP)'. Here, the usage of the word 'only' suggests that 'It is a very small amount'. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

Inference Question

3. Levying service tax is most likely to achieve which of the following ?
   1. Check on reducing Tax-GDP ratio.
   2. Enhancement in allocative efficiency.
   3. Promoting equity.

   (a) (a) and (b) only (b) (b) and (c) only (c) (a) and (c) only
   (d) All the three (e) None of these

Sol. (d); From the figures given in the first paragraph and the statement 'The rationale for service tax, therefore, lies not only in arresting the falling tax-GDP ratio but also in ipso facto improving allocative efficiency in the economy as well as promoting equity' we can conclude that (a),(b) and (c) are true. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

Tone/ Attitude Question

4. The author of the passage seems to be having-
   (a) An antagonistic attitude about levying service tax
   (b) A favourable attitude towards levying service tax
   (c) A sympathetic and lenient view regarding untaxed service traders
   (d) A distorted view about equity
   (e) A soft corner for the tax payers brought under service tax net

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Sol. (b); In the entire passage, the author discusses the positive impact of service tax, so we can infer that he has a 'A favourable attitude towards levying service tax'. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

Vocabulary Based Questions

5. Choose the word / group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to 'NET'.

(a) Actual amount (b) Amount after tax (c) Governance
(d) Coverage (e) Mesh

Sol. (d); 'Coverage' is the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to 'NET'.

6. Choose the word / group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to PROGRESSIVELY .

(a) Gradually (b) Abruptly (c) Occasionally
(d) Narrowly (e) Ineffectively

Sol. (b); 'PROGRESSIVELY' means 'gradually'. Hence 'Abruptly' is the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to it.

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PASSAGE-1

Directions (1-10): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

In a private journal in 1945, Alfred Kazin said that, "More and more, it is clear to me that what I suffer from is the lack of a working philosophy, of a strong central belief, of something outside to which my 'self' can hold and, for once, forget its 'self.'" In a letter to his editor, Norman Mailer said The Naked and the Dead would feature "troubling terrifying glimpses of order in disorder, of a horror which may or may not lurk beneath the surface of things," forging into "primitive glimpses of a structure behind things [...] on the edge of a deeper knowledge." And Frank O'Hara's search for the essence of the human person in poetry could travel so far to the edge of deeper knowledge that it became a sickening moral crisis.

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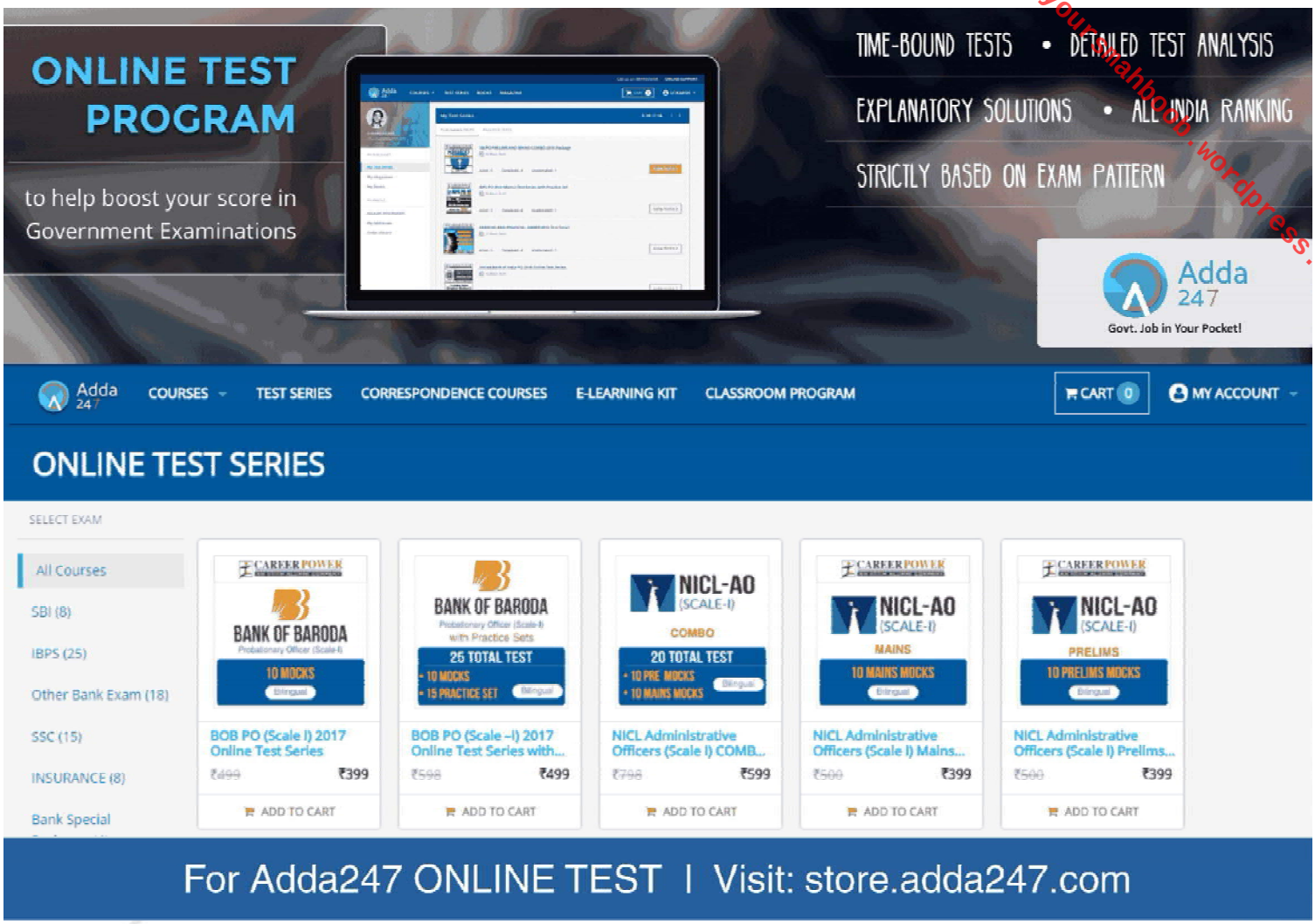

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Kazin's absent working philosophy influenced a private life animated by self-aggrandizing myths of erotic heroism and acts of domestic violence. Mailer only had to look in the mirror to catch glimpses of terrifying disorder. He nearly killed his second wife by stabbing her with a penknife. In the case of O'Hara, the quintessential poet of the avant-garde was so artistically insecure that he could descend into states of depressive alcoholism leading to poetic impotence. These are just a few examples of the inner turmoil and private instability, which Mendelson carefully reveals as the backdrop of literary expression in the 20th century. At a time when the question of human nature was of grave public concern, it proved no less compelling behind closed doors.

Though Dwight Macdonald's work as a commentator and critic was not celebrated like the novels and poems of his peers, he was instrumental in setting the stakes of the literary and humanistic debate. Raised in the cradle of America's founding elite, Mendelson says that '' his ancestors were to Yale what the Adams, Eliot and Lowell families were to Harvard." In each case, the "family produced one or more soberly respectable presidents of the college or the nation," but they also "produced a volatile and often tormented moralist-aesthete." Dwight was his family's Henry (Adams), T. S. (Eliot), and Robert (Lowell), editing for the Partisan Review, founding Politics, and writing for outlets that ranged from The New Yorker to Esquire. Deeply moved by the horrors of the two World Wars, and America's numerous moral failures (especially in relationship to the descendants of slavery), Macdonald's response to moral and political ambiguity was an unfailing attempt to establish supreme clarity. His defining statement remains the essay "Masscult and Midcult."

In it, Macdonald outlined the traditional divide between High Art and Folk Art, which was not fraught with pejorative overtones as it would be today. Rather, it was merely the result of aristocratic hierarchies that made up most of recorded history. For him, the virtue of aesthetic hierarchy was that it emanated from the work of individuals who were expressing the concrete realities of their community. "Folk Art grew mainly from below," and was "shaped by the people to fit their own needs, even though it

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often took its cue from High Culture." Obviously high art and culture were curated by the elite, but clear distinctions allowed for cross-germination that aspired to move in both directions (for example, Picasso's immersion in African folklore, or the contemporary sign painting of Steve Powers).

With the advent of Mass Culture — "or better Masscult, since it really isn't culture at all" — the communal context of artistic expression was overrun by industrial mechanisms to produce and deliver (almost anything) to a freshly minted entity known as the public. Where folk art and high culture were unique and respectable in their own right, masscult was a parody of high culture, conceived in executive boardrooms to sell to the masses (the precursor to the consumer and the tax payer). The result was the semblance of art produced on the basis of behavioral patterns and capitalizing on distraction. In Macdonald's appraisal, the moral implications of this aesthetic revolution were high, and the ramifications were deeply political. Anticipating a key feature of late 20th-century American fiction, "the mass man," he argued, "is a solitary atom, uniform with the millions of other atoms that go to make up 'the lonely crowd.'" Individuals, he argued, thrive in relationship to community, where economic interests, traditions, humor, controversy, and values can be shared, and from which vibrant artistic and political expressions can emerge. On the flipside, A mass society, like a crowd, is inchoate and uncreative. Its atoms cohere not according to individual liking or traditions or even interests but in a purely mechanical way, as iron filings of different shapes and sizes are pulled toward a magnet working on the one quality they have in common. Its morality sinks to the level of the most primitive members — a crowd will commit atrocities that very few of its members would commit as individuals — and its taste to that of the least sensitive and the most ignorant. Where he thought the blurring of lines between the upper and lower classes was one of America's great political achievements, it was culturally devastating. Instead of preserving the nation's organic ethnic plurality, Macdonald saw a hasty assimilation by immigrants (the "huddled masses") who were made to feel ashamed of

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their rich artistic and linguistic traditions, rendering many "at the lowest cultural (as well as economic) levels […] ready-made consumers of Kitsch." Hasty assimilation and consumption of kitsch led to the advent of Midcult, which "pretends to respect the standards of High Culture while in fact it waters them down and vulgarizes them." According to Macdonald, Midcult could neither sustain cultural plurality, nor challenge conventional wisdom. Arguably a precursor of contemporary phenomena such as trigger warnings, Midcult was predicated on being acceptable, uncontroversial, and inoffensive. It promoted a cultural world of aesthetic, political and intellectual homogenization, where "the fear that wakes publishers in the night is," not that the quality of their acquisitions, but "that the presses may for a moment stop." In turn, the fear that silences citizens and artists is that they might offend.

1. According to the given passage, which of the following options is/ are NOT TRUE about Dwight Macdonald?

   (i) As a commentator and critic, he wasn't as successful as his contemporaries.

   (ii) According to him, the moral implications of aesthetic revolution were high.

   (iii) He was successful in establishing supreme clarity between moral and political ambiguity.

   (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Only (ii)

   (d) All (i), (ii), (iii) (e) None of (i), (ii), (iii)

2. According to the given passage, on what aspect(s) was the Midcult based?

   (a) On being acceptable

   (b) On not being controversial

   (c) On being inoffensive.

   (d) Both (a) and (c)

   (e) All (a), (b) and (c).

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3. Who has been referred as a freshly minted entity in the passage?
(a) Artists (b) Public (c) Industrialists
(d) Tax Payers (e) Immigrants

4. According to the given passage, In case of O'Hara, what was the main reason that led to poetic impotence?
(a) Depressive alcoholism
(b) Private instability
(c) Artistic insecurity
(d) Midcult Art
(e) Self-aggrandizing myths

5. On the basis of the given passage, which of the following option(s) is/are TRUE about 'Folk Art'?
(i) It was a flexible form of art.
(ii) It is a unique art form.
(ii) It was independent of High Culture.
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Only (ii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) Both (i) and (iii)

Directions (6-8): 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

6. Aggrandizing
(a) Glorify (b) Disgracing (c) Empower
(d) Mushrooming (e) Belittling

7. Ramifications
(a) Repercussions (b) Outcome (c) Drawbacks
(d) Flaws (e) Effects

8. Assimilation
(a) Absorption (b) Wearing out (c) Hard work
(d) Contraction (e) Expansion

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Directions (9-10): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

9. Inchoate
(a) Vulgar (b) Inceptive (c) Firm
(d) Prudent (e) Matured

10. Slavery
(a) Thralldom (b) Vassalage (c) Braggadocio
(d) Confinement (e) Carte blanche

PASSAGE-2

Directions (11-20): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Banks, it is often said, are the fulcrum of a robust economy. Healthy banks are an essential prerequisite for placing the economy on a higher growth orbit. The banking scene in India, however, presents an absolutely scary picture. A combination of factors ranging from poor credit appraisal to political interference and mismanagement by borrowers have conspired to push the banking industry into a messy cobweb. Bank after bank, especially the government-owned, has come out with poor third-quarter results. The stressed assets (comprising gross non-performing assets plus written-off assets and restructured assets) account for 14.1 per cent of total bank loans as of September 2015, up from 13.6 per cent in March 2015. For public sector banks, the stressed assets were in the vicinity of 17 per cent at the end of September, while the figure for private sector banks stood at 6.7 per cent. The rising stress level, or increase in bad loans, has yielded a twin fallout — of declining profitability at banks and poor credit disbursal. The double effect is already telling on the economy in various ways. For long, banks have either managed to, or rather been allowed to, keep the stress invisible, giving the outside world very little clue as to the happenings inside the industry. The Reserve Bank of India under Raghuram Rajan's

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stewardship, however, has decided to clean up banks' books rather than letting them camouflage the real picture. "There are two polar approaches to loan stress," he said at the CII Banking Summit in Mumbai this week. "One is to apply band-aids to keep the loan current, and hope that time and growth will set the project back on track. Sometimes this works. But most of the time, the low growth that precipitated the stress persists. The fresh lending intended to keep the original loan current grows. Facing large and potentially un-payable debt, the promoter loses interest, does little to fix existing problems, and the project goes into further losses." Indeed, legacy problems should be given a burial, and should not be allowed to persist. So hinting, Dr. Rajan articulated the need for surgical action to retrieve the health of the industry.

Forcing banks to recognise a problem is one thing, and finding a viable long-term solution to it is quite another. That requires not just holistic thinking but an out-of-the-box approach as well, especially in the evolving global context. A meaningful fix can happen only if banks are given functional autonomy at various levels. Restricted freedom inevitably leads to a blame game, making it even more difficult to fix responsibility. The concept of arm's- length relationship especially needs to be clearly defined and implemented in letter and spirit in the banking industry. It is not just about how much money the Central government will freshly pump into stressed banks. The litmus test for the government lies in its ability, and capacity, to let go of control. The banking system indeed needs a change in the way it is managed.

11. According to the passage, which of the following is the main factor for pushing the banking industry into a messy cobweb?
    (a) Increase in bad loans and poor credit disbursal.
    (b) Unpayable debt.
    (c) Poor credit appraisal to political interference and mismanagement by borrowers.
    (d) Restricted freedom and rising stress level.
    (e) None of the above.

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12. Which of the following can be the most suitable title of the passage?
    (a) NPA at 'unacceptable' level for public sector banks
    (b) Rising NPAs put banks in a tight spot
    (c) Containing the rising stressed assets in Indian banks
    (d) Bank ultimately need autonomy
    (e) None of the above
13. Which of the following best explain the meaning of the idiom 'arm's length relationship' in context of the passage?
    (a) a relationship lacking intimacy or friendliness, esp. when possessing some special connection, such as previous closeness.
    (b) Maintaining a sweet relationship.
    (c) To be convinced of one's sincerity and act in accordance with his/ her statement.
    (d) Selfish friends who are with us only in comfortable situation.
    (e) None of the above
14. According to the passage, what is/are the approaches to clean up banks' books rather than letting them camouflage the real picture?
    (i) To apply band-aids to keep the loan current.
    (ii) Hope that time and growth will set the project back on track.
    (iii) Facing large and potentially unpayable debt.
    (a) Only (i) (b) Only (i) and (ii) (c) Only (iii)
    (d) Only (i) and (iii) (e) None of the above.
15. Which of the following statement is/are true in context of the passage?
    (i) The banking system indeed needs a change in the way it is managed.
    (ii) Increase in bad loans has yielded a twin fallout – of declining profitability at banks and poor credit appraisal.
    (iii) Currently, the stressed assets account for 13.6 % of total bank loans.
    (a) Only (iii) (b) Only (ii) and (iii) (c) Only (i) and (ii)
    (d) Only (ii) (e) None of the above

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Directions (16-18): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

16. Camouflage
(a) Waiting (b) Revealed (c) Exposed
(d) Disguise (e) None of the above

17. Cobweb
(a) Device (b) Puzzle (c) Decoration
(d) Entanglement (e) None of the above

18. Holistic
(a) Innovative (b) Aggregate (c) Alternative
(d) Positive (e) None of the above

Directions (19-20): Choose the word which is opposite in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

19. Fulcrum
(a) Exterior (b) Pivotal (c) Border
(d) Unimportant (e) None of the above

20. Persist
(a) Abandon (b) Informal (c) Cease
(d) Insist (e) None of the above

PASSAGE-3

Directions (21 - 30): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Shortly after taking over as the Reserve Bank of India governor in September 2013, Raghuram Rajan had promised a "dramatic remaking" of the country's banking sector. Rajan has walked the talk, though the full results of his efforts would be visible only a few years from now. For example, five years down the line, the Indian banking sector could look very different from what it is now.

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To start with, the near-monopoly of public sector banks, which now account for over 77 per cent of the loan market, could well be over. Experts say there could be fewer public sector banks, more niche banks that offer only specific products or cater to a particular group of customers and more private universal banks. The postal department's ambition to become a full service bank could also impact the monopoly that state-run lenders enjoy in the hinterlands.

Most importantly, customer choices would change dramatically with technological innovations, as a result of which lenders which still depend on savings deposits to attract customers, could face oblivion in the next five years.

"There is definitely change in the air with payments banks, small finance banks and more universal banks coming in. Three years down the line, you will see many of these things happening," said Arundhati Bhattacharya, chairman, State Bank of India, the country's largest lender which controls 17 per cent of the total credit of the banking system.

The recent decision of the government to capitalise public sector banks based on their efficiency could go a long way in ending the muscle power that the state-run banks enjoy, if the government sticks to the strategy of selective infusion of capital. Weaker banks' survival would be in question as their ability to raise capital from the market would be limited because of mounting non-performing loans. For diluting their owner's stake by tapping equity markets, these banks need the government's approval, and the latter is in no mood to oblige due to poor valuations.

Data compiled by the finance ministry show public sector banks' combined market capitalisation is only 36 per cent of the banking sector's total market cap even though they control 77 per cent of the loan market while their average price-to-book value (P/BV) is 0.67. In contrast, private sector lenders' market cap is 74 per cent with average P/BV at 2.35.

While observing that the government's move to link capital infusion with efficiency is one way to incentivise banks for better efficiency, Bhattacharya said only time will tell if government banks can hold on to

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their dominance. "It is difficult to predict at this point in time what will happen. We will have to see whether it (market share) remains where it is now or comes down to 50 per cent," she added.

The response to set up niche banks in India after the banking regulator invited applications from aspirants has been stupendous. Over 100 entities have applied to set up payments banks and small finance banks, though the central bank made it clear that it will be cautious in awarding licences.

RBI has also paved the way for wholesale banks, or to be more specific, banks which will only finance infrastructure projects. RBI has provided incentives for such banks as they can now raise resources through long-term bonds (with a tenure of at least seven years) and will not have cash reserve ratio (CRR), statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) or priority sector lending obligations. However, it is still to be seen whether the concept excites banking aspirants.

There could be another kind of niche banks. Going by the deliberations at the two-day bankers' retreat (Gyan Sangam) convened by the finance ministry in Pune, there is a proposal that small public sector banks should rather focus on their strengths and not try to sell all kinds of products. "Re-orient portfolios of small PSU banks to differentiate and focus on specific niches to build capabilities and to optimise capital," the summary of recommendations released after the retreat said. This could result in some government banks selling loans only to farmers, and some selling only to small enterprises. The one-size-fits-all theory could well be a thing of the past, so far as the structure of public sector banks are concerned..

21. According to the given passage, what step has been proposed by the government to motivate banks for better efficiency?

(a) Offering products to a particular group of customers.

(b) Giving them time to improve their efficiency.

(c) Linking capital infusion with efficiency.

(d) Converting all the banks into niche banks.

(e) None of these

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22. According to the passage, what was the main aim of the Governor of Reserve Bank Of India ?
    (a) To improve the infrastructure of Indian banking sector.
    (b) To make a change in the air with payment banks.
    (c) To improve the efficiency of entire banking system.
    (d) To set up more and more niche banks.
    (e) To reconstruct the entire banking sector.
23. According to the given passage, what does a niche bank mean?
    (a) A bank with better efficiency and capitalization.
    (b) A women oriented bank.
    (c) A bank which tries to sell all kind of products
    (d) A bank that serves the needs of a certain demographic segment of the population.
    (e) None of these.
24. Which of the following fact(s) are TRUE on the basis of the given passage.
    (i) The results of the policies of Mr. Rajan are not instantaneous.
    (ii) The market cap of private sector banks is higher than that of public sector banks.
    (iii) Selling loans only to farmers and small enterprises is safer option.
    (a) only (i) (b) only (ii) (c) both (i) and (ii)
    (d) only (iii) (e) all (i), (ii) and (iii)
25. According to the given passage, which of the following option(s) is/are the expected outcome(s) of Mr. Rajan's policies?
    (a) A complete change in Indian banking sector.
    (b) To re-orient portfolios of small PSU banks
    (c) An end to the monopoly of public sector banks
    (d) A better cash reserve ratio (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio (SLR)
    (e) Only (a) and (c)
26. Which of the following is/are NOT TRUE according to the given passage.?

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(i) Raghuram Rajan has not been able to deliver on his promises.

(ii) Entities have not shown much interest in the proposal to set up niche banks in India

(iii) State bank of India is world's largest lender

(a) only (i) (b) only (ii) (c) only (iii)

(d) both (i) and (ii) (e) all (i), (ii) and (iii)

Directions (27-28): 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.

27. Walk the talk

(a) To perform actions consistent with one's claims.

(b) To work according to what was discussed

(c) To walk out after a heated argument

(d) To draw a plan to achieve something.

(e) None of these

28. Tenure

(a) Acquittal (b) Release (c) Term

(d) Spree (e) Tenor

Directions (29-30): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

29. Infusion

(a) Brew (b) Take out (c) Penetrate

(d) Permeate (e) Percolate

30. Deliberations

(a) Disregard (b) Admiration (c) Approbation

(d) Endorsement (e) Recommendation

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PASSAGE-4

Directions (31 - 40): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Annals of science about the effect of global warming on the Arctic has been described in part one of a three-part series. The Alaskan village of Shishmaref sits on an island known as Sarichef, 5 miles off the coast of the Seward Peninsula. In the early 1990s, seal hunters began to notice that the sea ice was changing-it was forming later in the fall and breaking up earlier in the spring. This caused the island to become more vulnerable to storm surges. In 2002, the entire village voted to move to the mainland. The National Academy of Sciences undertook its first rigorous study of global warming in 1979 mentions studies by Syukuro Manabe and James Hansen. The Ad Hoc Study Group on Carbon Dioxide and Climate, headed by Jule Charney, found that if carbon dioxide emissions continued to increase, the climate changes would be severe. It's now 25 years since that report was issued, and, in this period, carbon-dioxide emissions have increased from 5 billion a year to 7 billion and the earth's temperature has steadily risen. The world is now warmer than it has been at any point in the last 2 millennia. The impacts of global warming are no longer just hypothetical. Nearly every major glacier in the world is shrinking. The oceans are becoming not just warmer but more acidic; the difference between day and night time temperatures is diminishing; and plants are blooming weeks earlier than they used to. These are the warning signs that the Charney panel cautioned against waiting for. The most dramatic changes are occurring in the Arctic, which is melting. Most of the land in the Arctic is underlaid by zones of permafrost. The writer visited Fairbanks and Deadhorse, Alaska, with University of Alaska geophysicist and permafrost expert Vladimir Romanovsky describes signs that the permafrost-which has existed for 120,000 years-is melting. Writer observed Romanovsky collecting data from some of his 60 electronic monitoring stations.

Rising temperature can cause the organic material that has been frozen for millennia to break down, giving off carbon dioxide or methane. In

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1997, the Des Groseilliers expedition found that the Arctic sea-ice depth had declined significantly. Donald Perovich, of the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory (CRREL), studies the interaction of solar radiation with sea ice. Anything that changes the earth's albedo changes how much energy the planet absorbs, with dire consequences. The ice-albedo feedback is thought to be a major reason why the Arctic is warming so rapidly mentions the Madison Boulder. Antarctic ice cores show that carbon-dioxide levels today are significantly higher than they've been in the last 420,000 years. Some of the climate models Perovich has assembled predict that the perennial sea-ice cover in the Arctic will disappear entirely by 2080. In 1859, British physicist John Tyndall identified the natural greenhouse effect. Greenhouse gases absorb infrared radiation and then reemit it; if these gas levels increase, the earth's temperature will also rise, mentions Svante Arrhenius. Swiss Camp is a research station set on Greenland's ice sheet, which is the second largest on earth mentions Konrad Steffen, Swiss Camp's director. Much of what's known about the earth's climate over the last 100,000 years comes from ice cores drilled in central Greenland. Ten years ago, Jay Zwally, a NASA scientist, installed G.P.S. receivers around Swiss Camp to study changes in the ice sheet's elevation. While discussing the rise in sea levels due to global warming thermohaline circulation mentions that no nation has a keener interest in climate change than Iceland. Oddur Sigurdsson heads the Icelandic Glaciological Society, which surveys the country's 300 glaciers, which have been rapidly declining. The glacier Sólheimajökull has shrunk by 1100 feet in the last decade discusses last fall's Reykjavik symposium on global warming. The study found that temperatures in the Arctic were rising at a surprising rate and that humans had become the "dominant factor" influencing the climate mentions oceanographer Robert Corell.

31. According to the passage what are the severe effects of climate change?
    (i) Constant increase in earth's temperature.
    (ii) Melting of glaciers.
    (iii) Acidification of oceans
    (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Only (iii)
    (d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) All (i), (ii) and (iii)

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32. According to the given passage, which of the following option(s) was/were the findings of Des Groseilliers expedition?
    (a) Decline in the depth of Arctic sea ice.
    (b) The difference between say and night time temperatures is diminishing.
    (c) The world has become warmer than ever before.
    (d) There is a fall in the amount of energy absorbed by earth.
    (e) Glaciers are shrinking day by day.
33. According to the given passage, why did NASA scientist, install G.P.S. receivers around Swiss Camp?
    (a) To study the effects of global warming.
    (b) To study the interaction of solar radiation with sea ice.
    (c) To undertake its first rigorous study of global warming in 1979.
    (d) To study changes in the altitude of ice sheets.
    (e) To study the vulnerability of storm surges.
34. According to the given passage, what are the predictions of Perovich's climate models?
    (a) Carbon-dioxide emissions would increase from 5 billion a year to 7 billion
    (b) The perennial sea-ice cover in the Arctic would disappear entirely by 2080
    (c) Glaciers which have existed for over 120,000 years are melting
    (d) Rising temperatures can cause the organic material that has been frozen for millennia to break down
    (e) None of these.
35. According to the given passage, what is the discovery of British physicist John Tyndall?
    (a) The ice cores drilled in central Greenland are a major source of information about the earth's temperature in the past.
    (b) Greenhouse gases absorb infrared radiation and then reemit it
    (c) Greenhouse gases increase the earth's temperature.

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(d) No nation has a keener interest in climate change than Iceland.
(e) Natural greenhouse effect.

36. According to the given passage, what is the major reason for the warming of Arctic ?
(a) The ice-albedo feedback
(b) Greenhouse gases
(c) Carbon-dioxide emissions
(d) Global warming
(e) Storm surges

Directions (37-38): 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.

37. Annal
(a) Daily (b) Journal (c) Annual
(d) Analogical (e) Explanation

38. Symposium
(a) Conference (b) Synopsis (c) Summary
(d) Similar (e) Rundown

Directions (39-40): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

39. Ad Hoc
(a) Impromptu (b) Unplanned (c) Deliberate
(d) Unspecified (e) Ignorant

40. Hypothetical
(a) Conjecturable (b) Refutable (c) Disputable
(d) Factual (e) Contingent

PASSAGE 5

Directions (41-50): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

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Gastric cancer is the fourth most common form of cancer and the second most common cause of death from cancer; a ten-fold variation in its occurrence across the world records four-six lakh cases in Africa, North America, western and northern Europe and Australia, 10-15 lakh cases in Central America and 30-35 lakh cases in eastern Asia. Three-quarters of new cases are in Asia with more than two-fifths being in China.

There are many contributing factors, prime among them being one's lifestyle. A medical study using the South Indian population found some of the common contributing factors to be the reuse of cooking oil, a high intake of salt, consumption of red meat, low intake of fruits and vegetables, improperly preserved food, smoking, alcohol, and H .Pylori infection.

Unfortunately, data available in India, through tumour registries and institutions maintaining a database, cover only 7 per cent of the population with cancer. The common age at presentation is between 50 and 70, though it can occur even in people under 40, with there being a clear male predominance. Our study showed a 14.84 per cent incidence in the under-40 age group and 7.7 per cent in the above 70 age group.

Most patients, especially from suburban and rural areas, present themselves when in an advanced stage. The major contributing factor for delayed presentation is "ignoring" warning symptoms. Other factors are access to centres with specialists, myths about cancer, resorting to native treatment without proper medical advice, and socio-cultural barriers. It also involves resources. Affordability and accessibility play a big role. As a result of these factors, the chances of treatment with an intention to cure comes down drastically, which translates into decreased number of years of survival after diagnosis.

Data on the Indian population show that the survival rate at the end of the first year is 34.3-35.7 per cent, which drops to 13.2-14.6 per cent in the third year and 8.6-10.1 per cent at the end of five. In contrast, in Korea, the five-year rate of survival in 2000 was 46.6 per cent, which improved to 67 per cent in 2010. This positive change is due to a unique screening programme where endoscopy is done routinely for anybody above 40. This helps in very early stage diagnosis.

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A nationwide survey done by us, which included 495 surgeons managing gastric cancer in India, and using a 43-point questionnaire, revealed: the common age group was between 41 and 50 years, with a male preponderance of 70:30. In 47.17 per cent of situations, patients experienced vomiting and 40.28 per cent had dyspeptic symptoms such as indigestion and a loss of appetite. Those with vomiting had a relatively advanced stage of the disease when compared to those who had consulted a doctor and undergone early endoscopy. The next major contributing factor was the availability of resources for management of the condition. For a rural population, many will get the basic and limited level, a few, the enhanced level, and fewer still, the maximum level. The factors analysed in deciding the level — the findings were published in Lancet — are endoscopy and its advances, ultrasound and its advances, CT scan, MRI, PET scan, laparoscopy, molecular targeting, endo-interventions, surgical interventions, availability of latest and targeted chemotherapeutic agents and structured follow-up. The States with the highest health standards are considered to be Tamil Nadu and Kerala but they provide care to only 9.1 per cent of the Indian population, whereas States with the lowest health standards according to Indian public health standards are Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand and are accountable for care to 13.1 per cent of the population.

Another important factor is the availability of trained personnel and experts. Health-care resources are found to be unequal between rural and urban regions within each geographical region. Urban areas have a greater proportion of trained physicians (60 per cent) than rural areas (40 per cent). Tamil Nadu, for instance, has focussed efforts on rural recruitment and placement in trying to reach health care to rural areas.

The Union for International Cancer Control has undertaken an initiative for a three-year campaign against cancer, with the theme being “We Can — I Can”. This explores how everyone can play his / her part in reducing the global burden of cancer.

Major changes can be initiated at the individual level by observing a healthy lifestyle. As a society, we have to break socio-cultural barriers

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obstructing cancer care such as a low regard for health care, social taboos, nihilistic approach to cancer diagnosis (that is, cancer fatalism), blind faith in traditional methods of healing, religious dynamics and superstitions.

41. What is author's main objective in writing the passage?
    (a) Major changes can be initiated at the individual level by observing a healthy lifestyle. As a society, we have to break socio-cultural barriers obstructing cancer care.
    (b) Everyone can play his/her part in reducing the global burden of cancer.
    (c) Provide patient care that is compassionate, appropriate, and effective for the treatment of cancer and hematologic disease.
    (d) Be involved in process improvement and implement changes with the goal of practice improvement.
    (e) None of these.
42. Which of the following can be the most suitable title of the passage?
    (a) Life prolongation and relief of sufferings.
    (b) The primary treatment for cancer.
    (c) Stepping up the fight.
    (d) Cancer doesn't completely go away.
    (e) Goals and objectives in management of cancer.
43. Which of the following is the major contributing factor in delaying treatment of cancer?
    (a) Myths about cancer.
    (b) Restoring to native treatment.
    (c) Soico-cultural barriers.
    (d) Ignoring warning symptoms.
    (e) None of these.
44. Which of the following statement is/are not true in context of the passage?
    (A) There is male predominance in tumour registries.
    (B) Rural areas have a greater proportion of trained physicians.
    (C) One's lifestyle is major contributing factor for causing cancer.

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(a) Only B (b) Both A and C (c) Only C
(d) All A, B and C (e) None of these

45. What is the main goal of an initiative 'We Can- I Can' started by the Union for International Cancer Control?
(a) To Communicate effectively with patients, families, and the public, as appropriate, across a broad range of socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds.
(b) To work effectively as a member or leader of a health care team or other professional group.
(c) To participate in the education of patients, families, students, residents and other health professionals.
(d) To achieve a cure, and when cure is not possible, a good palliation (life prolongation and relief of sufferings) is warranted.
(e) How everyone can play his/her part in reducing the global burden of cancer.

Directions (46-48): Choose the word which is most SIMILAR in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

46. Predominance
(a) Trivial (b) Unimportant (c) Prevalence
(d) Leadership (e) Inferior

47. Diagnosis
(a) Opinion (b) Classification (c) Explanation
(d) Analogue (e) Examination

48. Accountable
(a) Hampered (b) Immature (c) Untrustworthy
(d) Responsible (e) Chargeable

Directions (49 – 50): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

49. Superstitions
(a) Stubbornness (b) Obsessiveness (c) Reality
(d) Illusion (e) Prediction

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50. Explore
(a) Investigate (b) Neglect (c) Scout
(d) Inspect (e) Traverse

PASSAGE - 6

Directions (51-60): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words are given in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Insurance companies are widening their net and looking at India's vast hinterland. Global insurance majors such as AIG and Aviva increasingly see rural India as a growth area. One of the reasons for this is the huge gap in per capita spending on life insurance between developed and emerging markets. While developed markets spend $1,887 on life insurance, emerging markets spend only $46. It's no surprise that many companies are targeting the rural population and tailoring their policies to meet the requirements of this segment. So villagers now have the option of insuring their cow or television set for as low as Rs 20-40 a month. If a cow dies, the policyholder is likely to get as much as Rs 8,000. Though the premium amounts are very small, insurance companies see this as a way of entering a market that is sure to grow over the next few years. For long, LIC has had a market monopoly in India and still holds 90 per cent of the life insurance sector. With foreign competition the insurance sector is going through a churn. The entry of new players has meant that there is now intense competition to woo consumers. This is welcome since even by developing country standards, India is woefully under-insured. Without any sort of government safety net, a majority of India's population has no cover for old age or unforeseen contingencies. This is where micro-insurance schemes can make a difference.

Such schemes are, however, not without their difficulties. Collecting premium and verifying claims can be time-consuming, especially in rural India. To get around this, insurance companies are using locals or self-help groups as agents to access rural markets. For death insurance claims, companies are willing to forgo the usual death certificates and accept signatures of a panchayat member or a village elder. Such innovative

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measures have ensured that several insurance companies at least have a presence in rural India. The challenge, however, is to move from micro-insurance to covering crops and health. For this to happen, it would help if people formed collectives and went in for group insurance. This would be particularly useful for farmers who cultivate the same crops on small plots of land. Health and crop insurance for small farmers would also have the additional benefit of eliminating the dreaded moneylender who benefits from the precarious condition of the rural poor.

51. What is attracting the insurance companies towards the villages in India?
    (a) Rural areas generate more revenue than urban areas in India.
    (b) Indian villages offer immense potential for insurance firms which is still to be tapped.
    (c) Villages in India are more insurance-friendly than even the villages in the developed world.
    (d) Insurance companies see Indian villages as relatively risk-free areas.
    (e) None of these

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52. Many insurance companies are tailoring their policies to meet the requirements of rural people because
    (a) they are a more stubborn and rigid lot.
    (b) these people are not found in a financially sound position throughout the year.
    (c) insurance companies are in fierce competition with each other to capture the rural segment.
    (d) the needs of the rural people are much different from those of the urban people.
    (e) None of these
53. What would be the possible outcome if insurance firms launch policies with heavy premium amounts in village areas?
    (a) Such policies would become the of the dreaded moneylender only.
    (b) Such policies would become an instant hit with rich and influential segment.

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(c) Such an initiative would fail to yield desired results on a large scale.
(d) It would add to the woes of the economically weaker segment.
(e) None of these

54. What does the emerging markets' per capita spending on life insurance of $46 against developed markets' $ 1,887 reflect?
(a) Insurance companies have little scope and opportunity in emerging markets.
(b) There are few takers of insurance policies in emerging markets.
(c) Insurance has not been a profitable area of business in emerging markets.
(d) There is fierce competition in the insurance sector in emerging markets.
(e) None of these

55. Which of the following is 'true' in the context of the passage?
(a) There lies a vast potential for insurance sector in countryside areas of India.
(b) Urban India has more to offer than rural India in the area of insurance.
(c) Global insurance firms eye India as a low-return market.
(d) LIC has prevented the entry of other insurance companies in the Indian market.
(e) None of these

56. Which of the following is 'false' in the context of the passage?
(a) There is a scope of expansion in the area of insurance in our villages.
(b) The insurance-related needs of rural folks are not similar to those of urban people.
(c) In absence of suitable insurance policies marginal farmers are exploited by moneylenders.
(d) Any developed country cannot compete with India in terms of per capita expenditure over insurance policies.
(e) None of these

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57. What makes insurance firms forgo the usual death certificates for death insurance claims in villages?
(a) Death certificates are generally not issued in rural areas.
(b) People in villages usually do not seek death certificates from authorities.
(c) Generally rural people do not die in hospital from where death certificate is issued.
(d) It is much easy to get a forged death certificate in our villages.
(e) None of these

Directions (58-59): Choose the word which is the same in meaning as the word given in bold as used in the passage.

58. TAILORING
(a) pruning (b) adjusting (c) stretching
(d) negotiating (e) unfolding

59. MONOPOLY
(a) dominance (b) bargain (c) presence
(d) hold (e) strategy

Directions (60): Choose the word which is the most opposite in meaning of the word given in bold as used in the passage.

60. PRECARIOUS
(a) secure (b) influential (c) competent
(d) moral (e) basic

PASSAGE-7

Directions (61-70): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Facing mounting criticism, the government at the Centre has decided to drop its Budget proposal to tax a portion of the EPF (Employees' Provident Fund) corpus upon withdrawal. An ill-conceived move both context- and content-wise, it has deservedly been given a burial. "In view

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of the representations received, the government would like to do a comprehensive review of this proposal, and, therefore, withdraw the proposal in paragraph 138 and 139 of my Budget speech,'' Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said in a statement in the Lok Sabha. The government has also withdrawn the proposal to limit tax-free contributions by the employer to the provident fund account of an employee to Rs.1.5 lakh a year. This did not gel with the Budget speech rationale for taxing EPF savings — to bring parity in tax treatment between the EPF and the National Pension System (or NPS, where employers can pay up to 10 per cent of salary as contribution without any such cap). By putting the EPF back into an EEE tax regime (where contributions, income as well as the accumulated corpus are all exempt from tax), the government's volte-face would help retain the EPF's popularity among the salaried class, most of whom are part of it not out of choice but by statutory default. The Finance Minister had himself called them hostages to the EPF in his last Budget, but instead of setting them free, he thought it better to tax them citing fair taxation principles. It is still not clear whether the government had initially thought it could pull the taxation proposal past its middle-class constituency. In the event, the tax on EPF withdrawal gave additional ammunition to an aggressive opposition, including the Congress party. Differences within the National Democratic Alliance and the Cabinet finally ensured the climb-down by the Finance Ministry.

While announcing a return to status quo on the EPF, the Finance Minister has rightly retained the Budget provision allowing NPS subscribers to withdraw 40 per cent of the corpus without any tax liability. The remainder 60 per cent will attract a combination of withdrawal tax and deferred tax on the annuity products one buys. In a way, partial tax relief for the NPS will narrow the existing tax-induced gap between the EPF and the NPS. The strident opposition to EPF tax must be read in the context of the virtual absence of a social security net of any worth in India. There are no two views on the need to move towards a 'pensioned society'. However, this cannot happen abruptly or in a coercive manner — people need to be nudged over time to gear up for such transitions. Whatever the

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intention, it was the 'out-of-the-blue' approach of the government that triggered an uproar. A sheepish rollback is a smart move, ahead of a round of Assembly elections. It is to be hoped that this U-turn will trigger a larger debate on ushering in a holistic social security ecosystem in the country.

61. Which of the following is/are true with respect to the expected result(s) of government's decision to drop the proposed tax on EPF?
    (i) Contribution, income as well as the accumulated corpus are all expected to be exempted from tax.
    (ii) A debate to steer for a comprehensive society.
    (iii) It'll help retaining EPF's popularity.
    (a) only (i) (b) only (ii) (c) only (iii)
    (d) both (ii) and (iii) (e) all (i), (ii) and (iii)

62. Who are the hostages to EPF as per the Finance Minister?
    (a) Tax Payers (b) Middle Class (c) Salaried Class
    (d) both (b) and (c) (e) None of the above

63. According to author what kind of approach was it to impose tax on EPF?
    (a) Revolutionary (b) Avaricious (c) Trite
    (d) Unanticipated (e) Obligatory

64. According to the given passage why is it difficult to have a pensioned society?
    (a) Opposition is not cooperative in her approach.
    (b) People are not yet ready for any radical transmutations.
    (c) People need more time to be financially stable to bear the cost of taxation.
    (d) Most of the people are part of EPFs not out of choice but by statutory default.
    (e) Political parties are more interested in their personal gains than the public welfare.

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65. What was / were the reason(s) the Finance Minister gave for levying tax on EPFs?
I. To make EPF more profitable than NPS
II. To bring equality between EPF and NPS.
III. To narrow the existing tax-induced gap between the EPF and the NPS.
(a) only (i) (b) only (ii) (c) only (iii)
(d) both (ii) and (iii) (e) all (i),(ii) and (iii)

Direction (66-68): Choose the word which is most similar in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

66. Volte-face
(a) Ratification (b) Fidelity (c) Maneuver
(d) Tergiversation (e) Adherence

67. Ammunition
(a) Bullets (b) Confetti (c) Arguments
(d) Torpedo (e) Knockdown

68. Status quo
(a) Cachet (b) Stature (c) validation
(d) Standpoint (e) No change

Direction (69-70): Choose the word which is most opposite in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

69. Strident
(a) Vociferous (b) Substantiate (c) Raucous
(d) Mellifluous (e) Clamorous

70. Hostages
(a) Autarchic (b) Captive (c) Shackled
(d) fettered (e) Unlimited

PASSAGE-8

Directions (71-80): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/ phrases are printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

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The twelfth meeting of the energy dialogue between the European Union (EU) and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) took place in Vienna, Austria today. The EU delegation was headed by Miguel Arias Cañete, Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy at the European Commission. The OPEC delegation was led by Abdalla Salem El-Badri, Acting Secretary General of OPEC.

Both parties emphasised that the Energy Dialogue has come a long way since its establishment in 2005 and is more important than ever in the current context of energy markets. Supported by various roundtables, workshops and studies, the Energy Dialogue has resulted in productive joint activities on a wide range of oil and energy related issues and has brought significant benefits to both sides.

The parties noted that since the last Energy Dialogue meeting in June 2014, there has been a growing challenge in energy markets, particularly for oil. Oil prices have fallen by more than 70%, many investments have been deferred or cancelled, manpower has been laid off, and the market has been searching for a supply-demand balance.

Looking ahead, both the EU and OPEC noted with concern that the current price environment has considerably reduced investments. Such a massive fall in investment could in time lead to a supply shortfall and the risk of a sharp oil price rebound, as has been witnessed in the past.

Although producers and consumers might have different views on what is an adequate oil price level, there was broad agreement that excessive oil price volatility and/or sharp price rises would be harmful for the economies of both the producing and consuming countries. An affordable and stable oil price, alongside a balanced and stable market, is a prerequisite for economic growth for both producers and consumers. Both the EU and OPEC recognised that through the Energy Dialogue and through initiatives in other global fora and organisations, cooperation should be enhanced, as should understanding of the behaviour of energy and oil markets, something which is important to helping achieve future oil market stability.

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The adoption in December 2015 of the 'Paris Agreement' to combat climate change was welcomed by both sides. OPEC presented an assessment of short-term oil market prospects. It emphasised that lower crude oil prices mainly reflect the ongoing excess crude oil supply over global demand. The positive impacts of low oil prices on oil demand in major growth regions remain intact in both the OECD and non-OECD regions. Expected oil demand growth in 2016 is in line with the average seen over the last three years. On the supply side, lower oil prices have reversed the strong growth trend in non-OPEC supply into an expected contraction in 2016. It was noted however, that over the previous three years, non-OPEC supply has increased significantly while on average there was no growth in OPEC crude supply.

OPEC also provided an overview of the long-term oil market outlook. It highlighted that energy demand will increase by almost 50% in the period up to 2040, with oil remaining the fuel with the largest share over the next 20 years. Oil demand reaches almost 110 mb/d by 2040, with developing countries accounting for most of the growth. On the supply side, total non-OPEC supply is expected to increase in the next decade, but declines towards the end of the projection period. OPEC crude supply is anticipated to increase steadily which underscores once again the need for future investments in the industry. However, it was stressed that the Outlook is clouded with uncertainties stemming, in particular, from economic growth and non-OPEC supply prospects.

The EU side presented the latest developments in EU energy policies, focusing on the Communication on the State of the Energy Union of November 2015 and the 'Security of Supply Package' adopted by the Commission on 16 February 2016. The package includes initiatives to foster the EU energy security, notably two proposals for the revision of the Regulation on Security of Gas Supply and for a revision of the Decision on Intergovernmental Agreements as well as strategies for LNG & gas storage and for heating & cooling.

The main energy policy initiatives foreseen for 2016 were also presented. Emphasis was given to a package, to be adopted later this year, which will

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propose initiatives in the energy efficiency sector. Energy efficiency will be a key tool to achieve EU's decarbonisation objectives and for a more sustainable use of energy. The EU expressed its willingness and availability to share its experience in the area of energy efficiency with the OPEC partners in the framework of the current energy dialogue or in other fora.

71. According to the passage, What do(es) lower crude oil prices indicate?
    (a) Excess of crude oil supply over demand.
    (b) Growth in OPEC crude oil supply.
    (c) Rise in the investment
    (d) Increase in pollution level due to carbonisation of environment.
    (e) None of these

72. According to the given passage which of the following fact(s) is/are true?
    (i) Energy demand is expected to increase within next two decades.
    (ii) An increase in oil prices would be beneficial for oil producing countries.
    (iii) Efficient energy will be a key to achieve European Union's decarbonisation objectives.
    (a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) Only (ii)
    (d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) All of these

73. What has been the result of the Energy Dialogue between OPEC nations and EU?
    (a) Productive joint activities on a wide range of oil and energy related issues.
    (b) Prices of oils has come under control.
    (c) Cooperation between OPEC and EU has been enhanced.
    (d) A global institution has been proposed to cater the needs of both OPEC and EU.
    (e) None of these.

74. Which of the following has/have been the challenges in the oil market?

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(a) Fall in oil prices
(b) Cancelled Investments
(c) Laying off of manpower
(d) Imbalance between supply and demand
(e) All of these

75. Which of the following fact(s) is/are NOT TRUE according to the given passage?
(i) The Energy Dialogue was established in 2005.
(ii) A hike in oil prices would be beneficial to petroleum producing nations.
(iii) Developing countries have a significant role in growth in oil demand.
(a) Only (i) (b) Only (ii) (c) both (i) and (iii)
(d) Both (i) and (ii) (e) Both (ii) and (iii)

76. According to the passage, how can cooperation between EU and OPEC be enhanced?
(a) By focusing on better communication between EU and OPEC.
(b) By supporting each other at global conferences.
(c) Through the Energy Dialogue and through initiatives at global platforms.
(d) Through encouraging intergovernmental agreements.
(e) All of these.

Directions (77-78): 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.

77. deferred
(a) Preponed (b) Delayed (c) Advanced
(d) Repudiated (e) Abjured

78. laid off
(a) Desist (b) Deployed (c) Employed
(d) lie down (e) Give up

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Directions (79-80): Choose the word/group of words which is MOST OPPOSITE in meaning of the word/group of words printed in bold as used in the passage.

79. Foster

(a) Cherish (b) Harbor (c) Dissuade
(d) Supplement (e) Else

80. Anticipated

(a) Foreseen (b) Inconceivable (c) Inapt
(d) Dissimilar (e) Credible

PASSAGE-9

Directions (81-90):Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

The first time Sarah "Sally" Thomason and I spoke, she'd just completed her annual two-day, eighteen-hundred-mile drive from her home in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she teaches, to rural northwestern Montana, where she spends her summers studying Montana Salish. For thirty-four years, Thomason has been assembling a dictionary of this Native American language, which is spoken fluently by fewer than forty people. Thomason, a linguist, is fascinated by what happens when one language meets another, and how those languages change, or don't. I had contacted her because I was interested in how certain words—say, e-mail, or google, or tweet—had been exported worldwide by American-born technology. I'd already called several linguists, and they all said I had to speak to Sally. No one, they said, had more insight into how linguistic traits travel, how pidgins and creoles are born, and how languages interact and change over time.

The French government tried very hard to resist American loanwords like e-mail, promoting in its place messagerie électronique or courriel. They'd formed a whole agency for this purpose. Laws were passed and enforced. And yet e-mail prevailed—it was simply more efficient. But Sally was especially excited about languages that resist such borrowing,

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even in the face of extraordinary cultural influence and dominance. Montana Salish was one such language. Our conversations followed a pattern: I arrived expecting one thing and ended up somewhere entirely distinct, thinking differently about language and human culture.

Is it fair to say that you study what happens when languages meet? Is meet too friendly a word? I suppose there's a whole range of things that happen, and sometimes it's friendly and sometimes it's not.

Right, but having a language disappear because all the speakers got massacred is actually really rare. There are a couple of examples where all the speakers of some language got wiped out by a volcanic eruption on an island. And there are a couple of examples, at least one in this country, where almost everybody was wiped out by smallpox and then the remainder was lynched by a mob.

Let's see, Susquehannock is the language that died when all the speakers got lynched by a mob. It was an Iroquoian language. First they got devastated by smallpox. And there are cases where languages were almost killed, or at least there was an effort to kill them, out of genocide. You know, as a side effect of genocide in El Salvador, when they had all those wars some years back, the government decided that Indians were dangerous and they should kill them all. And so they actually killed an awful lot of Indians, but I think maybe only one or two languages completely disappeared. The most famous story is in the Bible—the people at the bridge saying shibboleth. And that was a case where they were both speaking dialects of Hebrew, I guess it was, and if you couldn't say shibboleth because you didn't have the shh sound, they'd kill you. But that wouldn't have killed the whole language either, because the people who were trying to cross that bridge were all warriors, all men, and there would have been women and children who weren't in the battle, I assume.

We're living in an era when jargon, especially from the tech world, tends to bleed into the culture at large. Is that something you pay attention to?

Yeah, and that's obviously important for social history, too, right? Things that get to be mainstream used to be very specific to a particular subculture. One aspect of that is what happens to slang. Every generation of teenagers

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will invent their own words because the whole point of teenage slang is to have in-group vocabulary that outsiders, like old people, can't understand very well. And a lot of those words are ephemeral. The next generation comes along, gets their own words, the old words disappear. But some of them don't, some of them hang on—and predicting which ones will hang on is a mug's game.

But looking at the ones that did hang on is interesting because it tells you the entire process by which they turned out to be useful. Mob—the word mob used to be a slang word. It's a reduced form of a Latin word, mobile. But now it's a really useful word. It's interesting to see which words turn out to be useful. There must have been a time when a computer mouse was confined to a very small subculture.

81. According to the given passage, why is it interesting to look at the words that that hang on?

(a) Because it tells us how a slang becomes useful.

(b) Because slangs are interesting.

(c) Because Latin words have interesting usage.

(d) Because it tells us how technical words cross the geographic boundaries.

(e) None of these.

82. According to the author, why is it difficult to have a language disappeared? Choose the most appropriate option.

(a) Because natural disasters are not potent enough to disappear the speakers of a language,

(b) Because ladies and children do not participate in wars

(c) Because it is not usual to annihilate all the speakers of a language.

(d) Because the governments are committed to safeguard the interests of its citizens.

(e) Because genocides do not ensure entire removal of all the speakers of a language.

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83. What does the phrase 'HANG ON' mean? Give answer in context of the passage.
(a) Hold tightly (b) Retain (c) To be in a difficult situation
(d) Listen closely to (e) Be contingent or dependent on

84. What was the reason that even after so much of restrictions the word e-mail prevailed?
(a) Because people of France were hostile towards their government.
(b) Because other words messagerie électronique or courriel weren't speaker friendly.
(c) Because the agencies formed were not efficient enough.
(d) Because it was more efficient to use.
(e) Because the laws, which were passed, were not enforced properly.

85. According to the given passage, what is a reason for a language to disappear? Give answer in context of the passage.
(a) Natural Disaster (b) War (c) Lynching
(d) Epidemic (e) All of these.

86. According to the given passage, what was the profession of Sarah "Sally" Thomason?
(a) She is a lexicographer (b) She is a linguist
(c) She is a polyglot (d) She is a teacher
(e) None of these

Directions (87-88): Choose the word/group of words which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as time word given in bold as given in the passage.

87. Pidgins
(a) Boilerplate (b) Standard (c) Pilgrims
(d) Different (e) Tok Pisin

88. Jargon
(a) Laconism (b) Noiseless (c) Argot
(d) Reticence (e) Taciturn

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Directions (89-90): Choose the word/ group of words which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word given in bold as given in the passage.

89. Ephemeral

(a) Enduring (b) Fleeting (c) Fugacious
(d) Unenduring (e) Episodic

90. Mainstream

(a) Common (b) Eccentric (c) Normal
(d) Common (e) Dominant

PASSAGE-10

Directions (91-100): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words/phrases have been printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Over the last three centuries the world economy has evolved from a predominantly agriculture-based system to a digital economic system. The earlier economies were mainly agrarian. In this era, capital did play a role as did technological innovations such as the plough, the steamboat or the train. But land and labour were more critical.

With the service economy, the wealth create by services exceeded the wealth created through manufacturing. Here the ability of the service provider to establish a sound business gave him access to additional capital. This evolved into a global economy where goods and services were traded across international borders with little restriction. In this period, capital started flowing across borders on a large scale for the first time.

The last five years have seen the advent of the digital economy where technology is becoming the driving force. With information being the driver of value and wealth creation, information technology is becoming the key to success in a growing number of industries. In the digital economy, the power of innovation and ideas have gained the upper hand over direct access to capital.

The Indian economy is in a unique position in terms of its economic evolution. While manufacturing and service industries in India cannot

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freely access capital, the new breed of IT based industries have access to venture capital and private equity. The country's potential in this emerging sector has opened the doors to capital inflows that are still not available to traditional industries.

There are two key trends which will boost the democratization of capital, either directly as funding sources or indirectly.

More effective capital market routes especially for information based and software companies.

This is already happening rapidly. A market that was supposed to be stagnating with no public offering from the manufacturing sector in the first quarter of the fiscal year, may see as many as 20-25 new software issues this year. Numerous Internet and e-commerce companies are tapping funds through the capital market. For the financial intermediaries as well as for the investing public, dot com or 'info' initial public offerings are fast becoming attractive investment alternatives to traditional manufacturing or financial sector offers.

With more effective capital markets, for high potential IT stocks, 'critical mass', which in the industrial economy was primary in ensuring as company's ability to raise capital, will cease to matter. This underlines the manner in which a burgeoning digital economy has led to a redeployment of capital from a concentrated segment to the smaller knowledge entrepreneur.

A greater number of venture capitalists are actively seeking to fund budding knowledge entrepreneurs. Along with the rise in Net entrepreneurs one has seen the emergence of a new breed of venture capitalists who recognize the potential that resides in these ideas. The emergence and strengthening of the virtual economy necessitates sources of funds at the 'ideation' stage where business plans may still be at the infancy stage and potential not clearly identified.

This need is being fulfilled by the incubator funds or the angel investors who hand-hold Internet start-ups and other Info Tech ventures till the stage at which they can attract bigger investors. Instead of looking at high

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risk but big ventures, this genre of venture capitalists are looking at investments in companies which have the potential of excellent valuations in the future on the strength of their ideas.

91. Which of the following has been rated as most crucial in agro based economy?

(i) Land (ii) Labour (iii) Capital

(a) Only (i) and (ii) (b) Only (iii) (c) Only (ii)

(d) Only (i) (e) None of these

92. How did service economy evolve into a global economy?

(a) The wealth gained through service exceeded the gain through manufacture.

(b) The services started flowing across borders.

(c) The labour started producing goods for mass market.

(d) The trade for services and goods crossed the international borders.

(e) None of these

93. Which of the following best describes the phrase "critical mass" as used in the passage?

(a) Paradigm shift from fund base to knowledge base

(b) The net worth of a small knowledge entrepreneur

(c) The ability of an organization to raise funds

(d) The sum total capital of industrial economy

(e) None of these

94. The public offer of which type of companies are preferred by the investors at present?

(a) Service sector companies

(b) Agro based companies

(c) Information based companies

(d) Companies dealing with financial sector

(e) None of these

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95. What impact on economy has been envisaged owing to rise in net enterprise?
(a) The venture capitalists have started financing the projects even at the planning stage.
(b) The economic planning will no more be realistic now.
(c) The funding of unplanned projects have increased.
(d) Virtual economy has necessitated the source of funds from abroad.
(e) None of these

96. Which trend can boost capital growth in the modern era?
(a) Conversion of land and labour to private equity
(b) Converting manufacturing industries into service sector
(c) Generating resources through international trade
(d) Promoting information based and software companies
(e) None of these

Directions (97-98): Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

97. Advent
(a) shining (b) departure (c) power
(d) force (e) arrival

98. Traditional
(a) religious (b) excessive (c) old
(d) customary (e) sick

Directions (99-100): Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning to the word printed in bold as used in the passage.

99. Burgeoning
(a) growing (b) retarding (c) dipping
(d) unique (e) common

100. Stagnating
(a) developing (b) redundant (c) overworking
(d) fixed (e) stationary

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PASSAGE-11

Directions (101-110): Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below it. Certain words have been printed in bold to help you to locate them while answering some of the questions.

Two principles are involved in the controversy about the presence of foreign controlled media in the country; the free ûow ideas and images across national borders and the need to safeguard the national interest and preserve cultural autonomy are valid but both are at loggerheads because each has been used to promote less lofty goals. The ûrst principle conforms to a moral imperative: freedom of expression cannot rhyme with restrictions imposed by any government. But the ûow rhetoric also clouds the fact that the powerful Western and especially American media, can and often do present, or brazenly, news in a manner that promotes Western political, ideological and strategic interests. Besides, Western entertainment programmes present life styles and values that run counter to the lifestyles and values cherished by traditionals. All this explains why so many Indian newspapers, magazines and news agencies have sought protection from the courts prevent foreign publications and news agencies from operating in the country. Their arguments are weak on two counts. As the bitter debate on a new world information and communication order demonstrated in the late seventies and early eighties, many of those who resent Western 'invasion' in the ûelds of information and culture are no great friends of democracy. Secondly, the threat of such an 'invasion' has been aired by those media groups in the developing countries that fear that their business interests will be harmed if Western groups, equipped with large ûnancial and technological resources and superior management skills, are allowed to operate in the country without let.

The fear is valid but it goes against the grain of the economic reform programme. The presence of foreign newspapers and television channels will increase competition, which, in the course of time, can only lead to the upgradation of dynamic Indian newspapers and television channels, even while they drive the rest out of the market. One way to strike a

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balance between the two antagonistic principles would be to allow foreign media entry into the country, provided the Indian state treats them at par with the domestic media on all fronts. On the import of technology, for instance, foreign media cannot be allowed duty concessions denied to their Indian counter parts. Foreign media will also have to face legal consequence should they run foul of Indian laws. Why, for example, should the BBC, or Time magazine or The Economist get away by showing a map of Kashmir, which is at variance with the official Indian map? Why should they go scot-free when they allow secessionists and terrorists to air their views without giving the government the right to reply, or when they depict sexually explicit scenes, which would otherwise not be cleared by the Censor Board? Since the government can do precious little in the matter, especially about satellite broadcasts, what if it should consider attaching the properties of the offending parties? Demands of this kind are bound to be voiced unless New Delhi makes it clear to the foreign media that they will have to respect Indian susceptibilities, especially where it concerns the country's integrity and its culture. It may be able to derive some inspiration from France's successful attempts in the recent GATT to protect its cinematography industry.

101. Which of the following is one of the points weakening the argument to prevent the entry of foreign media?
   (a) Such entry would be against traditional culture
   (b) The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry
   (c) The arguments being put forth are at loggerheads
   (d) The foreign media may not be treated on par with the domestic media
   (e) None of these

102. What will be the impact of increasing competition?
   (a) The domestic media will not be able to withstand it
   (b) The foreign media will not be allowed duty concessions on import of technology

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(c) It will improve Indian newspapers and television
(d) The Indian newspapers and news agencies will seek protection from the court
(e) None of these

103. Which of the following has been cited as having succeeded in protecting country?
(a) GATT (b) News Agencies (c) Television
(d) Cultural traditions (e) None of these

104. Which of the following has been the major recommendation regarding the entry of foreign media?
(a) It should not be allowed
(b) It should be welcomed without putting any restrictions
(c) Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media
(d) Allow entry, provided they do not ask for duty concessions on import of technology
(e) None of these

105. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase "without let", as used in the passage?
(a) with no difûculty
(b) without conûnement
(c) with strings
(d) without restrictions
(e) conducive environment

106. Which of the following is the meaning of the phrase "at loggerheads", as used in the passage'?
(a) in league with
(b) unimportant
(c) out of place
(d) unsuited to each other
(e) opposite to each other

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Directions (107-108): Choose the word that is most closely the opposite in meaning to the word given in capitals taken as from the passage

107. COUNTER

(a) similar (b) downwards (c) unresponsive
(d) upwards (e) imitate

108. ANTAGONISTIC

(a) counteract (b) coincidental (c) equal
(d) corresponding (e) dependent

Directions (109-110): Choose the word or group of words that is most similar in meaning to the word given in capitals taken from the passage

109. SUSCEPTIBILITIES

(a) norms (b) weaknesses (c) inûuences
(d) persuasions (e) sensitivities

110. RHETORIC

(a) rhyming words
(b) persuasive speaking
(c) dull monologue
(d) tongue-in-cheek
(e) double talk

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1. (e); The statement '…..Dwight Macdonald's work as a commentator and critic was not celebrated like the novels and poems of his peers….' suggests that he was not as successful commentator and critic as his contemporaries. Hence, (i) is true

In the fourth paragraph, it is clearly given that '…….In Macdonald's appraisal, the moral implications of this aesthetic revolution were high…….' Hence, (ii) is also true

The author has called McDonald's response to moral and political ambiguity an unfailing attempt. Hence (iii) is also true. Hence, (e) is the correct answer.

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2. (e); In the last paragraph it is given that 'Midcult was predicated on being acceptable, uncontroversial, and inoffensive'. From which we can easily infer that 'Midcult' is based on all three aspects given in the options (a), (b) and (c).

3. (b); It is clearly given in the passage that '…the communal context of artistic expression was overrun by industrial mechanisms to produce and deliver (almost anything) to a freshly minted entity known as the Public. Hence, (b) is the correct answer.

4. (c); It is given in the second paragraph that '…..In the case of O'Hara, the quintessential poet of the avant-garde was so artistically insecure that he could descend into states of depressive alcoholism leading to poetic impotence….' It is clear from this statement that (b), (d) and (e) can't be the correct answer. Now, one may get confused between options (a) and (c) but, it is given in this statement that it was actually artistic insecurity that descended him into the depressive alcoholism. Hence, the main reason that led to poetic impotence is 'Artistic Insecurity'. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

5. (d); It is given in the third paragraph that 'Folk Art grew mainly from below," and was "shaped by the people to fit their own needs,'. Hence we can infer that Folk art was flexible enough be shaped by the people. Hence, (i) is true.

   In the same paragraph, it is given that '…..Where folk art and high culture were unique and respectable in their own right, masscult was a parody of high culture……..'. On the basis of which, we can conclude that option (ii) is also true.

   Now, it is mentioned in the same paragraph that Folk art took its cue from High Culture. Hence we can't conclude that it was independent of High Culture. Hence (ii) is not true. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

6. (c); Aggrandizing means 'increase the power or status of something'. Hence, 'empower' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.

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Look at the meaning of the given options

Glorify: Describe or represent as admirable

Disgracing: Bring shame or discredit on

Empower: Make (someone) stronger and more confident

Mushrooming: Increase, spread, or develop rapidly.

Belittling: Dismiss (someone or something) as unimportant.

7. (a);Ramifications means 'a complex or unwelcome consequence of an action or event'. Hence, 'repercussions' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options

Repercussions: An unintended consequence of an event or action, especially an unwelcome one.

Outcome: The way a thing turns out

Drawbacks: A feature that renders something less acceptable

Flaws: A shortcoming, imperfection, or lack.

Effects: A change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.

8. (a); Assimilation means 'The process by which a person or persons acquire the social and psychological characteristics of a group'. Hence, 'absorption' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options

Absorption: The state of being engrossed in something.

Wearing out: To tire or exhaust

Hard work: A great deal of effort or endurance.

Contraction: The process of becoming smaller.

Expansion: The action of becoming larger or more extensive.

9. (e); Inchoate means 'just begun and so not fully formed or developed'. Hence, 'matured' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.

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Look at the meaning of the given options
Vulgar: Lacking sophistication or good taste.
Inceptive: Relating to or marking the beginning of something; initial.
Firm: Strongly felt and unlikely to change.
Prudent: Acting with or showing care and thought for the future.
Matured: Become fully grown or developed.

10. (e); Slavery means 'the state of being a slave.'. Hence 'Carte blanche' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options
Thralldom: The state of being under the control of another person
Vassalage: Bondage
Braggadocio: Boastful or arrogant behaviour
Confinement: The action of confining or state of being confined
Carte blanche: Complete freedom to act as one wishes.

Directions (11-20)

11. (c); In the first paragraph, it is given that "A combination of factors ranging from poor credit appraisal to political interference and mismanagement by borrowers have conspired to push the banking industry into a messy cobweb." This statement suggests that the main factors for pushing the banking industry into a messy cobweb are 'poor credit assessment', 'mismanagement of loans by borrowers' and 'political interference'. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

12. (d);'Bank ultimately need autonomy' is the most appropriate title. Throughout the passage, the author has discussed the ill-effects of interference on the banking. Besides this, the statement ' The banking system indeed needs a change in the way it is managed.' given in the last paragraph, also supports the title. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

13. (a); 'Arm's length relationship' refers to "a relationship lacking intimacy or friendliness, esp. when possessing some special connection, such as previous closeness.". Hence, (a) is the correct option

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14. (b);In the First paragraph it is given that "There are two polar approaches to loan stress,…… One is to apply band-aids to keep the loan current, and hope that time and growth will set the project back on track….." which suggests that (i) and (ii) are true. Now it is also given in the same paragraph that, '' Facing large and potentially un-payable debt, the promoter loses interest, does little to fix existing problems…". from which, we can infer that (iii) is not true. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

15. (c); The last line of the last paragraph clearly states that, 'The banking system indeed needs a change in the way it is managed.'. Therefore we can conclude that (i) is true.

Again, in the first paragraph, it is mentioned that, '….increase in bad loans, has yielded a twin fallout — of declining profitability at banks and poor credit disbursal…..' Hence (ii) is also true.

Now, in the same paragraph, it is given that "The stressed assets (comprising gross non-performing assets plus written-off assets and restructured assets) account for 14.1 per cent of total bank loans as of September 2015, up from 13.6 per cent in March 2015.", which contradicts the fact given in (iii). Therefore, (iii) is not true. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

16. (d);Camouflage means travel through (an unfamiliar area) in order to learn about it. So, disguise is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Waiting: The action of staying where one is or delaying action until a particular time or event

Revealed: Make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others.

Exposed: Make (something) visible by uncovering it.

Disguise: Give (someone or oneself) a different appearance in order to conceal one's identity.

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17. (d);Cobweb means something resembling a cobweb in delicacy or intricacy.. So, entanglement is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Device: A thing made or adapted for a particular purpose

Puzzle: A person or thing that is difficult to understand or explain; an enigma.

Decoration: The process or art of decorating something.

Entanglement: A complicated or compromising relationship or situation.

18. (b);Holistic means characterized by the belief that the parts of something are intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole. So, aggregate is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Innovative: Featuring new methods

Aggregate: A whole formed by combining several separate elements.

Alternative: Available as another possibility or choice.

Positive: Constructive, optimistic, or confident

19. (d);Fulcrum means a thing that plays a central or essential role in an activity, event, or situation. So, Unimportant is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Exterior: Forming, situated on, or relating to the outside of something.

Pivotal: Of crucial importance in relation to the development or success of something else.

Border: The edge or boundary of something, or the part near it.

Unimportant: Lacking in importance or significance.

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20. (c); Persist means continue in an opinion or course of action in spite of difficulty or opposition. So, Cease is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options:
Abandon: Give up completely.
Informal: Having a relaxed, friendly, or unofficial style, manner, or nature.
Cease: Come or bring to an end.
Insist: Demand something forcefully.

Directions (21-30)

21. (c); It is specifically given in the seventh paragraph of the passage that 'government's move to link capital infusion with efficiency is one way to incentivise banks for better efficiency' which suggests that government has proposed to link capital infusion with efficiency in order to motivate banks for better efficiency. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

22. (e); It is given the first paragraph that, 'Raghuram Rajan had promised a "dramatic remaking" of the country's banking sector' from which we can infer that the main of the Governor of Reserve Bank Of India is to reconstruct the entire banking sector. Hence, (e) is the correct option.

23. (d);'Niche Banks' are the banks that cater to and serve the needs of a certain demographic segment of the population. Hence (d) is the correct option.

24. (a); It is given in the first paragraph that, '…the full results of his efforts would be visible only a few years from now…..' from which we can infer that (i) is true.
It is given in the passage that the market cap of public sector banks is 77 per cent while that of private sector banks is 74 per cent. Hence, (ii) is not true. (iii) can also not be considered as true since this statement is the function of a niche bank, Hence, it cannot be inferred whether it's safe or not.. Therefore (i) is the only true statement. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

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25. (e); It is given in the first paragraph of the passage that ' Raghuram Rajan had promised a "dramatic remaking" of the country's banking sector. Rajan has walked the talk, though the full results of his efforts would be visible only a few years from now…..' suggests that Raghuram Rajan's aim is to change the Indian banking sector and his policies are expected to do the same. .Hence, (a) is the expected outcome

Option (b) is nothing but restatement of the summary of recommendations released after the retreat. Hence (b) cannot be the expected outcome.

It is given in the second paragraph of the second paragraph of the passage that '… the near-monopoly of public sector banks, which now account for over 77 per cent of the loan market, could well be over….' which suggests that option (c) can also be the expected outcome.

It is given in the passage that, 'they can now raise resources through long-term bonds (with a tenure of at least seven years) and will not have cash reserve ratio (CRR), statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) or priority sector lending obligations' from which clearly suggests that (d) is not the outcome the policies of Mr. Rajan. Hence, (e) is the correct option.

26. (e); The usage of the phrase 'walk the talk' suggests that (i) is not true. It is given in the third last paragraph that 'The response to set up niche banks in India after the banking regulator invited applications from aspirants has been stupendous' Hence we can conclude that (ii) is also not true. In the given passage, it is given that State bank of India is country's largest lender. However we aren't given whether it's world's largest lender or not. Hence (iii) is also not true. Hence (e) is the correct option

27. (a); 'Walk the talk' means 'To perform actions consistent with one's claims.'. Hence (a) is the correct option.

28. (c); 'tenure' means 'period of something'. Hence, term is the word which is MOST SIMILAR in meaning to it

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Look at the meaning of the given options

Acquittal: A judgement or verdict that a person is not guilty of the crime

Release: Set free

Term: A fixed or limited period for which something, is intended to last

Spree: A spell or sustained period of unrestrained activity of a particular kind.

Tenor: A singing voice between baritone and alto or countertenor, the highest of the ordinary adult male range.

29. (b);'Infusion' means 'to fill; pervade' Hence ,' take out' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options

Brew: Make (tea or coffee) by mixing it with hot water.

Take out: Make (tea or coffee) by mixing it with hot water.

Penetrate: Go into or through (something), especially with force or effort.

Permeate: Spread throughout

Percolate: (Of a liquid or gas) filter gradually through a porous surface or substance

30. (a); Deliberations means 'long and careful consideration or discussion'. Hence 'disregard' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options

Disregard: Pay no attention

Admiration: Respect and warm approval

Approbation: Approval or praise

Endorsement: The action of endorsing someone or something.

Recommendation: The action of recommending something or someone.

Environment RC Solutions with explanations.

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Directions (31-40)

31. (e); It is clearly mentioned in the second paragraph that due to climate change '.....the earth's temperature has steadily risen....', '.....Nearly every major glacier in the world is shrinking....' and '.....The oceans are becoming not just warmer but more acidic.....' from which we can conclude that (i), (ii) and (iii) are all true. Hence, (e) is the correct option.

32. (a); In the third paragraph of the given passage, It is clearly mentioned that 'the Des Groseilliers expedition found that the Arctic sea-ice depth had declined significantly' From which we can conclude that option (a) is correct.

According to the given passage, option (b), (c) and (e) is the effect of climate change and not the findings of the Des Groseilliers expedition. Hence, they are not the correct option.

Option (c) is the effect of change in earth's albedo. Therefore, (c) is also not the correct answer. Hence, (a) is the correct answer.

33. (d); According to the given passage, interaction of solar radiation with sea ice has been studied by 1997 Donald Perovich, of the Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory. Hence, (b) is not correct.

It is given in the first paragraph that it was The National Academy of Sciences which had undertaken its first rigorous study of global warming in 1979. Hence (c) is also not correct.

It is given in the last paragraph that 'NASA scientist, installed G.P.S. receivers around Swiss Camp to study changes in the ice sheet's elevation'. From which we can infer that the G.P.S has been installed in order to study the changes in the altitude of ice sheets. Hence (d) is the correct option. From the same statement we can conclude that (a) and (e) are not correct.

34. (b); It is clearly given in the last paragraph that Perovich's climate models predict that The perennial sea-ice cover in the Arctic Would disappear entirely by 2080. Hence (b) is the correct option.

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According to the given passage, option (a), (c) and (d) are the effect of climate change. Hence, they are not the correct options. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

35. (e); It is clearly mentioned in the third paragraph that '1859, British physicist John Tyndall identified the natural greenhouse effect' Hence (e) is correct. Please note that options (b) and (c) are the points mentioned by Svante Arrhenius and not 'Tyndall'. Hence (e) is the correct option. Option (a) and (d) are the general facts given in the passage and are not related to Tyndall. Hence, (e) is the correct answer.

36. (a); It is specifically mentioned in the passage that 'The ice-albedo feedback is thought to be a major reason why the Arctic is warming so rapidly.' Hence (a) is the correct answer.

37. (e); 'Annal' means 'a record of the events of one year.'. Hence 'explanation' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Daily: Done, produced, or occurring every day

Journal: A newspaper or magazine that deals with a particular subject or professional activity.

Annual: Occurring once every year.

Analogical: Of, relating to, or based on analogy.

Explanation: A statement or account that makes something clear.

38. (a); 'Symposium' means 'a conference or meeting to discuss a particular subject.'. Hence, 'conference' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Conference: A formal meeting of people with a shared interest, typically one that takes place over several days.

Synopsis: A brief summary or general survey of something

Summary: A brief statement or account of the main points of something.

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Similar: Having a resemblance in appearance, character, or quantity.

Rundown: An analysis or summary of something by a knowledgeable person.

39. (c); 'Ad Hoc' means 'created or done for a particular purpose as necessary.' Hence 'unspecific' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Impromptu: Done without being planned or rehearsed.

Unplanned: Not planned

Deliberate: Done consciously and intentionally.

Unspecified: Not stated clearly or exactly

Ignorant: Lacking knowledge or awareness in general

40. (d); 'Hypothetical' means 'based on or serving as a hypothesis', Hence 'factuable' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the given options:

Conjecturable: imaginary

Refutable: To prove to be false or erroneous

Disputable: Not established as a fact, and so open to question or debate.

Factual: Actually occurring.

Contingent: Subject to chance

Directions (41-50)

41. (a); Refer to the last paragraph of the passage. " Major changes can be initiated at the individual level by observing a healthy lifestyle. As a society, we have to break socio-cultural barriers obstructing cancer care.…". It suggests that the main objective of the author is to make people aware of the cancer and to make them adopt a healthy lifestyle and help others to do so. (b), (c) and (d) are the steps that should be taken in order to achieve this objective. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

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42. (c); 'Stepping up the fight' is the most appropriate title. The entire passage discusses the various steps and measures that must be taken to curb Gastric cancer. It also envisages the required change in human approach towards the same and asks us to be more conscious about this disease and change our unhealthy lifestyle. Option (a) does not go with the sense of the passage. Option (b) and (d) cannot be the correct option as well, since the passage is not about cancer but about a particular type of it. Hence (c) is the correct option.

43. (d); Refer to the fourth paragraph of the passage. It is given that "The major contributing factor for delayed presentation is "ignoring" warning symptoms." Therefore, we can infer that it is the major contributing factor in delaying treatment of cancer. Although, options (a), (b) and (c) are also mentioned as the reasons for the delay in the treatment of cancer but on the basis of above statement it can be concluded that these are the secondary reasons for the same. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

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44. (a); In the third paragraph, it is given that '…The common age at presentation is between 50 and 70, though it can occur even in people under 40, with there being a clear male predominance…..'. Hence, 'A' is true.

Refer to the third last paragraph of the passage. It is clearly given that "Urban areas have a greater proportion of trained physicians (60 per cent) than rural areas (40 per cent)." Hence 'B' is not true.

In the second paragraph, it's clearly mentioned that '…There are many contributing factors, prime among them being one's lifestyle…...' Hence, 'C' is also true.

Hence, (a) is the correct option

45. (e); In the second last paragraph of the passage it is clearly given that "This explores how everyone can play his / her part in reducing the global burden of cancer." Hence, (e) is the correct option. No other option is related to the 'We Can- I Can' initiative.

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46. (c); Predominance means the state or condition of being greater in number or amount. So, prevalence is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options:
Trivial: Of little value or importance.
Unimportant: Lacking in importance or significance.
Prevalence: The fact or condition of being prevalent
Leadership: The action of leading a group of people or an organization
Inferior: Lower in rank, status, or quality.

47. (e); Diagnosis means the identification of the nature of an illness or other problem by examination of the symptoms. So, Examination is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options:
Opinion: A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.
Classification: The action or process of classifying something.
Explanation: A statement or account that makes something clear.
Analogue: A person or thing seen as comparable to another.
Examination: A detailed inspection or study.

48. (d); Accountable means required or expected to justify actions or decisions. So, responsible is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options:
Hampered: Hinder or impede the movement or progress of something.
Immature: Having or showing an emotional or intellectual development appropriate to someone younger.
Untrustworthy: Not able to be relied on as honest or truthful.
Responsible: Being the primary cause of something and so able to be blamed or credited for it.
Chargeable: Answerable.

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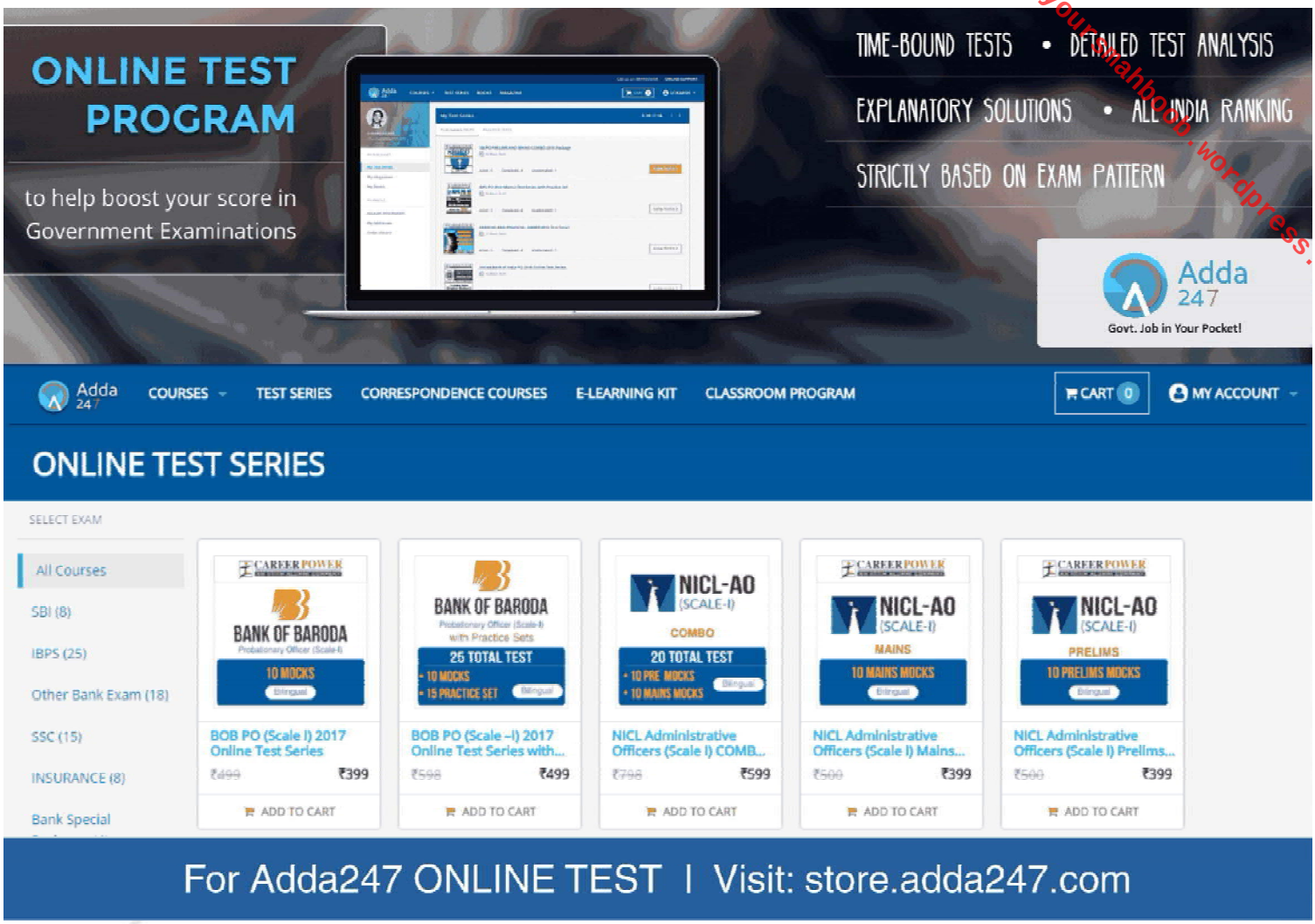

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49. (c); Superstitions means excessively credulous belief in and reverence for the supernatural. So, reality is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options:
Stubbornness: Refusing to change one's mind or course of action despite pressure to do so;
Obsessiveness: Intolerance
Reality: The state of things as they actually exist,
Illusion: An instance of a wrong or misinterpreted perception of a sensory experience.
Prediction: a forecast

50. (b);Explore means ravel through (an unfamiliar area) in order to learn about it. So, neglect is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options:
Investigate: carry out a systematic or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts of something
Neglect: Not pay proper attention to; disregard.
Scout: Make a search for someone or something in various places.
Inspect: Look at (someone or something) closely, typically to assess their condition or to discover any shortcomings.
Traverse: Travel across or through.

Directions (51-60)

51. (b);The passage is silent about urban areas and urban population. Hence (a) and (c) are not the correct options. It is given in the first paragraph it is given that 'One of the reasons for this is the huge gap in per capita spending on life insurance between developed and emerging markets. While developed markets spend $1,887 on life insurance, emerging markets spend only $46' from which we can conclude that the insurance companies are attracted towards the villages because of its potential which is still to be tapped. The challenges described in last paragraph also suggest that option (d) is not correct. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

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52. (d);Option (a) is extreme judgement which cannot be passed on the basis of the passage. Hence, (a) is not the correct option. The usage of the word 'precarious' also suggests that option (b) is not correct. Option (c) can also not be inferred from the passage. Now, in the first paragraph, it is given that 'many companies are tailoring their policies to meet the requirements of this segment' after which the author has given examples of various things which a villager can insure. Hence (d) is the most appropriate option.

53. (c); Option (a) and (d) are extreme judgements which cannot be inferred on the basis of the passage. Hence, they are not the correct option. The passage is silent about the effects of insurance policies with high premium on the rich Hence, (b) is also not the correct option. Now, In the first paragraph, the statement, 'Though the premium amounts are very small, insurance companies see this as a way of entering a market that is sure to grow over the next few years…' suggests that the aim to launch policies with low premium is to connect more and more people, from every sphere of the society, with the insurance sector. Hence, if insurance firms launch policies with heavy premium amounts in village areas, then such an initiative would fail to yield desired results on a large scale. Hence (c) is the correct option.

54. (e); It's clearly mentioned in the passage that '. Global insurance majors such as AIG and Aviva increasingly see rural India as a growth area ' after which, the author cites the given figures, from this we can infer that there is a scope of growth for insurance companies in the emerging markets. Hence (e) is the correct option.

55. (a); From the statement 'Global insurance majors such as AIG and Aviva increasingly see rural India as a growth area' given in the first paragraph, we can infer that rural India is seen as a growth area by major insurance firms. hence, option (a) is true. From the same statement we can also rule out option (c). The author of the given passage has not discussed the potential of the urban areas. Hence, option (b) is also not correct. Option (b) can also not be inferred from the given passage. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

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56. (d);The statement 'Global insurance majors such as AIG and Aviva increasingly see rural India as a growth area. One of the reasons for this is the huge gap in per capita spending on life insurance between developed and emerging markets' suggests that option (a) is true.

It is given in the passage that the insurance companies are 'tailoring' their policies as per the needs of the rural people. From which we can conclude that needs of the rural people are different from those of urban people. Hence we can infer that option (b) is also true. The last line of the passage says that 'Health and crop insurance for small farmers would also have the additional benefit of eliminating the dreaded moneylender who benefits from the precarious condition of the rural poor.' Hence option (c) is also true. The statement, 'While developed markets spend $1,887 on life insurance, emerging markets spend only $46.' suggests that per capita expenditure of developed countries is already more than that of developing countries (including India). Hence, option d is false. Hence (d) is the correct option.

57. (e); IT's given in the last paragraph of the passage that 'companies are willing to forgo the usual death certificates and accept signatures of a panchayat member or a village elder. Such innovative measures have ensured that several insurance companies at least have a presence in rural India.' from which we can conclude that the forego death certificates because they want hassle-free entry in the rural areas to make their presence felt there. None of the given option explains the conclusion made here, hence (e) is the correct option.

58. (b);TAILORING means adapting requirements through deletion, modification, and/or supplementation. So, 'adjusting' is the word which is similar in meaning to it.

Look at the meaning of the following options:

Pruning: To cut away

Adjusting: Alter or move (something) slightly in order to achieve the desired fit

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Stretching: Extend or spread over an area or period of time.
Negotiating: Obtain or bring about by discussion.
Unfolding: Gradually develop or be revealed.

59. (a); MONOPOLY means the exclusive possession or control of the supply of or trade in a commodity or service. So, dominance is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the following options:
Dominance: Power and influence over others
Bargain: Negotiate the terms and conditions of a transaction
Presence: The state or fact of existing
Hold: Grasp, carry, or support with one's arms or hands.
Strategy: A plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim.

60. (a); PRECARIOUS means dangerously likely to fall or collapse. So, secure is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the following options:
Secure: Certain to remain safe and unthreatened
Influential: Having great influence on someone or something
Competent: Having the necessary ability, knowledge, or skill to do something successfully.
Moral: Concerned with the principles of right and wrong behaviour.
Basic: Forming an essential foundation or starting point; fundamental

Directions (61-70)

61. (c); The statement '…government's volte-face would help retain the EPF's popularity among the salaried class…' clearly supports the answer. Hence (c) is the correct answer.

62. (c); In the statement '…government's volte-face would help retain the EPF's popularity among the salaried class, most of whom are part of it not out of choice but by statutory default…..' 'whom' has been used for salaried class and not for 'Tax payers' or 'Middle class'. Hence (c) is the correct answer

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63. (d);According to author the decision was an 'out-of-the-blue' approach. which means an 'Unanticipated' approach. Hence (d) is the correct answer

64. (b);the sentence '…people need to be nudged over time to gear up for such transitions…' clearly supports the answer. Hence (b) is the correct answer

65. (b);In the first paragraph, it is given that '……This did not gel with the Budget speech rationale for taxing EPF savings — to bring parity in tax treatment between the EPF and the National Pension System…..' supports the answer.

NOTE: Although (iii) is another reason given in the passage. But, it was not given by the Finance Minister.

66. (d);volte face: Turnabout

Tergiversation: Withdrawal

Ratification: Confirmation

Maneuver: Series of moves requiring skill and care

Hence, (d) is the correct answer.

67. (c); Ammunition means Arguments. Hence, (c) is the correct answer. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Bullets: a metal projectile for firing from a rifle

Confetti: small pieces of coloured paper traditionally thrown over a bride and bridegroom by their wedding guests after the marriage ceremony has taken place

Torpedo: a cigar-shaped self-propelled underwater missile designed to be fired from a ship or submarine

Knockdown: an act of knocking an opponent down

68. (e); Status quo means No change. Hence, (e) is the correct answer. Look at the meaning of the other options

Cachet: the state of being respected or admired

Stature: importance or reputation gained by ability or achievement

Validation: make or declare legally valid.

Standpoint: an attitude to a particular issue.

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69. (d);Strident: Characterized by vehement opinions.

Mellifluous: Agreeable

Hence, (d) is the correct answer. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Vociferous: expressing or characterized by vehement opinions.

Substantiate: provide evidence to support or prove the truth of.

Raucous: making or constituting a disturbingly harsh and loud noise.

Clamorous: making a loud and confused noise.

70. (a); Hostages: A person seized or held as security for the fulfillment of a condition.

Autarchic: Absolute sovereignty

Hence, (a) is the correct answer. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Captive: Imprisoned or confined.

Shackled: restrained

Fettered: confine or restrict

Unlimited: not limited or restricted in terms of number, quantity, or extent.

Directions (71-80)

71. (a); It is given in the sixth paragraph that, '. It emphasised that lower crude oil prices mainly reflect the ongoing excess crude oil supply over global demand.' which suggests that (a) is the correct option. Also note that it is clearly given in paragraph 4 of the passage that there has been a massive fall in investments. Hence (c) is not true. Options (b) and (c) cannot be inferred on the bases of the given paragraph. Hence (a) is the current option.

72. (d);In the seventh paragraph it's given that 'energy demand will increase by almost 50% in the period up to 2040' from which we can infer that (i) is true.

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It is also mentioned in the passage that 'sharp price rises would be harmful for the economies of both the producing and consuming countries'. Hence, (ii) is not true.
In the last paragraph, it is specifically given that 'Energy efficiency will be a key tool to achieve EU's decarbonisation objectives' Hence (iii) is also true. Hence (d) is the correct option.

73. (a); It is given in the second paragraph that 'Energy Dialogue has resulted in productive joint activities on a wide range of oil and energy related issues' Hence, we can conclude that option (a) is true.
Option (b), (c) and (d) are not given with respect to the result of the Energy Dialogue between OPEC nations and EU. Hence (a) is the correct option.

74. (e); Each of the options given are clearly mentioned in the third paragraph. Hence, (e) is the correct option.

75. (b); It is clearly given in the second paragraph that the Energy Dialogue was established in 2005. Hence (i) is true. It is also given in the passage that the hike in oil prices would be harmful for both oil producing as well as consuming nations. Hence (ii) is not true. Now, it is also given that 'Oil demand reaches almost 110 mb/d by 2040, with developing countries accounting for most of the growth..' from which we can conclude that (iii) is also true. Hence, only (ii) is not true. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

76. (c); It is given in the passage that 'Both the EU and OPEC recognised that through the Energy Dialogue and through initiatives in other global fora and organisations' from this we can infer that (c) is the correct option. Note that other options are given to confuse the candidate, neither the intergovernmental agreements nor global conferences nor better communication has been describes as the way of enhancing cooperation between EU and OPEC.

77. (b); Deferred means ' to put off (an action or event) to a later time'. Hence, delayed is the word which is most similar in meaning to it. Look at the meaning of the given options:

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Preponed: Bring (something) forward to an earlier date or time.
Delayed: Postpone or defer (an action).
Advanced: New and not yet generally accepted.
Repudiated: Refuse to accept
Abjured: Reject

78. (a);'Laid off means 'to give up or stop doing something'. Hence, 'desist' is the word which is most similar in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options
Desist: Stop doing something
Deployed: Bring into effective action.
Employed: Give work to (someone) and pay them for it.
Lie down: A short rest in which one lies down on a bed, sofa, etc.
Give up: Cease making an effort; admit defeat.

79. (c);'Foster' means to 'encourage someone. Hence, 'dissuade' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options
Cherish: Protect and care for
Harbor: Give a home or shelter to.
Dissuade: Persuade (someone) not to take a particular course of action.
Supplement: A thing added to something else in order to complete or enhance it.
Else: In addition; besides.

80. (b);'Anticipated' means to 'regard something as probable'. Hence 'Inconceivable' is the word which is most opposite in meaning to it.
Look at the meaning of the given options
Foreseen: Be aware of beforehand; predict.
Inconceivable: Not capable of being imagined or grasped mentally
Inapt: Not suitable or appropriate in the circumstances.
Verisimilar: Not the same
Credible: Able to be believed

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Directions (81-90)

81. (a); It is given in the last paragraph that 'looking at the ones (words) that did hang on is interesting because it tells you that they turned out to be useful'. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

82. (c); It is given in the third paragraph of the passage that 'having a language disappear because all the speakers got massacred is actually really rare'. Even though (a) and (b) can also be the correct option, but (c) covers both of them. Hence, from this we can conclude that (c) is the most appropriate option.

83. (b); In context of the given passage, the most appropriate meaning of the phrase 'Hang on' is 'Retain'. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

84. (d); It is given in the second paragraph that 'And yet e-mail prevailed—(because) it was simply more efficient.' Hence, we can easily conclude that (d) is the correct option.

85. (a); Read closely the fourth paragraph of the given passage, it is given that, '….. all the speakers of some language got wiped out by a volcanic eruption on an island. And there are a couple of examples, at least one in this country, where almost everybody was wiped out by smallpox and then the remainder was lynched by a mob.'. This shows that volcanic eruption (natural disaster) alone was the reason for wiping out of the speakers of some language. Whereas, lynching and smallpox (epidemic) worked together to get the speakers of a language wiped completely. Since 'war' has not been mentioned here, hence (e) can also not be the correct option. Hence, (a) is the most appropriate answer.

86. (d); It is given in the first paragraph of the passage that '……from her home in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she teaches…..'. Option (b) has been given to confuse the candidates. Please note that in the given passage present indefinite tense has been used with 'teach' which means that 'she' teaches in regular basis and we can easily conclude that teaching is her profession. But no such clue has been given for 'linguist' being her profession. Hence, we can conclude that (d) is the most appropriate option.

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87. (e); 'Pidgins' means 'a grammatically simplified form of a language' . Hence, 'Tok Pisin' is the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to it.
Boilerplate: Rolled steel plates for making boilers
Standard: Used or accepted as normal
Pilgrims: A person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.
Different: Distinct; separate

88. (c); 'Jargon' means 'special words or expressions used by a profession or group that are difficult for others to understand.' . Hence, 'Argot' is the word which is most nearly the same in meaning to it.
Laconism: Using very few words.
Noiseless: Silent or very quiet.
Taciturn: Saying little
Reticence: The quality of being reticent; reserve.

89. (a); 'Ephemeral' means 'lasting for a very short time.' . Hence, 'Enduring' is the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to it.
Fleeting: Lasting for a very short time.
Fugacious: Tending to disappear
Episodic: Containing or consisting of a series of separate parts or events.

90. (b); 'Mainstream' means 'normal or conventional' . Hence, 'Eccentric' is the word which is most nearly the opposite in meaning to it.
Common: Occurring, found, or done often; prevalent.
Normal: Conforming to a standard
Common: A piece of open land for public use
Dominant: Having power and influence over others.

Directions (91-100)

91. (a); Land and Labour

92. (a); The wealth gained through service exceeded the gain through manufacture.

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93. (c); The ability of an organization to raise funds.
94. (c); Information based companies.
95. (a); The venture capitalists have started financing the projects even at the planning stage.
96. (d); Promoting information based and software companies.
97. (e); Advent means the arrival of a notable person or thing. So, arrival is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
98. (d); Traditional means existing in or as part of a tradition. So, customary is the word which is similar in meaning to it.
99. (b); Burgeoning means begin to grow or increase rapidly; flourish. So, retarding is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.
100. (a);Stagnating means cease developing; become inactive or dull. So, developing is the word which is opposite in meaning to it.

Directions (101-110)

101. (b); The threat being voiced by those whose business will be harmed by such an entry
102. (c);It will improve Indian newspapers and television
103. (e); None of these
104. (c);Allow entry, treating them on par with domestic media
105. (d); without restrictions
106. (e); opposite to each other
107. (a); similar
108. (d);Antagonistic means showing or feeling active opposition or hostility towards someone or something.
109. (e); Susceptibility means the state or fact of being likely or liable to be influenced or harmed by a particular thing.
110. (b);Rhetoric means the art of effective or persuasive speaking or writing, especially the exploitation of figures of speech and other compositional techniques.

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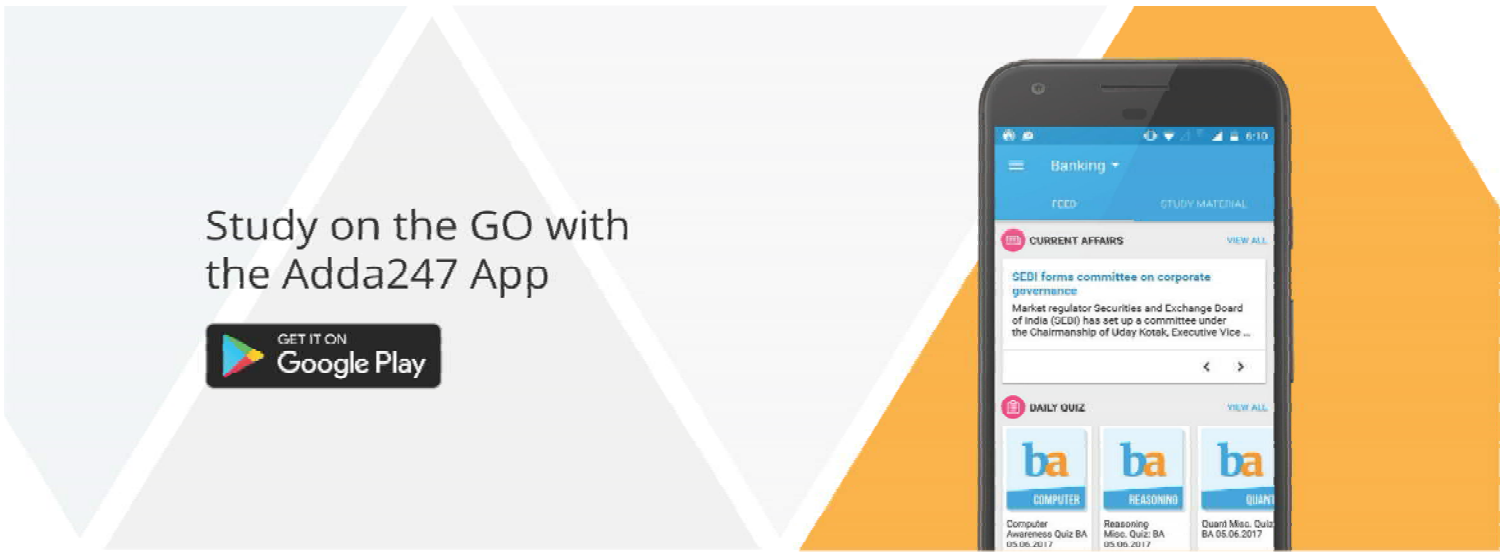

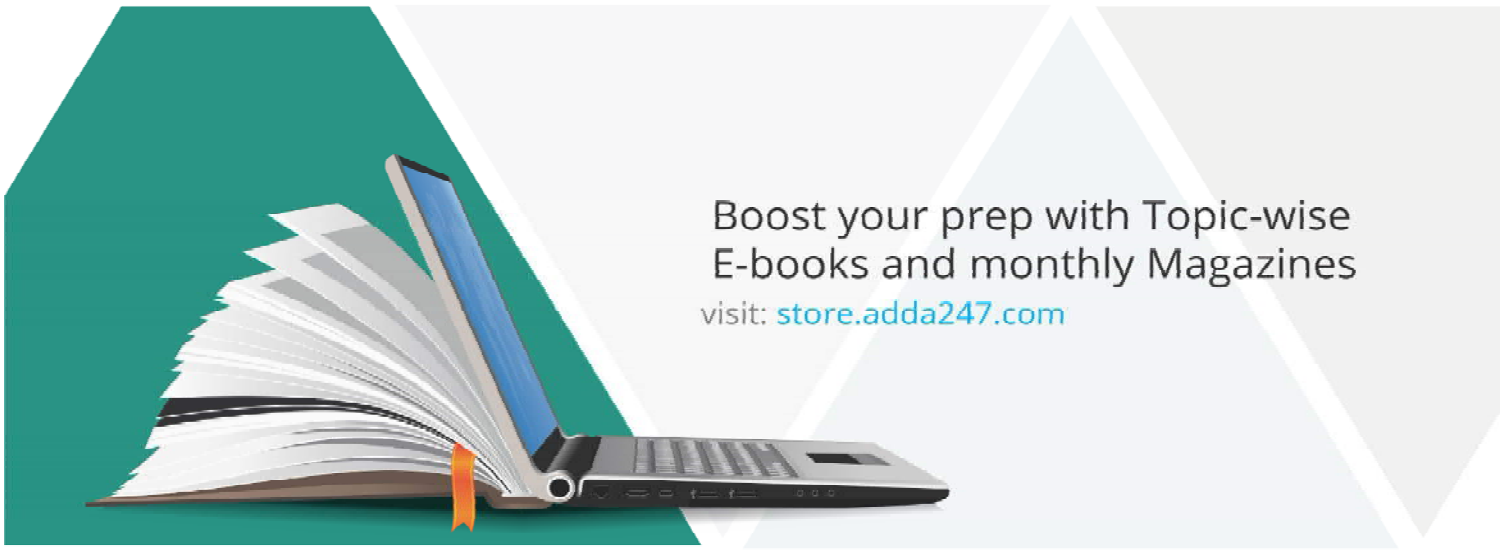

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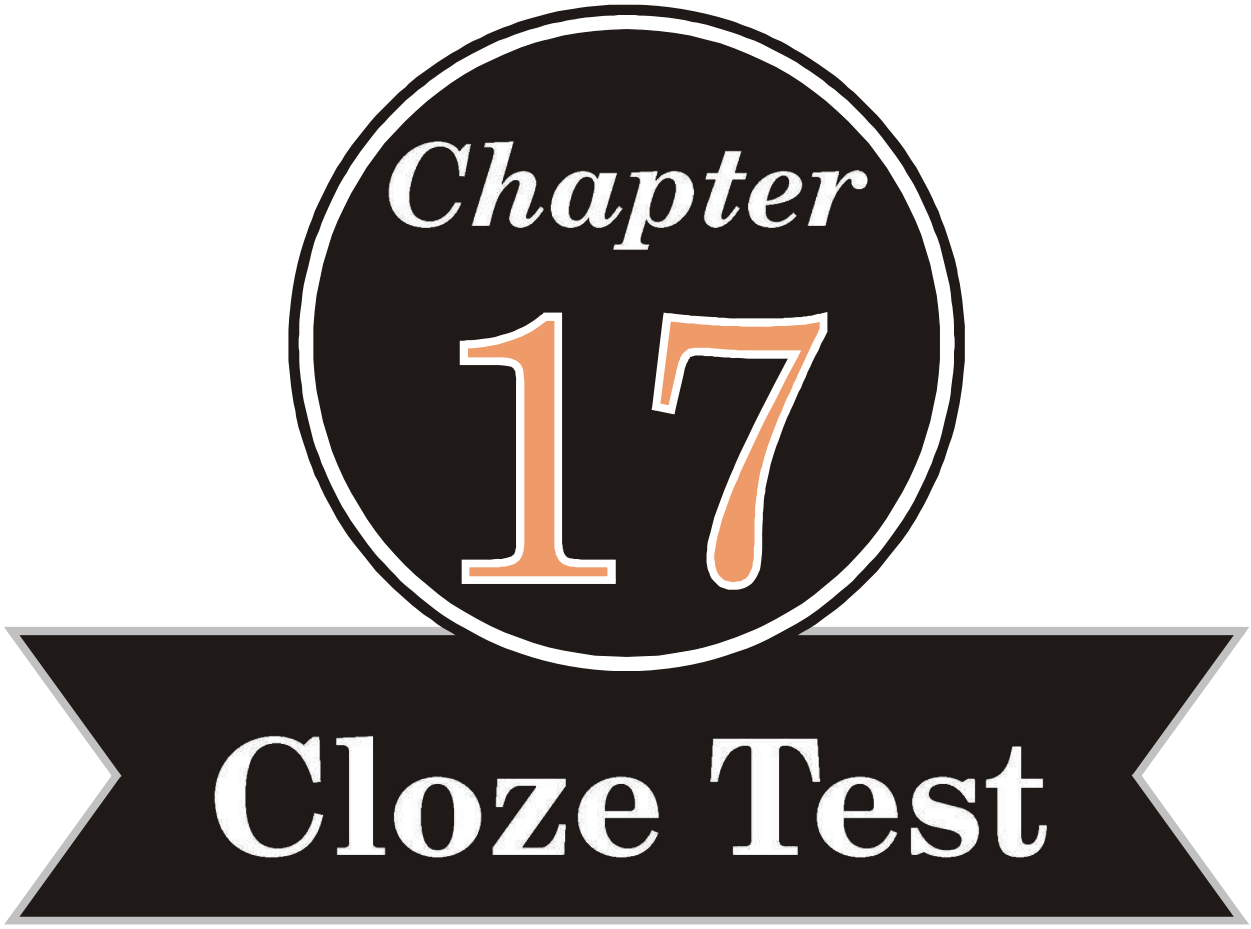

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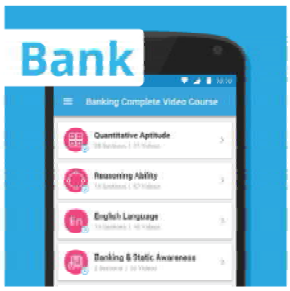

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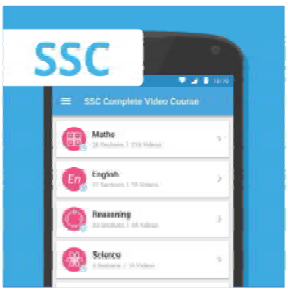

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Chapter 17

Cloze Test

A cloze test is an exercise in which there is a passage with certain blanks, each of which is numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, four or five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank correctly.

So, cloze test is there to test the grammar skills, vocabulary and English command of a candidate.

How to crack the Nut:

1. Some important points:
   (a) first of all go through the complete passage and get a rough idea about the content and spirit of the passage. The correct understanding of the content will make you think in the right direction and thus help you make the right decision and thus help you make the right choice among the given words.
   (b) logically analize each sentence and try to understand the grammatical construction of it because some word-choices are based on grammar.
2. Eliminate the less Probable option:
   (a) Eliminate the less probable option and get the correct one.
   (b) In case if you have multiple correct options then first mark options of this kind and try fitting them in blank one by one, then use the one which fits perfectly with the given sentence.
   (c) It may happen sometimes that you are unable to decide between two words. In such case use that one from options which is used frequently with the words around the blank.

   Ex – 1. Did you find him _____ for matrimonial purpose?
   (a) Compatiable (b) Perfect (c) Good

   In this case almost all the words seem synonyms but word 'compatiable' and matrimonial are interlinked. Hence (a) is answer.

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2. Can we have a _____ chat?

(a) Swift (b) Quick (c) Prompt

Here all three options are synonyms of each other so it may be difficult to decide which one is the correct answer. Here, the word 'quick' and chat are used more frequently as a combination rather than 'swift chat' or 'prompt chat'.

So (b) is the answer.

3. Think like the Author:

Each passage is written in a certain tone, humor, serious, narrative and so on. Identify the tone and pick the words accordingly. If the tone is funny/humorous, try and use words which evoke fun and vice-versa.

Ex – Jonah _____ down the stairs, bumping along like a quarter in a tumbling dyer.

(a) tumbled (b) fell (c) dropped

Clearly, you can use either 'tumbled' or 'fell' in this blank but the rest of the sentence is written in a humorous vein. So we try to maintain the tone of the sentence. This is best accomplished by the use of word 'tumbled'.

4. Decide the correct part of speech:Read the sentence carefully and see which part of speech is required to be filled. To decide the right part of speech, you need to keep the following things in the mind.

(a) Noun/ Pronoun: A noun will be required if —

(i) The blank is at the position of subject or object.

Ex – Every leader should perform his duty.

Noun Pronoun

(ii) If the blank is after an adjective

Ex – A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

(iii) Blank is after preposition.

Ex – He sat beside me.

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(b) Adjective: An adjective will be required if
  (i) the blank requires a qualifier for a preceding or following noun or pronoun.
  (ii) the blank is just before a noun.
    Ex – Do you have any problem?
(c) Adverb: An adverb is required if
  (i) The blank is after a verb
    Ex – He works hard
  (ii) A blank is before the subject at the beginning of a sentence.
    Ex – Only I know the truth.
(d) Conjunction: A conjunction is required if
  The blank required a word to combine two words or sentences
  Ex – You must run fast else you will miss the train.
(e) Article: An article is required if
  (i) The blank is before a noun.
    Ex – He is an heir to the throne.
  (ii) The blank is before a comparative or superlative degree.
    Ex – He is the better of the two wrestlers.
    He is the best student of our class.
(f) Preposition: A preposition is required if
  (i) The blank required a word to relate two words.
    Ex – The bill was passed amid pandemonium.
      The cat jumped upon the rat.
(g) Verb: A verb is required if
  (i) The blank is after a subject.
    Ex – They played very well.
  (ii) The blank after a helping verb.
    Ex – We have to make the system work.
  (iii) The blank required a linking verb
  (iv) The blank required a word that describes the action of a noun or pronoun.
    Ex – Swimming is a good exercise.

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(h) Phrasal Verb: A phrasal verb is required to fit the sentence in correct.

Ex – The meeting was put off due to agitation held by union leaders of the company.

Corruption is eating into our country.

5. Commonly used phrases: You have to give preference to those words which commonly precede or follow the word around the blank. Considering the following examples.

Ex – Tens of thousands of demonastrators in Malasiya defied police orders on Saturday. amassing in the capital in a _____of anger at the government prime minister Najib Razak.

(i) Show (ii) Display (iii) Expression (iv) Plainness

You cannot use 'expression' here as it needs article 'an' before itself. Plainness is inappropriate here, show of anger is not correct but display of anger is commonly used. Hence (ii) is the answer.

6. Enhance your vocabulary and comprehension of language : – Read as much as you can to improve your language. When you read more, you tend to have a better idea of which word goes with the other words.

7. Solve plenty of cloze tests to attain perfection: By solving a large number of cloze tests, you will not only enhance your vocabulary but also learn how and where words should be used. This will surely help in building up your language skils.

Now Let's consider an example:

Whenever I (i) at the moon, my heart (2) with pleasure. I wish I have (3) to fly up to the moon. I know if I could (4) to become an (5) . I would be able to go to the moon.

1.	(a) looked	(b) saw	(c) viewed	(d) gaze
2.	(a) fills	(b) filled	(c) field	(d) feels
3.	(a) hands	(b) wings	(c) legs	(d)
4.	(a) grow up	(b) mow	(c) blow	(d) show
5.	(a) astrology	(b) astronomy	(c) astronaut	(d) aristocrat

Ans.

1. (a) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (c)

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Explanation:

1. (a); By reading sentence, two options would be eliminated. Now you have two words 'looked' and 'gazed'.
   But gaze means looking continuously for a time so the answer here is (a)
2. (a); Here we are talking in present so option (a) fits the blank correct.
3. (c); You can fly only if you have wings
4. (a); Author is talking about his ambitions. So only option (a) fits the blank
5. (c); Astronaut is one who goes into space other options are irrelevant.

Exercise

Directions (1-10): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

There were major controversies (1)_____ the death and burial of most of the great French Enlightenment figures. (Rousseau was an exception because, as a Protestant, he could not be buried in sacred ground.) The greatest and most notorious of these controversies swirled (2)_____ the death and burial of Voltaire. There were two related issues. First, did he on his death bed take last rites and recant his views? And, if so, did he do this because he finally understood that to die outside the church was to die in misery, or because he was somehow tricked (3)_____ conformity (4)_____ the threat of having his body excluded from proper burial? The second issue had to do with his body. Assuming, as the local priest testified, that he had not properly taken last rites, what should be done with his body? The church of course would have excluded him from proper burial; his friends, who vehemently (5)_____ that Voltaire had backed off of any of his anti-clerical views or that he had died the (6)_____ death of an atheist, sought ways to have (7)_____ intered in consecrated ground (8)_____ ecclesiastical opposition. (9)_____ the end they

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managed to whisk his body off to a monastic burial ground to which his nephew had connections and the (10)_____ authorities decided not to push the issue further.

1.	(a) about	(b) surrounding	(c) related
	(d) of	(e) surround	
2.	(a) on	(b) about	(c) around
	(d) over	(e) into	
3.	(a) into	(b) over	(c) by
	(d) with	(e) under	
4.	(a) of	(b) with	(c) that
	(d) by	(e) in	
5.	(a) denied	(b) deny	(c) denying
	(d)denies	(e) denyed	
6.	(a) fatal	(b) agonizing	(c) soothing
	(d) pacifying	(e) agonize	
7.	(a) his	(b) her	(c) him
	(d) their	(e) them	
8.	(a) despite	(b) in spite	(c) although
	(d) yet	(e) though	
9.	(a) in	(b) on	(c) over
	(d) before	(e) at	
10.	(a) ecclesiastical	(b) ecclesiastic	(c) ecclesiasticing
	(d) concern	(e) concerning	

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

Buying a house is a big decision and you need to be financially (11)_____ emotionally ready before you take the plunge. Here are some key things that will help you (12)_____ if you are ready to buy a house. In case you are buying a house without (13)_____ loan, the foremost and perhaps the only thing one should determine is if (14)_____ has enough savings to buy the house one (15)_____. If you are taking a loan, banks and financial

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institutions do not provide the entire amount of loan. It ranges from bank to bank, but in no cases does the loan exceed 90 % of the value of the house. In this case you will need about 10 % of the value of the house as savings to make a down payment. The (16)_____ criteria to fulfill to even think of buying a house is to have good financial health. Banks have their own criteria to measure how much loan you are eligible for, but that should not be the factor to base your decision on. You should be able to calculate and figure out what the added pressure of a loan would do to your monthly expenses. It is important to maintain a (17)_____ debt-to-income ratio to ensure that you do not default on your loans, (18)_____ in turn will affect your credit score. A debt load of around 35% is considered ideal for a person, but a home loan can push it up to about 45 -50%. (19)_____ can be a problem, but if you have additional sources of income, for example that of your spouse, the ratio can be (20)_____.

11. (a) but (b) and (c) yet
(d) though (e) as well as
12. (a) determine (b) to determine (c) determining
(d) determined (e) determines
13. (a) some (b) any (c) a few
(d) less (e) the few
14. (a) one (b) you (c) he
(d) they (e) oneself
15. (a) wants (b) wanted (c) want
(d) need (e) needed
16. (a) first (b) former (c) foremost
(d) prior (e) last
17. (a) healthy (b) requirement (c) big
(d) balancing (e) lower
18. (a) what (b) those (c) which
(d) who (e) whose
19. (a) this (b) which (c) that
(d) those (e) these
20. (a) highest (b) higher (c) high
(d) lower (e) low

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Directions (21-30): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

It (21)_____ take a vampire only 6.4 minutes to suck out 15 per cent of the blood from the external artery in an average human's neck, a new study has found. Throughout human history there have been tales of vampires-bloodsucking creatures of folklore that prey on their victims by draining their life essence, usually via the blood. To coincide with the 85th anniversary of Universal Pictures' 'Dracula' starring Bela Lugosi, students from the University of Leicester's Department of Physics and Astronomy used fluid dynamics to examine how long it would take for the undead fiend to drain an average human's blood. They have calculated that it would take only 6.4 minutes to drain 15 per cent of the blood from the external carotid artery in a human's neck. (22)_____ 15 per cent was used as the benchmark as any more blood loss causes the heart rate to change, while less can be taken without affecting the circulatory system of a human. The aorta, the main artery of the body, splits into five other arteries. For the purpose of the study the team was concerned with the velocity of blood flowing (23)_____ only the common carotid artery. They also (24)_____ that the five arteries are of (25)_____thickness, enabling them to calculate the velocity of blood flowing into the common carotid artery. By examining the average human blood pressure in arteries (26)_____ relative to the air pressure, this gave the students the pressure difference. They then worked out average density of blood at room temperature and were able to deduce how much blood would come out of a puncture (27)_____ a human's neck (with vampire fangs assumed to leave puncture holes with a width of 0.5mm each). (28)_____ the human body has an average of 5 litres of blood and that a vampire might feasibly take 15 per cent, in the study (29)_____ vampire would drain 0.75 litres of blood and by (30)_____ calculations it would take 6.4 minutes to do so.

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21. (a) will (b) would (c) should
(d) could (e) shall
22. (a) Around (b) at least (c) About
(d) At most (e) at least
23. (a) in (b) under (c) over
(d) into (e) on
24. (a) argued (b) concluded (c) stated
(d) deduced (e) assumed
25. (a) equated (b) even (c) congruent
(d) same (e) difference
26. (a) measured (b) measurement (c) measuring
(d) measures (e) measure
27. (a) in (b) onto (c) over
(d) into (e) under
28. (a) consider (b) considers (c) Considering
(d) considered (e) since
29. (a) a (b) the (c) few
(d) some (e) all
30. (a) his (b) their (c) her
(d) the (e) our

Directions (31-40): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

The settlement in the Kodaikanal mercury poisoning case, which came (31)_____ light 15 years ago after the release of contaminated waste materials into the environment, (32)_____ partial closure to a long-running struggle (33)_____ the community and a major industrial corporation. Hindustan Unilever Limited has come to an agreement with 591 former workers and their families (34)_____ the payment of ex gratia amounts (35)_____ livelihood and skill enhancement. The Madras

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High Court has taken the settlement on record, and the disbursal of the fund should bring some succour to those who suffered various health setbacks that they believe are related to mercury exposure. The closure is the culmination of a sustained campaign by environmental activists and concerned citizens for these 15 years, which got global attention after a rap song on the plight of those (36)_____ went viral on the Internet. The HUL case highlights the often neglected questions of occupational health interests of workers, and poor diligence shown (37)_____ governments in allowing industries that handle toxic materials without satisfactory management processes. Many workers in Kodaikanal were claiming for over a decade that they fell ill after working in the thermometer factory, but received little government support. That is unsurprising, considering (38)_____ occupational health receives low priority in policymaking, while environmental concerns are counterposed (39)_____ rapid growth of industry as an obstacle. The Kodaikanal story should convince Environment Minister Prakash Javadekar, who said his Ministry would no longer be a "roadblock", that a culture of superficiality in making impact assessments is (40)_____, even counterproductive.

31. (a) in (b) to (c) under
(d) into (e) on
32. (a) brings (b) brought (c) bring
(d) bringing (e) bought
33. (a) of (b) between (c) among
(d) against (e) with
34. (a) with (b) have (c) for
(d) had (e) from
35. (a) towards (b) to (c) for
(d) of (e) in
36. (a) affect (b) affected (c) effected
(d) effect (e) effects
37. (a) to (b) in (c) on
(d) by (e) on

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38. (a) that (b) the (c) about
(d) of (e) as
39. (a) of (b) by (c) on
(d) in (e) to
40. (a) suitable (b) suited (c) unsuited
(d) unsustainable (e) sufficient

Directions (41-50): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Outgoing Commonwealth Secretary-General explains (41)_____ the organisation is more relevant now than ever before. As he prepares to hand over the leadership of the Commonwealth after eight years (42)_____ the driver's seat, Secretary-General is of the view that the Commonwealth is more relevant than ever before, with "its face turned firmly to the future", despite what (43)_____ say. With a charter crafted under his guidance and accepted by the 53 members of the Commonwealth in 2012, the organisation has become an incubator for big-ticket ideas such as the Multilateral Debt Swap for Climate Action adopted at the last Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Malta."The Commonwealth is not a boutique organisation; it is a great global good. And because of (44)_____ composition, if the Commonwealth can agree on something important, it is already a prototype of a global idea," said Mr. Sharma in an interview (45)_____ The Hindu in his office in Marlborough House, the grand 300-year-old building that (46)_____ the Commonwealth Secretariat in London. The importance of the Commonwealth charter — Mr. Sharma called its (47)_____ a "watershed" that emerged after widespread consultation including with civil society — arises not just for the message and goals it envisions but also because it represents a political (48)_____ (49)_____ 53 member states to the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG), (50)_____ is tasked with assessing and dealing with serious or persistent violations of the core values represented in the charter.

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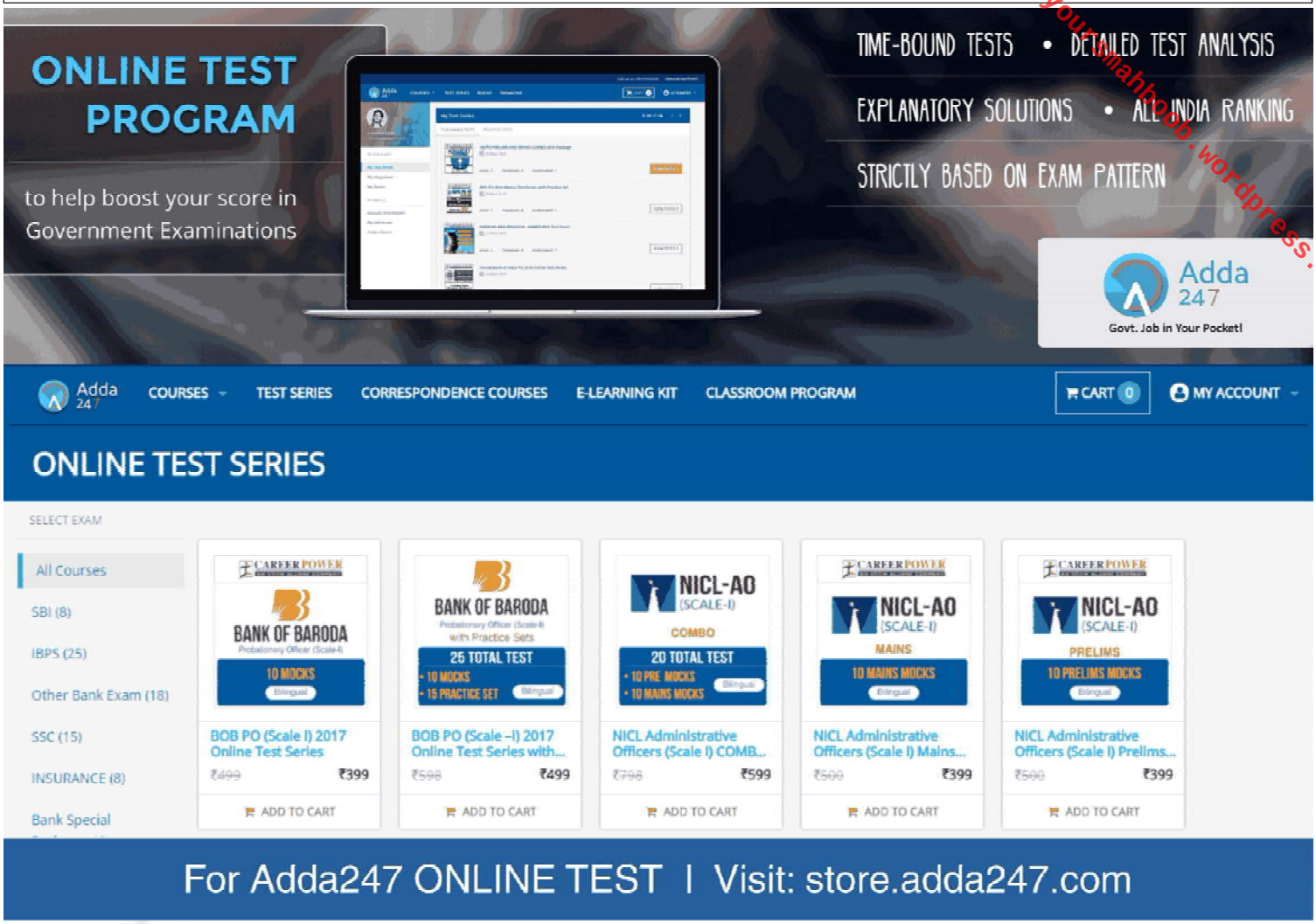

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41. (a) why (b) what (c) How
(d) when (e) where
42. (a) on (b) over (c) at
(d) in (e) under
43. (a) doomsters (b) boonsters (c) doomsayer
(d) critique (e) well-wishers
44. (a) their (b) his (c) it's
(d) her (e) its
45. (a) to (b) for (c) with
(d) at (e) from
46. (a) houses (b) has (c) carries
(d) holds (e) carried
47. (a) adopted (b) adoption (c) formation
(d) creation (e) created
48. (a) entre nous (b) carte blanche (c) quid pro quo
(d) avant-garde (e) bric-à-brac
49. (a) from (b) of (c) by
(d) to (e) for
50. (a) who (b) what (c) which
(d) when (e) why

Directions (51-60): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

(51)_____ made by a variety of spacecraft over the past few decades suggest that the moon harbors a lot of water ice in (52)_____ shadowed craters near the poles, which are some of the coldest locales in the solar system. Siegler and his colleagues studied measurements made by two of these probes: NASA's (53)_____ Lunar Prospector (LP) spacecraft, which (54)_____ the moon from January 1998 through July 1999, and

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the agency's Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter (LRO), which is still in operation. The orbiters' data revealed (55)_____ ice deposits at both poles, as expected. But there was a surprise as well: A large patch of ice (56)_____ near each pole, in a spot offset from the true pole by 5.5 degrees. Moreover, these "displaced" deposits are positioned such that a straight line drawn through the center of the moon (57)_____ connect them. Siegler and his team have an explanation for this finding, which they report online in March in the journal Nature: The moon's (58)_____ axis has (59)_____ by 5.5 degrees (60) _____ the ages, and the offset ice patches mark the "paleopoles."

51. (a) Observatories (b) Observations (c) Observes
(d) Observation (e) observed
52. (a) permanently (b) permanent (c) transitory
(d) randomly (e) transiting
53. (a) pioneering (b) primitive (c) auxiliary
(d) reserved (e) reserving
54. (a) rotated (b) revolves (c) revolved
(d) circled (e) rotates
55. (a) that (b) if (c) whether
(d) few (e) some
56. (a) existed (b) appear (c) exists
(d) exist (e) appeared
57. (a) will (b) would (c) shall
(d) can (e) ought to
58. (a) rotational (b) rotating (c) revolutionary
(d) revolving (e) revolve
59. (a) shifted (b) drifted (c) dispersed
(d) veered (e) shifts
60. (a) with (b) in (c) over
(d) along (e) besides

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Directions (61-70): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Once upon a time a tortoise and a hare had an argument (61)_____ who was faster. They decided to settle the argument with a race. They agreed on a route and started (62)_____ the race. The hare shot ahead and ran briskly for some time. Then realising that he was far ahead (63)_____the tortoise, he thought he'd sit under a tree for some time and relax before continuing the race. He sat under the tree and soon fell asleep. The tortoise (64)_____ on overtook him and soon finished the race, emerging as the (65)_____ champion. The hare woke up and realised that he'd lost the race. The moral of the story is that slow and steady wins the race. The hare was disappointed (66)_____ losing the race and he did some soul-searching. He realised that he'd lost the race only because he had been overconfident, careless and lax. If he had not taken things for granted, there's no way the tortoise (67)_____ have beaten him. So he challenged the tortoise (68)_____ another race. The tortoise agreed. This time, the hare went (69)_____ and ran without stopping from start to finish. He won by several miles. So the moral of the story is 'it's good to be slow and steady but it's better to be (70)_____ and consistent'.

61. (a) over (b) about (c) on
(d) for (e) in

62. (a) off (b) of (c) up
(d) for (e) in

63. (a) from (b) off (c) of
(d) against (e) to

64. (a) running (b) plodding (c) walking
(d) continuing (e) crawling

65. (a) expected (b) unanimous (c) undisputed
(d) lop-sided (e) wretched

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66. (a) on (b) over (c) with
(d) by (e) at
67. (a) will (b) can (c) would
(d) could (e) should
68. (a) to (b) for (c) with
(d) at (e) on
69. (a) all over (b) all out (c) all set
(d) all in (e) angry
70. (a) fast (b) faster (c) fastest
(d) slow (e) slower

Directions (71-80): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

In Friday's edition of the journal Science, researchers J. Craig Venter and Clyde Hutchinson and colleagues (71)_____ the Venter Institute, California, reported the making of a living, replicating and (72)_____ cell that uses the minimum number of genes — 437 — to be considered biologically 'alive.' In the natural world, no living organism is ever known to possess (73)_____ than 1000 genes. The knowledge gained from this creation may be (74)_____to understand how organisms can be created (75)_____scratch. Ever since the human genome — the complete sequence of genes that make up human DNA — was deciphered (76)_____ the turn of the century, researchers have tried to understand the precise functions of these 25,000 genes and the way they network with other pieces of DNA in the cell to keep it functional. Their efforts dovetail with the (77)_____ question of whether there is a minimum number of genes without which a cell would be dead. That question is also of immense practical interest as there is an entire subfield — called synthetic biology — that's modifying bacteria and other microorganisms at the level of genes to make organic machines that can

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be employed to, for instance, clear oil spills and industrial enzymes. To build complex organisms would mean having a fine-grained understanding of (78)_____ some genes are more essential than others. Scientists have sought to study bacteria of the Mycoplasma genus — as it has (79)_____ few genes and multiplies quite quickly — to analyse the relationship (80)_____ genes and the chemical pathways they make.

71. (a) in (b) at (c) of
(d) under (e) on
72. (a) stable (b) perished (c) stabilizing
(d) stabling (e) unstable
73. (a) less (b) lesser (c) much
(d) fewer (e) more
74. (a) foundational (b) foundation (c) fundamental
(d) based (e) base
75. (a) at (b) in (c) from
(d) on (e) by
76. (a) at (b) during (c) with
(d) by (e) from
77. (a) foundational (b) foundation (c) fundamental
(d) based (e) trivial
78. (a) how (b) when (c) where
(d) what (e) why
79. (a) relative (b) relatively (c) respectively
(d) respective (e) some
80. (a) among (b) of (c) between
(d) which (e) in

Directions (81-90): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

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Insurance policies (81)_____ be complex, and some policyholders (82)_____ not understand all the fees and coverages included in a policy. Indeed, people typically buy policies on unfavorable terms. In 2014, two major (83) _____ , Blue Shield and Cigna of California, were sued for (84)_____ of the coverage network, (85)_____ caused delays for their consumers in accessing needed health care. Yet, insurance should help societies and individuals (86)_____ catastrophes' impact through the way it changes who bears the cost of losses.. "There are 46 insurance companies in Fortune 500, with an average age of 95 years. Cumulative market cap is more than $1T," said Spencer Lazar of General Catalyst Partners. However, according to Morgan Stanley / BCG consumer's survey, half of policyholders have one or less interactions per year with their insurers — and less than 60 percent of those who made the contact (87)_____ satisfied with the experience. Underwriting and closing a policy may take several days, even several weeks. Once the policy is underwritten, claims management and customer service are (88)_____ due to the insurer-centric and paper-based structure. The commission structure of the (89)_____ is such that agents and insurers make the process a misalignment of interest (90)_____ the insurers and policyholders.

81. (a) can (b) may (c) could
(d) will (e) shall

82. (a) shall (b) will (c) may
(d) should (e) would

83. (a) Insured (b) insurers (c) firms
(d) companies (e) entities

84. (a) misinterpretation (b) bestowing (c) utilizing
(d) misrepresentation (e) overusing

85. (a) who (b) has (c) what
(d) whom (e) which

86. (a) alleviation (b) imitate (c) mitigate
(d) litigate (e) in

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87. (a) is (b) was (c) were
(d) are (e) aren't
88. (a) Flexible (b) cumbersome (c) elementary
(d) cinching (e) cakewalk
89. (a) status quo (b) ad hoc (c) inter alia
(d) pro rata (e) de facto
90. (a) Among (b) of (c) in
(d) between (e) at

Directions (91-100): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

On the ..(91).. of what we have seen thus far, this is an Asia Cup that is likely to be ..(92).. by the bowlers, especially by the faster bowlers. That makes batting at the top of the order a ..(93).. but also a crucial task, because much of success in cricket ..(94).. around relaying information back to the dressing room. So the openers' job will be not just to ..(95).. the difficult early phase but also to ..(96).. what is a par score if the surface continues to ..(97).. green and help the quicker bowlers. The mistake teams can often slip into in such circumstances is to ..(98).. themselves and aim for a target that might be regulation on ..(99).. surfaces. As such, while runs on the board will be important, what will be more ..(100).. is how many are adequate on this surface.

91. (a) Display (b) Support (c) Confirm
(d) Evidence (e) Reveal
92. (a) Commanded (b) Over hanged (c) Signified
(d) Overlooked (e) Dominated
93. (a) Delicate (b) Devious (c) Tricky
(d) Cunning (e) Knotty
94. (a) Spins (b) Encircles (c) Travels
(d) Revolves (e) Circle

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95. (a) Arrange (b) Surmount (c) Transact
(d) Negotiate (e) Overcome
96. (a) Judge (b) determine (c) assess
(d) Calculate (e) Analyse
97. (a) remain (b) last (c) undone
(d) left (e) residual
98. (a) disappoint (b) overreach (c) circumvent
(d) escape (e) entrap
99. (a) flatter (b) humor (c) please
(d) become (e) enhance
100. (a) fit (b) material (c) pertinent
(d) applicable (e) proper

Directions (101-110); In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Universalizing education ..(101).. issues of both distributive justice and quality. While the former ..(102).. taking education to marginalized communities, the latter asks, 'what ..(103).. as meaningful education?' Considering that inadequate education affects the disadvantaged groups more severely, it is a possibility that these groups will end up with restricted opportunities and ..(104).. outcomes given the market-driven economy we live in. The RTE, therefore, entails the right to equitable quality education. It is with this aim that India …(105).... the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. While it is too early to pass a judgment on the success of this Act, the initial trends are somewhat disappointing. According to the 2011 Census, the average literacy rates of people aged above 15 among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are about 9 per cent and 17.4 per cent less than the ...(106).... average, respectively. The female literacy rate is 19.5 per cent less than that of males. This difference ..(107).... to 23 per cent and 23.5 per cent among the SCs

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and STs, respectively, indicating the double discrimination (108)... by Dalit and Adivasi women. The dropout rates among SCs and STs are significantly higher than the national average and more girls discontinue schooling than boys. Of course, there is a wide (109)... across States and the gap is wider in rural areas as compared to urban, but these statistics suggest significant inequalities in the (110)... distribution of educational opportunities.

101. (a) draws (b) involves (c) brings
(d) relates (e) covers
102. (a) suggestions (b) worries (c) concerns
(d) examples (e) issues
103. (a) counts (b) takes (c) gives
(d) ensures (e) provides
104. (a) mitigates (b) lessen (c) higher
(d) diminished (e) lower
105. (a) brought (b) approved (c) enacted
(d) stating (e) bringing
106. (a) global (b) overall (c) world
(d) domestic (e) national
107. (a) decreased (b) increased (c) increases
(d) decreases (e) none of these
108. (a) challenged (b) faced (c) risk
(d) sustained (e) confronted
109. (a) gap (b) distinction (c) difference
(d) variation (e) crack
110. (a) delivery (b) allotment (c) distribution
(d) handling (e) dividing

Directions (111-120); In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

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We have witnessed..(111).. growth in rail connectivity in India. However, while ..(112).. the efforts of successive administrations to offer better service, there are some areas of improvement that need ..(113)... A very common experience of passengers in general reserved coaches is having to put up with unauthorised passengers which ..(114).. inconvenience and discomfort. The TTEs choose to ..(115).. such incidents presumably to avoid inviting problems. They need to be ..(116).. to evict such passengers and must be ..(117).. by the railway administration. Pilferage of personal baggage is not unheard of. It is ..(118).. to see fans not working. There is water seepage into compartments when it rains. Taps running dry is another major ..(119).. There need to be electronic displays that show the time and name of the next halting point ..(120).. at all entry points to carriages.

111. (a) titanic (b) mega (c) low
(d) vast (e) epic

112. (a) lauding (b) cheering (c) applauding
(d) celebrating (e) saluting

113. (a) observation (b) recognition (c) investigation
(d) ministration (e) attention

114. (a) leads (b) requires (c) causes
(d) makes (e) calls

115. (a) miss (b) overlook (c) excuse
(d) disregard (e) command

116. (a) empowered (b) qualified (c) sanctioned
(d) certified (e) enabled

117. (a) carried (b) encouraged (c) maintained
(d) supported (e) helped

118. (a) average (b) low (c) common
(d) simple (e) common

119. (a) hassle (b) advantage (c) pain
(d) irritant (e) hurdle

120. (a) fixed (b) decided (c) agreed
(d) rigid (e) established

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Directions (121-130); In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

Some cause of delay in coming economic decisions in our country seem to lie in the ..(121).. realm. There is such a thing as the psychology of power which motivates people: power of control and patronage, power to delay an application, power to keep to hold up a file, power people..(122).. in an ante room, all of which are consciously or subconsciously treated as symbols of ..(123).. and hallmarks of importance.

A further psychological cause of ..(124).. is a combination of mistrust, of unwillingness to take responsibility, of a fear of being criticised and of possibly being subjected to enforcement investigation. A large number of ..(125)..which ought to be taken by civil servants, and were so taken in the old days, now go up to the top to await the ..(126).. of the Minister. The Minister, in turn, is ..(127).. to take the responsibility for fear of criticism from parliament or from fear of criticism from parliament or from within his own party and seeks ..(128).. in a Cabinet decision. The Cabinet, split on ideological grounds and under political and other pressures, is reluctant to reach a decision which is not ..(129).. Thus, the various layers of economic decision-making in government-civil servants, Ministers and Cabinet as a whole-all exercise the happy ..(130).. of postponing a decision.

121. (a) scientific (b) financial (c) medical
(d) political (e) psychological

122. (a) wandering (b) resisting (c) gossiping
(d) waiting (e) lingering

123. (a) prestige (b) control (c) aggression
(d) affection (e) proud

124. (a) power (b) control (c) insecurity
(d) politicians (e) delay

125. (a) decisions (b) assignments (c) undertaking
(d) projects (e) justifications

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126. (a) meeting (b) opinion (c) stamp
(d) appreciation (e) approval
127. (a) unfortunate (b) uneasy (c) proposed
(d) reluctant (e) pushed
128. (a) assistance (b) safety (c) monopoly
(d) autonomy (e) place
129. (a) comprehensive (b) beneficial (c) unanimous
(d) profitable (e) successful
130. (a) facility (b) situation (c) trick
(d) sanction (e) prerogative

Directions (131-140): In the following passage there are blanks each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each five words are suggested one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate word in each case.

David Headley was one of an ..(131).. and dangerous breed. At one level, he was ideological — a closet jihadi; at another, he was an ..(132).. for the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency; and at ..(133).. another level, he was working for the LeT. He was much ..(134).. than the quintessential double agent, a triple agent working for ..(135).. masters at one and the ..(136).. time. He was thus ..(137).. to pave the way and ..(138).. an opening for one of the most ..(139).. terrorist attacks in ..(140).. years.

131. (a) strange (b) singular (c) marked
(d) unusual (e) accustomed
132. (a) envoy (b) agent (c) author
(d) artist (e) epic
133. (a) yet (b) still (c) besides
(d) in (e) on
134. (a) less (b) higher (c) lesser
(d) further (e) more
135. (a) several (b) diverse (c) particular
(d) few (e) little

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136. (a) similar (b) different (c) same
(d) less (e) more

137. (a) unable (b) able (c) inadequate
(d) unfit (e) incompetent

138. (a) provide (b) produce (c) bear
(d) plan (e) arrange

139. (a) important (b) sincere (c) major
(d) serious (e) vital

140. (a) recent (b) late (c) modern
(d) immediate (e) up-to-date

Solutions

1. (b); surrounding is the correct option.
2. (c); The word 'swirled' is followed by the preposition 'around'.
   Swirled around: to circle around.
3. (a); 'tricked into' is correct phrasal usage
   Tricked into: To get deceived by an act or procedure intended to achieve an end by deceptive or fraudulent means.
4. (d); 'conformity by' is correct phrasal usage.
5. (a); Since the given passage is in past tense, hence past participle 'denied' should be used. Note that 'denyed' is wrong spelling of 'denied'
6. (b); Look at the meaning of the following options:
   Agonizing: look at the meanings of all the options
   Fatal: causing death
   Agonizing: great physical or mental pain.
   Soothing: reducing pain or discomfort.
   Pacifying: bring peace to (a country or warring factions).
   Hence, 'agonizing' is the only option that goes with the meaning of the passage.

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7. (c); The given sentence is in active voice, so according to structure of a sentence in active voice (sub + verb + obj), object follows the verb. Hence, objective case of he (i.e. him) should be used here.
8. (a); despite is the correct answer. Since, 'in spite' is followed by 'of' , 'although' and 'yet' are used together in a sentence.
9. (a); 'In the end' is used mostly as an idiom that means "finally," "after a long time," or, "when everything is considered."
   'At the end' is used in the idiom "at the end of the day."
10. (a); ecclesiastical: The blank is followed by the noun 'authorities'. Hence 'concern' and 'ecclesiastic' cannot be the correct option since they are nouns. 'ecclesiasticing' is wrong usage since, 'Noun + ing' is wrong. Hence 'ecclesiastical' is the correct answer.
11. (b); Look at the usage of the following conjunctions:
    But: used to introduce a phrase or clause contrasting with what has already been mentioned.
    And: used to connect words of the same part of speech, clauses, or sentences, that are to be taken jointly.
    Yet: until the present or a specified or implied time.
    Though: indicating that a factor qualifies or imposes restrictions on what was said previously.
    As well as: In addition
    Now 'and' and 'as well as' goes with the meaning of the sentence but positive is used with 'as well as'. Hence, and is the correct answer.
12. (a); First form of verb is used after 'help'. Hence, 'determine' is the correct answer.
13. (b); 'any' and not 'some' is used with the negative sentences. 'a few' and 'less' don't go with the meaning of the sentence.
14. (a); If 'one' is used as the subject in a sentence, only 'one' and not 'he', 'she' or 'it' is used in the latter part of the sentence.
15. (a); 'one' is a singular subject. Hence, singular verb should be used with it.

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16. (c); Look at the meaning of the following options
First: Coming before all others in time or order.
Former: Having previously been a particular thing.
Foremost: Most prominent in rank, importance, or position.
Prior: Existing or coming before in time, order, or position.
Hence, 'foremost' is the correct answer.

17. (a); In ' debt-to-income ratio' debt-to-income is adjective and ratio is noun. So, it should be preceded by an adverb. Hence, 'healthy' is correct answer.

18. (c); Relative pronoun 'which' is used for non-living things whereas, 'Who' is used for mankind. 'What' and 'that' do not go with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, 'which' is the correct answer.

19. (a); 'this' is the correct answer. 'which' is used in the beginning of the subject only in interrogative sentences, 'that' and 'those' are used to mention things which are present at a certain distance.

20. (b); Here, ratios of 'you' and 'your spouse' are being compared. Hence, comparative degree should be used. Therefore, 'highest', 'high' and 'low' cannot be the correct answer. 'lower' does not go with the meaning of the passage.

21. (b); Look at the usage of the given options:
Will: used to talk about what is going to happen in the future, especially things that you are certain about or things that are planned.
Would: used to refer to a situation that you can imagine happening.
Should: used to say or ask what is the correct or best thing to do.
Could: used to talk about what someone or something was able to do.
Shall: Used in place of will when 'I' or 'We' is the subject.
Hence, 'would' is the only option that goes with the meaning of the sentence.

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22. (c); about is the correct answer.
23. (d); Look at the meaning of the given options:

    In: inside a container, place, or area, or surrounded or closed off by something:

    Under: in or to a position below or lower than something else, often so that one thing covers the other'.

    Over: Above or higher than something else, so that one thing covers the other.

    Into: To the inside or middle of something

    Hence, 'into is the only option that goes with the meaning of the sentence.
24. (e); Since the given passage is based on the assumption of the existence of vampire hence 'assumed' is the correct option.
25. (b); even which means 'equal in number, amount, or value' is the correct usage.
26. (a); Since the examining took place in past hence past participle should be used.
27. (a); 'In' is the correct usage.

    Onto: moving to a location on the surface of.
28. (c); Here, 'ing' form of verb should be used. Since, when two actions are simultaneously performed 'ing' form of verb is used
29. (a); 'a' is the correct option

    Since, 'the' is used before nouns to refer to particular things or people that have already been talked about. Hence 'the' cannot be used here. Remaining options are followed by plural noun. Hence 'a' is the correct answer.
30. (b); their: In the given sentence, subject is 'they' and not 'vampire', hence, 'their' is the correct option.
31. (b); 'come to light' is correct phrasal usage.

    come to light: make or become widely known or evident.

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32. (a); The given passage is in present tense. Hence present form of verb should be used again, the subject here is 'partial closure to a long-running struggle', which is singular, hence, 'brings' is correct answer.

33. (b); between is the correct answer.

We use 'between' to refer to two things which are clearly separated.

We use 'among' to talk about things (more than two) which are not clearly separated because they are part of a group or crowd or mass of objects

'of', 'against' and 'with' do not go with the meaning of the passage.

34. (c); Look at the usages of the following options:

For: to denote the reason

With: including

'had' and 'have' do not go with the meaning of the passage. Hence, 'for' is the correct answer.

35. (a); towards is the correct answer.

36. (b); Look at the meaning of the following options

Affect: To have an influence on someone or something, or to cause a change in someone or something.

Effect: The result of a particular influence

Again, the usage of the word 'got' in the sentence shows that the given sentence is in past tense. Hence, past participle of 'affect' should be used.

37. (d); 'shown by' is the correct usage. Since, 'by' is used to show the person or thing that does something.

38. (a); As per the meaning of the sentence, the black should be filled by a conjunction, Hence, 'the' cannot be used. Also, the word 'consider' is not followed by any preposition. Hence, 'that' is correct answer.

39. (e); 'Counterposed to' is the correct phrasal use.

Counterposed: to set against or in opposition to.

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40. (d); As per the meaning of the sentence the blank should be filled with an adjective. Hence, 'suited' and 'unsuited' cannot be the answer. Again the usage of the word 'counterproductive' shows that the sentence is in negative sense. Therefore, 'unsuitable' is the most suitable word.

41. (a); Look at the usage of the following options:
Why: used to give the reasons for something:
What: used to denote the thing(s) that are being mentioned.
How: to denote in what way or manner something is done.
When: used to denote time.
Where: used to denote place.

42. (d); 'in the driver's seat' is the correct idiom.
in the driver's seat : to be in charge of things.

43. (a); Look at the meaning of the following options:
Doomster: a person who predicts disaster.
Boonster: a person who predicts good fortune.
Doomsayer: a person who predicts disaster.
Critique: close analysis
Anyone: any person or any people
Now, except for 'Doomsters' and 'doomsayer' no other option goes with the meaning of the sentence. Although, 'Doomsters' and 'doomsayer' are synonyms, yet the plural verb 'say' after the blank makes 'doomsters' the correct option.

44. (e); Here, subject is 'organization', which is non living, hence the pronoun it should be used.
Now the blank should be filled with a possessive case nad 'its' is the possessive form of 'it', hence, 'its' is the correct answer.
Note: 'Its' means Possessive case of 'it'.
'It's' means 'it is'.

45. (c); Interview is followed by with. Therefore other options are not suitable. Hence, 'with' is the correct answer.

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46. (a); Look at the meaning of the following options:

Houses: A building or part of a building that is used for a special purpose.

Has: possess

Carries: To hold something or someone with your hands, arms, or on your back and transport it, him, or her from one place to another.

Holds: To take and keep something in your hand or arms.

clearly, 'houses' is the correct option.

47. (b); adoption:

'Charters' are followed by 'adopted' and not 'formed' or 'created'. Now look at the sentence carefully, the blank is preceded by a possessive case 'its', which is followed by a noun. Hence 'adoption' is the correct answer.

48. (b); Look at the meaning of the following options:

Entre Nous: Privately

Carte blanche: Complete freedom to act as one wishes.

Quid pro quo: A favour or advantage granted in return for something.

Avant-garde: New and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or literature.

bric-à-brac: small ornamental objects, less valuable than antiques.

Clearly, 'Carte blanche' is the most suitable option as per the meaning of the sentence.

49. (a); 'Carte blanche from' is correct usage.

50. (c); Look at the usage of following options:

Who: Used as the subject or object of a verb to show which person you are referring to, or to add information about a person just mentioned.

What: Used to denote the thing(s) that are being mentioned.

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Which: Used as the subject or object of a verb to show what thing or things you are referring to, or to add information about the thing just mentioned. It is usually used for things, not people.

When: used to denote time.

Hence, 'which' is the correct option.

51. (b); look at the meaning of the following options:

Observatories: A room or building housing an astronomical telescope or other scientific equipment for the study of natural phenomena.

Observations: The action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone.

Observes: Notice or perceive (something) and register it as being significant.

Now, as per the meaning of the passage either 'observations' or 'observation' is the correct option. Now, the usage of a plural verb 'suggest' in the latter part of the sentence shows that the blank should be filled with a plural subject. Hence, 'observations' is the correct option.

52. (a); Look carefully at the structure of the phrase i.e. 'shadowed (adjective) + craters (noun)'. So, as per the rules of grammar, the blank should be filled with an adverb. Therefore, 'permanent' and 'transitory', which are adjectives, cannot be the answer. Now 'randomly shadowed craters' does not go with the sense of the passage. Hence 'permanently' is the correct option.

53. (a); Look at the meaning of the given options

pioneering: Involving new ideas or methods.

primitive: Relating to, denoting, or preserving the character of an early stage in the evolutionary or historical development of something.

auxiliary: Providing supplementary or additional help and support.

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reserved: Slow to reveal emotion or opinions.

Hence, 'pioneering' is the only option that goes with the sense of the passage.

54. (d); Look at the meaning of given options:

Rotate: To turn or cause something to turn in a circle, around a fixed point.

Revolve: To move or cause something to move around a central point in a well defined path.

Circled: To move in a circle, often around something.

Now, both 'revolve' and 'circled' can be the correct option. But the action was done in past (1998-99). Hence, 'circled' is the correct option.

55. (e); Since the sentence is not reported by a person, hence, it is not in indirect speech. Therefore, 'that', 'if' and 'whether', which are conjunctions used in indirect speech, cannot be the correct answer. Again, 'few' cannot be the correct answer. Since it is used with a countable noun and 'ice deposits' is uncountable. Hence, 'some' is the correct option.

56. (c); Since, the sentence is a universal fact hence 'present indefinite tense' should be used. Out of the given options only 'appear', 'exists' and 'exist' can be the correct option. But here, the subject is 'A large patch of ice' which is singular hence verb used should also be singular. Hence, 'exists' is the correct option.

57. (b); Though, the sentence is in future perspective, hence, 'will' should be used, but after a careful reading of the sentence, one could infer that the sentence is in Passive voice. Hence, 'would' is the correct option.

Note: Following is the usage of other options:

Will: Used to talk about what is going to happen in the future, especially things that you are certain about or things that are planned.

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Shall: Used instead of "will" when the subject is "I" or "we"

Can: Used to denote 'ability' and 'permission'

Ought to: Used to show when it is necessary or would be a good thing to perform the activity referred to by the following verb.

58. (a); The blank is followed by a noun (axis), hence, blank should be filled with an adjective. Therefore, 'revolving' and 'rotating', which are verbs, cannot be the correct option. Hence, either 'rotational' or 'revolutionary' should be the correct option. Now, heavenly bodies 'Rotate' on its 'axis' and 'Revolve' around its 'orbit', Hence, 'rotation' is the correct option.

59. (a); Look at the meanings of the given options:

Shifted: Move or cause to move from one place to another, especially over a small distance.

Drifted: Be carried slowly by a current of air or water.

Dispersed: Distribute or spread over a wide area.

Veered: change direction suddenly.

Hence 'shifted' is the only option which goes with the meaning of the sentence.

60. (c); 'over the ages' is correct idiomatic usage.

over the ages : extending a long time in the dimension of time (from some point in time in the very remote past)

61. (b); 'argument about' is the correct phrasal use. Rest of the options are not grammatically appropriate. Hence, 'about' is the correct option.

Note: 'argument about something' and 'argument with someone.' are the correct usage.

62. (a); Look at the meaning of the following options

Start off: to begin a task or a process with someone or something.

start up: a company that is in the first stage of its operations.

Start for: To begin a journey to some place

start of (something): something at its initial phase.

clearly 'start off' is the correct option.

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63. (c); 'ahead of' is the correct option. Since, 'ahead' is followed by the preposition 'of'. Hence, rest of the options is not grammatically correct.

64. (b); Look at the meaning of the following options:
Running: Pass or cause to pass quickly in a particular direction.
Plodding: Slow-moving and unexciting
Walking: Move at a regular pace
Continuing: Persist in an activity or process.
crawling: Move forward on the hands and knees or by dragging the body close to the ground.
clearly 'plodding' is the correct option as it shows the movement of a tortoise in most appropriate way.

65. (c); Look at the meaning of the following options
Expected: likely to happen
Unanimous: fully in agreement
Undisputed: accepted
Lop-sided: one sided
Wretched: in a very unhappy or unfortunate state.
Clearly, 'Undisputed' is the correct option.

66. (e); One is 'disappointed 'at' something' and 'disappointed 'with' someone'. Since the cause of tortoise's disappointment was his losing the race, hence 'at' should be used here.

67. (d); Here, the author is talking about the ability of the tortoise, hence either 'can' or 'could' can be the correct option. But, the story is in past, hence 'could' is the correct answer.
Look at the usage of the other options:
Will: Used to talk about what is going to happen in the future, especially things that you are certain about or things that are planned.
Can: Used to denote 'ability' and 'permission'.
Would: used to refer to future time from the point of view of the past

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68. (a); 'challenge someone to' is the correct phrasal usage. Hence 'to' is the correct option.

69. (b); Look at the meaning of the following options

All over: Completely finished / everywhere

All out: Using all one's strength or resources.

All set: Prepared ready or primed to begin a task

All in: Exhausted

As per the meaning of the passage, 'all out' is correct option.

70. (a); In the given sentence 'slow and steady' is being compared to ' ___ and consistent'. Hence, they should be in same degree (here positive). Therefore, either 'fast' or 'slow' can be the correct option. But the usage of conjunction 'but' suggests that both 'slow and steady' and ' ___ and consistent' must be in contrast. Therefore, 'fast' is the correct option

71. (b); Look at the usage of the following options.

In: Inside a container, place, or area, or surrounded or closed off by something.

At: Used to show an exact position or particular place.

Of: Used to show possession, belonging, or origin.

Under: In or to a position below or lower than something else, often so that one thing covers the other.

Now, the author has described a particular place (i.e. the Venter Institute) after the blank. Hence, 'at' is the most suitable option.

72. (a); Here, the blank is followed by a noun (i.e. cell), hence, it should be filled with an adjective. Out of the given options, 'stabilizing' (which is a verb) and stabling (which is a noun) cannot be the correct answer. Now 'perished' and 'stable' can be the correct option but, the usage of the word 'living' makes the usage of perish (to be destroyed) inappropriate. Hence, 'stable' is the correct option.

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73. (d); Here, 'number of genes' and '1000' are being compared. Hence, comparative degree should be used. Therefore, Out of the given options, either 'fewer' or 'more' can be the correct option. But the usage of the clause 'minimum number of genes' makes 'fewer' the most appropriate answer.

74. (a); Look carefully at the usage of the following:

A 'foundation' is something to build on. If someone has the foundational concepts or basic knowledge of a language, or of mathematics, then you can go on to more advanced concepts and learning.

'Fundamental' is a word that can be used in other ways. Fundamental truths of philosophy or a religion are the basic non-debatable beliefs a sect might have. There may be other debatable concepts where you can be tolerant of other members' viewpoints, but the fundamental core beliefs are agreed on by all members of the organization.

Hence, as per the meaning of the sentence either 'foundation' or 'foundational' can be the correct option. But, the option qualifies 'knowledge' (noun), hence an adjective must be used here. Therefore, 'foundational' is the correct answer.

75. (c); 'from the scratch' is the correct idiomatic usage.

From the scratch: From the beginning, without using anything that already exists.

76. (a); Preposition 'at' is used before the phrase 'turn of the century'. Hence, 'at' is the correct phrasal usage.

Turn of the century: the period from about ten years before to ten years after a new century.

Look at the usage of the other options:

During: From the beginning to the end of a particular period.

With: Used to say that people or things are in a place together or are doing something together.

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By: Used to show the person or thing that does something.
From: Used to show the place where someone or something starts.

77. (c); 'fundamental' is the correct option.
For explanation refer to question 4.

78. (e); Look at the usage of the following options
How: Used to denote in what way, or by what methods something is done.
When: Used to denote time.
Where: Used to denote place.
What: Used to ask for information about people or things
Why: Used to denote for what reasons something is done.

79. (b); Look at the meaning of the following
Relative: Being judged or measured in comparison with something else.
Respective: Relating or belonging to each of the separate people or things which are just mentioned.
Hence, as per the meaning of the passage, either 'relative' or its adjective form 'relatively' should be used but, the blank is followed by an adjective, therefore, it should be filled with an adverb. Hence, 'relatively' is the correct option.

80. (c); Look at the usage of the given options:
Among: In the middle of or surrounded by more than two things.
Of: Used to show possession, belonging, or origin of something.
Between: In the middle of or surrounded by two things.
Which: Used to add extra information to a previous clause, in writing usually after a comma.
Since the 'relationship' described here is between two things 'genes and the chemical pathways', hence, 'Between' is the most appropriate answer.

81. (a); Look at the usage of the following options:
Can: To show ability of something.

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May: Used to express possibility.
Could: Used to talk about what someone or something was able or allowed to do.
Will: Used to talk about what is going to happen in the future.
Shall: Used instead of "will" when the subject is "I" or "we".
Hence, (a) is the most appropriate option.

82. (c); Look at the usage of the following options:
Shall: Used instead of "will" when the subject is "I" or "we".
Will: Used to talk about what is going to happen in the future.
May: Used to express possibility.
Should: Used to say or ask what is the correct or best thing to do.
Would: Used to refer to future time from the point of view of the past.
Hence, (c) is the most appropriate option.

83. (b); Look at the meaning of the given options:
Insured: Covered by insurance
Insurers: A person or company that underwrites an insurance risk
Firms: A business concern, especially one involving a partnership of two or more people.
Companies: A commercial business.
Entities: A thing with distinct and independent existence.
Hence, (b) is the most appropriate option.

84. (d); Look at the meaning of the given options:
Misinterpretation: A case of misunderstanding something or interpreting it incorrectly.
Bestowing: Confer or present an honour, right, or gift.
Utilizing: Make practical and effective use of something.
Misrepresentation: The action or offence of giving a false or misleading account of the nature of something.
Overusing: Use too much.
Hence, (d) is the most appropriate option.

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85. (e); Here, the blank is followed by the object, hence, the blank cannot be filled with an auxiliary verb. Hence, (b) is not the correct option. Now the blank should be filled with relative pronoun, hence either 'who' or 'which' can be the correct option. Now, since the 'coverage network' is a thing, hence the blank should be filled with 'which'. Hence, (e) is the most appropriate option.

86. (c); Look at the meaning of the given options:

Alleviation: To make (pain, for example) less intense or more bearable.

Imitate: Take or follow as a model.

Mitigate: Make (something bad) less severe, serious, or painful.

Litigate: Resort to legal action to settle a matter

In: Inside a container, place, or area, or surrounded or closed off by something.

Hence, (c) is the most appropriate option.

87. (d); Since the sentence is in present, therefore 'was' and 'were' cannot be the answer. Now the usage of 'those' suggests that the blank should be filled with a plural verb. Hence, either 'are' or 'aren't' is the correct option but the usage of '..less than…' already makes the sense of the sentence negative. Therefore 'aren't' is superfluous. Hence 'are' is the correct answer. Hence, (d) is the most appropriate option.

88. (b); Look at the meaning of the given options:

Flexible: Able to be easily modified to respond to altered circumstances.

Cumbersome: Large or heavy and therefore difficult to carry or use

Elementary: Relating to the rudiments of a subject.

Cinching: Secure (a garment) with a belt.

Cakewalk: An easy task.

Hence, (b) is the most appropriate option.

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89. (a); Look at the meaning of the given options:
Status quo: The existing state of affairs
Ad hoc: Created or done for a particular purpose as necessary.
Inter alia: Among other things
Pro rata: proportional.
De facto : in fact, whether by right or not.
Hence, (a) is the most appropriate option.

90. (d); 'Among' is used for choices that involve more than two items/ people, whereas, 'between' is used for choices involving two items.
Hence, (d) is the most appropriate option.

91. (d); 'Evidence' which means 'the available body of facts or information indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Display: Put (something) in a prominent place in order that it may readily be seen.
Support: Bear all or part of the weight of; hold up.
Confirm : Establish the truth or correctness of
Reveal : Make (previously unknown or secret information) known to others

92. (e); 'Dominated' which means 'have power and influence over something' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Commanded: Give an authoritative or peremptory order.
hanged: Suspended from above with the lower part dangling free.
Over: Extending directly upwards from.
Signified: The meaning or idea expressed by a sign
Overlooked: Fail to notice.

93. (c); 'Tricky' which means 'requiring care and skill because difficult or awkward' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Delicate : Very fine in texture or structure

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Devious : Showing a skilful use of underhand tactics to achieve goals.

Cunning: Having or showing skill in achieving one's ends by deceit or evasion

Knotty: Extremely difficult or complex.

94. (d); 'Revolves' which means 'move in a circle on a central axis' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Spins: Turn or whirl round quickly

Encircles: Form a circle around

Travels: Move, in a constant or predictable way.

Circle: Move all the way around.

Even though (d) and (e) are similar in meaning yet the subject is 'success' which is singular, hence verb used should also be singular. Hence, (d) is the most appropriate option.

95. (d); 'Negotiate' which means 'obtain or bring about by discussion' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Surmount: Overcome a difficulty or obstacle.

Arrange: Organize or make plans for a future event.

Transact: Conduct or carry out

Overcome: Succeed in dealing with a problem or difficulty.

96. (c); 'assess' which means 'evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of something' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Judge: Form an opinion or conclusion about.

Determine : Cause (something) to occur in a particular way or to have a particular nature.

Calculate: Intend (an action) to have a particular effect.

Analyse: Examine (something) methodically and in detail

97. (a); 'remain' which means 'continue to exist' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Last: Continue for a specified period of time.

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Undone: Not done or finished.
Left: Remaining
Residual: Remaining after the greater part or quantity has gone.
As you can see, 'remain' and 'left' are similar in meaning, but the antecedence of 'to' makes the usage of 'left' inapt. Since, V1 is used after 'to'.

98. (b); 'overreach' which means 'try to do more than is possible.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Disappoint: Fail to fulfil the hopes or expectations of.
Circumvent: Find a way around an obstacle .
Escape: Break free from confinement or control.
Entrap: Catch in or as in a trap.

99. (a); 'flatter' which means '' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Become: begin to be.
Please: Cause to feel happy and satisfied.
Humor: adapt or accommodate oneself to something.
Enhance: intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of something.

100.(a); 'fit' which means 'of a suitable quality, standard, or type to meet the required purpose.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Material: Significant; important.
Pertinent: Relevant or applicable to a particular matter
Applicable: Relevant or applicable to a particular matter
Proper: Genuine.

101.(b); 'involves' which means 'have or include (something) as a necessary or integral part or result.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Draws: Gently pull or guide (someone) in a specified direction.
Brings: Cause someone or something to be in a particular state or condition.

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Relates: Make or show a connection between

Covers: Extend over

102.(c); 'concerns' which means 'regard it as important to do something. ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Worries: feel or cause to feel anxious or troubled about actual or potential problems

Suggestions: an idea or plan put forward for consideration.

Examples: a thing characteristic of its kind or illustrating a general rule.

Issues: an important topic or problem for debate or discussion

103.(a); 'counts' which means 'take into account' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Ensures: make certain that (something) will occur or be the case

Provides: make available for use

104.(d); 'diminished' which means 'made smaller or less.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Mitigates: Make less severe, serious, or painful.

Lessen: make or become less

Though 'diminish' and 'lessen' are similar in meaning yet the 'diminish' is the correct option because the blank should be filled with an 'adjective' and not a verb.

105.(c); 'enacted ' which means 'put into practice' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Approved: Officially agree to or accept as satisfactory

Stating: Express something definitely

106.(e); 'national ' which means 'common to a whole nation. ' is the correct option as it goes with the meaning of the paragraph. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Global: Relating to the whole world

Overall: Taking everything into account.

Domestic: Relating to the running of a home or to family relations.

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107.(c); 'increases ' which means 'make greater in size, amount, or degree.' is the correct option here the author states a fact which should be expressed in present indefinite tense. again note that the subject here is 'difference' which is singular hence singular verb should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

108.(b); 'faced ' which means 'confront and deal with' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Confronted: face up to and deal with (a problem or difficulty

Sustained: continuing for an extended period or without interruption

Risk: a situation involving exposure to danger.

Challenged: used euphemistically to indicate that someone suffers disability in a specified respect

109.(d); 'variation' which means 'a different or distinct form or version of something.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Gap: a space or interval

Distinction: a difference between similar things or people

Crack: a line on the surface of something along which it has split without breaking apart.

110.(c); 'distribution ' which means 'sharing something out among a number of recipients ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Delivery: The action of delivering letters, parcels, or goods.

Allotment: A plot of land rented by an individual for growing vegetables or flowers.

Handling: Manage a situation or problem.

Dividing: Separate or be separated into parts.

111.(c); 'low' which means 'below average in amount, extent, or intensity' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Titanic: Of exceptional strength

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Mega: Very large; huge

Vast: Of very great extent or quantity

Epic : Heroic or grand in scale or character

112.(a); 'lauding ' which means 'praise highly' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Cheering : Give comfort or support to.

Applauding : Show approval or praise by clapping.

Celebrating : Publicly acknowledge

Saluting : Make a formal salute to.

113.(e); 'attention ' which means 'notice taken of someone or something ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Observation: A statement based on something one has seen, heard, or noticed.

Recognition: The action or process of recognizing or being recognized.

Investigation: The action of investigating something or someone.

Ministration: The provision of assistance or care.

114.(c); 'causes ' which means 'make (something, especially something bad) happen ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Leads: Be in charge or command of

Requires: Need for a particular purpose

Calls: An order or request for someone to be present.

115.(b); 'overlook' which means 'ignore' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Excuse: a reason or explanation given to justify a fault or offence.

Disregard: pay no attention to; ignore.

Command: give an authoritative or peremptory order.

116.(a); 'empowered ' which means 'give someone the authority or power to do something' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

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Qualified: Officially recognized as being trained to perform a particular job

Sanctioned: Give official permission or approval for (an action).

Certified: attest or confirm in a formal statement.

Enabled: give (someone) the authority or means to do something

117.(d); 'supported' which means 'give assistance to' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Carried: Support and move (someone or something) from one place to another

Encouraged: Give support, confidence, or hope to someone.

Maintained: Financed with public money.

118.(e); 'common' which means 'occurring, found, or done often ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Average: Having qualities that are seen as typical of a particular person, group, or thing.

Low: Below average in amount, extent, or intensity.

Simple: Easily understood or done

119.(d); 'irritant ' which means 'a thing that is continually annoying or distracting' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Hassle: Irritating inconvenience

Advantage: Put in a favourable or superior position.

Pain: Highly unpleasant physical sensation caused by illness or injury.

Hurdle: A problem or difficulty that must be overcome.

120.(a); 'fixed ' which means 'predetermined and not able to be changed.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Decided: Having clear opinions

Agreed: Having clear opinions

Rigid: Unable to bend or be forced out of shape

Established: Having existed or done something for a long time and therefore recognized and generally accepted.

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121.(e); 'psychological ' which means 'of, affecting, or arising in the mind' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Scientific: Based on or characterized by the methods and principles of science.

Financial: Relating to finance.

Medical: Relating to the science or practice of medicine.

Political: Relating to the science or practice of politics .

122.(e); 'lingering ' which means 'lasting for a long time or slow to end.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Wandering: Travelling aimlessly from place to place

Resisting: Withstand the action or effect of.

Gossiping: Engage in gossip.

123.(c); 'aggression ' which means 'the action of attacking without provocation' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Prestige: Widespread respect and admiration felt for someone or something on the basis of a perception of their achievements or quality.

Control: The power to influence or direct people's behaviour or the course of events.

Affection: A gentle feeling of fondness or liking.

Proud: Feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of one's own achievements

124.(e); 'delay' which means 'make (someone or something) late or slow' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Power: The ability or capacity to do something

Insecurity: Uncertainty or anxiety about oneself ; lack of confidence.

Politicians: A person who is professionally involved in politics

125.(c); 'undertaking ' which means 'a formal promise to do something. ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

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Decisions: A conclusion or resolution reached after consideration.

Assignments: A task or piece of work allocated to someone as part of a job or course of study.

Undertaking: a formal pledge or promise to do something.

Projects: an individual or collaborative enterprise that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim.

126.(e); 'approval ' which means 'the action of approving something ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Meeting: An assembly of people for a particular purpose

Opinion: A view or judgement formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.

Stamp: Bring down (one's foot) heavily on the ground

Appreciation: Recognition and enjoyment of the good qualities of someone or something

127.(a); 'unfortunate' which means 'regrettable or inappropriate' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Uneasy: Causing or feeling anxiety

Proposed: Put forward (a plan or suggestion) for consideration

Reluctant: Unwilling and hesitant; disinclined

Pushed: Move forward by using force

128.(b); 'safety ' which means 'the condition of being protected from danger, risk, or injury' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Assistance: the action of helping someone by sharing work

Monopoly: the exclusive possession or control of the supply of or trade in a commodity or service.

Autonomy: the right or condition of self-government

129.(c); 'unanimous' which means 'fully in agreement' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Comprehensive : Including or dealing with all or nearly all elements or aspects of something.

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Beneficial: Favourable or advantageous

Profitable: Beneficial; useful

Successful: Accomplishing a desired aim or result

130.(e); 'prerogative' which means 'a right or privilege exclusive to a particular individual or class' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Facility: A place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose.

Trick: A cunning act or scheme intended to deceive or outwit someone.

Sanction: A threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule.

131.(d); 'unusual' which means 'unconventional and slightly strange ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Strange: Difficult to understand or explain

Singular: Exceptionally good or great

Marked: Clearly noticeable

Accustomed: Customary; usual

132.(b); 'agent ' which means 'a person or thing that takes an active role or produces a specified effect.' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Envoy: A messenger or representative, especially one on a diplomatic mission.

Author: A writer of a book.

Artist: A person who creates paintings or drawings as a profession or hobby.

Epic: An exceptionally long and arduous task or activity.

133.(a); 'yet ' which means 'still; even' and is used to emphasize increase or repetition, is the correct option.

134.(e); 'more' is the correct option.

135.(a); 'several ' which means 'more than two but not many' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

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Diverse: Showing a great deal of variety
Particular: Used to single out an individual member of a specified group or class
Few: A small number of.
Little: small in size, amount, or degree

136.(c); 'same ' which means 'identical ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Similar: Having a resemblance in appearance
Different: Distinct; separate
Less: A smaller amount of
More: A greater or additional amount or degree

137.(b); 'able ' which means 'having the power, skill, means, or opportunity to do something ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Unable: Lacking the skill
Inadequate: Lacking the quality or quantity required
Unfit: Not of the necessary quality
Incompetent: Not having or showing the necessary skills to do something successfully.

138.(a); 'provide ' which means 'make available for use ' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Produce : Make or manufacture from components or raw materials.
Bear: Support; carry the weight of.
Plan: A detailed proposal for doing or achieving something.
Arrange: Put (things) in a neat, attractive, or required order.

139.(d); 'serious ' which means 'demanding or characterized by careful consideration or application' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.
Important: Of great significance or value
Sincere: Saying what they genuinely feel or believe
Major: Important, serious, or significant.
Vital: Absolutely necessary

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140.(a); 'recent ' which means 'belonging to a past period comparatively close to the present' is the correct option. Look at the meaning of the other options.

Late: Doing something or taking place after the expected, proper, or usual time.

Modern: Relating to the present or recent times as opposed to the remote past.

Immediate: Occurring or done at once; instant

Up-to-date: Incorporating the latest developments and trends.

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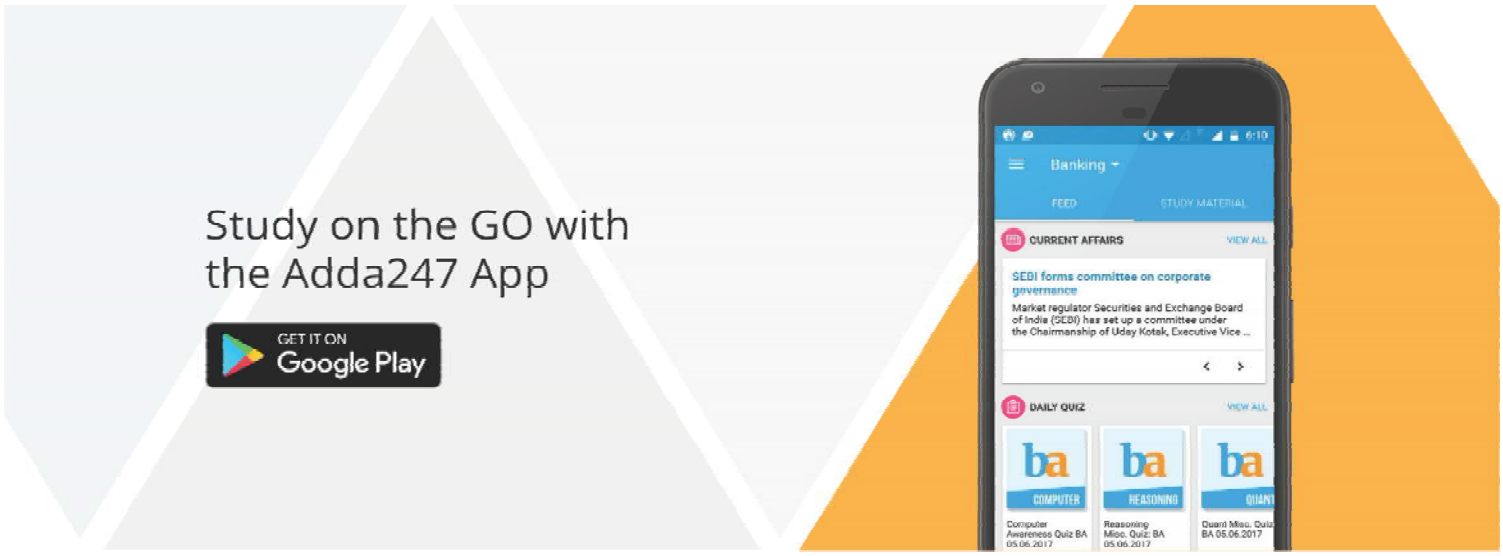

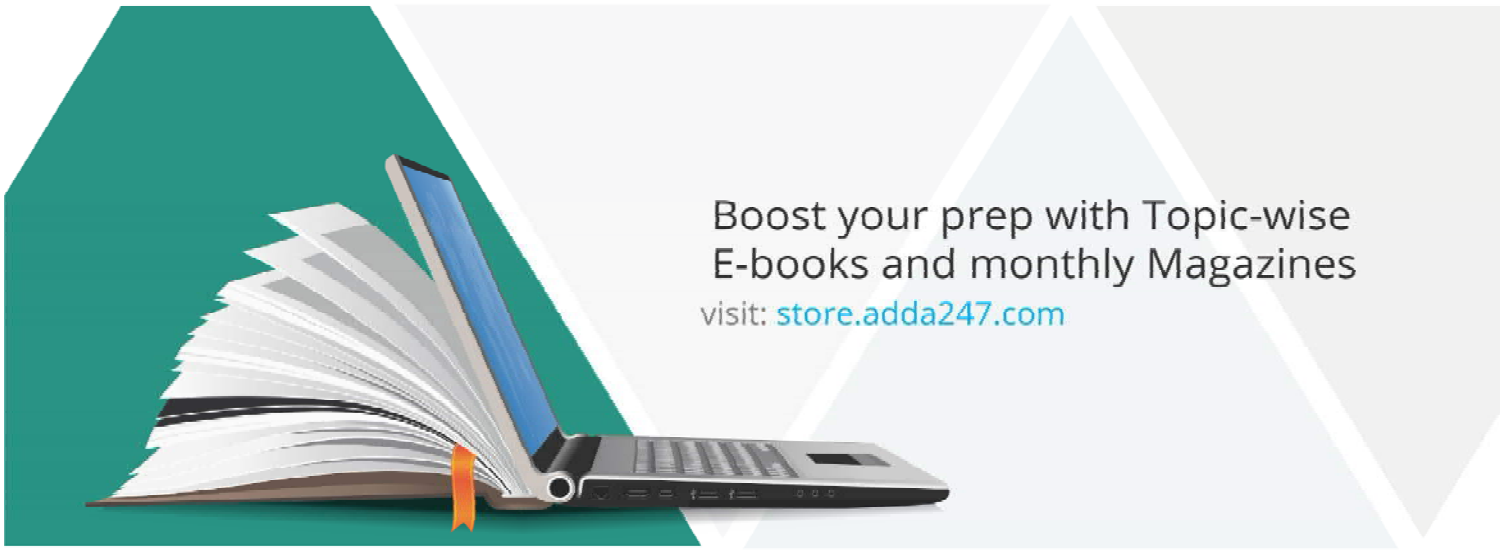

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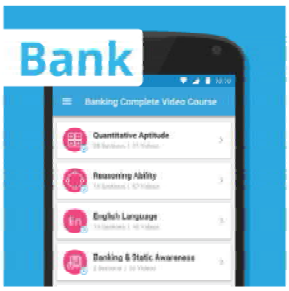

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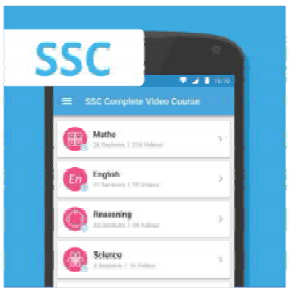

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Chapter 18

Fillers

Fill in the Blanks

How to solve fill in the blank. Questions –

These are the following steps to be followed .

Step 1: Read the statements carefully and first try to fill the missing word without looking at the options.

Step 2: Do check the tense i.e. present tense, past tense or future tense in the sentence provided.
Second check for the tense of answer provided in option.

Step 3: Choose the word from the options.
That best replace the word that you had thought of initially.

Note: you must ensure that the word inserted in the blank enables you to read the sentence smoothly and correctly

Step 4: Check whether the sentence actually makes sense or not.

Points to remember

1. To be able to solve such question correctly. You must have a very good vocabulary.

   Ex. The villagers _____the death of their leader by keeping all the shops closed.

   (a) announced (b) protested
   (c) mourned (d) consoled

   Ans.: (c)

   Shops were closed by villagers on the death of their leader which shows their feeling of sadness.

   Ex. Man is _____, however he is more in need of mental companionship than of physical companionship.

   (a) biological (b) physical (c)egoistic
   (d) Gregarious (e) democratic

   Companionship indicate togetherness so only option (d) Gregarious fits here.

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2. Do check noun, pronoun, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction etc.

Ex. We met _____the party.

(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) to

Ans.(b) 'at'

Ex. We all are very indignant _____ the injustice done to him.

(a) For (b) of (c) to (d) at

Ans.(d) 'at

3. Double Blanks

Ex. You _____ have thanked him for his _____ help.

(a) must ..... Negligible (b) would ..... Needful

(c) should ..... Timely (d) better ..... Immense

(e) often ..... Great

Ans. (c); The option 'must', 'would', 'should', 'better', 'often' all are model verbs and (a) & (c) could be possibilities but keeping in mind the second blank we select the option accordingly. Now understand the context of question. Negligible cannot be a possibility so we will eliminate it.

Now option (E) cannot be considered for its first option similarly D & B can not be considered. So the left out option is C.

4. Phrasal Verb

Ex. Once he has signed the agreement, he won't be able to _____.

(a) back out (b) back at (c) back in (d) back up

Sol. (a); Back out – to retreat

5. Conjunction

Ex. He will not work _____ he is compelled

(a) till (b) if (c) after (d) unless

Ans. (d); unless

6. Idioms

Ex. Take this medicine and you will get rid _____ this disease.

(a) from (b) of (c) over (d) at

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Ans. (b); of (get rid of – to dispense with)

In above these kind of questions your knowledge and understanding of common idioms & phrases in English language may be tested. Hence be sure to have such good skill of such phrases.

7. Try to determine the tone of the missing word – whether the required word is positive or negative in the meaning.

Ex. _____to popular belief that red meat makes human aggressive, scientist have found that it actually has a calming effect.

(a) sticking (b) Similarly (c) opposite (d) Contrary

Sol. On examining the sentence carefully it would be found that the blank needs a word that makes the first statements opposite to second.

Hence only (c) & (d) satisfies this condition. But contrary fits more correct than opposite, so ans is (d)

8. In case you are confused between two or more options you can also apply the hit and trial method – one by one place each of the likely options in place of missing word in the sentence. The option which credits maximum meaning to the sentence should be the correct answer.

Ex. Our rich culture inspires us to take _____ in our heritage

(a) prided (b) proudly (c) pride (d) proud

Ans. (c) pride

Ex. After initial set back, all _____ programmes were successful due to the initiative of the new dynamic team.

(a) consequent (b) subsequently

(c) consequently (d) subsequent

Ans. (d) Subsequent

Ex. The car broke down and we _____ get a taxi.

(a) were to (b) are to (c) had to (d) have to

Ans. (c) 'had to'

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Exercise

I. Single Fillers

1. She hadn't eaten all day, and by the time she got home she was_____.
   (a) blighted (b) confutative (c) ravenous
   (d) ostentatious (e) blissful
2. The movie offended many of the parents of its younger viewers by including unnecessary _____ in the dialogue.
   (a) vulgarity (b) verbosity (c) vocalizations
   (d) garishness (e) tonality
3. His neighbors found his _____ manner bossy and irritating, and they stopped inviting him to backyard barbeques.
   (a) insentient (b) magisterial (c) reparatory
   (d) restorative (e) modest
4. Steven is always _____ about showing up for work because he feels that tardiness is a sign of irresponsibility.
   (a) legible (b) tolerable (c) punctual
   (d) literal (e) belligerent
5. Candace would _____ her little sister into an argument by teasing her and calling her names.
   (a) advocate (b) provoke (c) perforate
   (d) lamente (e) expunge
6. The dress Ariel wore _____ with small, glassy beads, creating a shimmering effect.
   (a) titillated (b) reiterated (c) scintillated
   (d) enthralled (e) striated
7. Being able to afford this luxury car will _____ getting a better paying job.
   (a) maximize (b) recombinant (c) reiterate
   (d) necessitate (e) reciprocate

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8. Levina unknowingly _____ the thief by holding open the elevator doors and ensuring his escape.
   (a) coerced (b) proclaimed (c) abetted
   (d) sanctioned (e) solicited
9. Shakespeare, a(n) _____ writer, entertained audiences by writing many tragic and comic plays.
   (a) numeric (b) obstinate (c) dutiful
   (d) prolific (e) generic
10. I had the _____ experience of sitting next to an over-talkative passenger on my flight home from Brussels.
   (a) satisfactory (b) commendable (c) galling
   (d) acceptable (e) acute
11. Prince Phillip had to choose: marry the woman he loved and _____ his right to the throne, or marry Lady Fiona and inherit the crown.
   (a) reprimand (b) upbraid (c) abdicate
   (d) winnow (e) extol
12. If you will not do your work of your own _____, I have no choice but to penalize you if it is not done on time.
   (a) predilection (b) coercion (c) excursion
   (d) volition (e) infusion
13. After sitting in the sink for several days, the dirty, food-encrusted dishes became _____.
   (a) malodorous (b) prevalent (c) imposing
   (d) perforated (e) emphatic
14. Giulia soon discovered the source of the _____ smell in the room: a week-old tuna sandwich that one of the children had hidden in the closet.
   (a) quaint (b) fastidious (c) clandestine
   (d) laconic (e) fetid
15. After making _____ remarks to the President, the reporter was not invited to return to the White House pressroom.

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(a) hospitable (b) itinerant (c) enterprising
(d) chivalrous (e) irreverent

16. With her _____ eyesight, Krystyna spotted a trio of deer on the hillside and she reduced the speed of her car.
(a) inferior (b) keen (c) impressionable
(d) ductile (e) conspiratorial

17. With a(n) _____ grin, the boy quickly slipped the candy into his pocket without his mother's knowledge.
(a) jaundiced (b) nefarious (c) stereotypical
(d) sentimental (e) impartial

18. Her _____ display of tears at work did not impress her new boss, who felt she should try to control her emotions.
(a) maudlin (b) meritorious (c) precarious
(d) plausible (e) schematic

19. Johan argued, "If you know about a crime but don't report it, you are _____ in that crime because you allowed it to happen."
(a) acquitted (b) steadfast (c) tenuous
(d) complicit (e) nullified

20. The authorities, fearing a _____ of their power, called for a military state in the hopes of restoring order.
(a) subversion (b) premonition (c) predilection
(d) infusion (e) inversion

21. The story's bitter antagonist felt such great _____ for all of the other characters that as a result, his life was very lonely and he died alone.
(a) insurgence (b) malevolence (c) reciprocation
(d) declamation (e) preference

22. It is difficult to believe that charging 20% on an outstanding credit card balance isn't _____!
(a) bankruptcy (b) usury (c) novice
(d) kleptomania (e) flagrancy

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23. The _____ weather patterns of the tropical island meant tourists had to carry both umbrellas and sunglasses.
(a) impertinent (b) supplicant (c) preeminent
(d) illustrative (e) kaleidoscopic

24. Wedding ceremonies often include the exchange of _____ rings to symbolize the couple's promises to each other.
(a) hirsute (b) acrimonious (c) plaintive
(d) deciduous (e) votive

25. Kym was _____ in choosing her friends, so her parties were attended by vastly different and sometimes bizarre personalities.
(a) indispensable (b) indiscriminate (c) commensurate
(d) propulsive (e) indisputable

26. Phillip's _____ tone endeared him to his comical friends, but irritated his serious father.
(a) aloof (b) jesting (c) grave
(d) earnest (e) conservative

27. Brian's pale Irish skin was _____ to burn if he spent too much time in the sun.
(a) prone (b) urbaneq (c) eminent
(d) erect (e) daunted

28. A fan of historical fiction, Joline is now reading a novel about slavery in the _____ South.
(a) decorous (b) rogue (c) droll
(d) antebellum (e) onerous

29. Over the years the Wilsons slowly _____ upon the Jacksons' property, moving the stone markers that divided their lots farther and farther onto the Jacksons' land.
(a) encroached (b) jettisoned (c) conjoined
(d) repudiated (e) teemed

30. Mary became _____ at typing because she practiced every day for six months.

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(a) proficient (b) reflective (c) dormant
(d) redundant (e) valiant

31. To find out what her husband bought for her birthday, Susan attempted to _____ his family members about his recent shopping excursions.
(a) prescribe (b) probe (c) alienate
(d) converge (e) revere

32. Juan's friends found him in a _____ mood after he learned he would be homecoming king.
(a) jovial (b) stealthy (c) paltry
(d) gullible (e) depleted

33. His suit of armor made the knight _____ to his enemy's attack, and he was able to escape safely to his castle.
(a) vulnerable (b) churlish (c) invulnerable
(d) static (e) imprudent

34. Choosing a small, fuel-efficient car is a _____ purchase for a recent college graduate.
(a) corrupt (b) tedious (c) unhallowed
(d) sardonic (e) judicious

35. Such a _____ violation of school policy should be punished by nothing less than expulsion.
(a) copious (b) flagrant (c) raucous
(d) nominal (e) morose

36. With all of the recent negative events in her life, she felt _____ forces must be at work.
(a) resurgent (b) premature (c) malignant
(d) punctilious (e) antecedent

37. The _____ rumors did a great deal of damage even though they turned out to be false.
(a) bemused (b) prosaic (c) apocryphal
(d) ebullient (e) tantamount

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38. When her schoolwork got to be too much, Pam had a tendency to _____, which always put her further behind.
(a) dedicate (b) rejuvenate (c) ponder
(d) excel (e) procrastinate

39. Racha's glance was a _____ invitation to speak later in private about events of the meeting.
(a) treacherous (b) scintillating (c) tactful
(d) tacit (e) taboo

40. She reached the _____ of her career with her fourth novel, which won the Pulitzer Prize.
(a) harbinger (b) apogee (c) metamorphosis
(d) dictum (e) synthesis

41. The _____ townspeople celebrated the soldier's return to his home by adorning trees with yellow ribbons and balloons.
(a) somber (b) jubilant (c) pitiless
(d) cunning (e) unsullied

42. The governor-elect was hounded by a group of _____ lobbyists and others hoping to gain favor with her administration.
(a) facetious (b) abstruse (c) magnanimous
(d) fawning (e) saccharine

43. The mock graduation ceremony—with a trained skunk posing as the college president—was a complete _____ that offended many college officials.
(a) tempest (b) epitome (c) quintessence
(d) travesty (e) recitative

44. The busy, _____ fabric of the clown's tie matched his oversized jacket, which was equally atrocious.
(a) mottled (b) bleak (c) credible
(d) malleable (e) communicable

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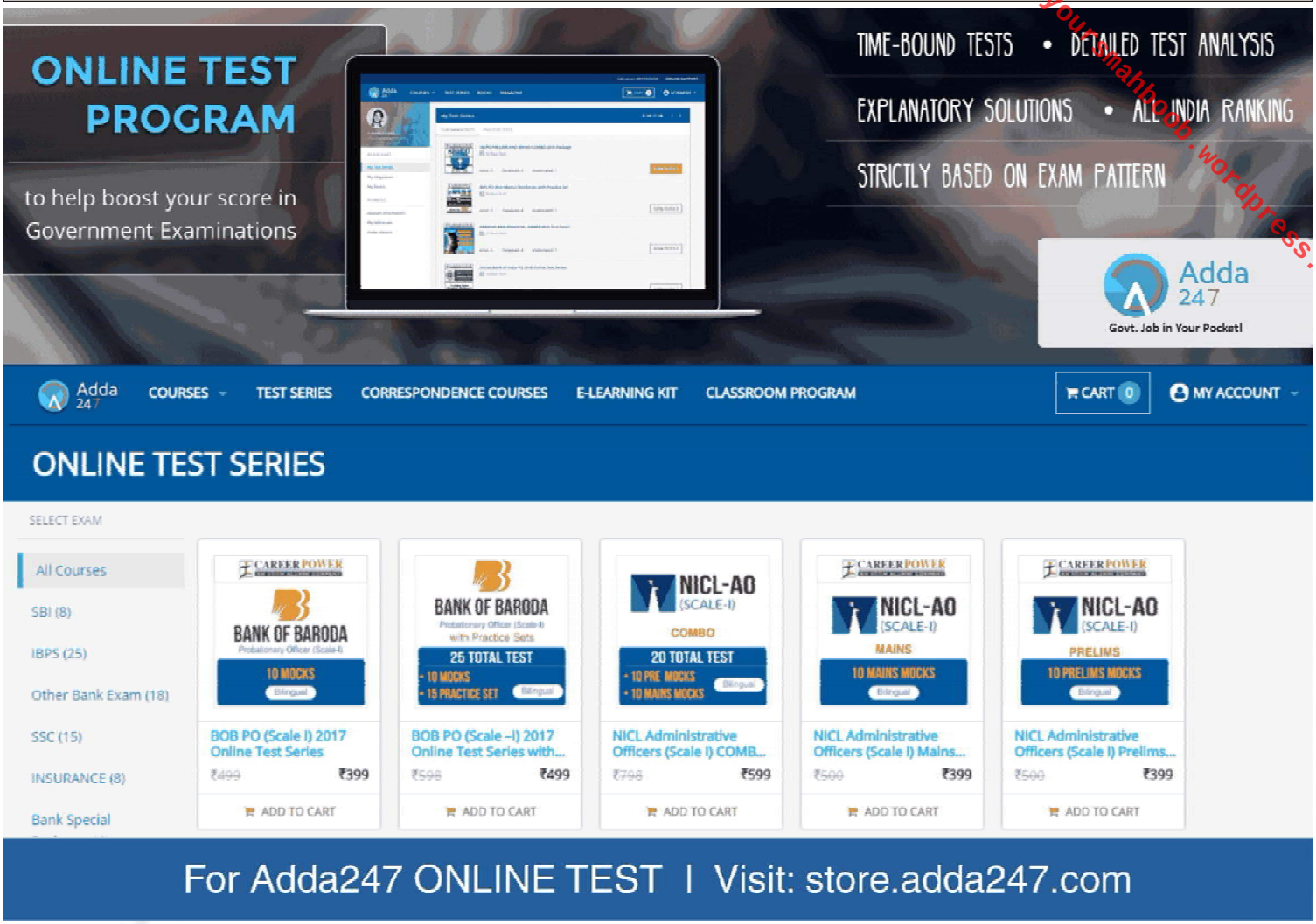

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45. Kendrick's talent _____ under the tutelage of Anya Kowalonek, who as a young woman had been the most accomplished pianist in her native Lithuania.
(a) bantered (b) touted (c) flourished
(d) embellished (e) colluded

46. The children were _____ by the seemingly nonsensical clues until Kinan pointed out that the messages were in code.
(a) censured (b) striated (c) feigned
(d) prevaricated (e) flummoxed

47. As the _____ in Romeo and Juliet, Romeo is a hero able to capture the audience's sympathy by continually professing his love for Juliet.
(a) protagonist (b) enigma (c) facade
(d) activist (e) catechist

48. The chess master promised to _____ havoc upon his opponent's pawns for taking his bishop.
(a) wreak (b) warrant (c) ensue
(d) placate (e) endow

49. I have always admired Seymour's _____; I've never seen him rattled by anything.
(a) aplomb (b) confluence (c) propriety
(d) compunction (e) nostalgia

50. The soldiers received a military _____ to inspect all their vehicles before travelling.
(a) allotment (b) dominion (c) affectation
(d) calculation (e) mandate

II. Double Fillers

Directions: The Following questions have two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Choose the set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. It is a _____ phase in this country's history when the government at the Centre is seen to be actively assisting in a right-wing effort to _____ the discourse on nationalism.

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(a) Dangerous, restructure (b) Tricky, model
(c) Unsafe, build (d) Dangerous, shape
(e) Chancy, figure

2. Besides taking the _____ to the country's campus that is most identified with Left politics, the JNU development was obviously a chance for the BJP to _____ from the excesses of Hyderabad.
(a) Conflict, offset (b) Dispute, harm
(c) Contest, destroy (d) Encounter, resume
(e) Fight, recover

3. The issue will now be dealt with by a Commission to _____ provincial borders within three months, but politically the two sides appear to be inching _____ agreement that the criteria can be combined.
(a) Decide, towards (b) Procrastinate, for
(c) Select, with (d) Resolve, approaches
(e) Identify, from

4. Germany had been a nation _____in one country of numerous states which had a common language and _____.
(a) Assembled, dialect (b) Assimilated, script
(c) Embedded, civilization (d) United, traditions
(e) Formed, code

5. The mill workers were not_____ with their low wages and non-payment of wages for last three months _____ fuel to the flames.
(a) Good, put (b) Satisfied, added
(c) Joyful, poured (d) Pleased, directed
(e) Enjoyed, moved

6. Cholesterol has long been identified as a silent killer because the patient has no _____ of the danger freely _____ his system.

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(a) Idea, infecting (b) Thought, attacks
(c) Information, invading (d) Inkling, traversing
(e) Motive, moving

7. The Deputy Manager _____ to resign because all his proposals were _____ down by his superiors.
(a) Offered, thrown (b) Gave, held
(c) Began, kept (d) Threatened, turned
(e) Stopped, formed

8. The revival of investment climate requires structural _____ besides substantially increasing public investment since private sector investment is _____.
(a) Making, temporary (b) Agenda, permanent
(c) Improve, motionless (d) Reforms, stagnant
(e) Rectify, dull

9. Air quality has a strong bearing in India's ability to _____ high economic growth, but national policy has treated the issue with _____ importance.
(a) Assure , great (b) Provoke, permissible
(c) Support, few (d) Capitulate, titular
(e) Sustain, scant

10. It is Budget time again, and a lot of things have been _____ and spoken about what the Minister should and _____ do.
(a) Written, can (b) Read, might
(c) Studied, could (d) Written, could
(e) Read, will

11. At the dawn of history, India _____ on her unending quest and trackless centuries are _____ with her striving and the grandeur of her success and failures.
(a) Started, filled (b) Marched, involved
(c) Proceeded, bulled (d) Started, vanished
(e) Marched, filled

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12. If we study the lives of great men we are _____ that we too can achieve greatness and, when we die, leave behind our_____.
(a) Convinced, children (b) Reminded, footmarks
(c) Conveyed, followers (d) Commanded, belongings
(e) Proclaimed, Memories

13. Surely it is important to increase public investment to _____the investment climate, particularly when the global environment is _____ and exports are declining.
(a) Refresh, delicate (b) Re-establish, weak
(c) Freshen, shaky (d) Stimulate, insecure
(e) Revive, fragile

14. As everybody is _____ attached to his motherland it is difficult to find a man who is _____ of love for his motherland.
(a) Constantly, disposed (b) Courageously, suspect
(c) Profoundly, deprived (d) Greatly, connected
(e) Deeply, devoid

15. Students should be _____ to realize that the real goods of life are spiritual, love of things of the spirit and _____ of their fellow man.
(a) Made, service (b) Allowed, needs
(c) Believed, service (d) Made, devotion
(e) Professed, involvement

16. No one wants to pay _____ in taxes and everyone _____ more and better public services.
(a) More, requires (b) Much, wants
(c) More, wants (d) Less, needs
(e) More, needs

17. Although religion does not _____ the acquisition of wealth, the tenor or its teaching is to _____ an attitude of indifference of worldly things.

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(a) Proclaim, prohibit (b) Inhibit, induce
(c) Manifest, proud (d) Dealing, develop
(e) Allow, criticize

18. Agriculture in India _____ over all other sectors because it plays a _____ role in the socio-cultural life of its people.
(a) Dominates, minor (b) Prevails, vital
(c) Important, significant (d) Survives, minimal
(e) Beats, critical

19. Injection of additional expenditures through pay _____ and the One Rank One Pension provision will increase consumption _____.
(a) Decreases, request (b) Uplift, desire
(c) Growth, longing (d) Boost, demand
(e) Increases, demand

20. To cross the Rubicon means to take a final _____ step which may have dangerous_____.
(a) Hazardous, precedent (b) Unwarranted, potentialities
(c) Inconsequential, concomitants (d) Well-considered, implications
(e) Irrevocable, consequences

21. Our latest battle plan _____ some projects _____ at saving the Earth's biological diversity.
(a) Finishes, stirring (b) Covers, aimed
(c) Finances, looking (d) Encloses, looked
(e) Excludes, arriving

22. Food and fertilizer subsidies _____ to proliferate, and it is important to rationalize and _____ them.
(a) Continue, target (b) Proceed, achieve
(c) Pursue, prey (d) Maintain, object
(e) Remain, select

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23. Unless the authorities adopt the principle _____ strategies cannot become _____.
(a) Whole-heartedly, successful (b) Finally, obsolete
(c) Fully, defunct (d) Legitimately, noteworthy
(e) Logically, trivial

24. Trying to _____ a team without a good and simple system is like trying to drive a car without a steering wheel_____.
(a) Form, working (b) Place, exploratory
(c) Organize, empowering (d) Make, guidance
(e) Achieve, developmental

25. Increasing the price of urea is _____ not only to contain the subsidy but also to _____ balanced nutrient intake.
(a) Chief, advance (b) Main, forward
(c) Major, sell (d) Critical, stimulate
(e) Important, promote

26. _____ members of a group often _____ influence the outcome of a consensus forecast.
(a) Fixed, exert (b) Majority, rightly
(c) Oral, legitimately (d) Minority, inadvertently
(e) Dominant, unduly

27. Transforming _____bureaucracies into dynamic, this task of customer-driven organizations is _____ under prevailing circumstances.
(a) Ideal, important (b) Lazy, undesirable
(c) Inefficient, challenging (d) Civilised, ineffective
(e) Lethargic, insurmountable

28. Whenever the going gets tough and their _____ is on wane, it is customary for our Prime ministers to allege that conspiracies are being hatched to _____their governments.
(a) Acceptance, stabilize (b) Prevalence, loosen
(c) Popularity, destabilize (d) Acclaim, weaken
(e) Prevalence, stabilize

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29. India_____show the world how to conduct its affair- by _____ dissent and giving it scope to thrive.
(a) can, throwing
(b) Must, held
(c) Began, keeping
(d) Willing, knocking
(e) Ought to, Managing

30. The counter clerk was very busy and _____ not pay _____ to Sameer's request.
(a) Can, help
(b) Could, cooperation
(c) Had, cash
(d) Did, attention
(e) Certainly, acceptance

31. Scientific assessments after mining _____ have documented significant improvements in water quality and _____ in silt load levels in the Bhadra river.
(a) Ceased, reduction
(b) Stayed, degradation
(c) Ceased, depletion
(d) Assisted, completion
(e) Helped, continuation

32. He was initially _____ at the suggestion but was soon _____ it himself.
(a) Anger, rejecting
(b) Shocked, advocating
(c) Impressed, negating
(d) Thrilled, propagating
(e) Suspicious, trusting

33. Affirmative action is imperative for the _____ of the underprivileged and the historically _____.
(a) Improve, forward
(b) Brighten, backward
(c) Discourage, ahead
(d) Depress, reward
(e) Uplift, backward

34. Shalini was not _____ by criticism and paid no _____ even when her best friend talked against her.
(a) Bothered, attention
(b) Troubled, brained
(c) Threatened, warning
(d) Deterred, heed
(e) Shaken, indication

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35. It is in the _____ of democratic politics for ambitious politicians to use _____ to climb up the ladder of power.
(a) Personality, feeling (b) Temper, sentiment
(c) Make-up, feeling (d) Character, reaction
(e) Nature, emotions

36. She was _____ because all her plan had gone_____.
(a) Happy, selected (b) Dejected, splendidly
(c) Distraught, awry (d) Frustrated, magnificently
(e) Rejected, beautifully

37. He preaches liberal views but in practice, he is not _____ he is _____ narrow minded than almost any other person.
(a) Tough, openly (b) Tolerant, more
(c) Ambitious, hardly (d) Acceptable, genuinely
(e) Approachable, less

38. _____of crops was due to continuous _____.
(a) Loss, draught (b) Ruin, draft
(c) Failure, drought (d) Depreciation, drift
(e) Non-yielding, dryness

39. Changes in building technology and materials in recent years have made it _____ to build slender towers that are _____the tallest in the world.
(a) Feasible, between (b) Practicable, for
(c) Attainable, with (d) Realizable, among
(e) Possible, among

40. Ravi _____ a bit _____ he was not invited by his friend to attend the party.
(a) Annoyed, before (b) Angered, since
(c) Expressed, than (d) Grumbled, when
(e) Surprised, about

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41. Children are more _____ than adults, it is _____ their quickness in learning a new language.
(a) Intelligent, disproved by (b) Adaptable, reflected in
(c) Conservative, seen in (d) Susceptible, demonstrated in
(e) Resourceful, proportionate to

42. He is _____ to_____ any kind of work with due sincerity.
(a) Fond, perform (b) Reluctant, entrust
(c) Determined, undertake (d) Eager, avoid
(e) Willing, ignore

43. Spring is in the air, and it is _____to shake off the wooliness and _____ the coolness and elegance of Indian cottons.
(a) Period, accept (b) Moment, welcome
(c) Occasion, hold (d) Time, embrace
(e) Stage, adopt

44. In a changing and _____ unstructured business environment, creativity and innovation are being _____ demanded of executives.
(a) Excessively, rapidly (b) Highly, extremely
(c) Increasingly, moderately (d) Progressively, increasingly
(e) Highly, speedily

45. For some years past, French Government had been _____ divided and French Parliaments had been incoherent and _____.
(a) Inarticulate, responsive (b) Unable, domineering
(c) Weak, inchoate (d) Many, few
(e) Vacillating, irresponsible

46. I was initially a bit _____ that my daughter did not take up the puzzle, though she was _____ good at it.
(a) Disappointed, quite (b) Depressed, clearly
(c) Motivated, freely (d) Sad, perfectly
(e) Impressed, wholly

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47. Scientific imagination in a specific intellectual power that is _____ in every population that has learned to be _____ about the mechanisms governing the physical world.
(a) Encouraged, wary (b) Evoked, self-deprecatory
(c) Latent, curious (d) Growing, self-possessed
(e) Language, diffident

48. In diplomatic _____ the _____ sought by one government from another to the name of a proposed ambassador is known as an 'agreement'.
(a) Dealing, understandings (b) Parlance, condition
(c) Language, interpretation (d) Circles, permission
(e) Channels, condition

49. Camille Pissarro, eldest of France's great impressionist _____ that included Monet, Manet, Rennoir and Degas was the movement's_____ and its saint.
(a) Cabal, dosen (b) Sodality, gadfly
(c) Entity, defector (d) Hierarchy, patriarch
(e) Brotherhood, demon

50. Even as _____ machines free men from drudgery, they _____ displace men from jobs.
(a) Automated, simultaneously (b) Robotlike, unwillingly
(c) Animated, ineluctably (d) Accelerated, seemingly
(e) Antiquate, understandably

III. Three Fillers

Directions (1-20): In each of the following sentences there are blank spaces. Below each sentence there are five set of words denoted by the numbers (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). Find out which set of words can be filled up in the blanks in the sentence in the same sequence to make it grammatically correct.

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1. The Supreme Court's seven-judge constitution bench gave the _____ in this case while _____the validity of the Bihar ordinance which was re-promulgated seven times since 1989 by the state government to _____certain benefits on Sanskrit teachers.
   (a) award, inspecting, withdraw (b) charge, observing, annul
   (c) take, overlooking, abrogate (d) verdict, examining, confer
   (e) call, interrogating, rescind
2. The Constituent Assembly debates leave no manner of doubt that the said power ought not to be exercised merely to _____a failure to muster support in the legislature. The satisfaction of the president at the time of the promulgation of an ordinance is within the _____of judicial review. The government will have to _____the Court about whether the satisfaction for re-promulgation was based on some relevant material.
   (a) dodge, cognizance, tantalize (b) comply, misconception, quench
   (c) circumvent, purview, satisfy (d) elude, understanding, pique
   (e) confront, understanding, satiate
3. The practice becomes unacceptable when it degenerates into an "ordinance raj", where ordinances are _____brought before the legislature but are re-issued again and again, _____the spirit of the Constitution. The court's verdict has to be seen as placing a vital check on what has until now been a power _____abused by the executive.
   (a) infrequently, rebelling, profusely
   (b) seldom, violating, rampantly
   (c) often, complying, sparsely
   (d) occasionally, consecrating, bridledly
   (e) sporadically, deferring, profusely
4. The temptation to use the power vested in the President and the Governors under Articles 123 and 213 of the Constitution is generally a result of one of the following three reasons: _____to face the legislature on particular issues, fear of _____in the Upper House where the government may lack the required numbers, and the need

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to overcome an impasse in the legislature caused by repeated and willful _____by a vociferous section of the Opposition.

(a) reticence, winning , dislocation

(b) willingness, losing, disturbance

(c) unwillingness, trouncing, calmness

(d) eagerness, overthrown, disturbance

(e) reluctance, defeat, disruption

5. Strong words are no substitute for action, however, and the strategic partnership that India _____with the UAE must be based on clarity and concrete measures. This should include a crackdown on the shadowy businesses owned by Dawood Ibrahim as well as more steps to _____terror financing of the Taliban and groups in Pakistan and Afghanistan; such money is often routed through _____remittances from the UAE.

(a) anticipate, release, emigrant (b) envisions, curb, expatriate

(c) ignore, constraint, repatriate (d) envisage, latitude, deportee

(e) conceive, constraint, indigenous

6. Amidst the rising pile of non-performing assets in government-owned banks, willful defaulters were said to be responsible for around 77,000 crore of bad debts by last July, but the Kingfisher baron has emerged as the poster boy of the problem. Therefore the flurry of action on his bad loans, however belated, could help counter perceptions of a _____approach towards the well-heeled. Breaking the banker-borrower nexus is just as critical for _____public money as is acting against corrupt administrators, but a timely and transparent system is needed to _____that bankers don't turn wary of extending credit at the slightest hint of risk.

(a) passive, safeguarding, ensure (b) insurgent , armoring, enfeeble

(c) acquiescent, attacking, assure (d) unresistant , assaulting, assure

(e) contrary, protecting, secure

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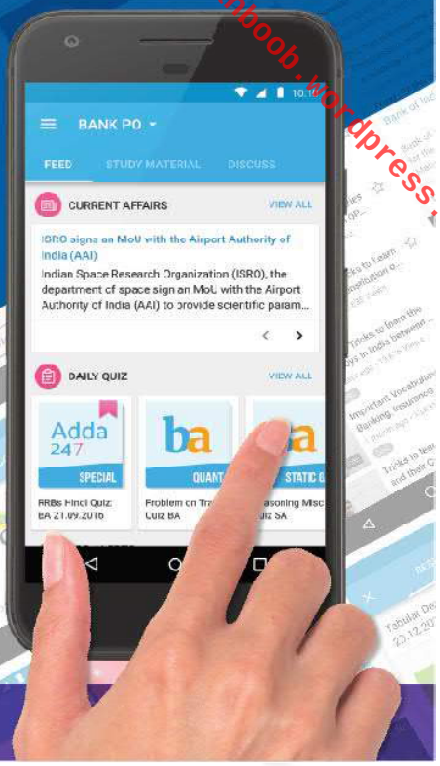

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7. It takes singular skill and acertain ruthlessness, however, to make capital of the smallest advantages, and Federer and Serena, and to a marginally_____ extent Nadal and Venus, did precisely that. Federer, who missed six months last year with an injury, knew he could not allow Nadal time and space. With his opponent looking in excellent physical condition, Federer could not _____to be drawn into long, bruising rallies; he had to dictate the _____of play.
(a) minute, reject, pace
(b) auxiliary, sustain, chance
(c) larger, manage, pace
(d) lower, refuse, cadence
(e) lesser, afford, tempo

8. The collision of the Hubli-Bengaluru City Hampi Express with a goods train that left 25 people dead, for instance, was caused by _____of staff. The Kakodkarcommittee on railway safety found that out of 441 derailments it_____, only about 15% were the result of_____, while the majority were caused by factors completely under the control of the railway administration.
(a) compliance, examined, vandalism
(b) failure, analysed, sabotage
(c) fault, agglomerated , disruption
(d) carelessness, inspected, loyalty
(e) achievement, evaluated, destruction

9. India's Railways serves the _____function of providing travel access to millions, and, as Mahatma Gandhi wrote in his article 'Third Class in Indian Railways', have the _____of making it equitable and comfortable. It must also be safe. The Railway Ministry is _____a major safety initiative, the Rashtriya Rail SanrakshaKosh, with a non-lapsable corpus of Rs.1,19,183 crore.
(a) lethargic, obligatory, chasing
(b) important, liability, shunning
(c) vital, responsibility, pursuing
(d) essential, irresonsiblility, following
(e) indispensable, duty, eschewing

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10. While bilateral ties have been _____for decades, the defence and security partnership is clearly the new driver for ties between the two governments; the signing of the strategic partnership agreement was the highlight of the UAE leader's visit. The _____of this partnership are now being set: joint military exercises, joint manufacturing and purchase of equipment and spare parts from India, as well as _____on fighting terror.

(a) strong, outline, division

(b) frail, profile, collaboration

(c) vigorous, configuration, contention

(d) sturdy, affection, synergy

(e) robust, contours, cooperation

11. Despite _____interest in the putative benefits of free trade and globalization in the West amid a _____in economic nationalist leaders, demand for trade liberalization persists in the Asia-Pacific. Though there are no other multilateral arrangements _____to the complexity of nontariff provisions included in the TPP, two arrangements are notable for at least including a comparably large collection of economies.

(a) declining, disappear, ambitious (b) fading, rise, apathetic

(c) burgeoning, deteriorate, yearning (d) waning, surge, aspiring

(e) flourishing, rush, desiring

12. It is said in the budget that _____ changes would be made in the law to bring down prices of essential drugs and health equipments. Production of generic drugs would be_____. Budget talks about opening new AIIMS also. However, these provisions are not sufficient. People lose their savings and whatever _____they have for treatment of their near and dear ones.

(a) Dispensable, stimulated, money

(b) Imperative, dissuaded, possessions

(c) Requisite, encouraged, assets

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(d) Superfluous, incited, capital

(e) Essential, deterred, property

13. Higher oil price-led inflation will bring back into focus the high excise duties on petroleum products that have _____the Centre's tax kitty over the past couple of years. Those duties were raised when prices were low to _____consumers from an upward price shock, the government had argued. Cutting those duties will upset _____calculations, but leaving them untouched will impose its own costs.

(a) Raised, assault, profit (b) Aided, defend, expense

(c) Advanced, annihilate, outlay (d) Hindered, guard, return

(e) Boosted, protect, revenue

14. In India, we have been in the process of encouraging FDI not only in the development sectors, but in retail segment as well in order to _____foreign funds with incidental advantages of technology transfer, job opportunities and _____to domestic firms and consumers. But since education is not a tradable commodity, the _____of FDI in the higher educational sector call for reflection.

(a) Abate, favors, connotations (b) Enhance, benefits, implications

(c) Increase, supports, exclude (d) Dwindle, avails, indications

(e) Improve, detriments, significance

15. Many of the renowned off-shore universities are willing to invest in campuses abroad, and, in practice, it is hard to _____the standards of the home country in some other country. Other related problems are: returns from the investment made in _____ and running of campuses, non-repatriation of profits as mentioned, the regulatory mechanism of the host country in regard to the fee-structure, faculty salaries, curriculum to be offered, and issues _____to research and intellectual property rights etc.

(a) Replicate, establishing, pertaining

(b) Copy, nullify, applying

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(c) Concurring, determining, existing

(d) Duplicate, annihilate, concerning

(e) Avowal, setting up, associating

16. Mr. Trump could either fight back or make peace. Two days after Mr. Flynn's resignation, he has signaled both. He attacked the intelligence agencies on Twitter on Wednesday, while the White House_____ that the promised détente with Russia was over. But Mr. Flynn has set in motion a process that is unlikely to be controlled by a seemingly _____ administration like Mr. Trump's. With chaos engulfing his government, Mr. Trump will be forced to_____.

(a) Imply, efficient, submit

(b) Denoted, ability, acquiesces

(c) Abrogated, ineptitude, comply

(d) Indicated, incompetent, conform

(e) Refute, Inadequacy, agree

17. It has often chosen to play _____ moral guardian rather than _____ films by content and letting audiences make _____ decisions.

(a) smile, tangling, authentic

(b) staring , distorting, genuine

(c) glowering , labeling, informed

(d) pleasing, confusing, enlightened

(e) orthodox, producing, sophisticated

18. At home, while security forces deserve _____ for limiting the Pathankot air base attack, many questions need to be _____ about the state of _____ along the Punjab-Pakistan border.

(a) condemnation, replied, peril (b) praise, acknowledged, security

(c) blame, replied ,danger (d) censure, answered, insecurity

(e) credit, rebutted, chaos

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19. Its surprise result in Bihar where it _____ itself to regional players and _____ a windfall holds out a _____.
    (a) begrimed, doubted , stencil
    (b) dirty, be surprised, stencil
    (c) sublimated , gained, template
    (d) polluted, be amazed, prototype
    (e) rewired, produced, cynosure.
20. Consider innovations like the India Stack which _____ Aadhaar authentication, e-KYC, esign, Digital Locker and UPI_____ mobile payments to _____ cashless, paperless and presence-less transactions.
    (a) part, improbable, impart
    (b) dissolve, impractical, pledge
    (c) detach, disconnect, yield
    (d) combines , interoperable, provide
    (e) consists, easy, issue

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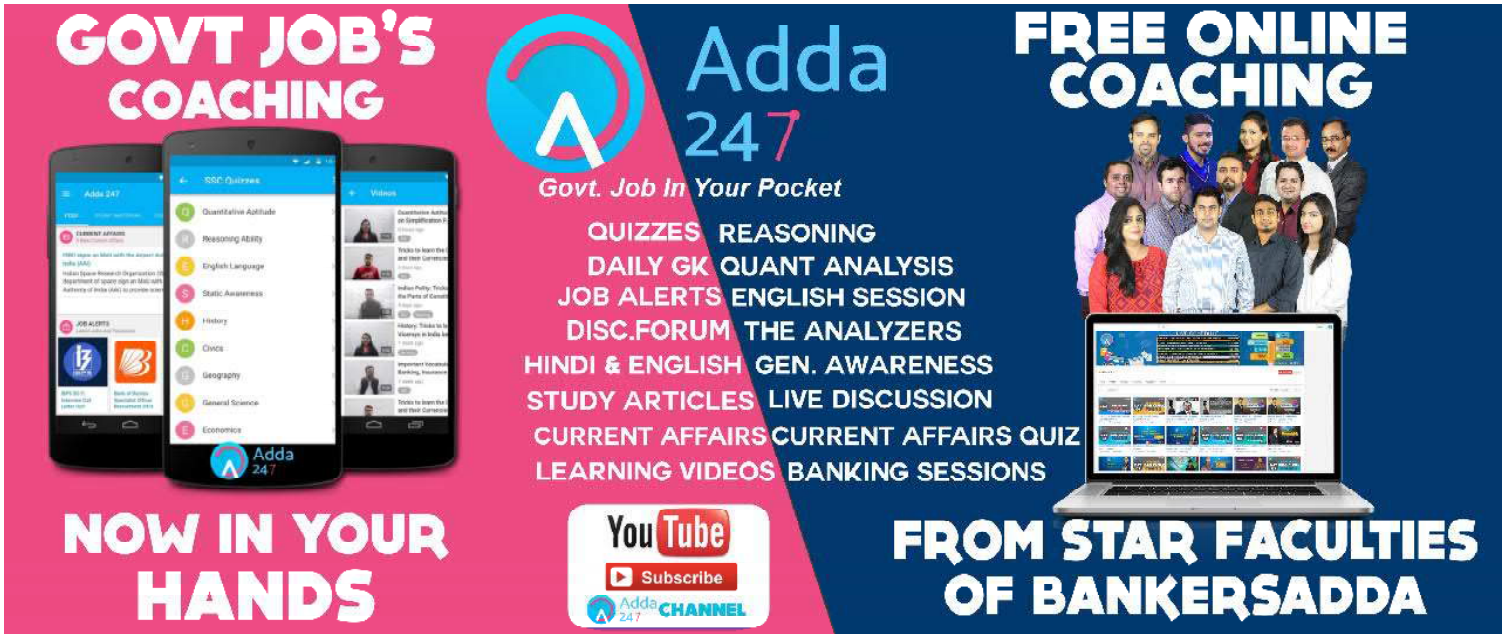

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Solutions

I. Single Fillers

1. (c); Ravenous means extremely hungry.
2. (a); Vulgarity means offensive speech or conduct.
3. (b); Magisterial means overbearing or offensively self-assured.
4. (c); Punctual means arriving exactly on time.
5. (b); To provoke is to incite anger or resentment; to call forth a feeling or action.
6. (c); To scintillate means to emit or send forth sparks or little flashes of light, creating a shimmering effect; to sparkle.
7. (d); To necessitate means to make necessary, especially as a result.
8. (c); To abet means to assist, encourage, urge, or aid, usually an act of wrongdoing.
9. (d); Prolific means abundantly creative.
10. (c); Galling means irritating, annoying, or exasperating.
11. (c); To abdicate means to formally relinquish or surrender power, office, or responsibility.
12. (d); Volition means accord; an act or exercise of will.
13. (a); Malodorous means having a foul-smelling odor.
14. (e); Fetid means having a foul or offensive odor, putrid.
15. (e); Irreverent means lacking respect or seriousness; not reverent.
16. (b); Keen means being extremely sensitive or responsive; having strength of perception.
17. (b); Nefarious means wicked, vicious, or evil.
18. (a); Maudlin means excessively and weakly sentimental or tearfully emotional.
19. (d); Complicit means participating in or associated with a questionable act or a crime.
20. (a); Subversion means an overthrow, as from the foundation.

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21. (b); Malevolence means ill will or malice toward others; hate.
22. (b); Usury is the lending of money at exorbitant interest rates.
23. (e); Kaleidoscopic means continually changing or quickly shifting.
24. (e); Votive means dedicated by a vow.
25. (b); Indiscriminate means not discriminating or choosing17. b: Nefarious (adj.) means wicked, vicious, or evil.
26. (b); Jesting means characterized by making jests; joking; playful.
27. (a); Prone means a tendency or inclination to something.
28. (d); Antebellum means belonging to the period before a war, especially the American Civil War.
29. (a); To encroach means to gradually or stealthily take the rights or possessions of another; to advance beyond proper or formal limits; trespass.
30. (a); Proficient means well versed in any business or branch of learning; adept.
31. (b); To probe is to examine thoroughly; tentatively survey.
32. (a); Jovial means showing hearty good cheer; marked with the spirit of jolly merriment.
33. (c); Invulnerable means incapable of being damaged or wounded; unassailable or invincible.
34. (e); Judicious means being wise or prudent; showing good judgment; sensible.
35. (b); Flagrant means conspicuously and outrageously bad, offensive, or reprehensible.
36. (c); Malignant means disposed to cause distress or inflict suffering intentionally; inclining to produce death; an injurious infiltration.
37. (c); Apocryphal means of questionable authenticity or doubtful authority; fictitious, false.
38. (e); To procrastinate is to put off from day to day.
39. (d); Tacit means unspoken yet understood.

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40. (b); Apogee means the highest or farthest point, culmination; the point in its orbit where a satellite is at the greatest distance from the body it is orbiting.
41. (b); Jubilant means rejoicing; expressing joyfulness; exulting.
42. (d); Fawning means attempting to win favor or attention by excessive flattery, ingratiating displays of affection, or servile compliance; obsequious.
43. (d); Travesty means a parody; a grotesque imitation with the intent to ridicule.
44. (a); Mottled means blotched or spotted with different colors or shades.
45. (c); To flourish is to be in a state of high productivity, excellence, or influence; to grow luxuriously, thrive; to fare well, prosper, increase in wealth, honor, comfort or whatever is desirable; to make bold, sweeping movements.
46. (e); To flummox is to confuse, perplex, bewilder.
47. (a); A protagonist is the main character in a drama.
48. (a); To wreak means to inflict, as a revenge or punishment.
49. (a); Aplomb is self-assurance, composure, poise, especially under strain.
50. (e); Mandate is a command or authoritative instruction.

II. Double Fillers

1. (d); 'Dangerous, shape' is the correct use.
   DANGEROUS : Liable to harm.
   RESTRUCTURE : To provide with a new structure.
   SHAPE: To take up a stance or set oneself to perform a particular action.
2. (e); 'Fight, recover' is the correct use.
   RECOVER : To regain or make up for.
3. (a); 'Decide, towards' is the correct use.

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4. (e); 'Formed, code' is the correct use.
   Form: To Combine to create.
   Code: A system of words, letters, figures, or symbols used to represent others.
5. (b); 'Satisfied, added' is the correct use.
6. (c); 'Information, invading' is the correct use.
   INFORMATION: A collection of facts from which conclusions can be drawn.
   INVADE: To enter in large numbers, especially with intrusive effect.
7. (d); 'Threatened, turned' is the correct use.
   TURN DOWN: To Refuse to accept
8. (d); 'Reforms, stagnant' is the correct use.
   REFORMS: To make changes for improvement.
   STAGNANT: Dull and sluggish.
9. (e); 'Sustain, scant' is the correct use.
   SUSTAIN: To supply with necessities and support.
   SCANT: Less than the correct amount.
10. (a); 'Written, can' is the correct use.
    Since the first part of the sentence is in passive voice therefore past participle of 'write' i.e. 'WRITTEN' would be used.
    For the second part, since the sentence is in present tense therefore present form of the modal will be used.
11. (a); 'Started, filled' is the correct use.
12. (b); 'Reminded, footmarks' is the correct use.
    REMINDED: To take note of something.
    FOOTMARK: Sign of presence.
13. (e); 'Revive, fragile' is the correct use.
    REVIVE: To give new strength or energy to.
    FRAGILE: Not strong or sturdy.

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14. (e); 'Deeply, devoid' is the correct use.
DEVOID: Entirely lacking.
15. (d); 'Made, devotion' is the correct use.
DEVOTION: Love, loyalty, or enthusiasm for a person.
16. (c); 'More, wants' is the correct use.
MORE is used for countable nouns whereas MUCH modifies uncountable noun.
17. (b); 'Inhibit, induce' is the correct use
INHIBIT: To hinder, restrain, or prevent.
INDUCE: To bring about or give rise to.
18. (b); 'Prevails, vital' is the correct use.
PREVAIL: Prove more powerful or superior.
VITAL: Essential.
19. (e); 'Increases, demand' is the correct use.
20. (e); 'Irrevocable, consequences' is the correct use.
Irrevocable: Not able to be changed, reversed, or recovered.
Consequences: A result or effect.
21. (b); 'Covers, aimed' is the correct use.
COVERS: Extend over (an area).
AIM: To have the intention of achieving.
22. (a); 'Continue, target' is the correct use.
TARGET: To select as an object of attention.
23. (a); 'Whole-heartedly, successful' is the correct use.
WHOLE-HEARTEDLY: Fully or completely sincere.
SUCCESSFUL: Accomplishing a desired aim.
24. (a); 'Form, working' is the correct use.
25. (e); 'Important, promote' is the correct use.
PROMOTE: To support or actively encourage.
26. (e); 'Dominant, unduly' is the correct use.
Dominant: having power and influence over others.
Unduly: to an unwarranted degree

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27. (c); 'Inefficient, challenging' is the correct use.
Inefficient: lacking productivity
Challenging: testing one's abilities
28. (c); 'Popularity, destabilize' is the correct use.
Destabilize: To upset the stability of something.
29. (e); 'Ought to, Managing' is the correct use.
Ought to is used to predict something which is fairly likely to occur whereas Must is used when there is some sort of compulsion.
30. (d); 'Did, attention' is the correct use.
Since the sentence is in past tense, therefore past auxiliary verb (DID) will be used.
ATTENTION: Notice taken of someone or something.
31. (a); 'Ceased, reduction' is the correct use.
Cease: come or bring to an end.
Reduction: the action of making something smaller or less in amount, degree, or size.
32. (b); 'Shocked, advocating' is the correct use.
Shock: to feel surprised and upset.
Advocating: To support or recommend publically.
33. (e); 'Uplift, backward' is the correct use.
Uplift: TO elevate (someone) morally or spiritually.
Backward: Having made less progress than is normal or expected.
34. (a); 'Bothered, attention' is the correct use.
Bothered: Worry, disturb, or upset.
Attention: Notice taken of someone or something.
35. (e); 'Nature, emotions' is the correct use.
Nature: The basic or inherent features, character, or qualities of something.
Emotion: A strong feeling deriving from one's circumstances, mood, or relationships with others.

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36. (c); 'Distraught, awry' is the correct use.
Distraught: Worried and upset.
Awry: Not in the expected course.
37. (b); 'Tolerant, more' is the correct use.
Tolerant: Showing willingness to allow the existence of opinions or behaviour that one does not necessarily agree with.
38. (c); 'Failure, drought' is the correct use.
Drought: A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
39. (e); 'Possible, among' is the correct use.
Among is used to introduce prepositional phrase containing two singulars or plurals.
Between is used to introduce prepositional phrase containing more than two singulars or plurals.
40. (d); 'Grumbled, when' is the correct use.
Grumbled: Complain about something in a bad-tempered way.
41. (b); 'Adaptable, reflected in' is the correct use.
Adaptable: Able to adjust to new conditions.
Reflected in: Represent (something) in an appropriate way.
42. (c); 'Determined, undertake' is the correct use.
Determined: To decide firmly
Undertake: To Commit oneself to and begin (an enterprise or responsibility)
43. (d); 'Time, embrace' is the correct use.
Embrace: An act of accepting something willingly or enthusiastically.
44. (d); 'Progressively, increasingly' is the correct use.
Progressively: To move towards better conditions.
45. (e); 'Vacillating, irresponsible' is the correct use.
Vacillating: To be indecisive.
Irresponsible: Not showing a proper sense of responsibility.

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46. (a); 'Disappointed, quite' is the correct use.
Disappointed: Saddened
Quite: To a certain or fairly significant extent

47. (c); 'Latent, curious' is the correct use.
Latent: Existing but not yet developed
Curious: To be eager to know or learn something.

48. (b); 'Parlance, condition' is the correct use.
Parlance: A particular way of speaking or using words,
Condition: A situation that must exist before something else is possible or permitted.

49. (d); 'Hierarchy, patriarch' is the correct use.
Hierarchy: a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
Patriarch: the male head of a family or tribe.

50. (b); 'Robotlike, unwillingly' is the correct use.
Robotlike: Resembling a robot.
Unwillingly: Not ready, eager, or prepared to do something.

III. Three Fillers

1. (d); Verdict- a decision on an issue of fact in a civil or criminal case or an inquest.
Examining- inspect (someone or something) thoroughly in order to determine their nature or condition.
Confer- grant (a title, degree, benefit, or right).

2. (c); Circumvent- deceive; outwit.
Purview- the scope of the influence or concerns of something.
Satisfy- meet the expectations, needs, or desires of (someone).

3. (b); Seldom- not often; rarely.
Violating- break or fail to comply with (a rule or formal agreement).
Rampantly- Extending unchecked; unrestrained

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4. (e); Reluctance- unwillingness or disinclination to do something.
Defeat- reject or block (a motion or proposal).
Disruption- disturbance or problems which interrupt an event, activity, or process.
5. (b); Envisions- imagine as a future possibility; visualize.
Curb- a check or restraint on something.
Expatriate- send (a person or money) abroad.
6. (a); Passive- accepting or allowing what happens or what others do, without active response or resistance.
Safeguarding- protect from harm or damage with an appropriate measure.
Ensure- make certain that (something) will occur or be the case.
7. (e); Tempo means the rate or speed of motion or activity.
8. (b); Sabotage means deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct (something), especially for political or military advantage.
9. (c); Pursuing means following or chasing (someone or something).
10. (e); Contour means an outline representing or bounding the shape or form of something.Robust means strong and healthy; vigorous.
11. (d); Waning means (of a state or feeling) decreasing in vigour or extent; becoming weaker.
12. (c); Option (c) is true.
Requisite means which is necessary or required.
Superfluous means redundant, surplus
13. (e); Option (e) is true.
Annihilate means to destroy.
14. (b); Option (b) is true.
Detriment means any harm or damage.
Abate means to diminish.
15. (a); Option (a) is true.
Pertaining means to be appropriate

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16. (d); Option (d) is true.
Refute means disapprove.
Abrogate means to evade.
17. (c); 'glowering , labeling, informed' fits the blank perfectly.
Glowering means have an angry or sullen look on one's face; scowl.
18. (b); "praise, acknowledged, security", fits the blanks most appropriately and is the correct choice.
19. (c); "sublimated , gained, template", fits the blanks most appropriately.
Sublimated means (in psychoanalytic theory) divert or modify (an instinctual impulse) into a culturally higher or socially more acceptable activity.
20. (d); "combines , interoperable, provide", fits the blanks most perfectly.
Interoperable means (of computer systems or software) able to exchange and make use of information.

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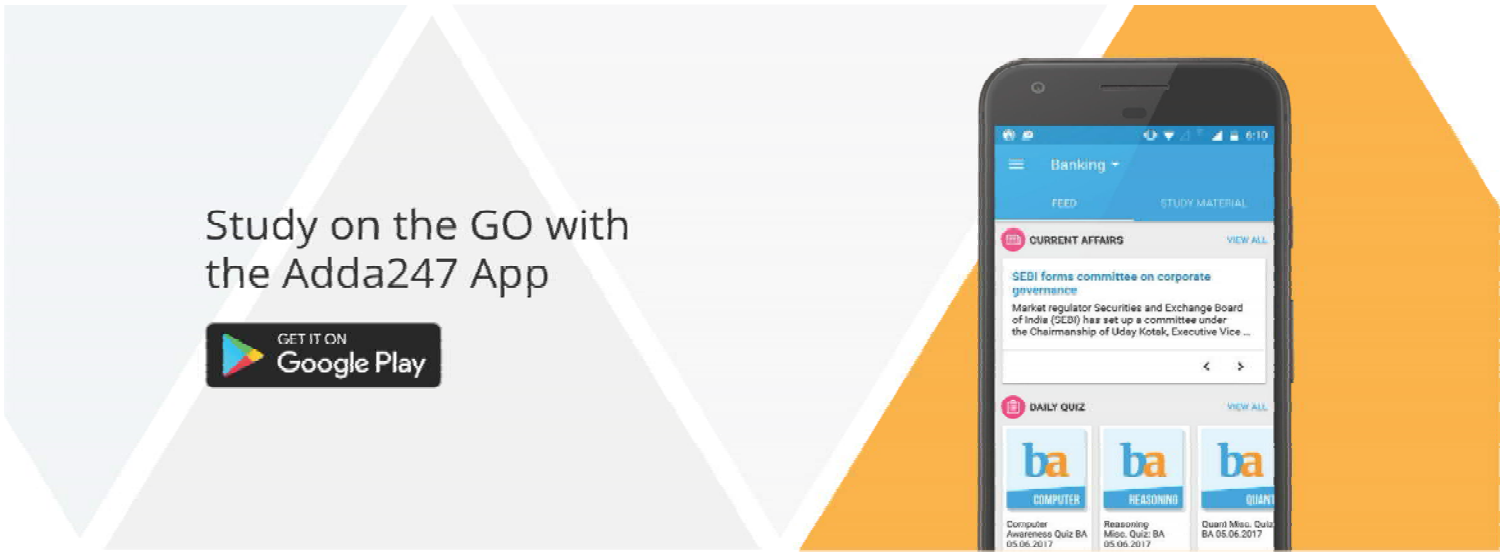

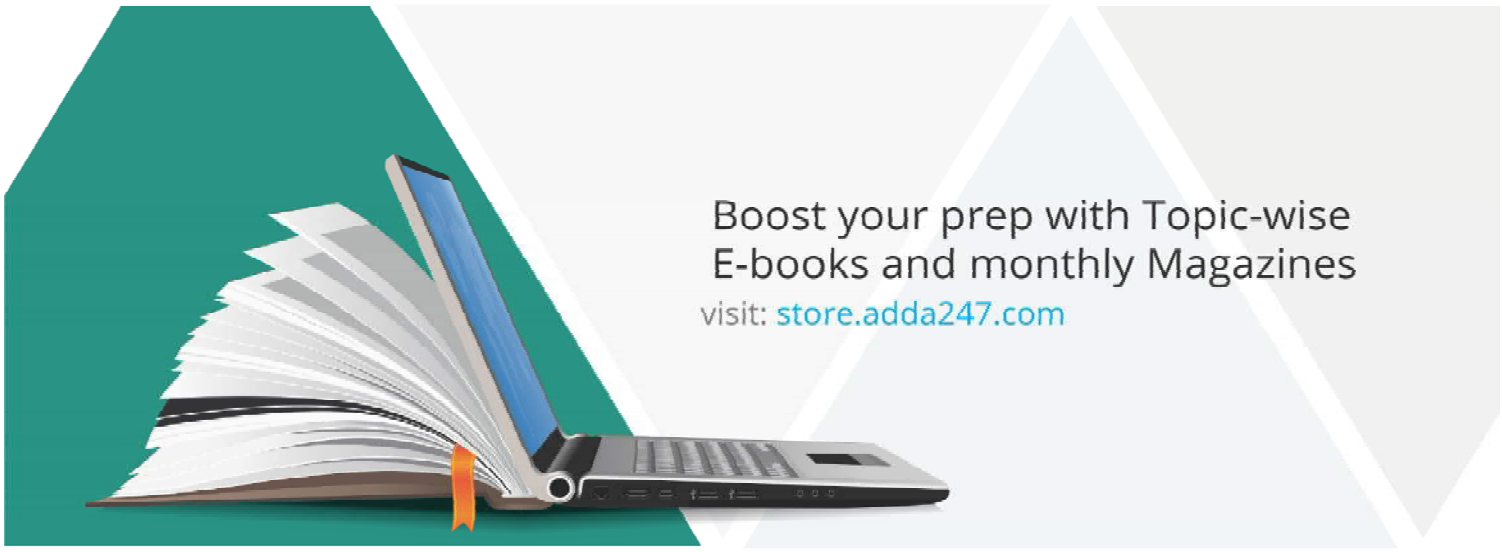

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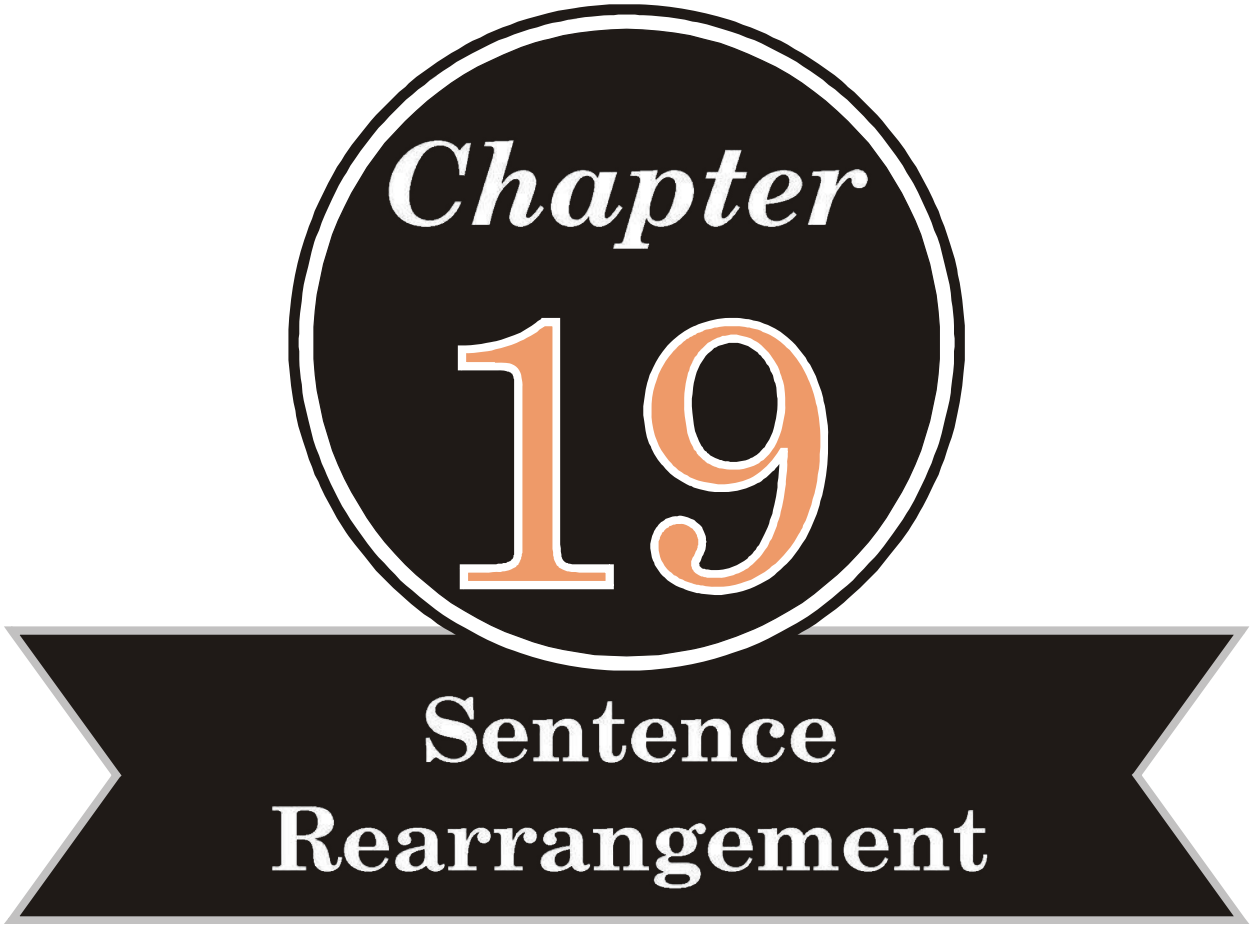

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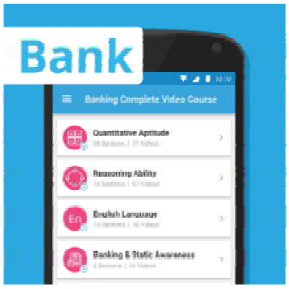

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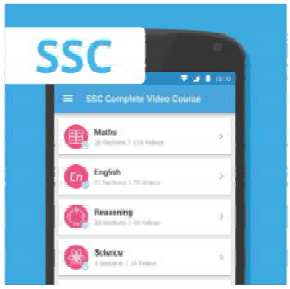

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Chapter 19

Sentence Rearrangement

Sentence rearrangement

Sentence rearrangement or parajumbles are one of the trickiest sections to attempt in English Section. It is a difficult and time consuming question asked in banking exams and other competitive exams. It consists of a group of jumbled up sentences. The goal is to rearrange the sentences in the original sequence. One sentence rearrangement question is usually followed by 5 questions and that means if your arrangement is right, your score increases by 5 marks. Here we are providing you with some simple tips that can save your valuable time and help you solve these questions quickly.

1. Just scan all the sentences, try to get the feel of what the passage is about. If you get the tone of the paragraph then it becomes easy for you to guess the opening and closing sentence.
2. Try to find out the first sentence. If you can see any chronological order in the given paragraph, then it is easy to solve that question. You should try to find out the linkage how the events occur in the paragraph. If you are able to find out the last sequence then it will also help you in coming to the right sequence of paragraph.
3. Generally the first sentence will introduce the theme of the paragraph and will not begin with a conjunction like because, so, but etc.
4. Questions where first and last sequence is given, can be solved quite easily. Just try to find out the sentence which has the linkage to the first sequence's event. Eliminate all those options of whom you have found the order.
5. Finding linkage between parts is more important in these questions in order to make the paragraph more meaningful. The things that are going to help you in these type of questions is only your command over vocabulary, your knowledge of English grammer, preposition, conjunctions, etc. There are some transition words that can help you

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in identifying the links among the sentences, simultaneously, hence, besides etc.

Look out for:

Relative pronouns (who, whom, whose, which, that)

Demonstrative pronouns (this, that, these, those)

Personal Pronouns (he, she, it, him, her, you, they)

If a sentence has these pronouns, make a note of it and scan the paragraph again for the original person, place or object that it refers to.

6. Look for cause and effect.

   Look for words or phrases explicitly indicating that one thing causes another or logically determines another.

Accordingly	In order to
Because	So….. that
Consequently	Therefore
Given	Thus
Hence	When…..then
If…..then	

7. After you are finished with the rearrangement, check it again and make sure that it is coherent and makes sense.
8. Article based approach - Indefinite articles (a, an) introduces new and general ideas and definite article (the) points out towards already explained idea. A sentence with definite article (the) can not be the first sentence of the paragraph.
9. Acronym based approach - If two sentences are given and in the first senctence full form is given, i.e. World Trade Organization and if in the second sentence short form is given i.e. WTO. Then the sentence with full form will come first in the paragraph.

Some more tips

1. Practice as much as you can of these questions to make yourself more familiar with these type of questions. Never think that these

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questions are easy but you can do them with a bit of practice if you have a little command over English.

2. Focus on improving your skills. Read more books, more articles on internet, editorials in the newspaper. Good reading skills will not only help you in these questions. It will also be very helpful when you solve Double fillers, Comprehension and cloze Test.
3. Practice!! Practice!! Practice!!

Just to make it more clear. Here is an example

A. Hence, the meal that is taken in the morning is breakfast.
B. The word originated from the fact that after dinner, we don't eat the whole night and this is a long time for the body to go without food.
C. During day time, we keep on eating and munching after every 3-4 hours.
D. People often ask as to why breakfast is important.
E. But the duration between dinner and breakfast is pretty long, sometimes may be equivalent to a fast.
F. The answer lies in the word 'breakfast' itself.

Steps: Scan all the sentences, you get the main theme. It's about Breakfast and the origin of the word.

Now, what can be the opening sentence?

From all the sentences

First sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has a Linking word "HENCE"

Second sentence can't be the opening sentence as it has THE. "THE" as an article, here is used to refer to something.

Third sentence also has a transition word "DURING"

Fifth sentence has a transition word "BUT"

Sixth sentence is not giving the sense of an opening sentence.

Therefore, D is the most apt opening sentence.

What can be the closing sentence?

By just scanning all the sentences, the sentences which are giving the feel of closing sentences are F and A.

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Don't get confused, we will get our last sentence with the help of elimination.

D is linked to F as there is a link. A question is asked and answer is given. Here A gets eliminated so the probable last sentence is going to be F. F is linked to B as it is giving the explanation to the answer.

As we said look out for transition words But and Hence, To get the theme right, C is linked to E with the help of "But" and then E is linked to A with the help of.

Hence, the correct sequence is: DFBCEA

Exercise

Direction (1-5); Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) During his long political career, he has built good relationships with a number of Indian political leaders.

(B) During his stints as Home Minister and later as Foreign Minister, he enjoyed a reputation of being both decisive and pragmatic.

(C) In ideological terms, he has moved far from his early days as a Naxalite leader during the 1970s when he was in prison for nearly 14 years.

(D) Following the advent of multi-party democracy in Nepal in 1990, he emerged as one of the young leaders of the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist).

(E) Mr. Oli is no stranger to India.

1. Which of the following sentences should be the SECOND after rearrangement?

(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) B (e) D

2. Which of the following sentences should be the FOURTH after rearrangement?

(a) A (b) D (c) E (d) B (e) C

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3. Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) D (c) C (d) E (e) B
4. Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement?
(a) B (b) D (c) A (d) C (e) E
5. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) E (e) D

Direction (6-10); Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Whenever an incident such as Rohith Vemula's suicide occupies centre stage, politicians vociferously claim that they are committed to eliminating caste-based prejudice.
(B) Calling for a new Act will not solve the problem; policymakers first need to show some integrity in their actions.
(C) But at the same time they politicise the issue and use the issue to criticise their opponents.
(D) This sets a dangerous precedent. We can't eliminate caste-based prejudice until we depoliticise caste.
(E) While the value of eliminating identity-based prejudice is upheld in speeches by politicians, actions don't reflect this value.
(F) They also continue to give in to the agitations of different castes across India demanding reservation without analysing the socio-economic implications.

6. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) G (b) B (c) E (d) C (e) A
7. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) F (e) B

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8. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
   (a) A (b) B (c) D (d) E (e) C
9. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
   (a) C (b) E (c) D (d) B (e) F
10. Which of the following would be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?
   (a) B (b) A (c) C (d) F (e) E

Direction (11-15); Rearrange the following six sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph; then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Meaningful discussions and debates have become a thing of the past.
(B) In some instances, ordinances are issued.
(C) It is a matter of grave concern that successive parliamentary sessions have turned out to be slugfests between the government and the Opposition on inconsequential issues.
(D) It is always a game of one-upmanship. Disruptions take place for days together and at the end of the session, some bills are passed hurriedly without any substantial discussion.
(E) Hopefully this Budget session will be different and parliamentarians will conduct themselves in a manner expected of them.
(F) Even before the Parliament session commences, the direction in which it is headed becomes obvious.

11. Which of the following sentences should be the SECOND after rearrangement?
   (a) A (b) C (c) F (d) B (e) D
12. Which of the following sentences should be the FOURTH after rearrangement?
   (a) A (b) D (c) E (d) B (e) C

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13. Which of the following sentences should be the FIFTH after rearrangement?

(a) A (b) D (c) C (d) E (e) B

14. Which of the following sentences should be the FIRST after rearrangement?

(a) B (b) F (c) A (d) C (e) E

15. Which of the following sentences should be the THIRD after rearrangement?

(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) F (e) C

Directions (16-20): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) One of the reasons for declining oil prices is the advance made over the last few years with respect to oil production, especially in the U.S.

(B) Today, many fear that the world economy is on the edge of another recession.

(C) This has adversely affected a number of emerging economies, which are suppliers of commodities or are closely linked to the Chinese production networks.

(D) The world economy is so hard to predict. In 2008, as the global financial markets plunged into a crisis, high oil prices were considered to be one of the factors that caused it.

(E) China's economy is projected to grow at 6.3 per cent in 2016, its slowest growth in 25 years. A slowing China has far less appetite for oil and other commodities.

(F) Guess what is high up there on the list of its contributing reasons: low oil prices. The price of crude oil remained mostly above $100 per barrel for almost three years from 2011 onwards, but declined sharply during the second half of 2014, settling at around $50 per barrel for a good part of 2015.

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(G) The recent lifting of sanctions against Iran has eased the supply situation even further. But the falling oil prices are also a reflection of the stagnation in worldwide demand, and this is what has made the stock markets panicky.

16. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
(a) B (b) C (c) A (d) D (e) F

17. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) G (e) B

18. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) B (e) A

19. Which of the following will be the LAST sentence?
(a) A (b) C (c) F (d) D (e) B

20. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) C (b) E (c) G (d) A (e) F

Directions (21-25): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) More than omissions, the inclusions are glaring.

(B) Regimes change but not their mindset.

(C) Film stars and sportspersons have their own awards and rewards. Why include them in the Republic Day awards?

(D) Right-thinking persons and senior citizens would have been disappointed by the lack of recognition for Savithri Vaithi, founder of the care home for the elderly, 'Vishranthi', a pioneer in social service in Tamil Nadu, in the Republic Day honours this year.

(E) It is high time that someone with an all- India perspective oversees the selection.

21. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) D (b) B (c) E (d) C (e) A

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22. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) D (e) B

23. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) E (e) C

24. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) C (b) E (c) D (d) B (e) A

25. Which of the following would be the FIFTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B (b) A (c) C (d) D (e) E

Directions (26-30): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) No one wants to pay more in taxes and everyone wants more and better public services.

(B) Even in the best of times, Budget-making is a very difficult exercise in India.

(C) It is Budget time again, and a lot of things have been written and spoken about what the Finance Minister should and can do.

(D) While everyone wants to bequeath considerable wealth to their progeny, myopia sets in while it comes to government borrowing even as it involves a burden on the future generations.

(E) Given the depressing global environment, marked slowdown in domestic manufacturing and increasing expenditure demands, the challenges this year look formidable.

(F) Indeed, every section of the community has expectations.

26. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) F (b) B (c) E (d) C (e) A

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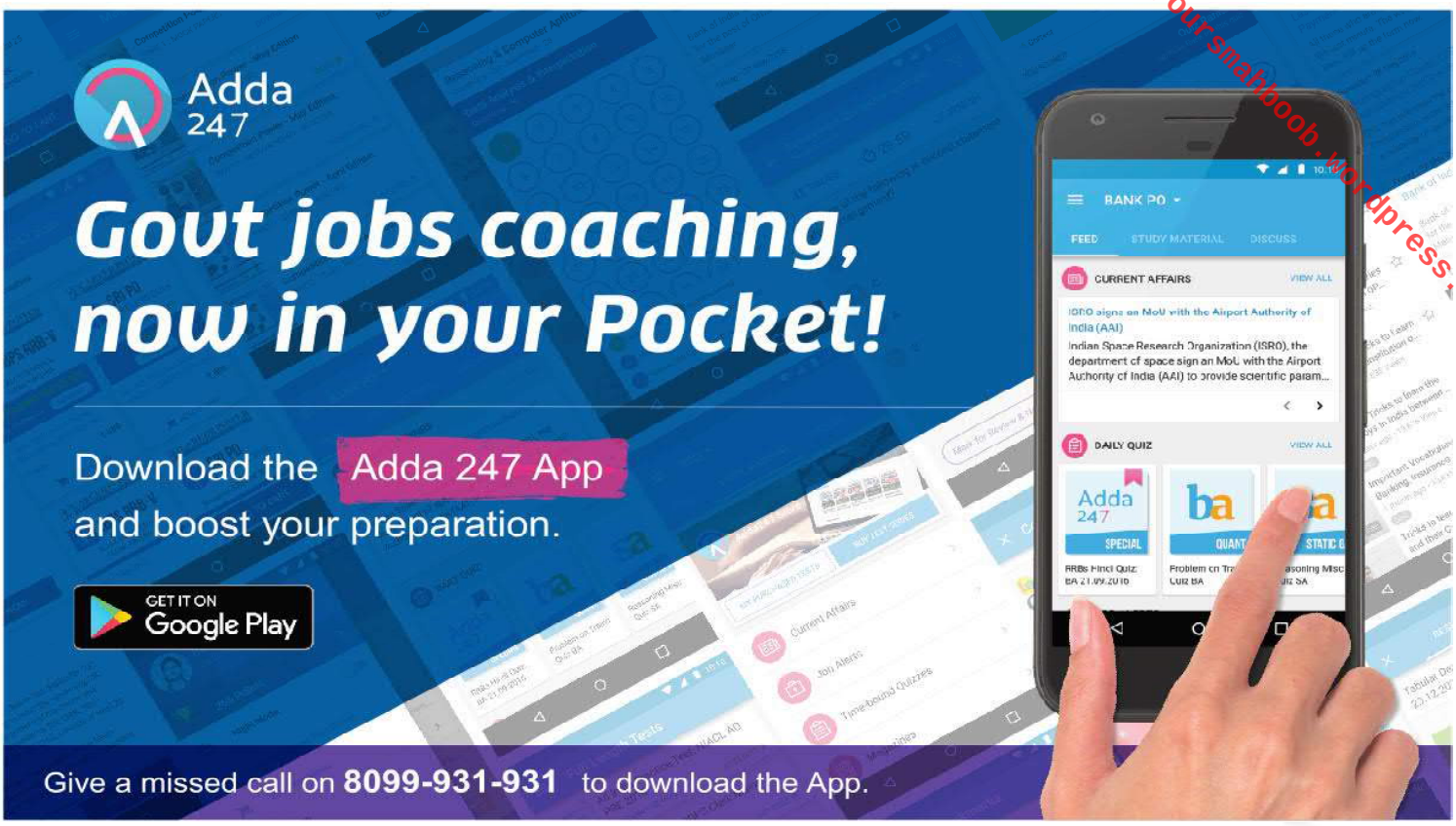

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27. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) F (e) B
28. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) F (d) E (e) C
29. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) C (b) E (c) D (d) B (e) F
30. Which of the following would be the SIXTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B (b) A (c) C (d) F (e) E

Directions (31-35): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Now she tears into a corner and chews.
(B) She has just learned to read, and wonders whether the newly minted words will taste as good as they sound.
(C) But she keeps chewing until the entire page is inside her
(D) A four-year-old girl sits under a dining table with a copy of Walter de la Mare's Silver.
(E) The taste is less spectacular — of unsweetened porridge.
(F) She has already licked the page, which smells of the wax paper frill around cakes.

31. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
(a) B (b) C (c) A (d) D (e) F
32. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) A (e) B
33. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) B (e) A
34. Which of the following will be the SECOND sentence?
(a) A (b) C (c) F (d) D (e) B

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35. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) C (b) E (c) B (d) A (e) F

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

(A) This is, relatively speaking, a low speed, and the system may be treated as a perturbation, or correction, to the Newtonian description.
(B) According to Newtonian dynamics, if the black holes had been orbiting around each other, they would have been in a circular or an elliptical orbit.
(C) The energy lost in this process would be emitted as gravitational waves which bore the signature of the inspiral, merger and ringdown stages.
(D) In Newton's theory, the black holes are just orbiting each other in a circular or elliptical orbit and there is no energy lost by way of gravitational waves which causes them to spiral towards each other.
(E) The gravitational wave detected was due to the merger of two black holes of mass 36 and 29 times the mass of our Sun.
(F) Here are a few of the ways in which it was shown that the equations of General Theory of Relativity stood the test at the high speeds: first, the spin and mass of the merged entity and second, during the inspiral phase, when the black holes are far apart, they are moving at about 0.1-0.4 times the speed of light.
(G) Einstein however said that they would spiral inwards towards each other (the inspiral phases) and when they came close would lock in a circular orbit, where, in a jiffy, they would merge (merger and ringdown phase).

36. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
(a) B (b) G (c) A (d) D (e) F

37. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) G (e) B

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38. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) B (e) A

39. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?
(a) A (b) C (c) F (d) D (e) B

40. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) C (b) E (c) G (d) A (e) F

Directions (41-45): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Most of the documentary comprises visceral, on-the-ground footage of protesters being assaulted, even as they chant "police with the people" and "serve the nation, not the government".

(B) They have tasted freedom, having been born in an independent Ukraine after the abolition of the Soviet dominion.

(C) The documentary shows us dissent expressed with grace and a protest more like a festival with people singing and dancing.

(D) The visuals of bleeding protesters speaking while receiving medical care, sniper attacks, and improvised medical centres being destroyed lend the documentary a rare urgency.

(E) In Winter on Fire, most of the students igniting the revolution belong to the 1990s.

(F) In response, the government unleashes the Berkut police force, part of an elite, barbaric riot police force, and the titushki, the paramilitary thugs.

(G) It begins as a peaceful student protest. As word spreads via Facebook, millions of citizens from different walks of life join them.

41. Which of the following would be the FIRST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) D (b) B (c) E (d) C (e) A

42. Which of the following would be the SECOND sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) G (e) B

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43. Which of the following would be the THIRD sentence after rearrangement?
(a) A (b) B (c) D (d) G (e) F

44. Which of the following would be the FOURTH sentence after rearrangement?
(a) C (b) E (c) D (d) B (e) A

45. Which of the following would be the LAST sentence after rearrangement?
(a) B (b) G (c) C (d) D (e) E

Directions (46-50): Rearrange the following sentences (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F) and (G) in the proper sequence to form a meaningful paragraph, then answer the questions given below them.

(A) Within one year, the number of start-ups in India has grown by 40 per cent and crossed the 4200 mark, an addition of nearly 1200, creating 80,000-85,000 jobs in 2015," the survey said.

(B) The survey added that it is important that start-ups, too, see "exit," which would take the form of these companies being listed, allowing the original private investors to cash in on the initial investment, and plough it back into other similar ventures.

(C) Within a year, the number of technology start ups in the country has grown by 40 per cent to over 4,200, making India the third largest base of technology start-ups in the world, according to the Economic Survey 2015-16.

(D) As of December 2015, eight Indian start-ups belonged to the 'Unicorn' club i.e. had valuations greater than USD one billion, it said.

(E) "Indian start-ups raised USD 3.5 billion in funding in the first half of 2015, and the number of active investors in India increased from 220 in 2014 to 490 in 2015," it said.

(F) This has further helped create about 80,000-85,000 jobs during 2015. "India, home to a new breed of young start-ups, has clearly evolved to become the third largest base of technology start-ups in the world.

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(G) The survey added no less than 2000 of the start-ups have been backed by venture capital / angel investors since 2010, of which 1005 were created in 2015 alone.

46. Which of the following will be the THIRD sentence?
(a) B (b) G (c) A (d) D (e) F

47. Which of the following will be the FIRST sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) G (e) B

48. Which of the following will be the SIXTH sentence?
(a) C (b) D (c) E (d) B (e) A

49. Which of the following will be the FIFTH sentence?
(a) A (b) C (c) E (d) D (e) B

50. Which of the following will be the FOURTH sentence?
(a) C (b) E (c) G (d) A (e) F

Solutions

For question (1-5); The correct sequence to from meaningful paragraph is EACDB.

1. (a); A 2. (b); D 3. (e); B 4. (e); E 5. (c); C

For question (6-10); The correct sequence to from meaningful paragraph is EACFDB.

6. (c); E 7. (a); A 8. (e); C 9. (e); F 10. (a); B

For question (11-15); The correct sequence to from meaningful paragraph is CAFDBE.

11. (a); A 12. (b); D 13. (e); B 14. (d); C 15. (d); F

For questions (16-20); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is DBFAGEC.

16. (e); F 17. (b); D 18. (c); E 19. (b); C 20. (d); A

For questions (21-25); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is DBEAC.

21. (a); D 22. (e); B 23. (d); E 24. (e); A 25. (c); C

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For questions (26-30); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is CFADBE.

26. (d); C 27. (d); F 28. (a); A 29. (c); D 30. (e); E

For questions (31-35); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is DBFAEC.

31. (e); F 32. (b); D 33. (a); C 34. (e); B 35. (d); A

For questions (36-40); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is EBGCFAD.

36. (b); G 37. (c); E 38. (e); A 39. (c); F 40. (a); C

For questions (41-45); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is EBGCFAD.

41. (c); E 42. (e); B 43. (d); G 44. (a); C 45. (d); D

For questions (46-50); The complete sequence to form meaningful paragraph is CFAGEDB.

46. (c); A 47. (a); C 48. (b); D 49. (c); E 50. (c); G

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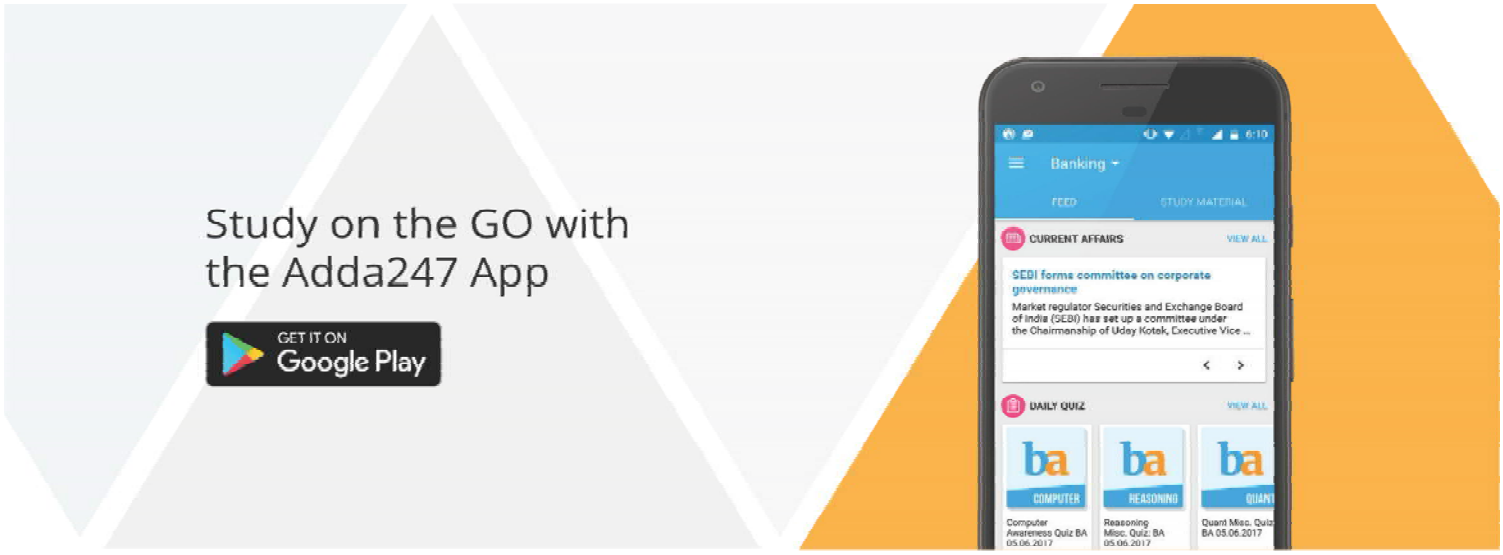

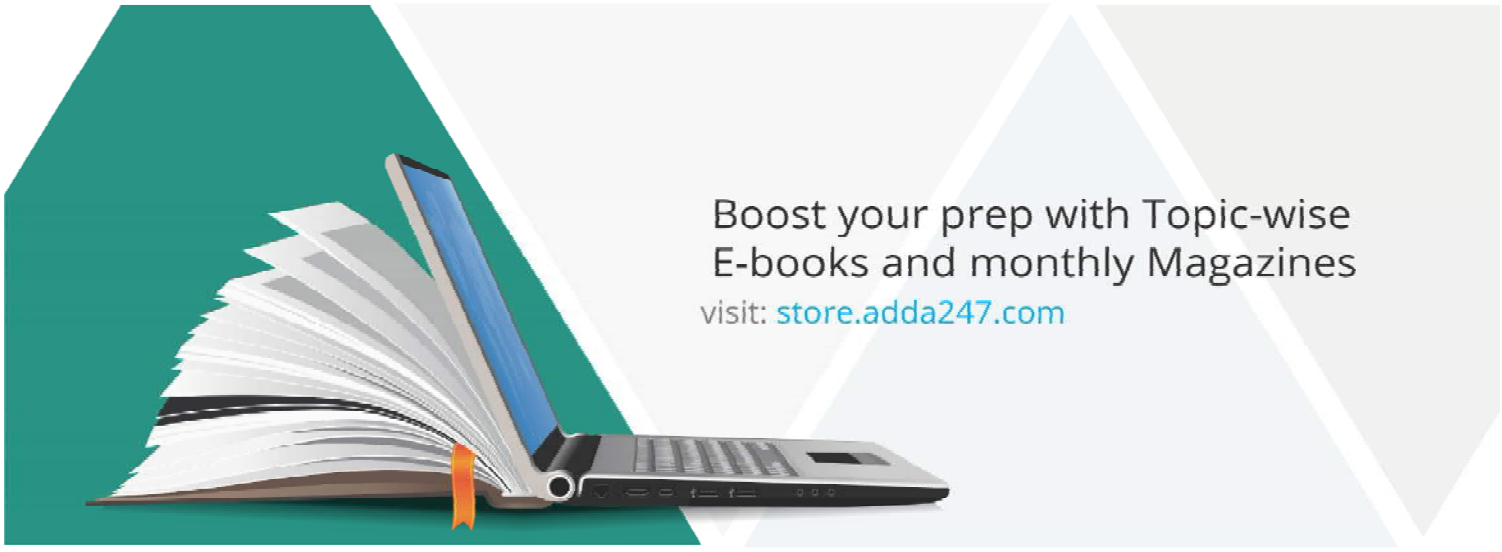

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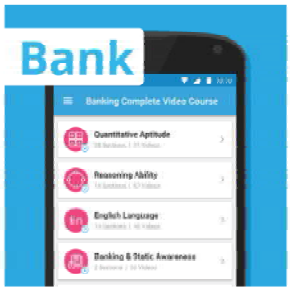

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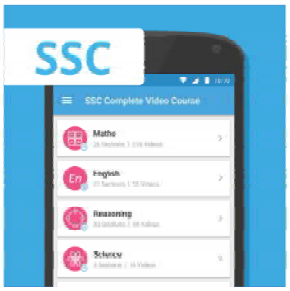

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Chapter 20

Sentence Improvement

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Sentence improvement is one of the most important topics from examination point of view. At an average, 5-10 questions are asked from this particular topic in the examination. Even though there are no hard and fast rules for mastering Sentence Improvement, yet a good knowledge of rules of Grammar and vocabulary can be proved fruitful in this particular section. Generally, there can be two types of questions from this topic. The first one is Grammar based and the second one is vocabulary based. Obviously, for grammar based questions you need to read the Grammar section diligently and for vocabulary based questions the vocabulary section of this book would definitely be proved out to be helpful to you.

Consider the following example and the solution given in order to comprehend the approach you can adopt while solving Grammar based questions of sentence improvement in the exam.

1. The three names have reached the Ministry of Law and Justice, who has been processing the files, ministry sources said.

   (a) who is processing the files
   (b) which was processed
   (c) which is processing the files
   (d) who was processed the files
   (e) No replacement required

Sol. In the above example relative pronoun 'who' has been used after 'Ministry of Law and Justice' which is not a human being. Hence, the usage of 'who' is incorrect. Now, we know that the relative pronoun which follows 'non living things' is 'which'. Hence, either (c) or (b) is the correct option. Now, the question is not in passive voice, hence, (b) is not the correct option. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

As you can see, it becomes quite easier to choose the correct option if you are well versed with the rules and basics of grammar. Now, look at the following example based on vocabulary.

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2. To cover the gap between rainfall and water scarcity, govt. will have to invest in desilting water storage in canals and minor water bodies.

(a) To bridge the gap between rainfall and water

(b) To take down the gap between rainfall and water

(c) To make for the gap between rainfall and water

(d) To make up the gap between rainfall and water

(e) No replacement required

Sol. To cover something means 'put something on top of or in front of (something) in order to protect or conceal it'. Hence, it does not go with the meaning of the sentence. Now, 'to take down' means 'to lower without removing' hence, (b) is also not the appropriate option. Again, 'to make for' means ' to move or head towards something' whereas, 'to make up for' means 'compensate for something lost, missed, or deficient.' Hence, (c) and (d) are also not the correct option. 'To bridge the gap' means 'to make the difference between two things smaller'. Hence, (a) is the most appropriate option. Such commonly used phrases are given in the vocabulary section of this book.

Directions (Q. 1-50): In the following questions, a sentence has been given with some of its parts in bold. To make the sentence grammatically correct, you have to replace the bold part with the correct alternative given below. If the sentence is correct as it is, give 5) as your answer (i.e. No correction required).

1. Being a women, she was barred from entering the temple.

(a) She, being a woman (b) It being a woman

(c) Her being a woman (d) Having being women

(e) No replacement required

2. The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has asked public not to share their personal information with unauthorised agencies for print or laminate their Aadhaar cards.

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(a) unauthorised agencies for printing or laminating
(b) unauthorised agencies for printing or lamination
(c) unauthorised agencies for print or lamination
(d) unauthorised agencies for print and laminating
(e) No replacement required

3. All thanks to God! Sanjay bared escape the fatal accident.
(a) bare escape (b) baring escape
(c) barely escaped (d) baringly escaped
(e) No replacement required

4. I seldom Buy expensive phones as I find it a waste of money to spend money on expensive phones.
(a) Seldom or never buy (b) am seldom buy
(c) seldomly buy (d) seldomingly buy
(e) No replacement required

5. All the faith she had had had had no effect on the outcome of her life.
(a) have had had had (b) had had
(c) had had had (d) has will have
(e) No replacement required

6. The real reason for the conflict lies on the complex geopolitics of the region.
(a) of the conflict lies on the complex
(b) of the conflict lie in the complex
(c) for the conflict lies in the complex
(d) at the conflicted lie on the
(e) No replacement required

7. In the last 60 years, many people have changed their preference of farming to manufacturing.
(a) their preference from (b) their preference to
(c) their preferring to (d) their prefer from
(e) No replacement required

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8. Socialism have been always the top political agenda.
   (a) has always (b) had been
   (c) has always been (d) was always
   (e) No replacement required
9. Despite its attractiveness, FDI is being risky, Owing to the possibility of fall down of local market.
   (a) has been risky (b) Can be risky
   (c) Might be risky (d) is risky
   (e) No replacement required
10. Top leaders are often stymied by the difficult of managing conflicts of diverse population.
   (a) difficulty of managing. (b) difficulties of managing.
   (c) difficult for managing. (d) difficult to manage.
   (e) No replacement required
11. People discovered the alternate sources of energy when the technology starts to advance.
   (a) starts to advance (b) starting to advance
   (c) started to advance (d) starts advancing
   (e) No replacement required
12. The student's association has threatened to go on indefinite hunger strike support of their teacher
   (a) on supporting to (b) to supporting
   (c) in support of (d) for support
   (e) No replacement required
13. Indian economy is by attack as a result of the economic crisis?
   (a) under attack (b) attacked
   (c) is attacked (d) to be attacked
   (e) No replacement required
14. Our company is currently facing a downturn and even a slight increase in sales will benefit to us.
   (a) has benefitted us (b) will be beneficial to us
   (c) is benefitted (d) we will benefit
   (e) No replacement required

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15. This decision by the government make it easier for the taxpayers to file their returns.
(a) made easier (b) has made easy
(c) will make it easy (d) make it easier
(e) No replacement required

16. The next week is going to be very hectic as there is more ten meetings have been scheduled.
(a) with ten more (b) as more than ten
(c) still there are ten other (d) there are still ten
(e) No replacement required

17. According to the investigators, the weapon used in crime was the one who is used by gardeners to uproot the weeds.
(a) are those ones which (b) was the one that
(c) which one (d) is ones that
(e) No replacement required

18. Although scared of water, he gather all his courage and swam across the river.
(a) gathers courage. (b) gathered all courageous.
(c) gathered all his courage. (d) has gathered all his courage.
(e) No replacement required

19. Slated to begin this year, the league could provide a so-needed boost to the basketball in India.
(a) much-needed (b) much-needy
(c) much-needful (d) so-needed
(e) No replacement required

20. The process of modernisation of cricket underwent a sea-change during the 20th century.
(a) a sea of changes (b) to a sea change
(c) in a sea change (d) at a sea change
(e) No replacement required

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21. The disparity between the standard of living of the poor and the rich has widen in the last few years.

(a) have widen in (b) have widened in

(c) has widened on (d) has widened in

(e) No replacement required

22. Chief justice announced that a total of twenty mobile courts would be started in, all the in all the districts of the city by the end of this year.

(a) will start (b) would start

(c) will be starting (d) is being started

(e) No replacement required

23. With order to help the homeless, the government has set up 500 new shelter home across the city.

(a) To order to help (b) In order to

(c) To helping (d) By an order

(e) No replacement required

24. Ashok considers his wife a complete painful in the neck as she keeps suspecting his loyalty.

(a) pain in the neck (b) painless neck

(c) pain in necking (d) painful neck

(e) No replacement required

25. The murder charge was a huge blow to his reputation and his political ambitions suffered to a great extent.

(a) his political ambitions suffer

(b) his political ambition suffering

(c) political ambitions suffer

(d) political ambition suffered

(e) No replacement required

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26. The teachers union is up to in arms against the college administration for expelling the poor students.
(a) up in arming (b) up arms
(c) up to arms (d) up in arms
(e) No replacement required

27. In order to earning decent living, we need to have a good job which pays a good amount of money.
(a) earning decent life (b) earn decency living
(c) earn a decent living (d) earn decently living
(e) No replacement required

28. Visiting one's native village is like been transported to some other world.
(a) like transporting (b) likely to be transported
(c) liked to be transported (d) like being transported
(e) No replacement required

29. As the police officer was too personally involved, the higher authorities decided to removing him from the case.
(a) remove himself from the case
(b) removed him from the case
(c) remove him from the case
(d) remove him on the case
(e) No replacement required

30. If his business continues to expand at this rate, he will have to buy many land soon.
(a) buy many lands soon (b) buy much land soon
(c) buy more land soon (d) buy much lands sooner
(e) No replacement required

31. They said that bases on the secret information, a warehouse was raided and drugs were seized.
(a) that basis of the (b) that basis on the
(c) that based on the (d) that base to the
(e) No replacement required

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32. Overexploitation, also called overharvesting, referring to harvesting a renewable resource to the point of diminishing returns.
    (a) refer to harvesting a renewable
    (b) referred to harvesting a renewable
    (c) refers to harvesting a renewable
    (d) referred to harvest a renewable
    (e) No replacement required
33. The swimming class is most liking to start at 8:00 am.
    (a) Most likelihood to start (b) mostly liked to start
    (c) most likely to start at (d) is mostly liking to start at
    (e) No replacement required
34. He had gone to the watch the recent hold cricket match.
    (a) the recent held cricket match
    (b) the recently hold cricket match
    (c) the recently holded cricket match
    (d) the recently held cricket match
    (e) No replacement required
35. To be a successful man demands hard work, honesty, perseverance, and sound knowledge.
    (a) To being a successful man demands
    (b) Being a successful man demands
    (c) Being a man successful demands
    (d) It demands to be a successful man
    (e) No replacement required
36. The items owned by Mahatma Gandhi were recently sold at an auction for more than 5 crore Rupees.
    (a) was recently sold at an auction
    (b) were recently sell in an auction
    (c) were recently sold in an auction
    (d) were recent sold at an auction
    (e) No replacement required

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37. We have hired an advertisement agency to encourage people for using CNG and cleaner fuels.
    (a) for encourage people to using
    (b) to encourage people to use.
    (c) for encouraging using of
    (d) to encourage usage of
    (e) No replacement required
38. If you would need his help, please feel free to tell him.
    (a) If you are in need of
    (b) If you should need
    (c) needed his help
    (d) do you need
    (e) No replacement required
39. Failures and setbacks has always been the former step of great inventions.
    (a) had always been the former step
    (b) has always been the first step
    (c) have always been the first step
    (d) is always be the first step
    (e) No replacement required
40. One of the robbers arrested have opened admittance that he had laid out the plan of robbery.
    (a) have opened admitted
    (b) has opened admittance
    (c) has openly admitted
    (d) have been opened admittance
    (e) No replacement required
41. He is the only one of the students who have passed the exams.
    (a) who had passed the exams
    (b) who has passed the exams
    (c) who has been passing the exams
    (d) who had been passed the exams
    (e) No replacement required

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42. This is exactly when he wanted me to attend the meeting.
(a) why he wanted me to (b) how he want me to
(c) what he wanted me to (d) why he want me to
(e) No replacement required

43. I am extreme fortunately to have a mentor like you
(a) am extreme fortunate (b) was extremely fortunate
(c) am extremely fortunate (d) am fortunate extremely
(e) No replacement required

44. Accumulation of dirt or particles like dust, water, sand and moss on the surface of solar photovoltaic panel obstruct or distract light energy from reaching the solar cells
(a) Accumulating of dirt or particles like dust, water, sand and moss
(b) Accumulated of dirt or particles like dust, water, sand and moss
(c) Accumulate of dirt or particles like dust, water, sand and moss
(d) Accumulation in dirt or particles like dust, water, sand and moss
(e) No replacement required

45. In all likeness, I will be able to achieve my sales targets this month.
(a) with all likeliness (b) It is likely for
(c) In all likelihood (d) In every likeness
(e) No replacement required

46. I firmly believe is that Homeopathy has the permanent solution to any disease.
(a) My firmly belief (b) My firm belief
(c) I believe firmly (d) My firm believe
(e) No replacement required

47. Upon hearing the news of his accident, we immediately rushed to the hospital.
(a) After we heard the news
(b) While hearing the news
(c) Since we have heard the news
(d) On hearing the news
(e) No replacement required

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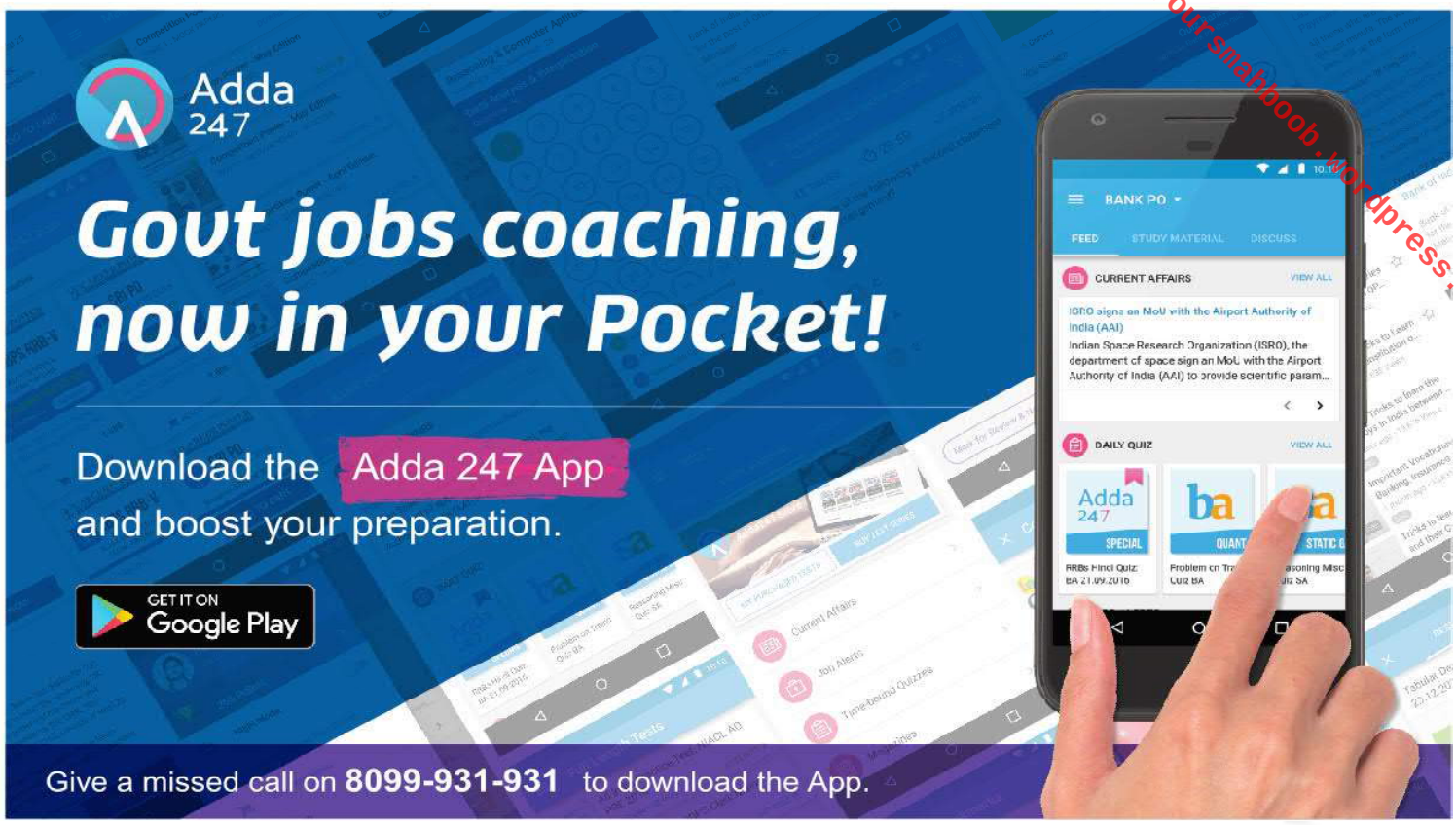

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48. The estimated eight-metre long snake was spotted on Thursday under a fallen tree on the island of Penang.
    (a) estimates eight-metres long snake was spotted
    (b) estimate eight-metre long snake was spotting
    (c) estimates that eight-metres long snake was spotted
    (d) estimating eight-metre tall snake was spotted
    (e) No replacement required
49. You must be stopped the policy of apartheid.
    (a) may have been stopping (b) must stop
    (c) might have been stopped (d) must have been stopped
    (e) No replacement required
50. He is too intelligent for failing this test.
    (a) to failing this test (b) for fail this test
    (c) in failing this test (d) to fail this test
    (e) No replacement required

Solutions

1. (e); No replacement required.
2. (a); 'ing' form of 'print' and 'laminate' should be used here. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
3. (c); 'Barely escaped' which means 'narrowly escaped, miraculously escaped' is the correct phrase. Hence, (c) is the correct option.
4. (a); Seldom is followed by 'or never'. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
5. (c); In the given sentence, first 'had' is auxiliary and the last two are used as main verb. Hence, (c) is the correct option.
6. (c); Please note that, 'reason' is followed by 'for' and 'lies in' (not lies on) is the correct phrasal use. Hence, (c) is the correct option.
7. (a); 'From_____ to_____' is the correct usage, secondly, a noun (preference) and not a verb (prefer) should be used here. Hence (a) is the correct option.

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8. (c); In the given sentence, the structure, 'auxiliary + adverb+ verb' , should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

9. (b); 'can' is used to denote strong possibility. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

10. (b); 'diverse population' will have 'more than one conflicts' hence, plural form i.e. 'difficulties' should be used. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

11. (c); The given sentence is in past tense, hence, past form of verb (started) should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option

12. (c); 'in support of' is the correct phrasal usage. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

13. (a); ' under attack' which means 'being in crises is the only option that goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

14. (b); In the given sentence, adjective form of 'benefit' i.e. 'beneficial' should be used. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

15. (c); The given sentence is in context of 'future tense' hence future form of verb should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

16. (b); Only (b) is the suitable option which gives proper meaning to the sentence. Hence (b) is the correct option.

17. (b); Since the weapon is 'singular' hence singular form of verb should be used. Again, the weapon is 'non living' hence that (or which) should be used. Hence (b) is the most appropriate option.

18. (c); Since the sentence is in past tense hence past form of verb should be used. So, either (b) or (c) are the correct option. Again 'courageous' is adjective. Whereas, a noun should be used after possessive case (his). Hence, (c) is the correct option.

19. (a); Only 'much needed' which means 'needed to a great extent' goes with the sense of the sentence. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

20. (e); No replacement required

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21. (d); In the given sentence, 'disparity between the standard of living' (which is singular) is the subject, hence singular form of verb should be used. Now, 'has' is followed by past participle. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
22. (e); No replacement required
23. (b); 'in order to' is the correct phrasal usage and goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, (b) is the correct option.
24. (a); 'Pain in the neck' is correct idiomatic usage, which means 'a bothersome annoying person'. Hence, (a) is the correct option.
25. (e); No replacement required
26. (d); 'up in arms' which means 'very angry' is the correct phrasal usage which goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
27. (c); 'To' is followed by 'first form of verb'. Hence, 'earn' should be used in place of 'earning'. Again, the structure 'adjective + noun' should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option.
28. (d); Continuity is shown by the use of 'being+ past participle'. Hence, (d) is the correct option.
29. (c); After 'to' first form of verb is used to show purpose hence 'remove' should be used in place of 'removing'. Now, 'objective case' of 'he' i.e. 'him' should be used. lastly 'remove' takes preposition 'from'. Hence considering all the above rules, we can conclude that (c) is the correct option.
30. (c); 'more' is used to denote comparison, hence, (c) is the correct option.
31. (c); 'past form of verb' is used when a sentence is reported. Hence (c) is the correct option.
32. (c); 'Simple Present tense' is used while defining something also note that the subject of the given sentence is 'over exploitation', which is singular, hence singular form of verb should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option.
33. (c); Here, the structure 'adverb + adjective + noun' should be used. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

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34. (d); Since the given sentence is in past tense hence past form of verb (i.e. held) should be used. Again note that a verb should be preceded by an adverb (recently). Hence, (d) is the correct option.

35. (b); 'being a successful man demands' is the correct usage . Hence, (b) is the correct option.

36. (c); Since, the sentence is in past tense hence, past form of verb should be used. Again, 'in an auction' is the correct usage. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

37. (b); 'to + V1' is used to denote purpose. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

38. (a); Only 'If you are in need of' is the correct syntax which goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, (a) is the correct option.

39. (c); Here, the subject (Failures and setbacks) is plural. Hence, verb used should also be 'plural'. Now, look at the meaning of the following:

First: coming before all others in time or order.

Former: of or in an earlier time.

Hence, 'first' goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence (c) is the correct option.

40. (c); 'One of the' takes singular form of verb hence 'has' should be used. Also note that an adverb precedes a verb. Hence, 'openly' should be used. Again note that past form of verb is used after 'has' hence 'admitted should be used in place of 'admittance'. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

41. (b); The usage of 'is' in the beginning of the sentence indicates that the sentence is in present tense hence present form of verb (i.e. has) should be used. Now, has is followed by 'V3'. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

42. (a); 'why' is used in context of reason. Hence, 'why' should be used in place of 'when', therefore, either (a) or (d) is the correct option. Now, note that 'he' is singular, hence singular form of verb (wants) should have been used to make (d) the correct option. Hence (a) is the correct option.

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43. (c); Here, the structure ' adverb + adjective' should be used. Again note that 'I' is singular in past hence 'were' cannot follow it. Hence, (c) is the correct option.

44. (e); No replacement required

45. (c); 'In all likelihood' is the correct syntax which goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence (c) is the correct option.

46. (b); 'My firm belief' is the correct syntax that goes with the meaning of the sentence. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

47. (d); When two actions follow each other, 'On hearing' should be used before the action that took place first. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

48. (e); No replacement required

49. (b); 'must + V1' is used to show the compulsion on one's part. Hence, (b) is the correct option.

50. (d); 'Too ____ to VI' is correct usage. Hence, (d) is the correct option.

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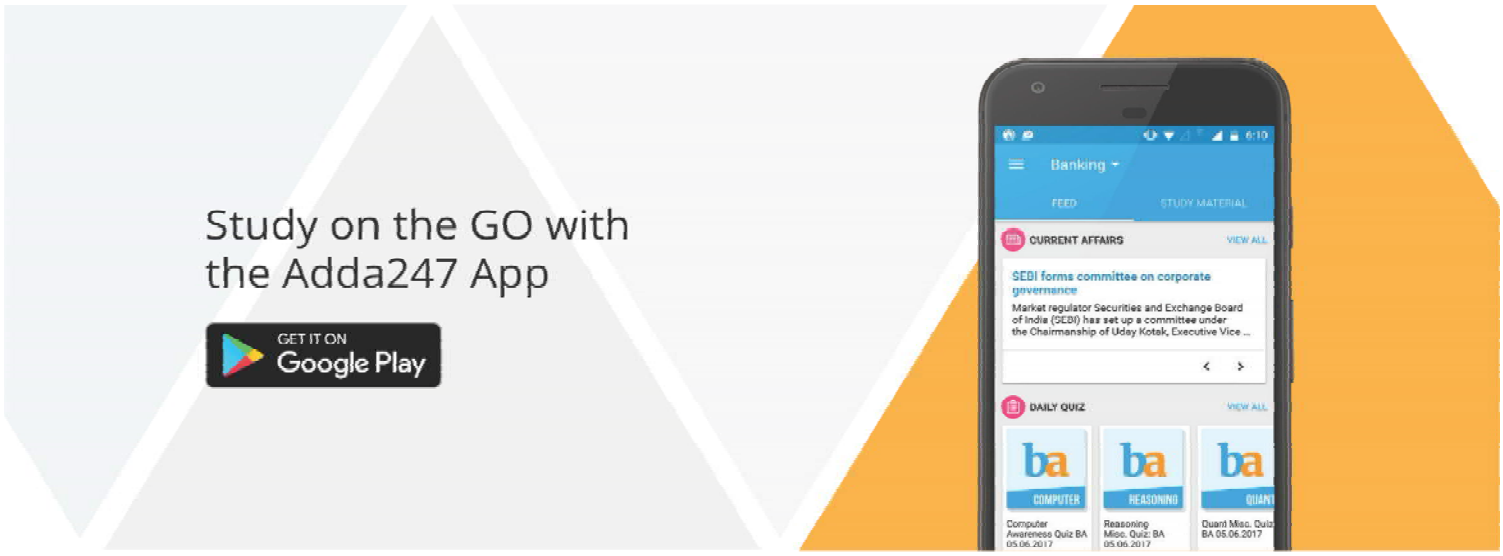

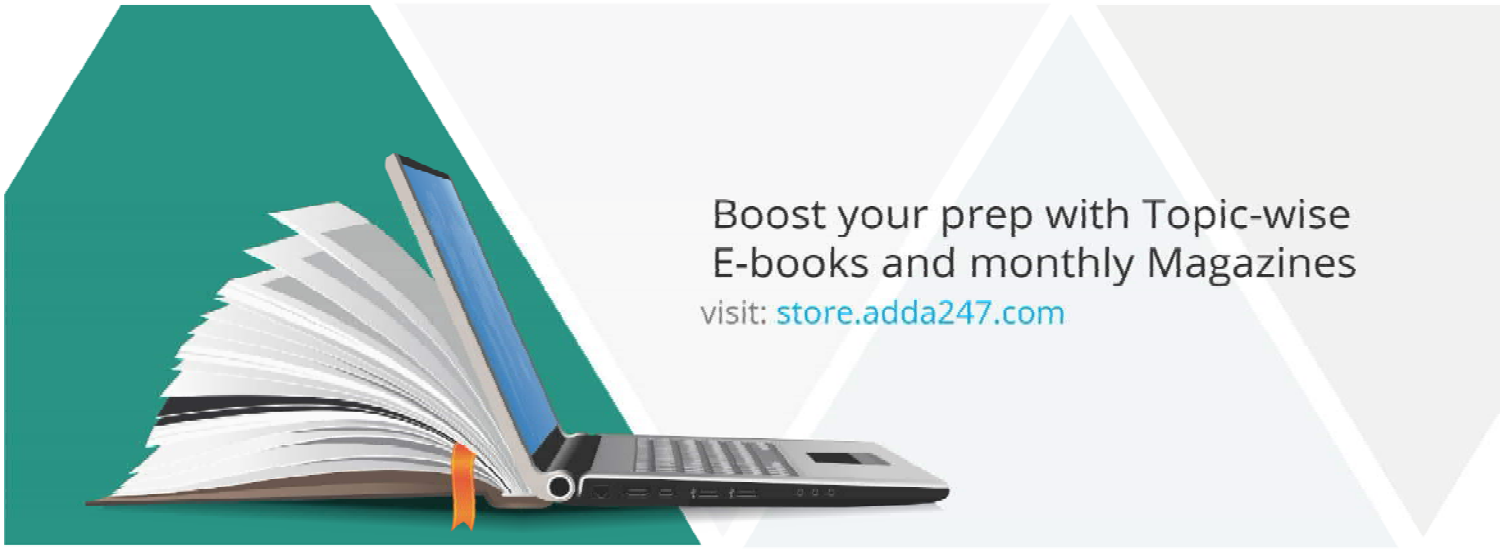

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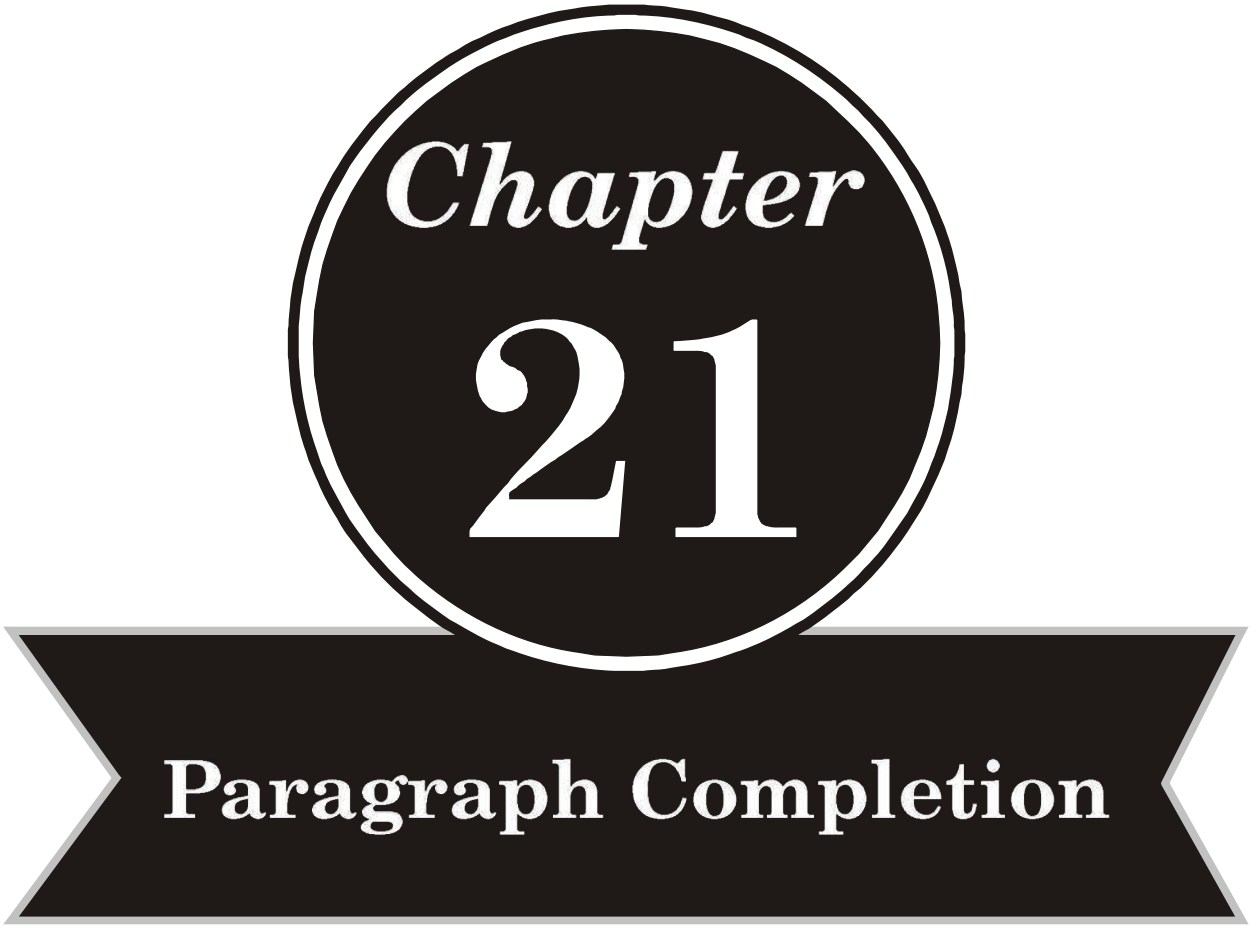

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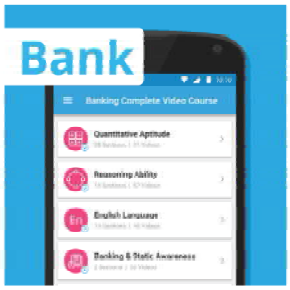

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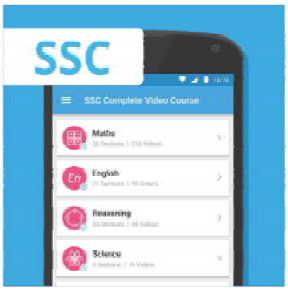

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Chapter 21

Paragraph Completion

How to Solve

Paragraph completion questions follow a clear line of reasoning. These questions in the exams are based on paragraphs excerpted from Newspapers, Magazines, Journals, etc. They are rarely original paragraphs written specially for the exam. Hence the methodology that good writers use to complete their paragraphs holds true for the answer choice; your duty, therefore is to understand the line of reasoning used by the writer. If followed appropriately then scoring becomes easier.

A paragraph is a short composition or note on an idea that is complete in itself. Hence the last sentence of a paragraph will have the following characteristics:

- It fulfils the purpose of the paragraph.
- It brings the paragraph to a smooth closure.
- It does not introduce (contain) any new ideas.
- It is not an inference.

You need to not only read the paragraph actively and carefully, but also identify its purpose as you read. The last sentence will merely fulfil this purpose and bring the paragraph to a smooth closure. The last sentence, hence, arises from the paragraph itself and not from outside it. If required, you must read the paragraph several times or until you have identified the purpose for which it is written. The operative idea in the directions to the questions is "... choose the one that completes the paragraph". A sentence that completes the paragraph hence cannot logically introduce any new ideas. That is why the last sentence will contain nothing that requires further clarification. The paragraph needs to be closed with the last sentence; it should not leave loose ends to be closed or explained further.

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What does a smooth conclusion mean?

When we say that "The last sentence concludes the paragraph", the word 'conclude', in this context, merely means to bring to an end. It does not mean that you have to reason out on the basis of the given facts and reach a judgment or decision or an inference. You —as a test taker—have to merely notice the direction in which the paragraph is moving and choose the best sentence that brings it to an end. The reader hence is not actively involved in the paragraph, except in identifying the writer's purpose in writing the paragraph. If you are able to unravel, by looking at the details given in the paragraph, the direction and purpose of the writer, the scoring option stands out from the other options very clearly and conspicuously.

You must spend sufficient time with the paragraph before going to the options to evaluate them for the answer. Some of these questions can be, at times, prove themselves to be extremely tricky if you haven't understood the purpose of the paragraph. Then, all options can appear right.

Another point to bear in mind is that the task in these questions is to complete the paragraph and not merely continue it. The difference between an option that completes the paragraph and an option that continues the paragraph is that the former fulfils the purpose of the paragraph whereas the latter merely continues one or the other of the ideas mentioned in the paragraph. However, in certain questions an option that continues the paragraph may be accommodated as the last sentence (answer) if a sentence (option) that brings the paragraph to a logical closure is not available. Look at the following example.

"I am sometimes attacked for imposing "rules." Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules. All

I do is report on how consumers react to different stimuli. I may say to a copywriter, "Research shows that commercials with celebrities are below average in persuading people to buy products. Are you sure you want to use a celebrity?" Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director, "Research suggests that if you set the copy in black type on a white background, more people will read it than if you set it in white type on a black background……."

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What is the purpose of the above paragraph? The writer is at pains to explain to us that he does not want to be seen as framing rules for anyone. He hates rules. He tells us the different situations which had led to this (erroneous) belief, among others, that he is laying down rules; but he was merely 'reporting' consumer behaviour. He tells us those examples are not rules. So, the purpose of the paragraph is to tell us that whatever he says to others are not rules. They are merely reports, in order that the other may reconsider his or her stand in relation to consumer behaviour. Now we need to close this paragraph without leaving any loose ends.

Options:

A. Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as "rules."
B. Thus, all my so called "rules" are rooted in applied research.
C. A suggestion perhaps, but scarcely a rule.
C. Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour.
D. Fundamentally it is about consumer behaviour — not about celebrities or type settings.
E. The findings of research done by London Business School reveal an interesting fact.

Options A and B. "Guidance based on applied research can hardly qualify as 'rules'" and, "Thus, all my so called 'rules' are rooted in applied research." ring completely untrue because "guidance based on applied research" only reinforces the claim of others that those are strict and rigid principles that no one can refute—by implication stricter than rules. Option D, "Such principles are unavoidable if one wants to be systematic about consumer behaviour," is in not related to the purpose of the paragraph which is not about how to be systematic about consumer behaviour. In the same vein option E is also far away from the purpose of the writer as it introduces a new topic (research work of London Business School). Option C. "A suggestion perhaps but scarcely a rule," fulfils the writer's purpose that they are not rules but merely suggestions. This sentence, read in conjunction with the following "I am sometimes attacked for imposing

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'rules'. Nothing could be further from the truth. I hate rules.'... Call that a rule? Or I may say to an art director ..." makes the paragraph a logically complete unit. Hence Option C is the answer.

Now try to solve the questions given in the exercise and read newspapers, magazines, journals, etc. as much as you can in order to improve your reading skills.

Exercise

Directions (1-22): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which last sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

1. By calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage, unions are creating more incentives for employers to favor unionized workers over the non-unionized sort. Such exemptions strengthen their power. This is useful because for all the effort unions throw at raising the minimum wage laws for better pay have an awkward habit of undermining union clout ……...

   (a) High rates of unionization make minimum-wage rules unnecessary as collaborative wage setting achieves the flexibility goals of a low minimum wage and the fairness goals of a high one.

   (b) Workers who have no real alternative to employment in the unregulated shadows of the labor market are even more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse than workers with the legal right to take low wages.

   (c) The labor ethos of worker solidarity seems hollow if non-union workers are underpriced by union workers and left unemployed or scrambling for unauthorized work.

   (d) Once employers are obliged to pay the same minimum wage to both unionized and non-unionized labor, workers often see less reason to pay the dues to join a union.

   (e) However, labors do not want to join a union because the dues they pay to join the same adds to the burden on them.

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2. Trade protectionism, disguised as concern for the climate, is raising its head. Citing competitiveness concerns, powerful industrialized countries are holding out threats of a levy on imports of energy-intensive products from developing countries that refuse to accept their demands. The actual source of protectionist sentiment in the OECD countries is, of course, their current lackluster economic performance, combined with the challenges posed by the rapid economic rise of China and India – in that order.
   (a) Climate change is evoked to bring trade protectionism through the back door.
   (b) OECD countries are taking refuge in climate change issues to erect trade barriers against these two countries.
   (c) Climate change concerns have come as a convenient stick to beat the rising trade power of China and India.
   (d) Defenders of the global economic status quo are posing as climate change champions.
   (e) Today's climate change champions are the perpetrators of global economic inequity.
3. The 16th century in Europe was a great century of change. The humanists and artists of the Renaissance would help characterize the age as one of individualism and self-creativity. Humanists such as Petrarch helped restore the dignity of mankind while men like Machiavelli injected humanism into politics. When all is said and done, the Renaissance helped to secularize European society……..
   (a) The year 1543 can be said to have marked the origin of the Scientific Revolution, with Copernicus publishing De Revolutionibus and setting in motion a wave of scientific advance.
   (b) The century witnessed the growth of royal power, the appearance of centralized monarchies and the discovery of new lands.
   (c) The very powerful notion that man makes his own history and destiny took root.

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(d) In the meantime, urbanization continued unabated as did the growth of universities.

(e) Besides this, industrialisation also played an important role in the development of Europe.

4. Most people at their first consultation take a furtive look at the surgeon's hands in the hope of reassurance. Prospective patients look for delicacy, sensitivity, steadiness, perhaps unblemished pallor. On this basis, Henry Perowne loses a number of cases each year. Generally, he knows it's about to happen before the patient does: the downward glance repeated, the prepared questions beginning to falter, the overemphatic thanks during the retreat to the door.

(a) Other people do not communicate due to their poor observation.

(b) Other patients don't like what they see but are ignorant of their right to go elsewhere.

(c) But Perowne himself is not concerned.

(d) But others will take their place, he thought.

(e) These hands are steady enough, but they are large.

5. Age has a curvilinear relationship with the exploitation of opportunity. Initially, age will increase the likelihood that a person will exploit an entrepreneurial opportunity because people gather much of the knowledge necessary to exploit opportunities over the course of their lives, and because age provides credibility in transmitting that information to others. However, as people become older, their willingness to bear risks declines, their opportunity costs rise, and they become less receptive to new information.....

(a) As a result, people transmit more information rather than experiment with new ideas as they reach an advanced age.

(b) As a result, people are reluctant to experiment with new ideas as they reach an advanced age.

(c) As a result, only people with lower opportunity costs exploit opportunity when they reach an advanced age.

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(d) As a result, people become reluctant to exploit entrepreneurial opportunities when they reach an advanced age.

(e) As a result, people depend on credibility rather than on novelty as they reach an advanced age.

6. Given the cultural and intellectual interconnections, the question of what is 'Western' and what is 'Eastern' (or Indian) is often hard to decide, and the issue can be discussed only in more dialectical terms. The diagnosis of a thought as 'purely Western' or 'purely Indian' can be very illusory……...

(a) Thoughts are not the kind of things that can be easily categorized.

(b) Though 'Occidentalism' and 'orientalism' as dichotomous concepts have found many adherents.

(c) 'East is East and West is West' has been a discredited notion for a long time now.

(d) Compartmentalizing thoughts is often desirable.

(e) The origin of a thought is not the kind of thing to which 'purity' happens easily.

7. Relations between the factory and the dealer are distant and usually strained as the factory tries to force cars on the dealers to smooth out production. Relations between the dealer and the customer are equally strained because dealers continuously adjust prices or make deals or to adjust demand with supply while maximizing profits. This becomes a system marked by a lack of long-term commitment on either side, which maximizes feelings of mistrust. In order to maximize their bargaining positions, everyone holds back information or the dealer about the product and the consumer about his true desires……...

(a) As a result, "deal making" becomes rampant, without concern for customer satisfaction.

(b) As a result, inefficiencies creep into the supply chain.

(c) As a result, everyone treats the other as an adversary, rather than as an ally.

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(d) As a result, fundamental innovations are becoming scarce in the automobile industry.
(e) As a result, everyone loses in the long run.

8. The East India Company no longer exists, and it has, thankfully, no exact modern equivalent. Walmart, which is the world's largest corporation in revenue terms, does not number among its assets a fleet of nuclear submarines; neither Facebook nor Shell possesses regiments of infantry. Yet the East India Company – the first great multinational corporation, and the first to run amok – was the ultimate model for many of today's joint-stock corporations. The most powerful among them do not need their own armies: they can rely on governments to protect their interests and bail them out. The East India Company remains history's most terrifying warning about the potential for the abuse of corporate power – and the insidious means by which the interests of shareholders become those of the state. Three hundred and fifteen years after its founding, its story has never been more current.
(a) The East India Company's story is the first example of a nation state extracting, as its price for saving a failing corporation, the right to regulate and severely rein it in.
(b) For all the power wielded today by the world's largest corporations – whether ExxonMobil, Walmart or Google – they are tame beasts compared with the ravaging territorial appetites of the militarized East India Company.
(c) Answerable only to its shareholders and with no stake in the just governance of the region, or its long-term wellbeing, the East India Company's rule quickly turned into the straightforward pillage of India, and the rapid transfer westwards of its wealth.
(d) If history shows anything, it is that in the intimate dance between the power of the state and that of the corporation, while the latter can be regulated, it will use all the resources in its power to resist.
(e) East India Company has no modern counterpart today.

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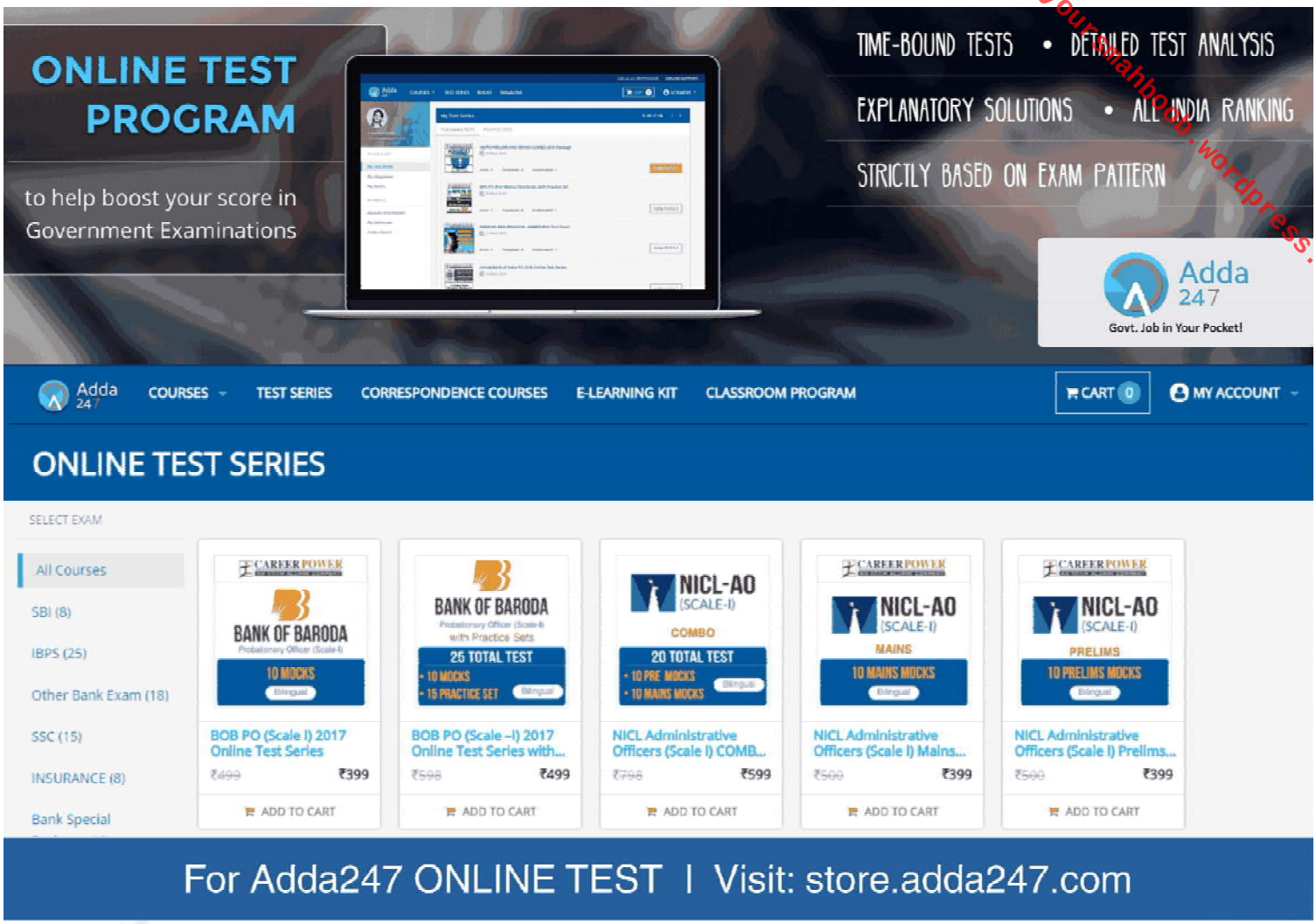

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9. We can usefully think of theoretical models as maps, which help us navigate unfamiliar territory. The most accurate map that is possible to construct would be of no practical use whatsoever, for it would be an exact replica, on exactly the same scale, of the place where we were. Good maps pull out the most important features and throw away a huge amount of much less valuable information. Of course, maps can be bad as well as good one witness the attempts by medieval Europe to produce a map of the world. In the same way, a bad theory, no matter how impressive it may seem in principle, does little or nothing to help us understand a problem.....

   (a) But good theories, just like good maps, are invaluable, even if they are simplified.

   (b) But good theories, just like good maps, will never represent unfamiliar concepts in detail.

   (c) But good theories, just like good maps, need to balance detail and feasibility of representation.

   (d) But good theories, just like good maps, are accurate only at a certain level of abstraction.

   (e) But good theories, just like good maps, are useful in the hands of a user who knows their limitations

10. In the evolving world order, the comparative advantage of the United States lies in its military force. Diplomacy and international law have always been regarded as annoying encumbrances, unless they can be used to advantage against an enemy. Every active player in world affairs professes to seek only peace and to prefer negotiation to violence and coercion.....

    (a) However, diplomacy has often been used as a mask by nations which intended to use force.

    (b) However, when the veil is lifted, we commonly see that diplomacy is understood as a disguise for the rule of force.

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(c) However, history has shown that many of these nations do not practice what they profess.

(d) However, history tells us that peace is professed by those who intend to use violence.

(e) However, when unmasked, such nations reveal a penchant for the use of force.

11. Cancer of the nervous system, brain, breast, ovaries, lungs and mouth tops cancer cases in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, as per the Fortis Memorial Research Institute (FMRI) cancer registry. Among the few private institutes set up in 2013 to collect data on the prevalence and trends in cancer in India, the registry aims to help authorities make better decisions to combat cancer. It includes a pre-devised questionnaire, which records information based on socio-demographic factors, diagnosis, clinical extent of the disease, stage, treatment, prognosis, etc., as recorded by doctors. (.....)

(a) However, challenges exist in the availability of updated data for the public and stakeholders.

(b) Such a database is critical for yearly mapping of prevalence, future planning of resources, assessment of preventive measures and charting disease trends

(c) A database is critical for yearly mapping of prevalence, planning of resources, assessment of preventive measures and charting trends

(d) The data is then validated using quality control programmes followed by cancer registries of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

(e) None of the above

12. Parsing the 2014 results by AC segment, a complicated picture emerges. The Akali-BJP combine won 45 AC segments, the Congress 37, and the AAP 33. From this perspective, the contest between the Congress and the AAP was much closer. Much like the BJP at the

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national level, the AAP did a good job in converting its votes into seats in Punjab. This is because its success was highly regionally concentrated. Punjab can be broken into three regions, Doaba, Majha, and Malwa. Malwa with 69 ACs is the largest region, while Doaba and Majha have 23 and 25 ACs, respectively. The AAP won 31 of its 33 AC segments in Malwa (and the other two in Doaba). (.....)

(a) However, the AAP simply does not have the legacy or the reach of the Congress Party in Punjab, and unless it significantly increases it reach from 2014 with all communities.

(b) The Punjabi voter seems to be truly concerned about politicians qua governance actors Bhanu Joshi Ashish Ranjan.

(c) While much of the country was riding the "Modi wave," the Akali-BJP combine ceded a lot of electoral territory to the Congress and the AAP.

(d) The relative success or failure of the AAP will depend on whether it can extend beyond the base it built in 2014; anecdotally, the AAP seems to have done so.

(e) Strategically voting for the preferred party between the AAP and the Congress, this mass of voters will have decisive power in this election.

13. The move was aimed at protecting domestic steel makers in the backdrop of the decline in prices of these items as well as surge in cheap imports of iron and steel. The Centre said with that duty increase, the 'duty differential' between iron or steel scrap and products obtained from such scrap went up to 10%. It said, therefore, reducing the BCD on ship-breaking further from 2.5% to zero will "disturb the rationalisation in rates between vessels and other floating structures for breaking up and melting scrap of iron or steel (other than stainless steel)." Eliminating the duty will also increase the 'duty differential' (to 12.5%) between ships for breaking up and products obtained from the scrap generated after their breaking up

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— that is plates of iron and steel, HR Coils and CR Coils. (.....)

(a) So far, the yard has helped recycle more than 7,000 vessels and generate 54 million LDT (Light Displacement Tonnage) steel, the Gujarat government said.

(b) Lowering BCD on ship-breaking to zero will "disturb the rationalisation in duty rates.

(c) Due to all these reasons, "there is no economic justification" for abolishing the BCD on ships for breaking up, the Centre said.

(d) The state government's proposal was turned down by the Centre saying items obtained from the scrap generated from breaking up of ships will compete with the products manufactured by them.

(e) The State said the factors that hurt the ship recycling industry include rupee depreciation and high volatility against the U.S. dollar.

14. What compounds the problem of higher corporate tax rates is the unpredictable taxation environment in the country and it does not look like the situation improving in future. The General Anti-Avoidance Rules (GAAR) is now to come into effect on April 1, 2017 and the government has issued a four-page circular as clarification on the provisions of GAAR. The circular is too brief and does not compare favourably with the detailed guidelines issued by Australia, New Zealand or the UK for instance. (.....)

(a) India is not attracting foreign investment in manufacturing because of a poor investment environment, and one of the reasons for this is the high rate of corporate taxation.

(b) In order to ensure that it is implemented in a predictable manner it is necessary for the government to make the guidelines more elaborate and detailed.

(c) For foreign investors, the corpo-rate tax is even higher where the total income is in excess of INR 100 million the foreign investor has to pay 43.26%.

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(d) An exporting country of manufacturers is nearer to that of Thailand and Malaysia, which are much smaller economies.

(e) These are partial measures that do not go far particularly because they do no put us on par with other emerging countries named above.

15. Meantime, depositors take a back seat. The other day the head of a leading private bank was being interviewed on a television channel on what made him take the lead in cutting base rate. Pointing out that rate fixation by individual banks is a function of cost of funds and how they view demand and supply of credit in the near future, he predicted a fall in deposit rates. (.....)

(a) For the category of bank depositors who depend solely on interest, there is very little choice except to continue with the banking system.

(b) There is not even one word about depositors without whose support the bank would not have made such impressive strides.

(c) Its objective is to discuss the implication of falling bank interest rates on the welfare of senior citizens.

(d) Almost all readers are aware of the context in which the current debate over falling deposit rates is being held.

(e) The nuances of a repo rate (interest rate) cut by the RBI and its impact on lending and deposit rates are appreciated.

16. Are banks becoming less relevant? This conflict between a generalist and a specialist takes place all the time and can never be resolved satisfactorily. The debate has deep implications for a bank's human resources policies. Should we recruit specialist officers? What will be the implications for the rank and file? What career path are you promising for the youngster with special qualifications and so on? (.....)

(a) It might be far-fetched but the government is basically reacting to the forces of disintermediation, forces that diminish a bank's traditional role and move to new areas.

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(b) Among the important factors driving disintermediation is competition.

(c) Yet the forces of competition, essentially from foreign banks forced many government banks to undertake activities they were neither qualified for nor experienced in.

(d) This has had enormous consequences not the least on bank profitability as well as on regulation.

(e) Such questions should resonate well with us in India.

17. Slum dwellers give each other material and psychological support along with informal insurance in ways that, for now, the state cannot provide. Low take-up of PMAY housing suggests that the programme, in its current form, risks some of the same failures as the one we studied. Studies of "Moving to Opportunity" — a programme in the US in the 1990s that gave lottery winners vouchers to move from high- to low-poverty neighbourhoods — provide another useful benchmark. These studies found no financial or employment benefits for participants or their adult children. (.....)

(a) In our study, we found that lottery winners were not better off on a variety of socio-economic measures, including income, labour force participation, household health outcomes.

(b) They reported feeling isolated, and were six to nine percentage points less likely to know someone they could rely on for borrowing needs.

(c) Lottery losers, but not winners, reported receiving money through their social networks during hard times.

(d) It may be that such benefits only materialise among those relocated at an early age.

(e) In some cases, local authorities have demolished slums and provided residents with rental subsidies until PMAY housing can be built.

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18. Where it would be utopian to imagine a workplace without conflict, one has to acknowledge that notwithstanding one's favourites and bête-noirs, it is the manager's job to treat everyone alike. There are various factors that can lead to a perception of biased management and a warped image of the reality. However, the repercussions of differential treatment, if it does exist, can tell upon the productivity, employee morale and the overall reputation of the company. (.....)

(a) More often nurturing of bias results into titled view point which could ignore even the very basics of competence and survival.

(b) The first step to deal with the imaginary or true perceptions regarding the management's approach is to start with an appraisal that is rooted in equality.

(c) A management seen partial and hence unethical fails to draw sharpest brains and the resultant is mediocrity.

(d) That's why, equality of opportunity is believed to be the best bait to keep the employees glued.

(e) None of these.

19. It's a well-known fact that Alcoholics Anonymous – the informal self-help group for people with drinking problems – has a huge dropout rate. What's well not so known is that it's more widespread among winos who are either atheists or agnostics. The reason is because the set of guiding principles for recovery in the AM 12-step programme includes the suggestion to accept that only a power greater than oneself can restore a booze addict to sanity. (.....)

(a) Surprisingly enough, the spectre of a higher authority has helped them gain sobriety.

(b) Despite their incapacitating condition, unbelieving addicts can't get themselves to acknowledge the authority of such a higher power.

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(c) Addiction, however, has too desensitized them to realize the superiority of the high power.

(d) Can a power wean someone away from indulgence?

(e) None of these.

20. Thus, ancient ideas of knowing yourself were about becoming a better person. While the process may have been psychological, it involved conditioning one's mind rather than finding out why the mind does what it does. As Marcus Aurelius said, "Cast away opinion and you are saved. But who hinders you from casting it away?" Nor does your 'heart' always listen to your head. The best of the ancient writers, including Aurelius, concede the difficulty of the endeavor and "with a smile and a shrug provide exercises for teaching ourselves to improve what self-control we have," says Hecht. That's what religion and New Age philosophies are doing with their rituals and their meditations: (.....)

(a) Teaching us to wake up to ourselves, for the sake of happiness.

(b) Trying to separate your heart your mind even further.

(c) Providing a detailed prescription of what to do and what not.

(d) Telling us when to list to your heart and when to respond to your mind.

(e) None of these.

21. It's the pleasure principle that keeps us in perpetual motion, said Freud, referring to the constant effort at gratification of incessant desire. According to Buddhist teachings, craving springs from the notion that if one's desires are fulfilled it will, by itself, lead to lasting happiness or well-being. However, such beliefs normally result in further cravings or desire and the repeated enactment of activities to bring about the desired results. By desire, of course, we mean the craving for anything from sexual pleasure to material goods and gains of fame and power, all of which are wants that apparently can never be satisfied. (.....)

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(a) It is, thus, futile to try to satiate them.
(b) The pursuit of pleasure is, thus, the generating core of desire.
(c) As a result, desiring them only brings suffering.
(d) Man must, therefore, learn which one to satisfy and which one to ignore.
(e) None of these.

22. Another way of looking at logic is its power of deconstruction – the same as happens with the scientific method. For example, Democritus who lived a little before Aristotle proposed an atomic theory of the universe in which all things originate from indivisible atoms. Today scientists have gone further and found atoms are made of subatomic particles and those of even smaller constituents to, ultimately, when they're saying everything is composed of unimaginably minuscule entities called strings. However, some of them think strings in turn should be made of something else too. (.....)
(a) This is, in fact, what destruction stands for.
(b) After all, it stands to reason: if something exists, it has to be made of something.
(c) Logical deconstruction postulates that we have not yet reached to the smallest fragment.
(d) Like subatomic particles, sub-string is also a possibility.
(e) None of these.

Directions (23-25): Each of the following questions has a paragraph from which one sentence has been deleted. From the given options, choose the one that completes the paragraph in the most appropriate way.

23. Ever since Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1929, an "antibiotic revolution" has been ushered in medicine with new antibiotics flooding the market every year. _____.The only way in which antibiotic resistance can be prevented is not to use the antibiotic, which, of course, is not possible. Preventing resistance against Bedaquiline is a must, but the manner in which this is being done is impractical and undemocratic.

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(a) But there is hardly any antibiotic against which "no resistance" has been reported.

(b) The rationing of Bedaquiline by the government on the fears of drug resistance is understandable.

(c) If the priority is prevention of drug resistance, it could be attained by methods less draconian than controlling the availability of the drug.

(d) A compassionate approach supplemented by scientific rationality is a must in promoting, not rationing, Bedaquiline therapy.

(e) Restricting patients and means to treat them in specific regions is unprecedented.

24. The word "gross" has more than one meaning and every possible meaning isn't palatable. There are people who are engrossed in GDP, and its growth, on a daily basis. But just after the Union budget, many more people are interested in GDP which is the annual value of goods and services produced, as opposed to gross national income, which adds net factor income from abroad. _____. I mean the concept, not quality of data. How can GDP measure welfare?

(a) Income, the foundation of GDP, is at best a means to an end.

(b) GDP is a term widely used and also abused.

(c) If one reads the report, one realises every criticism "discovered" afresh today was anticipated by Kuznets in 1934.

(d) What does one make of the GDP critique?

(e) Indicators aren't the same as a summary or aggregate measure.

25. It is clear that institutional credit availability to facilitate rural consumption and growth has been on the wane, with larger household debts being incurred through non-institutional sources, borrowed at very high rates of interest for unproductive purposes. While international studies point to the negative long-run impact of household debt on consumption and growth, such debt-driven consumption as prevalent in India is likely to be even more

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unsustainable, and non-growth-inducing. (_____)The success of monetary policy and the transmission mechanism would be predicated on the successful reach of institutional credit agencies in rural areas and their growing share in rural household debt.

(a) The presence of the right institutional environment will have a bearing on the sustainability of household debt.

(b) Monetary policy will need to pay attention to this link between consumption and growth.

(c) While the Economic Survey and the budget document have raised concerns about corporate debt and government debt, growing household debt may be the blind spot.

(d) Economic analysts, as also the monetary authorities, may need to go beyond their traditional obsession with the growth-inflation outcomes of monetary policy to the underlying conundrums of such growth itself.

(e) More important is the declining role of cheaper institutional credit in the total cash debt in rural segments, vis-à-vis the exploitative traditional sources of non-institutional credit such as agricultural moneylenders, landlords, traders, etc.

Solutions

1. (d); Sentence A talks of the effect of high rates of unionization. It makes minimum wage laws unnecessary as the unions are able to achieve flexible and fair wages through collaboration. This sentence does not complete the given paragraph, which discusses the effect of minimum wage laws on the clout of the union and not the vice-versa.

Sentence B discusses the case of workers without the legal right to take the low wages (as set by the minimum wage law) and no real alternative to employment being more vulnerable to exploitation. This is a new line of thought and does not complete the paragraph given.

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Sentence C argues that the spirit of worker solidarity seems hollow if non-unionized workers are under-priced by their unionized counterparts.
This is a thought that seems, at the outset, to be related to the idea discussed in the paragraph. Unions are calling for exempting unionized businesses from the minimum wage. Thus they are encouraging employers to prefer unionized workers over the non-unionized and thus going against the ethos of worker solidarity.

However, this choice is incorrect, as the given paragraph is about why and how unions are seeking to increase their power having worked towards minimum wage laws, which, rather contrarily, decrease their clout. Sentence C does not carry forward the idea in the penultimate sentence about how laws for better pay have the "awkward habit of undermining union clout".

Sentence D discusses the idea that workers have less incentive to pay and join a union when protected by minimum wage laws. This, clearly, undermines the clout of the unions. Thus sentence D provides a good choice to complete the given paragraph, carrying forward the idea expressed in the penultimate line.

2. (d); Options (a) and (c) are very generalized statements. Option (b) is a repetition of the idea presented in the beginning of the paragraph. This paragraph talks about how developed countries indulge in trade protectionism as a move against China and India's economic rise under the guise of climate concern. Option (d) and (e) talk about the same thing but (d) goes along with the subtle suggestive tone of the paragraph while (e) is more curt in its accusation of 'perpetrators of inequity'. Hence (d) is the correct option which goes with the meaning of the sentence.

3. (c); Option (a) talks of the year 1543 heralding the Scientific Revolution. This is not the correct sentence to complete the given paragraph as it does not relate to humanism. Option (b) discusses

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the growth of royal power and centralized monarchies at this time. Again, we can rule out this option, as it does not relate to humanism (human interests, values and dignity) in the 16th century. Option (c) clearly is the correct option. The very powerful notion that man creates his own history and destiny took root in the 16th century. This carries forward the idea discussed in the rest of the paragraph. Option (d) discusses urbanization and the growth of universities. This is unrelated to the central idea of the given paragraph.

4. (c); In the paragraph the author suggests why the doctor loses some of his patients. Option (e) can easily be eliminated as the pronoun "these" has no antecedent in the paragraph. Option (b) & (d) are farfetched as they are to do with the doctor's attitude towards the problem, which the paragraph does not indicate in any way. Option (a) can also be done away with as it suggests those patients who fail to speak up and not about those who leave his treatment, as indicated in the paragraph. Hence Option (c) fits in perfectly.

5. (d); The relationship between a person's age and his likelihood of exploiting new opportunities is presented in the passage. When people gain more knowledge and experience they try to exploit new opportunities. However, as they grow even older they try to avoid risks and become less receptive to new ideas. Hence at an advanced age, a person becomes reluctant to exploit new opportunities as he wants to avoid risks. Choice (a) can be ruled out because the focus of the passage is on exploitation of opportunity whereas this option talks of 'transmit more information' and 'experiment with new ideas'. Choice (b) can be eliminated as it categorically states that they are reluctant to "experiment with new ideas . Since the context is of "entrepreneurial opportunity option (d) becomes better as the concluding line. Choice (c) says people with lower opportunity cost exploit opportunity when they became old whereas the

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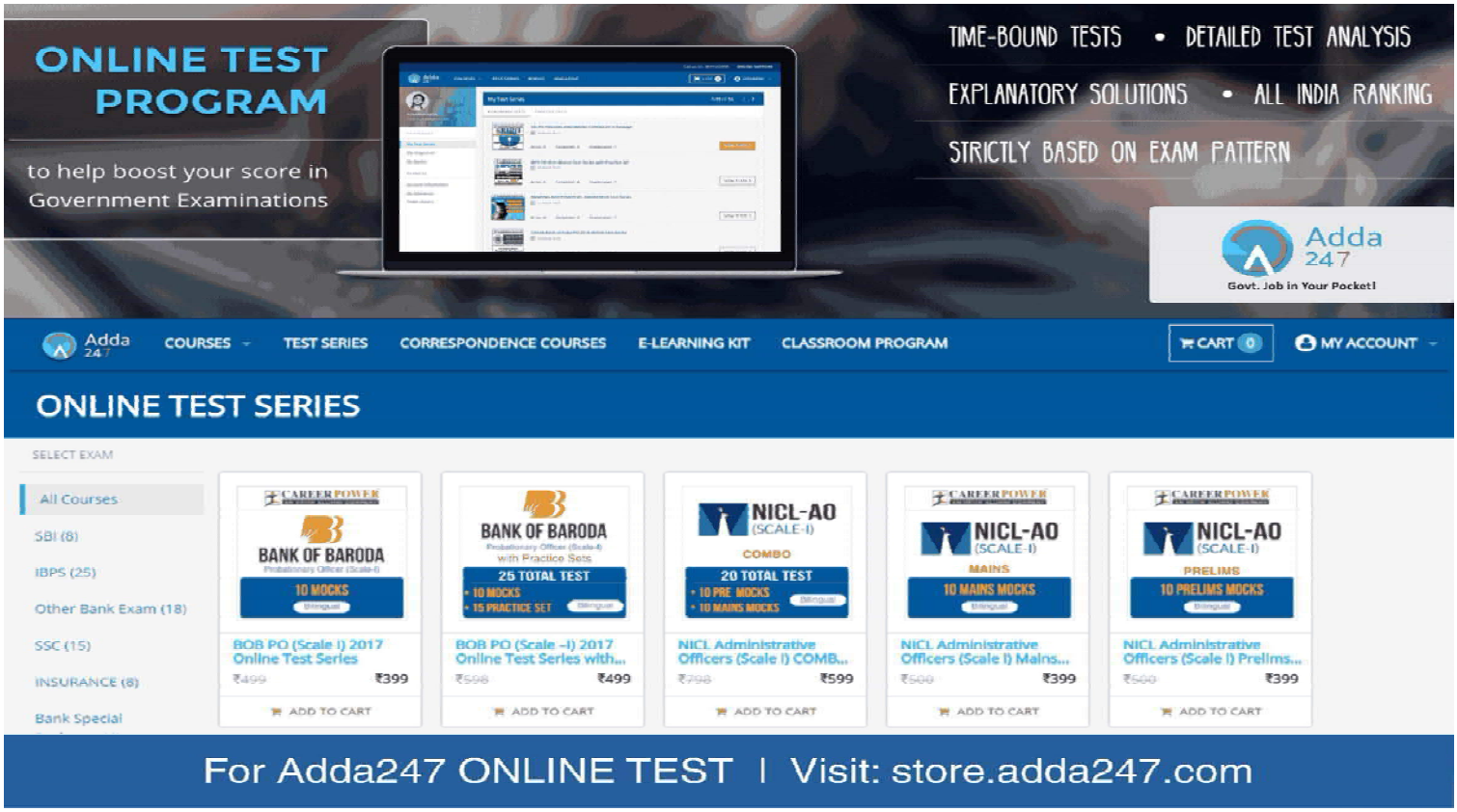

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passage says that "as people become older ..... less receptive to new information . Choice (e) introduces a new concept of 'credibility' which is inappropriate in the concluding line.

6. (e); Option (a) can be easily eliminated as it is a mere repetition of the ideas presented in the paragraph. Option (b) is a little farfetched as it should come one or two more sentences later in the paragraph. Option (c) does not match with the idea presented in the passage. Option (d) does not match with the tone of the paragraph. Option (e) completes the idea as the emphasis in the last line of the paragraph is that the idea of pure Western and pure Indian thoughts is deceptive.

7. (e); The passage explains the kind of differences that exist between the components in the supply chain, (i.e. production to distribution to consumer). The nature of the differences result in a system lacking commitment on the part of the components, and lacking transparency. The paragraph is best closed with the option that points to the logical result of such a situation – that is provided in choice e 'everyone loses in the long run'. Choice (a) is inappropriate since, in 'deal-making', the customer would have his own satisfaction in mind. Choice (b) brings in circumstances that would follow in continuation. Choice (c) brings in a thought contrary to tone of the paragraph Choice (e) is not relevant to the content of the paragraph.

8. (a); The East India Company's story is the first example of a nation state extracting, as its price for saving a failing corporation, the right to regulate and severely rein it in.The given paragraph discusses the East India Company and its relevance in today's context, especially with regard to large multinational companies and the power they wield over the governments. Statement A does not conclude the given paragraph. It discusses a different line of thought, of how a government saving a company in crisis extracted from it, in turn, the right to regulate. Option (b)- For all

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the power wielded today by the world's largest corporations – whether ExxonMobil, Walmart or Google – they are tame beasts compared with the ravaging territorial appetites of the militarized East India Company. Statement B states that the East India Company was far more powerful than the largest corporations of the world today. This is not the right option to conclude the paragraph, which talks of the similarities between the corporations of today and the lessons to be learnt from the East India Company. Option (c)- Answerable only to its shareholders and with no stake in the just governance of the region, or its long-term wellbeing, the East India Company's rule quickly turned into the straightforward pillage of India, and the rapid transfer westwards of its wealth. Statement C tells us how the East India Company quickly rose to power. However, it does not conclude or add to the given paragraph in terms of how and what its example teaches the corporations of today. Option (e) does not go with the sense of the paragraph. Option (d)- If history shows anything, it is that in the intimate dance between the power of the state and that of the corporation, while the latter can be regulated, it will use all the resources in its power to resist. This statement is summarizes the relevance of the East India Company in the context of today's corporations perfectly. This is hence the right option to conclude the paragraph.

9. (a); The passage compares maps with theories. Good maps give only the "most important features and leave out less valuable information. So too are good theories. Choice (b) categorically states that good theories will never represent unfamiliar concepts whereas a concept being familiar or unfamiliar depends on a person's knowledge". Choice (c) can be ruled out because the passage does not talk of balancing details with feasibility of representation. Choice (d) cannot be the answer because maps don't have to become abstract to be accurate. Choice (e) is not

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the answer because the paragraph has not mentioned a user so far. Hence, (a) is correct answer.

10. (b); All the choices provided seem to follow from the last line of the passage. However, since the statement indicates what is professed, the contradiction would be in the intentions behind that – best expressed in choice (b). In addition, choice (b) is the only sentence that corresponds to the singular "every active player" – all the other sentences use plurals. Hence, option (b) is the correct option.

11. (d); Option (d) is the correct and most apt choice for the given paragraph and fits the paragraph most suitably. Option (d) is correct as in the last few sentences of the passage were talking about recording information and thus our option which talks about validating it further is correct.

12. (d); Option (d) is the correct choice. Option (e) is incorrect as here the subject of discussion is the masses and not AAP. Only option (d) completes the paragraph as it is in the harmony to the theme of the passage.

13. (c); Option (c) is the correct choice as throughout the passage the center was justifying it's move of turning down state's proposal and option (c) is stating the same fact and is in continuation of the paragraph, hence it is the correct choice for the given question.

14. (b); All options are relating to the topic but only option (b) is completing the passage as it is talking about the implementation of GAAR which was the main topic of the passage.

15. (b); The given paragraph talks about the interview of the head of a leading private bank. So the concluding sentence should be related to the points mentioned by the person in the interview. Option (b) is the only choice which concludes the paragraph in the desired manner. Other options are not in relation to the meaning of paragraph.

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16. (e); The given paragraph contains many questions as these are raised to evoke a proper debate. Hence the concluding sentence should match its meaning. Option (e) makes the most appropriate conclusion to the paragraph. Other options are out of context.

17. (a); Read the last two sentences of the paragraph, it can be easily inferred from there that option (a) forms the most appropriate conclusion to it. Other options talk about different matters.

18. (b); 19. (b); 20. (a); 21. (d); 22. (b);

23. (a); Before choosing any option, read the paragraph carefully. It talks about antibiotic resistance. The first sentence and the sentence following the blank space should tally with the required statement for the given space. Among five options, option (a) fits appropriately to the given blank space as it is the only option focusing on antibiotic resistance. Other options talk about either Bedaquiline therapy or drug resistance. Hence (a) is the correct choice.

24. (b); The paragraph talks about the GDP and how its meaning is interpreted differently. Read the paragraph carefully. The first and the second last sentence of the paragraph lead to elimination of options (a), (c) and (e). Now option (d) is an interrogative statement which should follow a sentence defining the meaning of GDP critique as asked in the question but the following sentence talks about the concept, hence option (d) is eliminated. Only other option left is (b) which fits correctly to the blank space as it can be inferred from its preceding sentences. Hence option (b) is the correct choice.

25. (b); Option (b) is correct. The sentence , written in option (b) , complete the passage in most appropriate way. The need for an effective monetary policy is expressed in this article to balance the link between consumption and growth.

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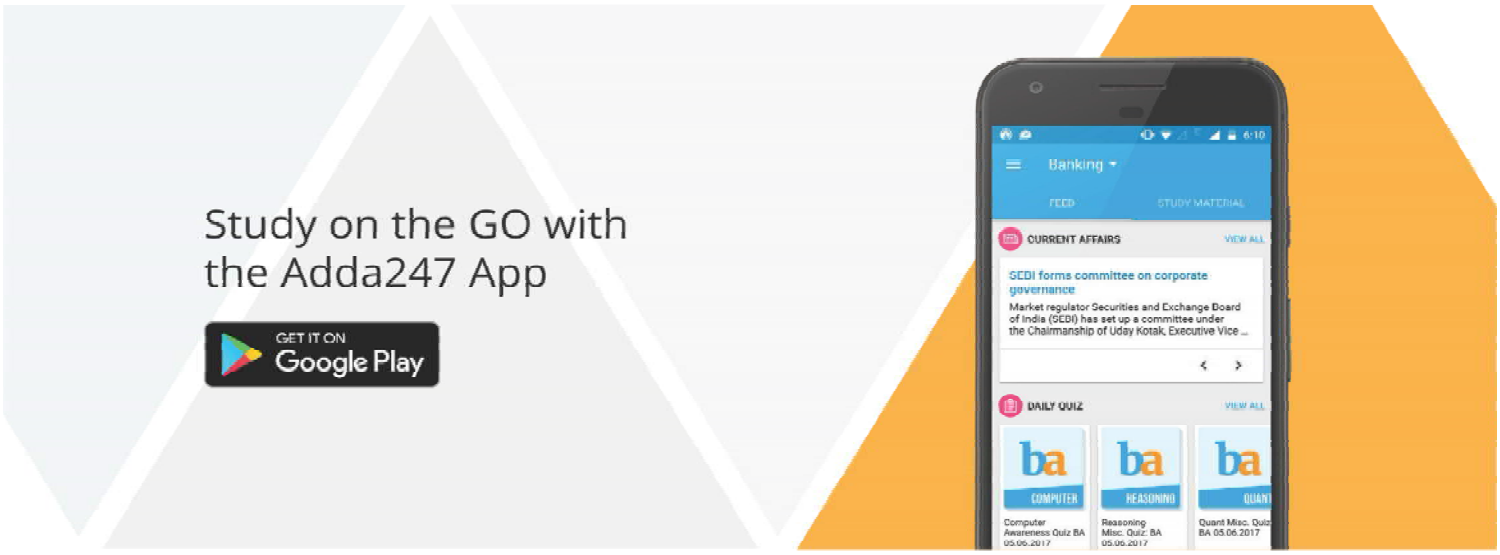

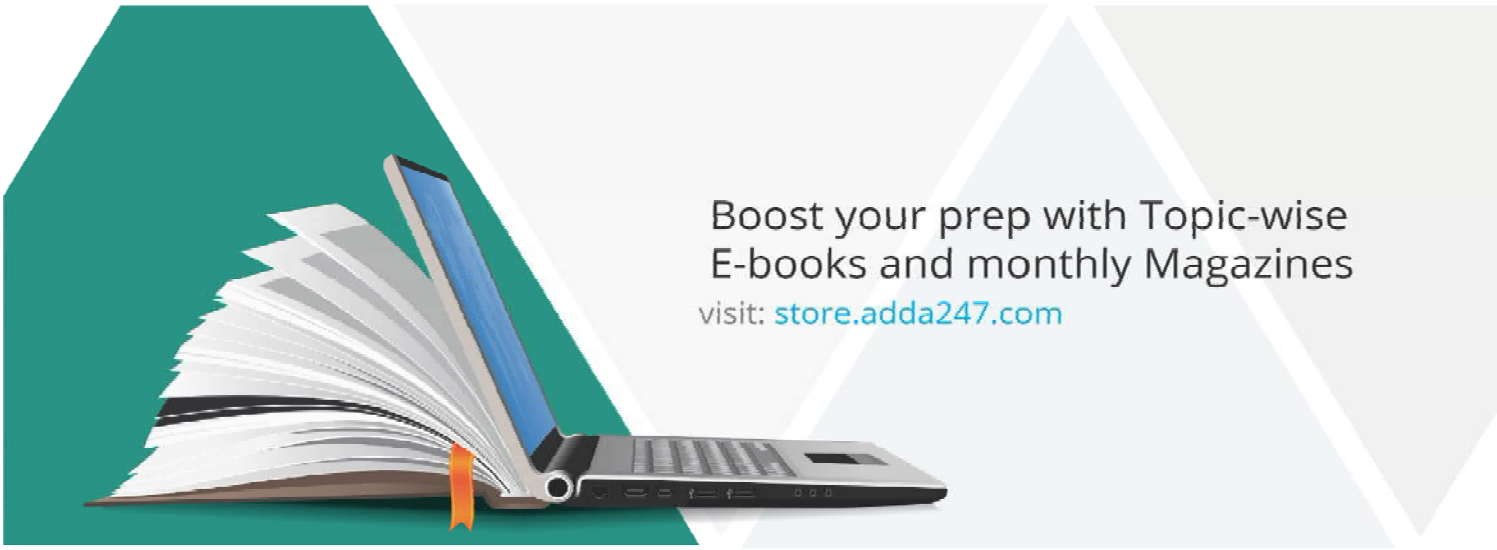

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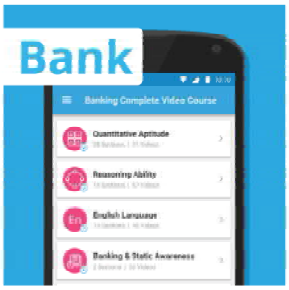

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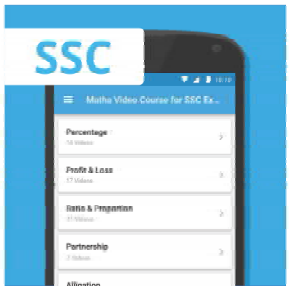

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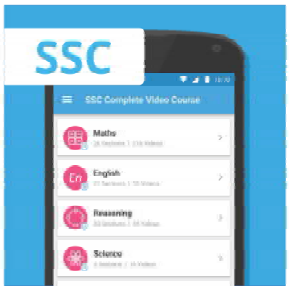

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Chapter 22

Starters

Phrase / connectors (Starters) was the most baffling new topic that was introduced by the various banking and insurance examination. Many candidates found it difficult to attempt questions based on this as they were shocked at the ambiguity associated with such questions. It is mainly a sentence formation question in which the candidates have to form a sentence using the starting few words that is given in the option and the information that is given in the two parts of the given statements. The important thing to keep in mind before solving these questions is that the sentence has to start only with the suggestions (option given below) and the meaning of the sentence is not distorted by any means. If there is any distortion in the fact or the idea by the usage of a particular option given below at the start of the sentence formation then that option is incorrect. In order to have a good command at this topic, reading newspapers and having a careful look at the structure of the sentence could be beneficial.

Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern 2016 – 2017

Direction (1-12): Select the phrase / connector (STARTERS) from the given three options which can be used to form a single sentence from the two sentences given below, implying the same meaning as expressed in the statement sentences.

1. I. The Election Commission has banned invoking the name of religion or community.
   II. However political leaders continue to use them so blatantly because they know that Muslims do have a say when it comes to elections.
   (i) Although the Election…
   (ii) Since political leaders continue…
   (iii) As Election Commission has…

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(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(e) All are correct

2. I. The world is agog with "herbal", "organic" and "ethnic" products.
II. This could be used to the advantage of those who live in the mountainous regions if they can process natural resources into herbal medicines.
(i) As the world is…
(ii) The fact that the world…
(iii) Processing natural resources…
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
(e) All are correct

3. I. The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) capped the prices of medical stents, which are used to treat coronary artery disease.
II. It is an extreme regulatory measure necessitated by the market failure that afflicts the overall delivery of health care in India.
(i) Capping the prices…
(ii) While the National Phermaceutical…
(iii) Now that the prices……
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(e) Both (i) and (iii) are correct

4. I. Though India is a vibrant democracy today.
II. Politics in the battleground state is still influenced by the Hindu caste system, a social hierarchy with its origins in antiquity.
(i) Even though India today…
(ii) As India today is
(iii) Despite India being a vibrant…

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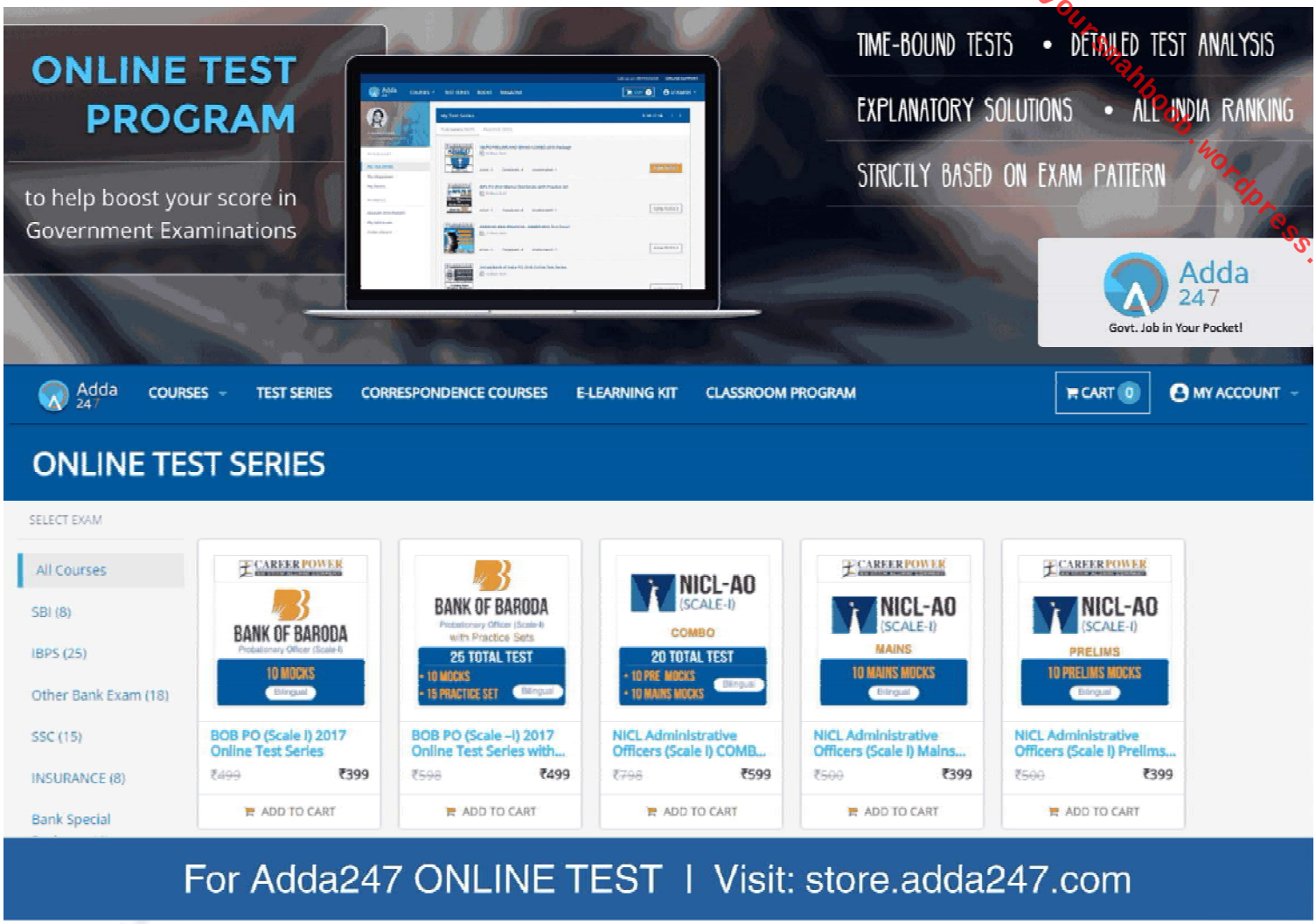

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(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct
(e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct

5. I. Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994.
II. It was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.
(i) Defending China in return of…
(ii) While Russia, wary of…
(iii) Reiterating its support for …
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
(e) All are correct

6. I. The increasingly desperate need for foreign investment is forcing Havana's geriatric communists to loosen their iron grip.
II. They have pervasive and ruthless state political control.
(i) Despite pervasive and…
(ii) In spite of desperate need…
(iii) Forcing Havana's geriatric …
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (iii) is correct
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
(e) None is correct

7. I. Contending that ordinances should be issued only to meet certain exigencies and under compelling circumstances.
II. It is, however, equally important to understand that disruption as a parliamentary tactic plays a significant role.
(i) While contending that ordinances…
(ii) However ordinances should be…
(iii) Under compelling circumstances, contending…

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(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(e) None is correct

8. I. The process of federalization and regionalization of the polity deepened in the 1990s.
II. Assembly election results have been determined more often by regional issues than by national political variables.
(i) Federalization and Regionalization have been…
(ii) While assembly election results have…
(iii) Since the process of federalization…
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct

9. I. Subsidised LPG will now cost Rs.434.71 a bottle against Rs. 432.71 previously.
II. There is an increase of Rs.2 per 14.2-kilogram cylinder.
(i) Though the subsidized LPG will now…
(ii) Previously 14.2-kilogram cylinder…
(iii) With an increase of Rs.2 per…
(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct
(e) None is correct.

10. I. The Prime Minister flagged the inconvenience posed by Kisan credit cards which require farmers to go to the bank to withdraw cash against their credit limit.
II. He promised to convert three crore Kisan credit cards to Rupay cards in the next three months.
(i) While the inconvenience posed by….
(ii) Promising to convert three crore Kishan …
(iii) The Prime Minister promised to…

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(a) Only (iii) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct
(c) Only (i) is correct (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct
(e) All are correct

11. I. Mr. Modi said, " financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments."
II. He addressed the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators after inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday.
(i) Addressing the investment bankers, financial…
(ii) After inaugurating the new campus…
(iii) Mr. Modi addressed the investment…
(a) All are correct. (b) Only (i) is correct.
(c) Both (i) and (ii) are correct. (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct.
(e) None is correct.

12. I. Prime Minister urged the financial experts gathered at the event to find ways to enable the capital markets to provide long term capital for infrastructure.
II. He stressed upon the need for our markets to raise capital to finance projects benefiting vast majority of population.
(i) The need for our markets to provide…
(ii) Urging the financial experts…
(iii) Stressing upon the need for…
(a) Only (i) is correct. (b) Only (iii) is correct.
(c) Only (ii) is correct. (d) All are correct.
(e) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct.

13. I. Pakistan has continued to facilitate their military operations against US troops.

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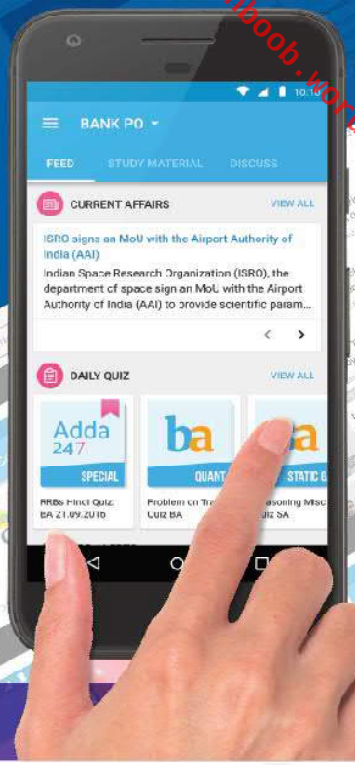

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II. It has repeatedly promised to act against the Taliban, or to push them into peace negotiations.

(i) Though Pakistan has…

(ii) Continuing to facilitate…

(iii) Despite repeatedly promising…

(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct

(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (iii) are correct

(e) All are correct

14. I. Expansion of BharatNet, a project to connect all the 2.5 lakh gram panchayats is a move in the direction of access to reliable, stable and high-speed broadband service all over the country.

II. Raising allocation from Rs 6,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs 10,000 crore for the current fiscal is hardly adequate for this sector.

(i) While expansion of…

(ii) Although raising allocation…

(iii) In a move to expand…

(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct

(c) Both (i) and (iii) are correct (d) Both (ii) and (iii) are correct

(e) All are correct

15. I. Malaysia has maintained good terms with all claimants, notably China.

II. Malaysia was the first to claim some of the Spratly Islands way back in 1979 in its Exclusive Economic Zone.

(i) While maintaining good…

(ii) As Malaysia was the first…

(iii) In order to maintain…

(a) Only (i) is correct (b) Only (ii) is correct

(c) Only (iii) is correct (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

(e) All are correct

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Practice Solutions Based on Latest Pattern 2016 – 2017

1. (a); Although the Election Commission has banned invoking the name of religion or community, political leaders continue to use them so blatantly because they know that Muslims do have a say when it comes to elections.
2. (c); (i) As the world is agog with "herbal," "organic" and "ethnic" products, this could be used to the advantage of those who live in the mountainous regions if they can process natural resources into herbal medicines.
   (ii) The fact that the world is agog with "herbal," "organic" and "ethnic" products could be used to the advantage of those who live in the mountainous regions if they can process natural resources into herbal medicines.
3. (a); Capping the prices of medical stents, which are used to treat coronary artery disease, by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is an extreme regulatory measure necessitated by the market failure that afflicts the overall delivery of health care in India.
4. (d); (i) Even though India today is a vibrant democracy, politics in the battleground state is still influenced by the Hindu caste system, a social hierarchy with its origins in antiquity.
   (iii) Despite India being a vibrant democracy today, politics in the battleground state is still influenced by the Hindu caste system, a social hierarchy with its origins in antiquity.
5. (b); (ii) While Russia, wary of NATO expansion plans, was being pilloried by the West for the conduct of its war in Chechnya since 1994, it was defended by China, in return for which Moscow stopped criticising China's human rights record and reiterated its support for China's policies on Taiwan and Tibet.
6. (a); Despite pervasive and ruthless state political control, the increasingly desperate need for foreign investment is forcing Havana's geriatric communists to loosen their iron grip.

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7. (a); While contending that ordinances should be issued only to meet certain exigencies and under compelling circumstances, it is equally important to understand that disruption as a parliamentary tactic plays a significant role.
8. (c); Since the process of federalization and regionalization of the polity deepened in the 1990s, Assembly election results have been determined more often by regional issues than by national political variables.
9. (c); With an increase of Rs.2 per 14.2-kilogram cylinder, subsidised LPG will now cost Rs.434.71 a bottle against Rs. 432.71 previously.
10. (d); (ii) Promising to convert three crore Kisan credit cards to Rupay cards in the next three months, the Prime Minister flagged the inconvenience posed by Kisan credit cards which require farmers to go to the bank to withdraw cash against their credit limit.

    (iii) The Prime Minister promised to convert three crore Kisan credit cards to Rupay cards in the next three months flagging the inconvenience posed by Kisan credit cards which require farmers to go to the bank to withdraw cash against their credit limit.
11. (a); All are correct.

    (i) Addressing the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators after inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday, Mr. Modi said, "financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments.

    (ii) After inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday, Mr. Modi addressed the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators and said, " financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in

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mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments."

(iii) Mr. Modi addressed the investment bankers, financial experts and regulators after inaugurating the new campus of the National Institute of Securities Markets at Patalganga near Mumbai on Saturday and said, " financial markets can play an important role in the modern economy by helping in mobilizing savings and channelizing the savings towards productive investments."

12. (e); Both (ii) and (iii) are correct.

(ii) Urging the financial experts gathered at the event to find ways to enable the capital markets to provide long term capital for infrastructure, Prime Minister stressed upon the need for our markets to raise capital to finance projects benefiting vast majority of population.

(iii) Stressing upon the need for our markets to raise capital to finance projects benefiting vast majority of population, Prime Minister urged the financial experts gathered at the event to find ways to enable the capital markets to provide long term capital for infrastructure.

13. (d); (i) Though Pakistan has repeatedly promised to act against the Taliban, or to push them into peace negotiations, it has continued to facilitate their military operations against US troops.

(iii) Despite repeatedly promising to act against the Taliban, or to push them into peace negotiations, Pakistan has continued to facilitate their military operations against US troops.

14. (a); (i) While expansion of BharatNet, a project to connect all the 2.5 lakh gram panchayats is a move in the direction of access to reliable, stable and high-speed broadband service all over the country, raising allocation from Rs 6,000 crore in 2016-17 to Rs 10,000 crore for the current fiscal is hardly adequate.

15. (a); While maintaining good terms with all claimants, notably China, Malaysia was the first to claim some of the Spratly Islands way back in 1979 in its Exclusive Economic Zone.

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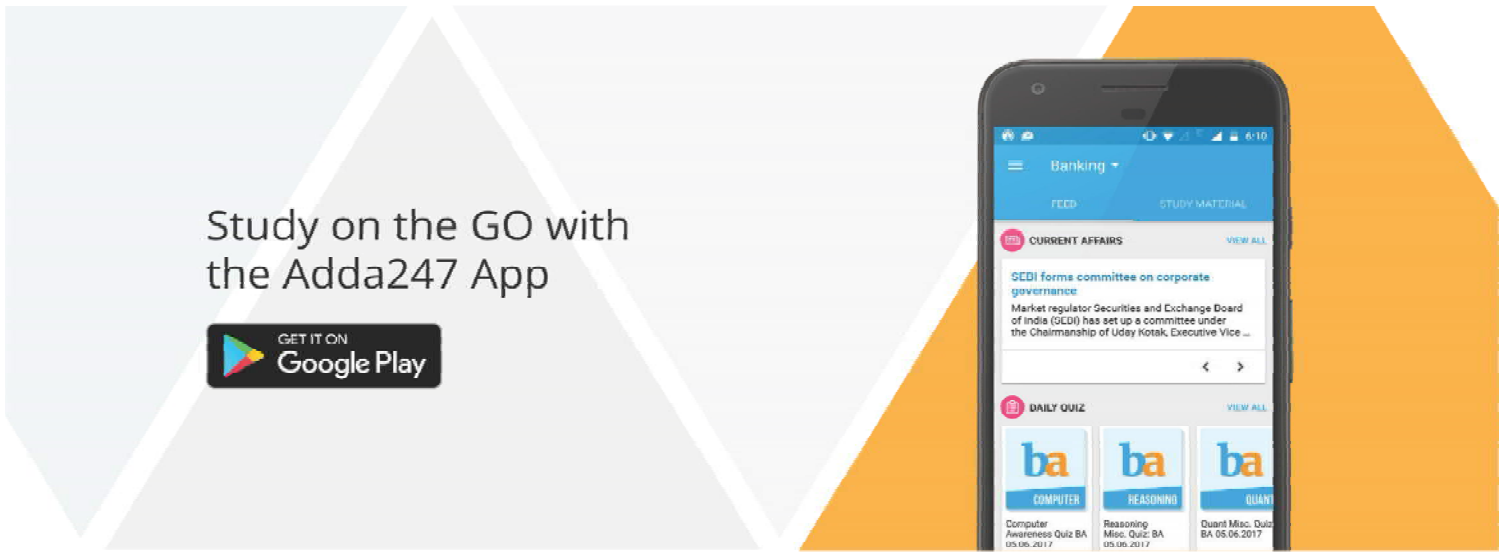

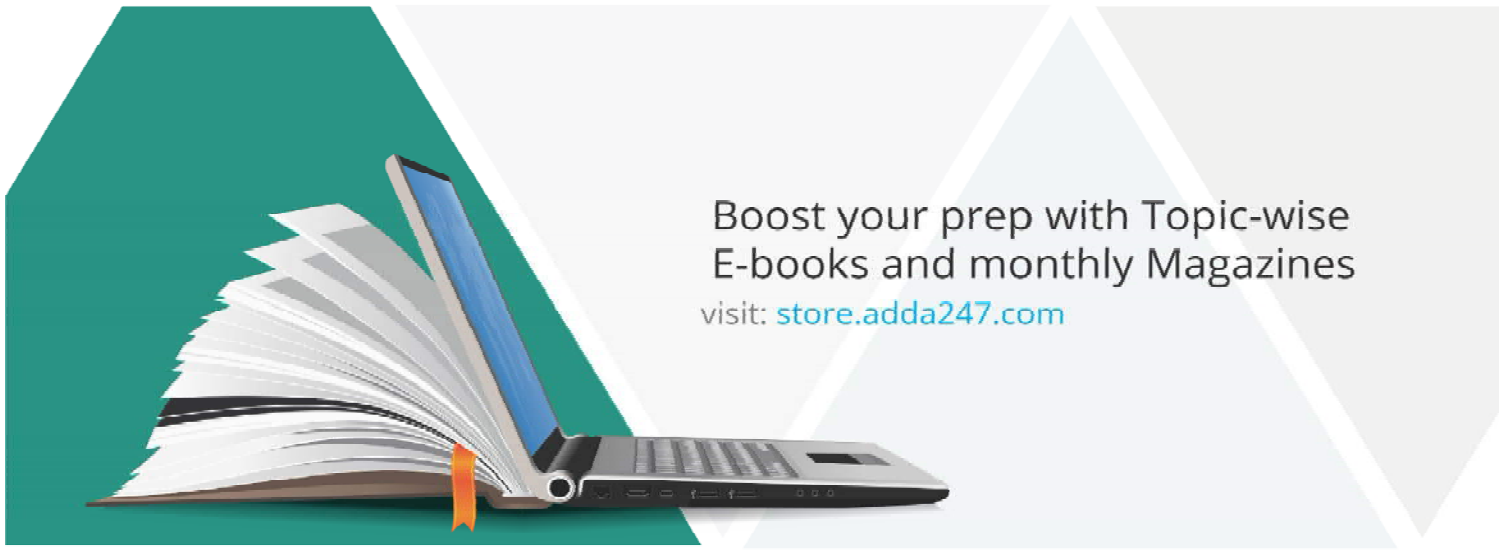

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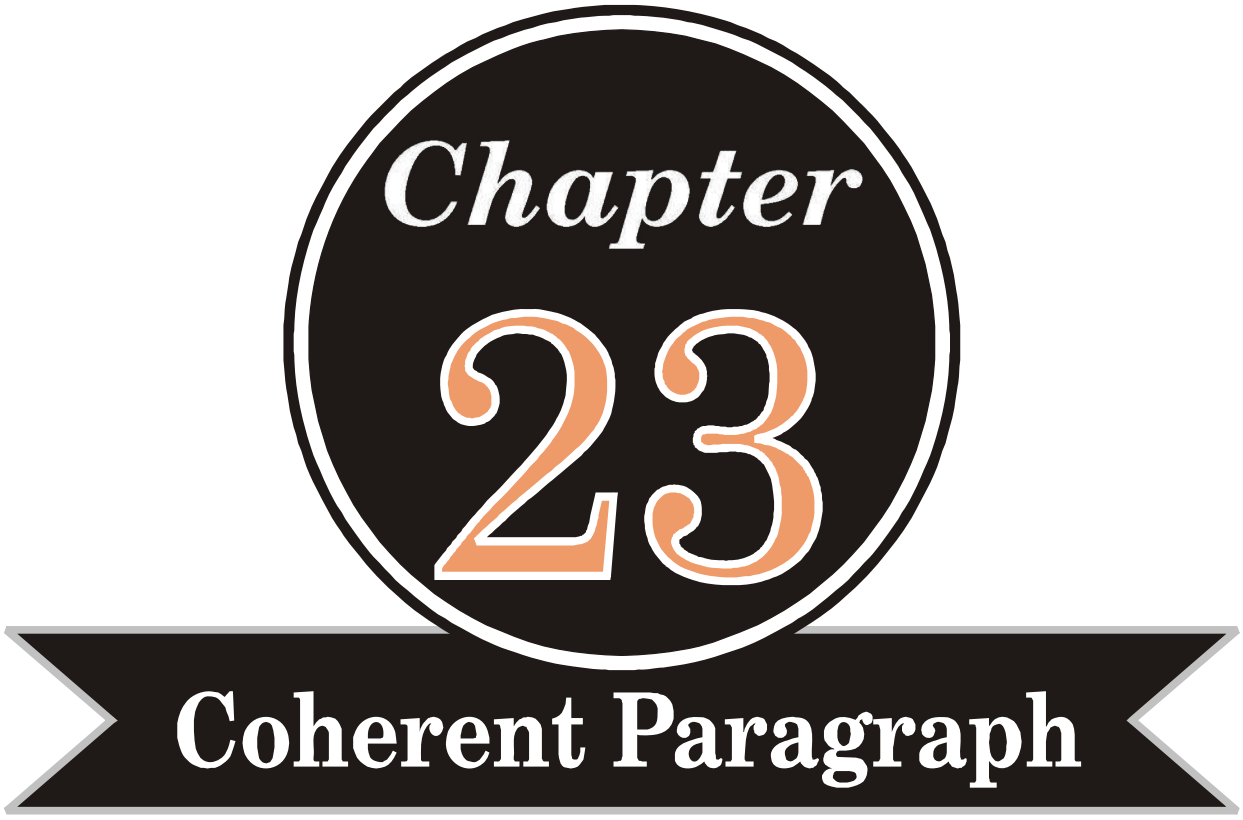

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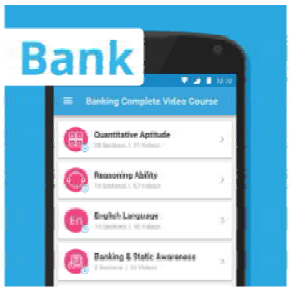

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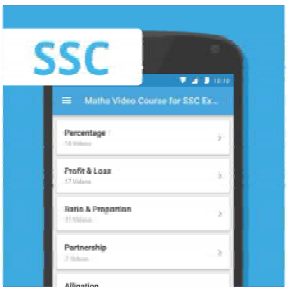

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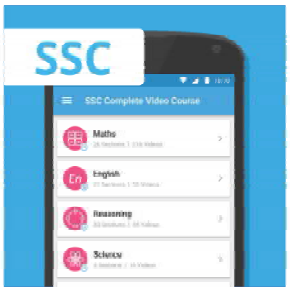

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Chapter 23

Coherent Paragraph

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COHERENT PARAGRAPHS is one of the most expected topics that will come in English section of banking and insurance examination. In these questions five sentences are given, out of which 4 forms a coherent meaningful paragraph while the one is not a part of the coherent paragraph and is the correct choice for the given question. Candidates are required to find the one sentence which does not convey the same idea that is otherwise resonated by all the four sentences. Like the paragraph completion questions good reading skills is must but these type of questions can be a bit tricky also sometimes as the one who prepares the question might provide you with the sentence which is the answer from the same article which would create difficulties in recognizing the flaws which is otherwise evident if it is not picked from the same article.

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Practice Questions Based on Latest Pattern 2016 – 2017

Directions (1-15): Five statements are given below, labeled a, b, c, d and e. Among these, four statements are in logical order and form a coherent paragraph. From the given options, choose the option that does not fit into the theme of the paragraph.

1. (a) The 1.0% annual pace of expansion for the year compared with 1.2% growth in 2015.

   (b) For all but one quarter of the year, private demand was flat or negative.

   (c) Japan's economy expanded at a steadily slowing pace in 2016, though a modest recovery in exports helped offset sluggish spending by households and businesses, according to data reported Monday.

   (d) And quarterly growth slowed to 0.2% in October-December, down from 0.6% in January-March.

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(e) The usual boost from increased government spending at the beginning of the April-March fiscal year will also likely sustain growth in coming months.

2. (a) The new DPP is a step in the right direction as it encourages private companies to conduct business in the defence space.
(b) We are particularly encouraged by the issue related to single-vendor situation, which will now be accepted under certain conditions.
(c) Secondly, it enables DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organization) to choose partners before they start design and development, which means, if a private industry (firm) is chosen as a manufacturing partner, there will be reverse pressure from the industry on DRDO to speed up the development process.
(d) Apart from the industry, the new DPP will benefit the end user i.e. the Indian Army.
(e) While the initial order is of 3,192 units, we see a huge potential given over 35,000 Gypsies are due for replacement in the coming years.

3. (a) No more fragmentation of responsibility across unaccountable and inept public sector agencies; no more election-focused short-termism; no more neglect of the commons within the city.
(b) A proprietary city is a community created and provisioned by a private developer under an arrangement in exchange for some kind of land tax.
(c) This overlapping social web is an important crucible for new ways of navigating a fast-changing world.
(d) The second, "proprietary cities", tests the lengths people are willing to go to for more orderly cities.
(e) It's essentially a mega land acquisition justified by the idea that the private developer has an incentive to innovate in infrastructure, services and (in some formulations) the regulatory environment to make the place clean, safe, attractive and economically vibrant enough to generate taxable value.

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4. (a) The channel because of running foreign (Indian) content became very popular and received highest viewership ratings across the country

   (b) Shah passed the interim order on a petition filed by Leo Communication challenging ban on airing Indian content on cable television network.

   (c) The report stated that television channels should be allowed to run Indian films as per clause 7.2 (ii) of License Establish & Operate Satellite TV Broadcast Channel Station.

   (d) Lahore high court chief justice Syed Mansoor Ali Shah on Monday granted the permission to private television channels in the light of the report put by the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) before the court.

   (e) A Pakistani court has allowed private television channels having valid licences to show Indian films as per their terms of agreement with the country's regulatory authority.

5. (a) It clears the deck for the incumbent O. Panneerselvam to be in power.

   (b) Attorney general MukulRohatgi gave opinion to Tamil Nadu governor Rao on Monday advising him to hold the floor test within a week, citing Supreme Court judgment.

   (c) The ruling bars Sasikala from becoming the new chief minister of Tamil Nadu as she can't contest election for 10 years.

   (d) The Supreme Court on Tuesday upheld a trial court order and found AIADMK general secretary V.K. Sasikala guilty in an over 20-year-old disproportionate assets case and sentenced her to four years of imprisonment.

   (e) The court also directed Sasikala to surrender immediately.

6. (a) At a time when there was compelling need for a bold and path-breaking budget to bring relief to tens of millions of people adversely affected by demonetization,

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(b) Yet another area where it was relatively easy to provide relief was in increasing the allocation for providing pensions to elderly people from weaker sections, including widows and disabled people.

(c) The NDA government has come up with an ordinary, business-as-usual budget which fails to meet expectations of people and the needs of the economy in very critical times

(d) Even after the presentation of the budget this light is not visible.

(e) The people have been repeatedly assured of light at the end of the tunnel but they have failed to see it after the much-publicised 50 days.

7. (a) The reference in the Union Budget to new elimination targets for some major communicable diseases barely hints at the enormous burden carried by millions in India with tuberculosis, kala-azar, filariasis, leprosy and measles.

(b) It would appear incongruous that an emerging economy with no timetable for universal health coverage and a lack of political will to loosen its purse strings for higher government expenditure has set ambitious deadlines to rid itself of deadly scourges.

(c) The promise of a well-funded five-year scheme to meet the TB challenge beginning in 2017 is welcome, although steady progress towards the new elimination deadline of 2025 will also depend on improved capabilities in the health system to meet the daily drugs requirement and a feeling of ownership at the State level.

(d) If good medical protocol is pursued, pockets of filariasis in many States can be removed.

(e) Having set concrete goals, the Centre must now demonstrate its seriousness by moving away from the flawed policies of the past.

8. (a) The killing of seven policemen in a landmine blast has tragically buttressed their resolve to boycott the local elections in the absence of development and grinding poverty in a predominantly rural state.

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(b) Juggling with alphabets such as GDP means little or nothing in rural Odisha in terms of opening of bank branches, the "un-banked" gram panchayats, or even improvement in the quality of life of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

(c) A fortnight before the panchayat elections in Odisha, the Maoists are engaged in mortal muscle-flexing if last Wednesday's outrage on the state's border with Andhra Pradesh is an index to go by.

(d) A cruel irony when one reflects that Odisha has fared commendably in terms of industrial investment.

(e) This is the crux of the issue; it is public policy and development, and not ideology, that predominates over the current philosophy of the Left radicals as well as the reluctant revolutionaries of the Communist Party of India.

9. (a) However, instead of taking steps to that end, India's counter terror agency, the National Investigation Agency, is investigating whether the traders from Kashmir have been providing money raised through the exchange of goods to separatist political parties, which are seeking the merger of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan.

(b) Mufti has asked Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi of the BJP for the barter system to be replaced with formal currency trade.

(c) Tensions escalated into attacks on Indian army facilities by militants, which India blamed on Pakistan.

(d) The NIA has seized the records of over 350 traders from Kashmir to investigate whether any money makes it to separatists.

(e) Kashmir government officials have also sought the balance sheets of their trade transactions and the details of bank accounts from the traders, looking for any violation of legal procedures.

10. (a) The biggest myth about the UBI, partly responsible for sections of the Left endorsing it, is that it is a redistributive policy that would reduce inequality.

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(b) Simply put, a UBI is a sum of money provided by the State to all citizens to take care of the bare necessities of life.

(c) This measure is intended to provide a safety net preventing any citizen from sinking below a basic minimum standard of living.

(d) Ahead of the forthcoming budget on February 1, there is a buzz surrounding the feasibility of a universal basic income (UBI) in the Indian context.

(e) This idea has gained sufficient traction to reportedly feature in the Economic Survey that is released before the budget.

11. (a) The eight richest people in the world own half its wealth.

(b) India's population has touched $1.3 billion mark and its economy is valued at up to $3 trillion.

(c) According to a study done by Oxfam, the richest 1 per cent of Indians owns 58 per cent of its economy.

(d) Now a wealthy person is idealised as a smart, intelligent person capable of making money.

(e) There was a time when a majority of the population used to believe that the disproportionate distribution of wealth was organised loot and there was regular rich-poor conflict.

12. (a) Science fiction loves and fears the hardware littering its worlds.

(b) Actually, humankind has not evolved biologically in the last 20,000 years, but surged ahead through mental products like politics, culture and technology.

(c) Our fascination with labour-saving devices is reflected in machines which slavishly tend to humans.

(d) And there is dark talk of the singularity — the point at which machine intelligence passeth human understanding, and reality baffles us.

(e) But the possibility of machines replicating and taking control inspires anxiety.

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13. (a) The BJP's astounding performance in the elections to the municipal corporations and other local bodies in Maharashtra and Odisha shows that the party's juggernaut is simply unstoppable.
    (b) The Maharashtra and Odisha results and other electoral successes in the recent past demolish the theory that the BJP's electoral fortunes would dip in the wake of demonetisation.
    (c) There is overwhelming support, throughout the country, for Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his people-centric policies.
    (d) The BJP's electoral base has remarkably cut across the urban-rural divide.
    (e) From Andaman and Assam to the latest round of local body polls, the narrative has been similar.
14. (a)"No hate, no fear, refugees are welcome here."
    (b) His executive order — now stayed by the courts — suspended the entry of all refugees for at least 120 days and those from Syria indefinitely.
    (c) This protest anthem emanated from demonstrators gathered outside the White House, in front of the Statue of Liberty, and in airports across the United States, hours after President Donald Trump temporarily limited the entry of Muslims from seven Muslim-majority countries.
    (d) The voices of public protest across India have been far too muted and infrequent.
    (e) It also stipulated that among refugees let into the country, Christians will be prioritised over Muslims.
15. (a) It is worth checking out the number of Indian immigrants to these five countries
    (b) If citizens are happier in a certain country, presumably people would want to migrate there, given a choice.
    (c) Among India's states, Madhya Pradesh was the first one to start a happiness department in 2016.

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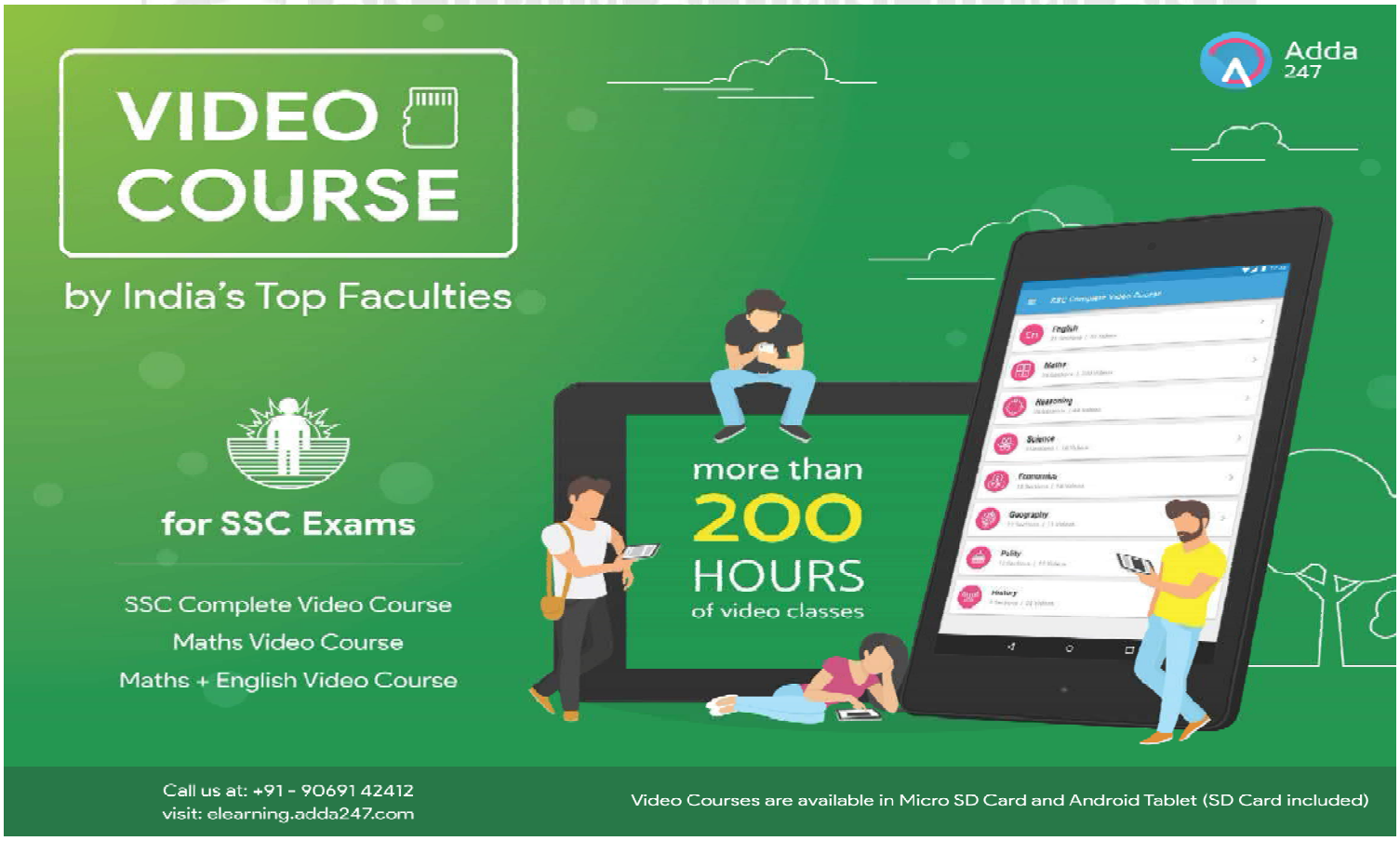
(d) The initial idea seems to have been to converge anti-poverty programmes directed at disabled, homeless, poor and old-age pensioners.

(e) In 2016, the top three countries were Denmark, Switzerland and Iceland and both Nepal and Bangladesh have higher ranks than India.



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Practice Solutions Based on Latest Pattern 2016 – 2017

1. (e); Option (e) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is CABD. Sentence given inoption (e) is unfit as it manifests the boost that is expected from increased government spending while all other options tell the downfall in growth.
2. (e); Option (e) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (b), (c) and (d) are part of the paragraph and their logical order is ABCD. Option (e) is unfit with the paragraph because DPP is discussed in all four sentences except the sentence mentioned in option (e).
3. (c); Option (c) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (b), (d) and (a) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is DBEA. Option (c) is answer because all four sentences talks about "proprietary city" except the sentence mentioned in option (c).
4. (a); Option (a) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (b), (c), (d) and (e) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is EDBC. Option (a) is correct answer because all four sentences talks about the removal of ban and option (a) doesn't.
5. (b); Option (b) is the correct choice and is not a part of this coherent paragraph, the other four options (a), (c), (d) and (e) are a part of the paragraph and their logical order is DECA. Option (b) represents an advice given by Attorney general to the governor of Tamil Nadu, whereas all other sentences of the paragraph talks about the verdict of Supreme Court and its consequences on O. Panneerselvam.
6. (b); Option (b) is not part of coherent paragraph as in the paragraph , author is sharing his views regarding budget presentation and people affected by demonetization but in option (b) there is information about allocation to weaker sections.

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7. (d); Option (d) is not a part of coherent paragraph because in the paragraph , there is information of contribution in the union budget for curing the diseases like tuberculosis, kala-azar and their logical sequence is abec , option(d) imparts information regarding filariasis in particular.

8. (b); Option (b) is the one that doesn't fit the theme of the paragraph as other options tells us about the issue of Maoists and their role in violence and disruptions while option (b) which is also a part of the same article is explaining how Odisha is a fertile ground for the extremists to strike hence not in agreement to the theme of the passage.

9. (c); Option (c) is not in agreement with the theme of the paragraph as the paragraph is about the barter system in Kashmir while the option (c) is about the escalated tensions but we don't know anything about tension (not specified).

10. (a); Option (a) is not a part of coherent paragraph. As other options tells us about the feasibility of UBI in union budget while option (a) tell the myths about UBI, hence option (a) is true

11. (d); Read the sentences, cabe forms a coherent paragraph. The paragraph is about richest people in the world that own half its wealth and richest people in India that owns 58 percent of its economy. Sentence (d) is not part of the paragraph as it talks about a wealthy person that represent as a smart, intelligent person which fails to connect with the other sentences of the paragraph. Hence sentence (d) is the right option.

12. (b); Going through all the sentences, we conclude that sentences aced forms a coherent paragraph. The paragraph is all about labour saving machines that passeth human understanding. Sentence (b) talks about humankind that has not evolved biologically in the last 20,000 years, which is different in theme from the other sentences. Hence sentence (b) is the correct choice.

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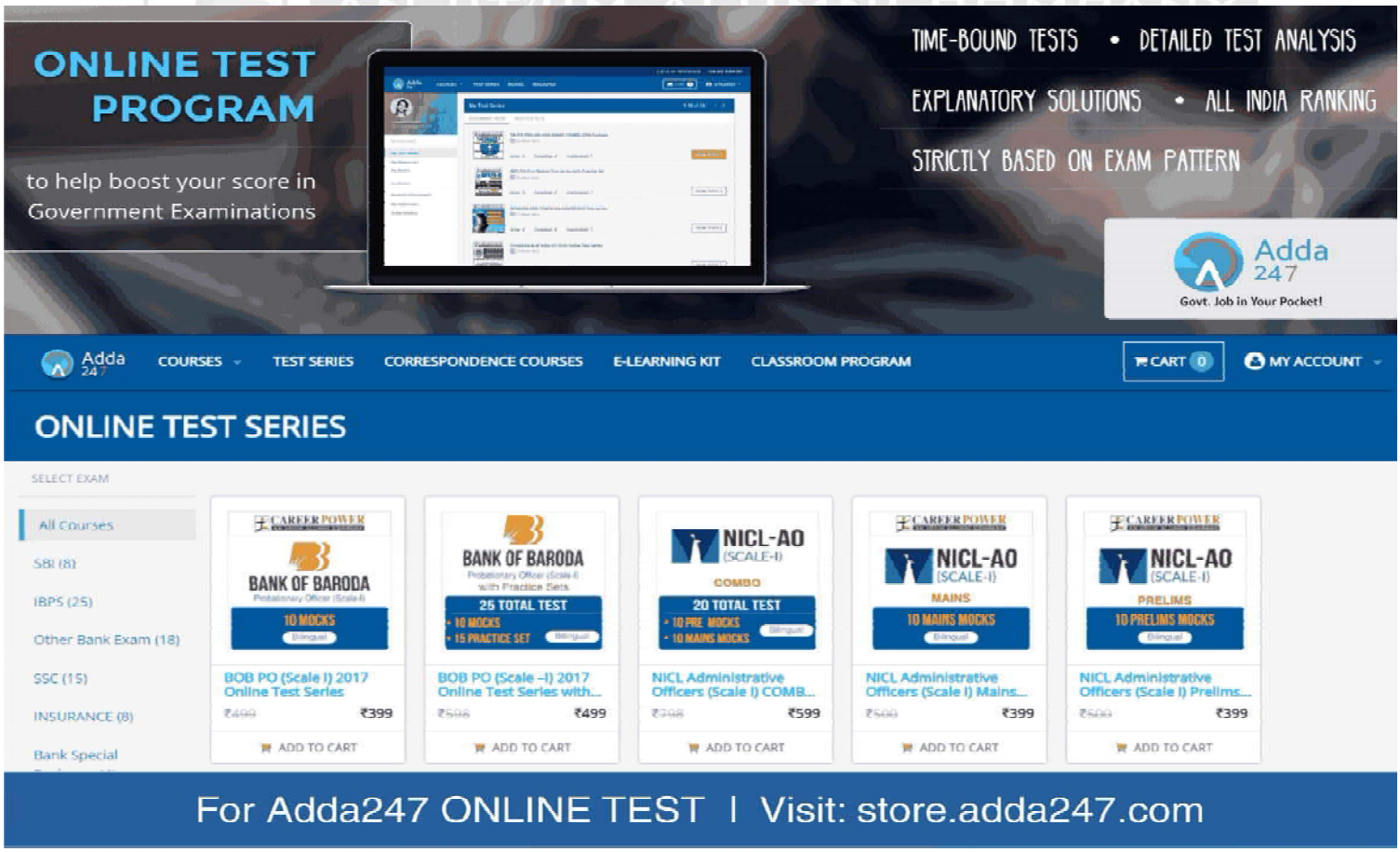
13. (e); Sentences ACDB forms a coherent paragraph. The paragraph is about BJP's victory in recent polls demolishes theories that its fortunes would decline after demonetization. Sentence (e) is not part of the paragraph as it is about the states Andaman and Assam which fails to connect with other sentences. Hence sentence (e) is the correct option.

14. (d); After reading the sentences, it can be inferred that sentences ACBE forms a coherent paragraph. This paragraph revolves around the theme of banning the entry of all refugees in U.S. and protests against Donald Trump's decision whereas sentence (d) talks about protest across India that has been infrequent. Hence sentence (d) is not a part of the paragraph.

15. (d); Sentences BEAC form a coherent paragraph while sentence (d) is not a part of the paragraph. The paragraph is about Happiness index which is topped by Madhya Pradesh in India and Denmark in world while sentence (d) is about anti-poverty programmes. Hence sentence (d) fails to connect with other sentences and is the correct choice.



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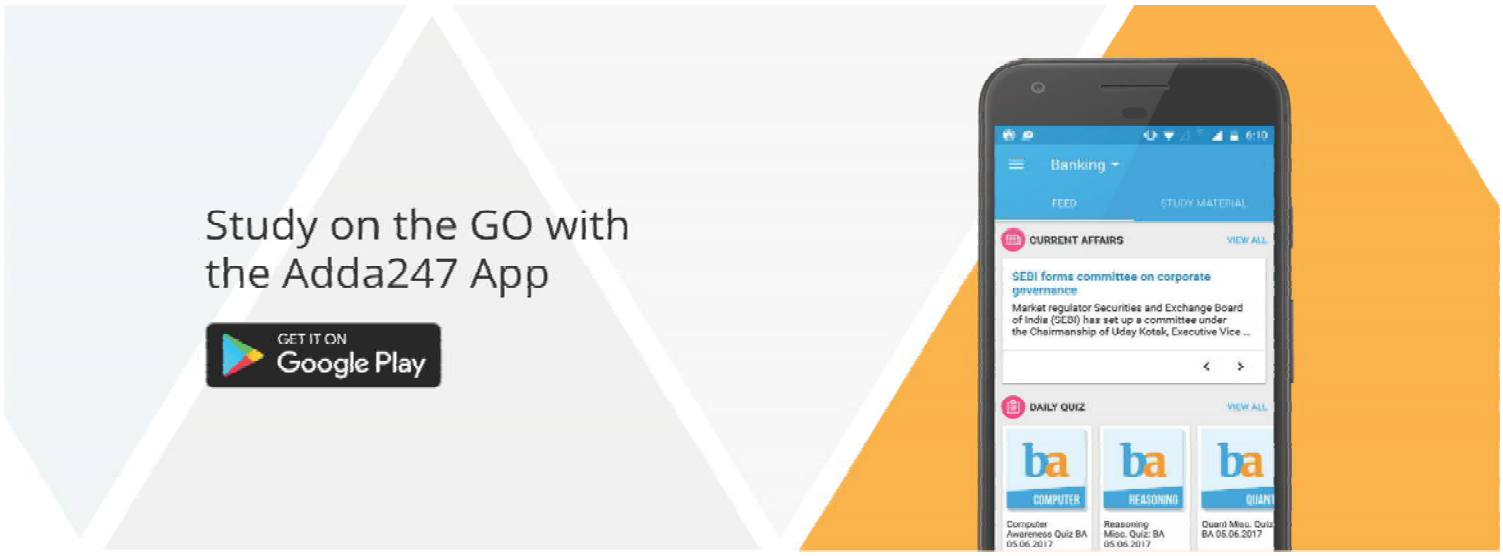

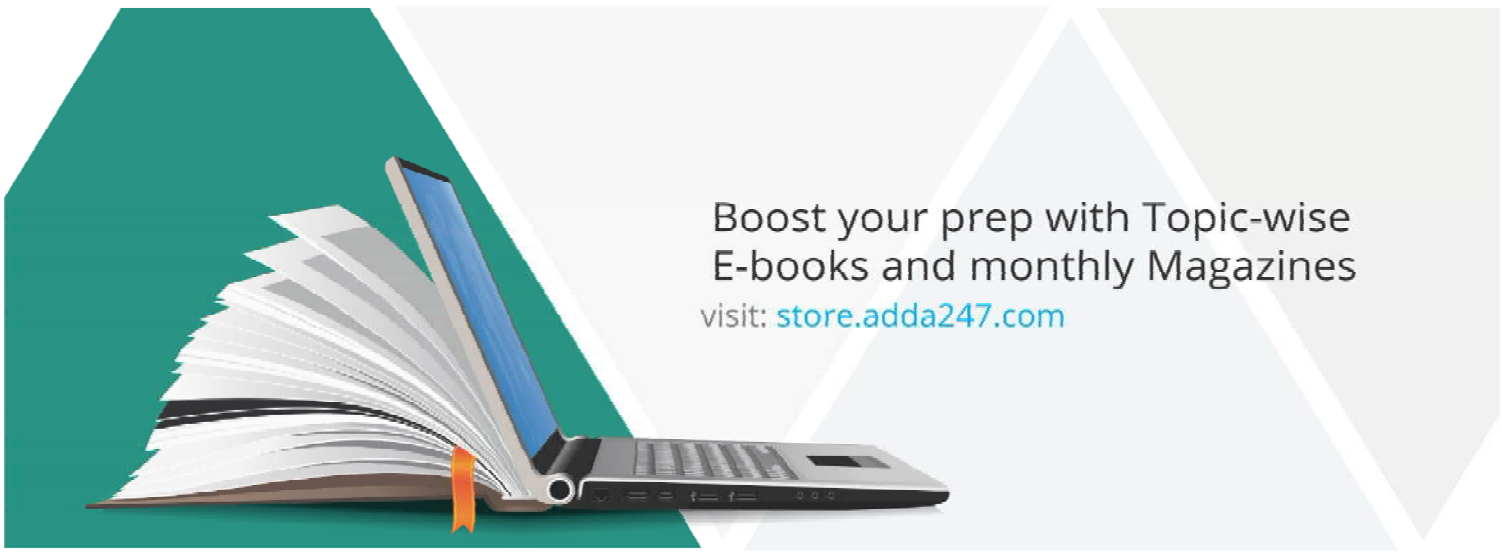

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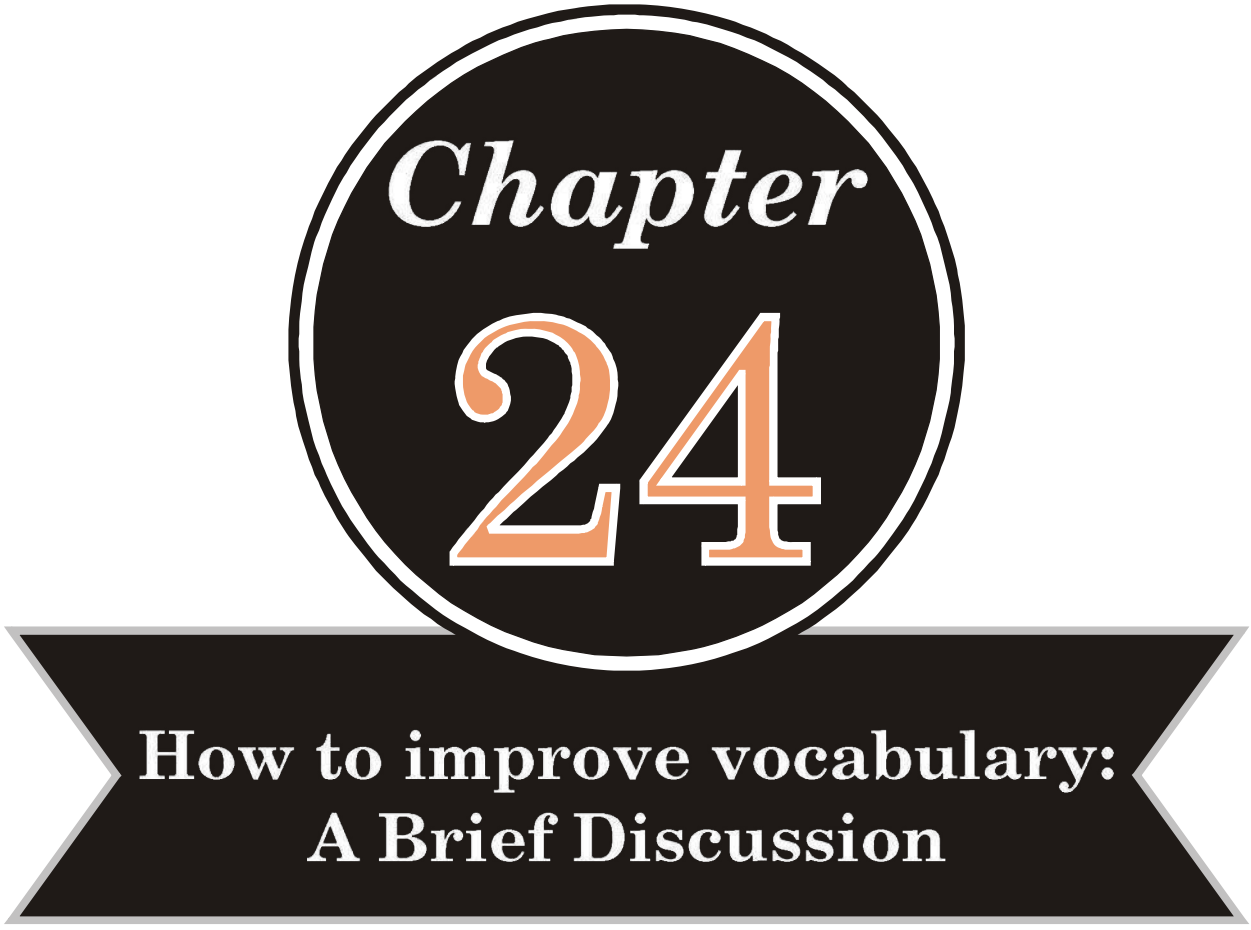

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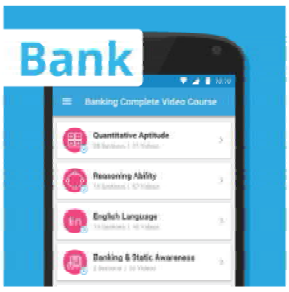

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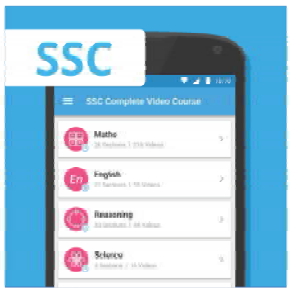

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Chapter 24

How to improve vocabulary: A Brief Discussion

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A

Above average: More than average, esp. In amount, age, height, weight etc.

Absolutely necessary: Totally or completely necessary

Abuse drugs: To use drugs in a way that's harmful to yourself or others

Abuse of power: The harmful or unethical use of power

Accept (a) defeat: To accept the fact that you didn't win a game, match, contest, election, etc.

Accept a challenge: To agree to do something difficult or dangerous

Accept an apology: To forgive someone who says they're sorry

Accept an invitation: To say "yes" after getting an invitation

Accept responsibility: To take the blame when something goes wrong

Aches and pains : Mild pains that come and go, esp. From physical work or old age

Achieve a goal: To do what you'd planned or hoped to do

Act suspiciously: To behave in a way that makes people suspicious

Action movie: A movie with lots of action and violence

Active ingredient: The chemical in a drug, medicine or pesticide that makes it work

Active volcano: A volcano that could erupt at any time

Actively involved: Laying an active role

Admit defeat: To accept that you can't win a competition or achieve a goal

Against the law: Illegal

All alone: Completely alone, or without friends or people you know

All along: Continuously from when something begins

All over: Completely finished

Almost certainly: Almost definitely

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Alphabetical order: An order based on the letters of an alphabet, with "a" being the first and "z" being the last in english

Alternative energy: Power or electricity produced by using energy from the sun, wind, water, etc.

Alternative medicine: Medical treatments using natural substances and traditional knowledge instead of pharmaceutical drugs and modern surgery

Answer a letter: To write back to someone who sent you a letter

Answer a prayer: To respond to a prayer

Answer an advertisement: To contact a person or company after seeing their advertisement

Ask a favour: To ask someone to do something for you because you need their help

Ask a question: To ask somebody to tell you something

Ask for advice: To ask someone what they think you should do

Ask for directions: To ask someone to tell you the way to a place

Attract attention: To create interest

Awful lot: More than expected, usual, normal, etc.

B

Bad loser: Someone who gets upset or angry when they lose

Bad temper: A tendency to become angry quickly and easily

Badly damage: To do a lot of damage to something

Badly hurt: Seriously injured

Balance a budget: To make income and expenditure equal in a budget

Balanced diet: A diet with the proper amounts of all necessary nutrients

Bare essentials: Things that are needed the most

Barely able (to do) : Only just able to do something

Basic right: A fundamental right that we all share, or that all animals share

Bear a resemblance: To look like, or be similar to, somebody or something

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Beat a record: To do something better, faster, longer, etc. Than somebody else
Beat to death: To beat a person or animal so badly that it causes death
Become increasingly: Become more and more
Best ever: Best until now
Best friends: Closest friends
Best possible: The best that can be found or achieved
Big deal: Something that's very important or very special
Big decision: Very important decision
Big money: A lot of money
Bitterly cold: Extremely cold, of weather, wind, rain, etc.
Bitterly disappointed: Extremely disappointed
Blind faith: Unquestioning belief in something, even when it's unreasonable or wrong
Blind loyalty: Unquestioning support under any circumstances
Blind obedience: Unquestioning obedience, even when you're told to do something you know is wrong
Blissfully ignorant: Unaware of something that might sadden or disturb you if you knew about it
Block of flats: A building with flats or apartments on several levels or floors
Blow your nose: To clear your nose of mucus by forcing air through it
Book a flight: To buy a ticket for a flight on a plane
Boost morale: To increase morale or enthusiasm within a group of people
Break a law: To do something illegal
Break a promise: To fail to do what you promised to do
Break a record: To beat a previous record in sport, speed, sales, etc.
Break news: To tell someone bad news
Bright idea: A brilliant, clever or original idea
Bring about change: To cause or create change in something or someone
Bring attention to: To make people aware of something

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Bring to an end: To conclude an event, a process, a sequence, etc.

Bring to justice: To make somebody face trial or punishment for their crime

Broken home: A family in which the parents have separated or divorced

C

Call a meeting: To order or invite people to hold a meeting

Call a name: To say somebody's name loudly

Call a strike: To decide that workers will protest by not going to work

Call an election: To decide that an election will be held

Call attention to: To make someone notice or consider someone or something

Call in sick: To telephone your place of work and say you're not coming because you're sick

Call names: To tease or bully somebody by calling them nasty or offensive names

Call the police: To telephone the police, esp. In an emergency

Can't afford: Unable to buy or do something because it's too expensive or problematic

Can't help: Unable to stop yourself doing something you shouldn't do

Can't stand: Dislike someone or something very much

Carry weight: To have authority or influence

Cast a spell: To use magic to make something happen

Cast a vote: To vote in an election or a poll

Cast doubt: To make something seem less believable or less reliable

Casual clothes: Comfortable clothes you wear in your free time

Casual relationship: A relationship that isn't serious or long-term

Catch a cold: To become sick after being infected with a cold virus

Catch a glimpse: To see something or someone for a moment only

Catch a whiff: To smell something for a moment only

Catch sight of: To suddenly see something or someone

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Cause trouble: To create problems or difficulties for somebody or something; to start fights or incite violence.

Centre of attention: The main focus of interest or attention

Certain amount: Some, or not very much but more than very little

Change course: To go in a different direction

Change the subject: To start talking about a different topic

Change your mind: To change your opinion or decision

Claim responsibility: To say that you're responsible for something

Clean energy: Energy or power supply that doesn't pollute or damage environments in its production or use

Clear message: A message that's easy to understand

Clear understanding: An understanding that's free of confusion or doubt

Close the gap: To reduce the difference between people or things

Close together: Very near to each other, or separated by a short distance or time

Come alive: Become lively, active or exciting

Come close (to): Almost do something, achieve something, complete something, etc.

Come to a conclusion: To conclude, decide or believe something after thinking about it

Come to a realization: To become aware of something

Come to a stop: To stop moving or happening

Come to an end: To finish, of an event, a performance, a meeting, etc.

Come to expect: Learn to expect that something is likely to happen

Come to rescue: To save someone or something from danger or failure

Come true: To become real, or what you'd hoped for

Commit suicide: To deliberately kill oneself

Completely different: Totally different

Conduct research: To organize and carry out research into something

Consider a possibility: To think about a possible choice, solution, outcome, etc.

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Cost a fortune: Cost a lot of money

Cover costs: To make enough money to pay for costs like production, materials, labour, etc.

Cross mind: To briefly think of something

Crystal clear: Completely clear or transparent; easy to understand or very obvious

Cut costs: to reduce costs

D

Dead ahead: Straight ahead

Dead end: A point at which no further progress seems possible; a street or road that traffic enters and leaves at one end only

Dead tired: Very tired

Dead-end job: A job with no prospects for advancement

Deadly weapon: Any object that's used for killing

Deafening silence: A silence that everyone notices

Declare war: To officially announce that a country is going to war against another country

Deep sleep: If you're in a deep sleep, you can't be easily woken.

Deeply divided: Seriously split by disputes or different opinions

Deeply held: Strongly held, esp. Of beliefs, views, convictions, etc.

Deeply rooted (in): Strongly connected to the past, esp. Of beliefs, culture, prejudice, conflict, etc.

Departure time: The exact time at which a plane, train, etc. Is scheduled to leave

Desk job: A job at a desk or in an office

Detailed description: A description that includes many details

Diametrically opposed: Completely different

Direct flight: A flight that doesn't stop on its way to a destination

Direct quote: The exact words that a quoted person said or wrote

Directly opposite: Straight across from

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Dirty player: A player who breaks the rules or tries to hurt other players
Distant relative: A relative you share distant family ties with
Do a deal: To make an arrangement, esp. In business
Do a favour: Do something to help somebody
Do better: to improve in performace or condition
Do business (with): To engage in business activity
Do damage: To cause harm or damage
Do good: To have a good effect on somebody or something
Do harm: To have a bad effect on somebody or something
Do likewise: Do the same thing
Do the dishes: To wash plates, cups, pots, pans, knives, forks, etc. Used to cook and eat a meal
Do well: To perform well in a job, a game, an exam, etc.
Do your best: Do all you can to succeed
Don't care: To not be upset or concerned about something
Drive (sb) crazy: To make somebody feel very annoyed or upset
Drop the subject: To stop talking about something
Dual nationality: Having citizenship in two different countries

E

Early days: Soon after something begins
Early night: Earlier bedtime than usual
Early riser: Someone who usually gets up early in the morning
Early start: A beginning or departure early in the morning
Earn a living: To work and earn money for yourself or your family
Easy money: Money that's made without working hard
Easy target: Someone or something that's easy to attack or criticize
Eat well: To eat plenty of food
Eating habits: What you usually eat and the way you eat it
Economic growth: An increase in the size of an economy, or the rate of this

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Eke out a living: To earn just enough money to survive
Empty promises: Promises that probably won't be kept
Empty words: Words that aren't really meant, or that won't lead to action
Enter a plea: To plead guilty or not guilty in a court of law
Entry-level job: A job at the lowest level of pay or responsibility
Equal rights: Rights that are the same for all races, genders, classes, etc.
Ethical investment: Investment in a company that's ethical, not harmful or exploitative
Ethical standards: Ethically acceptable levels of behaviour
Ethnic minority: A group of people living in a country in which most other people are from another culture or race
Ethnic tensions: Bad feelings between people from different races or ethnic groups
Even number: Any whole number that can be exactly divided by two, such as 2, 4, 6, 8, etc.
Evenly matched: If two opponents are evenly matched, they are equally likely to win.
Every single: All of them
Exactly the same: Identical
Exceed expectations: Be more or better than expected
Express concern: To say or show that you're worried about something
Express interest (in): To show that you're interested in something
Extend a deadline: To give someone more time in which to do something
F
Face a challenge: To have to deal with a challenging situation
Face down: With the front or face towards the ground
Face the fact(s): To accept that something is real or true, esp. If it's difficult to accept
Fail miserably: To fail very badly
Fair deal: A reasonable deal in business or a morally correct arrangement
Fall asleep: To go to sleep

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Fall dramatically: To fall quickly, esp. Of prices, sales, rates, temperatures, etc.

False impression: A misleading or incorrect image

Familiar face: Someone you know personally

Far away: A long way from somewhere

Far better: Be much better; do much better

Far more: Much more, or to a much greater degree

Fast asleep: Sleeping deeply, or in a deep sleep

Fast becoming: Quickly becoming

Fatal accident: An accident in which someone dies

Fatal mistake: A bad mistake that has terrible consequences

Feel guilty: To feel bad about what you have or haven't done

Feel strongly (about): To have a very strong, or passionate, opinion about something

Fight a fire: To try to put out a fire

Fight corruption: To try to prevent corruption in government and business

Fight hard: To try very hard to get or achieve something

Figure prominently: To be an important part of a process, an event, a story, etc.

Fill a gap: To fill a space or an opening

Find difficult: To feel that something's difficult, esp. While trying to do it

Find time: To make time available, or find room in your schedule

Fire a shot: To make a gun shoot a bullet

Firmly established: Well established and unlikely to change

Flat battery: A battery that no longer works, or needs recharging

Flat tyre: A tyre that doesn't have enough air in it

Follow a pattern: Happen in a regular way, or according to a pattern

Follow directions: To go the way you've been told to go, or do something as directed

Follow instructions: To do what instructions or instructors tell you to do

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Free speech: Speech that isn't restricted by law, religion, censorship, etc.
Free spirit: a Person who doesn't behave in a conventional way
G
Gain access: To get into a place, or be given access to something or someone
Get a call: To receive a telephone call from somebody
Get a joke: To understand a joke
Get a shock: To be very surprised by something
Get a ticket: To get a fine for parking illegally, speeding, etc.
Get angry: To become angry about something
Get back together: To become a couple or a group again after being apart
Get better: To improve
Get better (at): To improve in skill or ability
Get dark: To become dark, esp. When the sun goes down
Get into trouble: To become involved in a bad, difficult or dangerous situation
Get married: To marry somebody, or marry each other
Get tired of: To become bored or annoyed with something or somebody
Get used to: To become accustomed to something
Give a hand: To give help, support or assistance
Give notice: To tell somebody that a job, or the occupation of a property, will end at a certain time
Give rise to: To cause or result in something
Give a call: To telephone somebody
Give a chance: To give somebody the opportunity to do something
Give a go: To attempt something, esp. Something you've never tried to do before
Give thought (to): To think about or consider something
Give up hope: to stop hoping for something because you think it's no longer possible
Give way: To collapse due to weight or pressure; to yield, or let another vehicle go first, when driving in traffic

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Go bald: To become bald, or have hair fall out
Go bankrupt: To be unable to pay debts and go out of business or into receivership
Go crazy: To become mentally ill; to get very excited
Go out of fashion: To become unfashionable
Go smoothly: Happen without problems, difficulties or delays
Go unchallenged: To not be challenged or corrected
Go wrong: To not go well, or to have bad results
Good cause: An organization, activity or charity that helps people or animals in need
Good chance: Quite a high probability or likelihood
Good company: If someone says you're good company, they enjoy spending time with you.
Good deal: A fair deal or fair price
Good enough: As good as necessary
Good time: An enjoyable or fun experience
Great deal of: A very large amount of
Growing number (of): More and more, or an increasing number
Guilty conscience: A feeling of shame or remorse after doing something wrong or bad
Guilty party: Person or organization guilty of doing something wrong or bad
H
Happy hour: A scheduled time when alcoholic drinks cost less than usual
Hard job: A difficult job or task
Hard to see: Difficult to see; difficult to imagine
Hard to tell: Difficult to know or deduce something
Hardly any: Almost none
Hardly ever: Almost never
Hardly likely: Very unlikely or very improbable
Hate to think: To be afraid to, or not want to, imagine something

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Have a go: To have a turn at doing something; to attempt to do something

Have a right: Have a moral or legal claim or ability

Have a word: To talk about something with somebody

Have access (to): To be able to get or use something

Have an effect (on): To cause a change

Have got: To own, possess or have

Have got to: Must

Have room: To have enough space for something

Heavily guarded: Guarded by many people

Heavy losses: Large or high losses, esp. Of money or lives

Heavy schedule: A schedule with many meetings, appointments, dates, etc.

Heavy traffic: Traffics that's congested and moving slowly

Heavy workload: If you have a heavy workload, you have a lot of work to do.

Hidden extras: Extra costs that companies or sellers try to hide from buyers

Highly regarded: Thought to be very good by many people

Highly unlikely: Very unlikely

Hold a referendum: If a country holds a referendum, citizens can vote for or against introducing a new law or piece of legislation.

Hold an election: To have or conduct an election

Hold an inquiry: To have or conduct an official inquiry

Hold hands: If two or more people hold hands, each person holds another person's hand.

Hold office: To occupy a powerful position or role, esp. In government

Hold hostage: To imprison somebody and demand something in exchange for their release

Hold prisoner: To force somebody to stay somewhere

Hold talks: To have formal or official discussions about an issue or a situation

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Honest mistake: A mistake that wasn't made deliberately, or had no bad intent

Hope so: Used to express hope that something's true

Human cost: Damage or loss caused to people or societies, incl. Material loss, social costs, psychological damage, etc.

Human error: A mistake caused by a person, and not by mechanical failure or natural forces

I

Icy cold: Extremely cold

Icy wind: Very cold wind

Ill effects: Bad effects caused by something

Ill health: Poor health

Immediate action: Action taken right away, or without waiting

Immediate family: Your closest relatives by birth, meaning only your parents, brothers, sisters and children

Immediate future: The period of time directly following the present

Impose conditions: To set conditions or requirements that must be met or satisfied

Impose restrictions: To place limits or bans on particular actions or activities

Impose sanctions: To ban or limit trade or contact with a country in order to bring about a change of government or policy

Inextricably linked: If two or more things are inextricably linked, the connections between them are essential or extremely close.

Intense pressure: Very strong or extreme pressure

Interest rate: The percentage of a loan that borrowers must pay back in addition to the amount they borrowed

Internal injury: An injury inside the body

Internal organ: An organ inside the body

Invest heavily: To spend a lot of money on something to improve or develop it

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Irreparable damage: Damage that's too serious to repair

Issue a permit: To give somebody an official document that permits them to do something

J

Jet fighter: Armed jet plane used in war

Job losses: Reductions in the number of jobs available

Job opportunity: Prospect or chance of finding a job

Join forces: If two or more people or groups join forces, they work together to achieve a common goal.

Join the army: To enlist and serve in the army

Joint account: A bank account held jointly by two or more people

Joint effort: Something achieved or created by two or more people working together

Joint owners: Two or more people or parties who share ownership of something

Jump to a conclusion: To decide, or make up your mind, before knowing all the facts

Junk food: Unhealthy food, esp. Processed food with lots of fat, salt, sugar, etc.

Junk mail: Advertising material that's sent to people who haven't asked for it

Just about: Almost or very nearly

Just cause: A cause that it is morally right or just

K

Keep a diary: To own and write in a diary

Keep a promise: To do what you promised to do

Keep a secret: To not tell anyone a secret

Keep an appointment: To meet somebody at the time you agreed to

Keep busy: To have or find many things to do

Keep fit: To stay in good physical condition by exercising

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Keep going : To continue in the same direction; to continue driving, riding, running, walking, etc.; to continue doing whatever you're doing

Keep in touch: To have regular contact with somebody by phone, mail, email, etc.

Keep records: To store detailed information, e.g. In business, legal cases, health care, education, etc.

Keep safe: To prevent loss or damage

Keep waiting: To make somebody wait

Keep quiet: To stop somebody or something from making too much noise

Keep score: To keep a record of the score in a game or a match

Keep still: To not move

Keep the change: To not return the change after someone has paid for something

Keep your balance: To remain steady on your feet and not stumble or fall

Key issue: The most, or one of the most, important issues

Key role: The most, or one of the most, important roles

Keynote address: The main speech or lecture at a conference, seminar, meeting, etc.

Keynote speaker: The main speaker at a conference, seminar, meeting, etc.

Kill time: To do something to fill in spare time

Know better: To be sensible enough to know that it's better not to do something

Know the score: To know the truth or the facts about something

L

Language skills: Skills related to using a language

Last long: Continue for a long time

Late night: A night when you go to bed later than usual

Lay the groundwork: To do preliminary work in preparation for future work

Lead the field: To be winning in a race

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Lead the world: To be the most successful or advanced in the world

Lead to believe: To encourage somebody to believe something, or to hint that something might happen

Leave a message: To leave information for someone you haven't been able to meet or talk to

Leave home: To move out from the home you grew up in

Leave school: To stop going to school

Legal advice: Advice from a lawyer, a solicitor, or any other a legal expert

Level playing-field: A situation that's fair for everyone, or in which everyone has the same opportunities

Level teaspoon: A teaspoon filled to the level of the sides of the spoon

Lie ahead: If something lies ahead, it's going to happen in the future.

Light a fire: To start a fire

Liquid refreshments: Alcoholic or non-alcoholic drinks

Little known: Not known by many people

Live at home: To live in the home you grew up in, or with the people who raised you

Live music: Music played on instruments in front of an audience

Living conditions: Physical conditions in which people live

Living things: All things that are alive, incl. Microorganisms, plants, animals, etc.

Long overdue: Should have been done, or should have happened, a long time ago

Long time: A great amount of time

Long way: A great distance

Lose control: To no longer be in control of something

Lose faith: To no longer have faith in something you once believed in or trusted

Lose interest: To no longer be interested in something

Lose money: To have less money after gambling, investing, starting a business, etc.

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Lose weight: To become lighter in weight
Lose your life: To die because of an accident, war, illness, crime, etc.
Lose your temper: To suddenly become angry
Love dearly: To love very much, esp. Of family members and friends
Lucky escape: If you had a lucky escape, you came close to being killed or badly injured.

M

Main course: The largest course in a meal
Make a bed: To neatly arrange the sheets, blankets and pillows on a bed
Make a decision: To decide what to do
Make a difference: To cause a situation or condition to change
Make a fortune: To make a huge amount of money
Make a fuss: To create unnecessary excitement or concern about something
Make a living: To earn money for the things you need in life
Make a mess: To create an untidy or disorganized state or situation
Make a mistake: To do something that's wrong or has bad results
Make a note (of): To write down something so that you don't forget it
Make a profit: To make money from business or investments
Make a reservation: To book or reserve a seat on a train, a table in a restaurant, a room in a hotel, etc.
Make amends: To do something to show you're sorry for your bad behaviour in the past
Make an appointment: To arrange a date and time to visit an office, clinic, dentist, doctor, etc.
Make an effort: To put time and energy into doing something
Make an excuse: To give a reason for doing something you shouldn't do, or for not doing something you should do
Make arrangements: To arrange all aspects of an event such as a wedding, funeral, meeting, conference, etc.
Make believe: To pretend that something is real or true
Make changes: To change something in specific ways

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Make clear: To make something easy to understand, or to express yourself clearly

Make contact: To contact a person or an organisation

Make friends: To form new friendships

Make progress: To get closer to a goal, or to improve in ability

Make room: To create space by moving something

Make sense: If an idea, plan or action "makes sense", it's sensible and rational and not stupid or likely to fail; If a sentence or statement "makes sense", it can be understood by the people who read it or hear it.

Make easy: To cause something to be less difficult

Make sure: To check so that you're sure about something

Married couple: Two people who are married to one another

Mass market: The great majority of people who buy goods in a society

May (very) well: Could or might

Medical care: Help given to someone who's sick or injured

Medical history: All the illnesses, injuries and treatments that someone has had in the past

Meet a need: To provide what is needed

Meet a standard: To reach a certain standard or level of quality, safety, etc.

Meet a target: To reach the number or amount set as a target, e.g. In sales, profits, savings, website traffic, etc.

Meet opposition: To receive a negative response or reaction

Meet with approval: To receive a positive response or reaction

Mental illness: Illness causing thoughts or feelings that seriously disrupt a person's normal state of mind

Miles away: Far away, or a long way from a particular place

Miss a flight: To arrive too late to board a flight on a plane

Miss an opportunity: To have an opportunity to do something, but fail to do it

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Missing in action: If someone is "missing in action", they haven't been seen or contacted since being involved in military action.

Mixed feelings: Different emotions, or conflicting impulses, felt at the same time

Moral obligation: Moral requirement to do something because you know it's the right thing to do

More or less: Somewhat, fairly or almost; approximately

Murder mystery: A book, play or film about the investigation of a murder

Mysterious circumstances: Circumstances that aren't understood, or haven't been revealed or explained

N

Nasty habit: A bad or unpleasant tendency

Nasty shock: An unpleasant surprise

Native country: The country in which you were born

Native speaker: Someone for whom a particular language is their first or native language

Natural causes: If you die of natural causes, your life ends naturally and not because of an accident, murder or suicide.

Natural disaster: A natural event that causes great harm, e.g. An earthquake, cyclone, tornado, etc.

Natural resources: Things from nature that we can use, e.g. Oil, coal, rivers, lakes, trees, forests, etc.

Neat and tidy: Not messy

Need badly: To need very much

Negative attitude: An attitude that shows a critical viewpoint or a negative bias

Nervous wreck: A person who's very stressed or nervous

Net profit: Profit remaining after taxes and costs have been deducted

Net result: The final or overall effect or result of something

Net worth: The total value of everything you own, including property and money, minus any debts you owe

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Never knew: To not know something
New generation: A new group of people or products that appeared around the same time
New job: A different job or a job you've found recently
Next-door neighbours: People living in a house next to yours
Non-stop flight: Flight that doesn't stop over on its way to a destination
Not necessarily (so): Not always or not definitely
Nothing else: No other thing or things
Nothing much: Nothing that's important
Nothing wrong with: Nothing that's causing a problem
Null and void: Having no legal effect or force
O
Obey an order: To do what someone orders or commands you to do
Occupational hazard: A danger that people doing a particular job face
Odd socks: Socks that don't match
Offer a job: To tell someone they can have a job if they want it
Offer an explanation: To explain why something was done
Offer condolences: To convey sympathy to the family or friends of someone who's died
Offer your services: To offer your time and skills to help a person or an organization
Office block: A large building that houses many offices
Old age: The time in life after middle age
Old friend: A friend you've known for a very long time
Open an account: To start an account with a bank, credit union, building society, supplier of goods, etc.
Open an investigation: To begin an investigation into something
Opening hours: The time during which a club, park, library, shop, gallery, etc. Is open
Opposition party: A political party that's in opposition to the party or parties in power

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Optional extras: Special features a product can have if you pay extra for them

Organic farming: Farming without using artificial chemicals

Overall effect: The general effect, or overall result, of something

Owe an apology: If you think you owe somebody an apology, you think you should say sorry to them.

Owe an explanation: If you think someone owes you an explanation, you think they should explain why they did something that badly affected you.

P

Pack of cards: A full set of playing cards

Painful memory: A memory that's upsetting or disturbing

Painful reminder: If something's a painful reminder, it reminds you of something you find upsetting or disturbing.

Pair work: A type of learning activity in which two students work together

Part company : To end a relationship or partnership; to stop travelling or spending time together and go different ways

Pass a law: To bring in a new law by voting in parliament or by decree

Pay a bill: To pay the amount stated on a bill

Pay a visit: To visit someone or something

Pay attention: To watch closely or listen carefully to someone or something

Pay increase: An increase in the amount of money paid as a wage or salary

Peace and quiet: No noise or disturbance

Perfectly normal: Not unusual at all

Personal belongings: Personal possessions that belong to you

Phone rings: If your phone rings, it makes a noise to let you know someone's calling you.

Pick your nose: To use a finger to remove dried mucus from inside your nose

Piece of advice: A particular suggestion given as advice

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Piece of equipment: One particular item used as equipment
Piece of information: A particular fact or item of information
Piece of music: Any musical work, including musical compositions, traditional works, improvised music, pop songs, etc.
Piece of paper: One sheet or scrap of paper
Place an order: Put in an order to buy something
Play a part: Perform a particular role, or be involved in a particular way
Political prisoner: Someone who's imprisoned because of their political beliefs
Poor eyesight: Not very good eyesight
Poor health: Not very good health
Popular belief: An idea that most people believe is true
Pose a risk: To create risk of danger or harm
Pose a threat: Create the threat of danger or harm
Press a key: To put a finger on a key on a keyboard and press down
Public opinion: The opinions of the majority of people in a society
Pull a muscle: To injure a muscle by lifting something heavy or moving too quickly
Push a button: To press a button on a machine or an appliance
Put on weight: To become heavier or fatter, of a person or an animal
Put out a cigarette: To stop a cigarette from burning
Put out a fire: To stop a fire from burning
Put up prices: To increase prices
Put up wages: To increase wages
Put up your hand: To raise your arm if you want to say something, ask or answer a question, show you're present, etc.

Q

Quality of life: The level of personal satisfaction, happiness and health in somebody's life
Quick fix: A solution to a problem that can be quickly or cheaply implemented, but may not be a good or long-lasting solution

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Quick reply: A prompt or almost immediate reply to a letter or email
Quiet life: A simple and peaceful way of living
Quiet night: A night when you stay at home instead of going out
Quietly confident: Feeling confident, but not saying much about it
Quit a job: To tell an employer you no longer want your job
Quit drinking: To stop drinking alcohol
Quit smoking: To stop smoking cigarettes
Quite a lot: Quite often, or quite a large amount
Quite agree: Agree completely
Quite enough: As much as necessary
Quite good: Fairly good
Quite often: Fairly often
Quite right: Completely correct
Quite sure: Completely sure

R

Racial discrimination: Unfair treatment of someone because of their race
Radical reform: Major and fundamental reform
Rain hard: Rain heavily, as during a storm or a downpour
Rainy day: A day during which it rains quite a lot
Raise a family: To raise one or more children in a family setting
Raise doubts: To express doubts or concerns about something
Raise hopes: To make somebody feel more hopeful
Raise questions: To bring issues or questions to somebody's attention
Raise your voice: To show anger by speaking louder than usual
Rapid growth: Fast growth, or growth in a short period of time
Rate of return: The percentage of an original investment that is returned as profit
Rave review: A very good review of a book, movie, play, concert, etc.
Reach a verdict: To decide if the accused is guilty or not
Reach an agreement: To finally agree after discussing or negotiating something

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Readily available: Easy to obtain or easy to find
Real life: Life as it's really experienced, or life in the real world
Real live: Present in reality, and not in a film, on tv, etc.
Real wages: The true value of wages, in terms of what you can buy with the money
Reasonable explanation: An explanation that most people can accept or believe
Reasonably happy: Fairly pleased or reasonably satisfied
Reasonably priced: For sale or rent at a fair price
Reasonably well: Fairly well or satisfactorily
Recommend highly: To strongly recommend someone or something
Regain control: To get control of something again after losing control
Repair damage: To fix the damage to something
Resort to violence: To use violence when other methods have failed
Restore confidence: To bring back confidence, trust or belief in something
Restore order: To bring back order after a period of revolt or disorder
Retain control: To maintain control of, or keep control over, something
Return a call: To call someone back after not answering their call
Return address: A sender's address, for replying to or returning a letter or parcel
Return fire: To fire back when someone's firing a weapon at you
Return flight: The flight back from where your first flight took you
Return home: To come back home, or to go back home
Return ticket: A ticket for travelling to a place, and then back again
Rhetorical question: A question that's asked to make a point, not get an answer
Right away: Immediately, or without delay
Room for improvement: The possibility or need for something to improve
Root cause: The main or fundamental cause of something
Root crop: A plant with roots or other underground parts that can be eaten, like carrots, potatoes, ginger, etc.

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Rough draft: An unedited or unpolished version of an essay, book, speech, screenplay, etc.

Rough estimate: An approximate estimate

Rough idea: A vague or approximate idea, concept, memory, etc.

Run a business: To be in charge of a business

Run the risk of: To do something risky, or that could have a bad result

Running late: Behind schedule

Running low: Almost used up or almost exhausted, esp. Of fuel, supplies, foods, drinks, etc.

S

Safe and sound: Not harmed, hurt or damaged in any way

Safe distance: Far enough away from danger to be safe

Safety hazard: Something that isn't safe or creates danger

Safety net: Government programs that help people in trouble, esp. The poor, sick, unemployed, old, homeless, etc.

Safety record: A record showing how effective safety measures have been

Sales force: All the people employed to sell a company's products

Satisfy a need: To give or provide what somebody needs

Satisfy a requirement: To have what a requirement states or specifies

Satisfy demand: To sell products in the quantities demanded by the market

Scare tactic: A tactic that uses fear to make people behave a certain way

Security forces: Military and police forces

See reason: To see that your view is unreasonable or wrong, and reconsider

See what means: To understand somebody's viewpoint or observation

Sense of direction: A natural ability to know which direction you're going in

Serious accident: An accident in which someone is badly injured or killed

Serious illness: A very harmful or dangerous illness

Serious injury: A very bad injury

Serious mistake: A very bad mistake

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Seriously damage: Badly damage (of material objects); badly affect (of non-material or abstract things)
Seriously ill: Very sick
Seriously wounded: Badly hurt by a weapon
Serve a purpose: To be useful, esp. In achieving an aim or performing a function
Serve interests: To benefit or support the interests of someone or something
Set a date: To decide the date on which something in the future will happen
Set a goal: To decide what it is you'll try to achieve
Set a standard: To set or establish a certain level of quality
Set free: To let someone or something go free
Set menu: A complete meal with several courses for a fixed price
Solve a crime: To find out who committed a crime
Solve a problem: To find the solution to a problem
Spare time: Time when you're free to do whatever you want to do
Speedy recovery: A quicker recovery from illness or injury than usual
Spend your life: To use the time you have in life
Stand trial: To be judged for a crime in a court of law
Stay put: To stay in the same place or situation
Steady job: A job that offers constant work and a reliable income
Steady stream: Constant sequence, or many things one after another
Stiff competition: Strong competition from rivals or opponents
Still (be) alive: Not yet dead
Straight after: Immediately after something happens or finishes
Straight ahead: Directly in front
Straight answer: An honest and direct answer to a question
Straight away: Immediately
Strictly speaking: According to a strict definition of a meaning or a regulation
Strike a balance: To find a balanced position that's reasonable and fair for all or both sides

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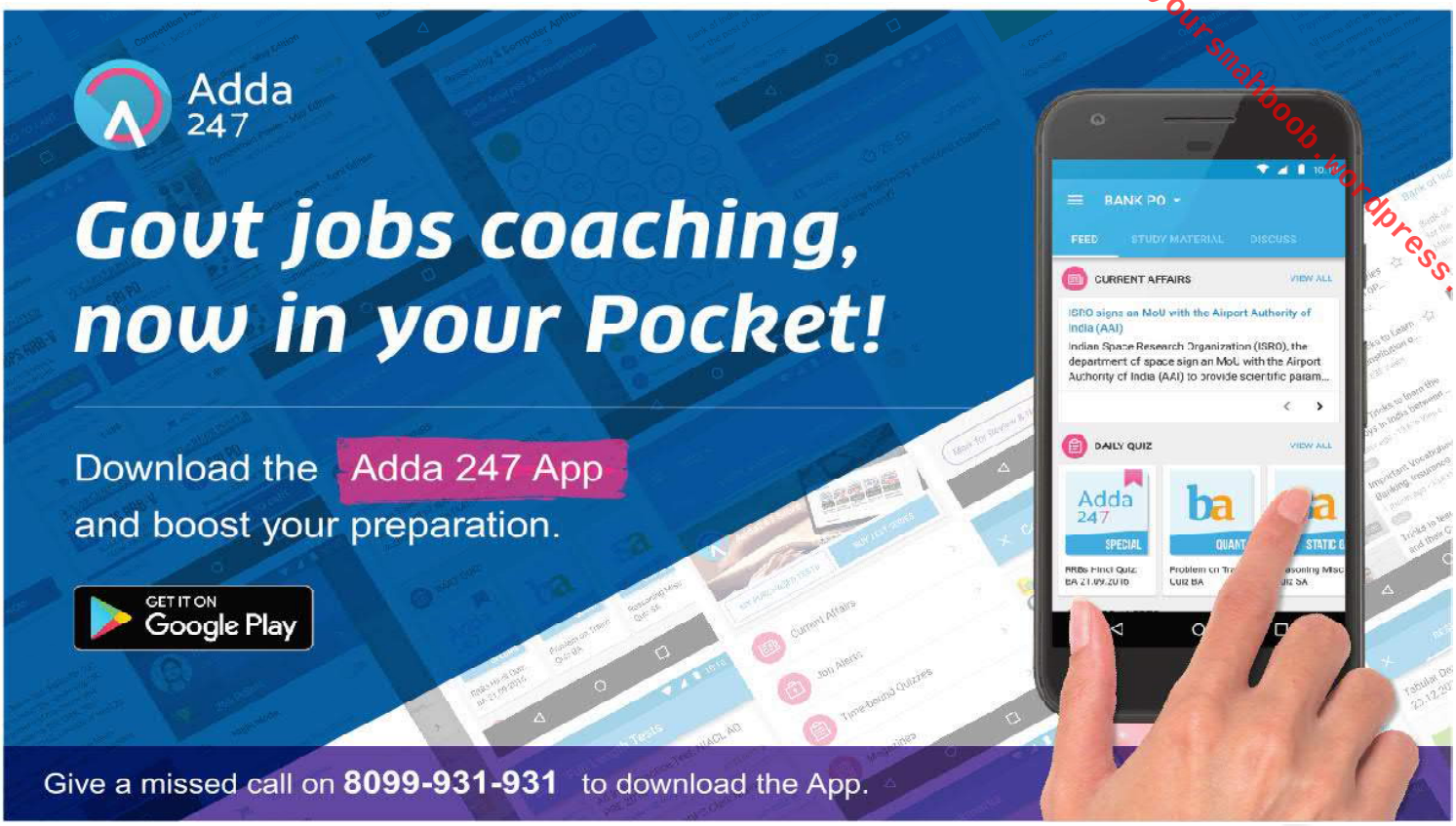

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Strongly support: To support or believe in somebody or something very much

Sure sign: A sign or evidence that something is happening or definitely true

T

Take temperature: To measure somebody's body temperature

Take to court: To begin a legal case against someone

Take a look: To examine, inspect or look at something

Take a message: To write down or memorize a message for somebody

Take a seat: To sit down on a chair, bench, sofa, etc.

Take a step: To put one foot in front of the other, as when walking; to do something that helps to achieve a goal

Take a test: To sit an examination or do a test

Take action: To do something to achieve a goal or solve a problem

Take advice: To do what somebody advises you to do

Take ages: To take a long time

Take care: Be careful

Take care of: To care for or look after somebody or something

Take charge: To take control or assume responsibility

Take drugs: To use mind-altering or mood-altering drugs

Take exercise: To exercise your body for health or fitness

Take hostage: To capture and threaten somebody in order to get something

Take long: To take a long time to do or finish

Take notes: To write notes in a lecture or when reading

Take part: To be involved, or to participate in something

Take place: To happen or occur

Take pride in: To be proud of your talent, skills, work, achievements, etc.

Take place: To replace somebody, or to do something instead of somebody else

Take up space: To occupy or fill up space

Take your time: To take as long as you like, without rushing

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Tell the time: To tell somebody what time it is
Tell the time: To be able to look at a clock, a sundial, stars, etc. And know what time it is
Tight budget: A budget that severely limits the amount of money that can be spent
Tight grip: A firm hold
Tight schedule: A schedule with very little time between appointments, meetings, etc.
Time off: Time away from work
Top floor: The highest level or storey in a building
Top priority: The most important of several issues, goals, tasks, etc.
Top speed: The fastest speed that something can travel at
Travel light: To travel without much luggage
Try hard: To put a lot of effort into doing something
Turn a corner: To go around a corner
Turn around: To turn your body or head so that you're facing the opposite way
U
Ulterior motive: The hidden reason or purpose behind an action
Ultimate goal: Final objective or goal
Uncertain future: A future that's likely to be worse than the present
Unconditional love: Love that isn't based on conditions or requirements
Undergo surgery: To have a surgical procedure or operation
Undergo treatment: To have treatment for a medical condition
Unemployment benefit: A regular payment from the government to help someone who can't find a job
Unfair advantage: An advantage that isn't fair or hasn't been earned
Unfair dismissal: Unjust or unfair firing of a worker
Unrequited love: Love you feel for someone who doesn't love you
Unusually wealthy: Much wealthier than other people in the same position or with the same job

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Upper deck: Deck of a ship that's above lower decks and open to the sky
Upper echelons: The highest ranks in a society or organization
Upper limit: The highest level or amount allowed
Upset stomach: If something upsets your stomach, it causes a stomach problem that makes you feel sick.
Upset stomach: If you've got an upset stomach, you feel sick in the stomach.
Urban development: The building or development of towns and cities
Urban renewal: The renewal of poor parts of a city by improving services and attracting investment
Urban sprawl: The poorly-regulated spread of urban development into the countryside near a city
Used car: A car that's already been owned by someone
Utterly ridiculous: Completely ridiculous or unreasonable
V
Vague idea: An approximate or imprecise idea
Vague memory: Unclear or incomplete memory
Valid point: A point that most people would find reasonable and logical
Valid reason: A reason that most people would find acceptable or believable
Valuable contribution: An important contribution to something's development or success
Valuable information: Important or useful information
Valuable lesson: If an experience becomes a valuable lesson, it teaches you something important.
Vary widely: To vary a lot, or include very different types, amounts, degrees, etc.
Vast majority: Great majority, or the most by far
Victory lap: A lap around a field or track to celebrate a victory
Victory parade: A parade held to celebrate a victory, esp. In sports, war, politics, etc.
Violent crime: A crime that causes injury or death

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Violent movie: A movie with many violent scenes
Visiting hours: Hours of the day when you can visit a hospital, prison, museum, zoo, government office, etc.
Vital organs: Organs that are essential for life, incl. The brain, heart, kidneys, liver and lungs
Vital role: A very important role
Vocal critic: A person who often criticizes something or someone in public
Vocal minority: A group that voices an opinion that the majority of people don't agree with
Vocal music: Music that includes parts for one or more singers, with or without instruments
Vocal organs: Organs used when speaking or making sounds
Vote against: To not support someone or something with your vote
Vote for: To give someone or something your vote
W
Wage war: To begin a struggle or campaign to fight something
Warm welcome: A friendly or positive reception
Warning sign: A sign or indication that something's wrong
Waste an opportunity: To not make use of an opportunity or chance
Waste of time: Something that's not worth spending time on
Waste time: To spend time doing something that brings no results
Waste water: Used water that's discharged from factories, farms, homes, etc.
Wave goodbye: To wave your hand when leaving, or when someone else is leaving
Way ahead: Far ahead, or a long way in front
Weak point: Part of something that's easy to attack or criticize
Wear and tear: Damage caused by normal use over time
Welcome change: A pleasant or long-awaited change
Well after: A long time after
Well ahead: A long way ahead

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Well aware of: Fully or completely aware or informed
Well before: A long time before
Well behind: A long way behind
Well worth: Definitely worth doing, getting, seeing, etc.
Whole thing: The entire thing, or all of something
Wide awake: Completely awake or fully alert
Wide open: Fully open, of a door, window, eyes, mouth, etc.
Wide range: A large number of similar products, services, styles, options, etc.; many different types, esp. Of people, opinions, choices, results, etc.
Widely used: Used by many people or in many places
Wild animal: An animal that's living free in its natural habitat
Win a game: To beat your opponent in a game
Win a war: To defeat the enemy in a war
Win an award: To receive an award
Win an election: To be awarded victory by those running an election
Work hard: To put a lot of effort into what you're doing
Work well: Operate or function properly, efficiently, smoothly, etc.
Working conditions: Environment and conditions in which you work
Worth a fortune: Worth a lot of money
Wrong number: An incorrect telephone number
Wrong way: Wrong direction; incorrect method, technique, strategy, etc
X
X-ray vision: The ability to see into or through objects made of non-transparent materials
Y
Yawning gap: A very wide gap
Yet again: One more time, after many other times
Yield results: To produce or provide results
Young child: A person who's very young, but not a baby
Young couple: Two young people in a romantic relationship

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Young person: A person who's still young, but no longer a child

Youthful enthusiasm: Great enthusiasm that a young person feels

Z

Zero tolerance: Legal policy that allows politicians to set mandatory punishments that judges must apply; absolutely no tolerance for something

Zero visibility: Absolutely no visibility due to darkness, poor weather, etc.

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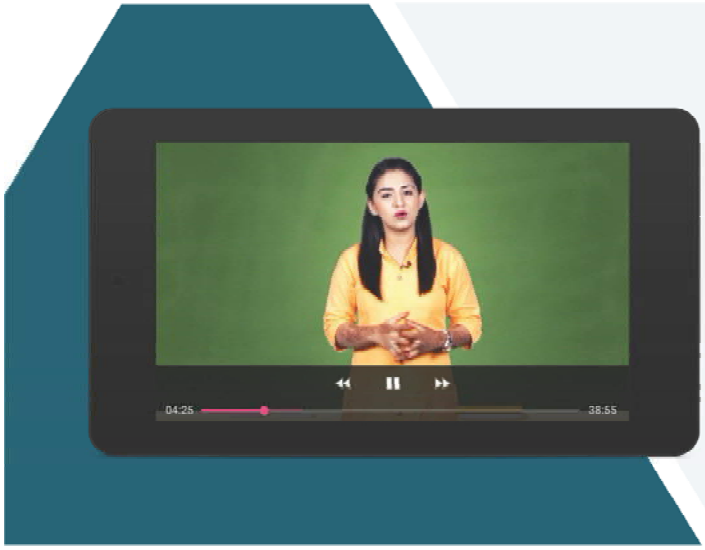

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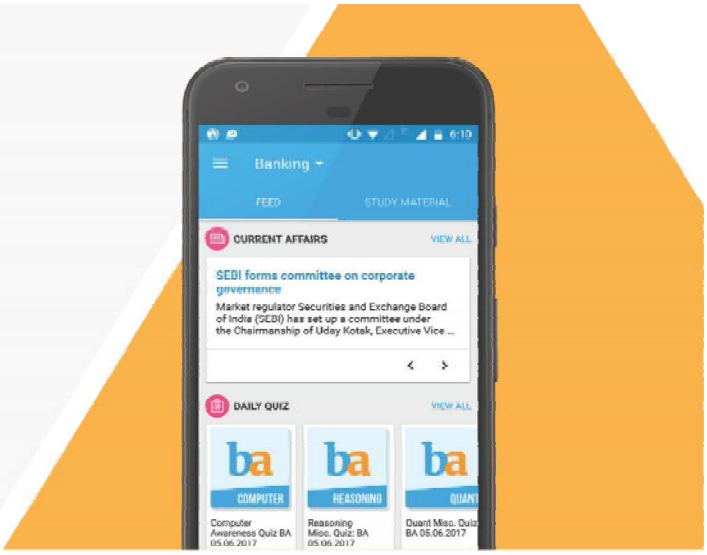

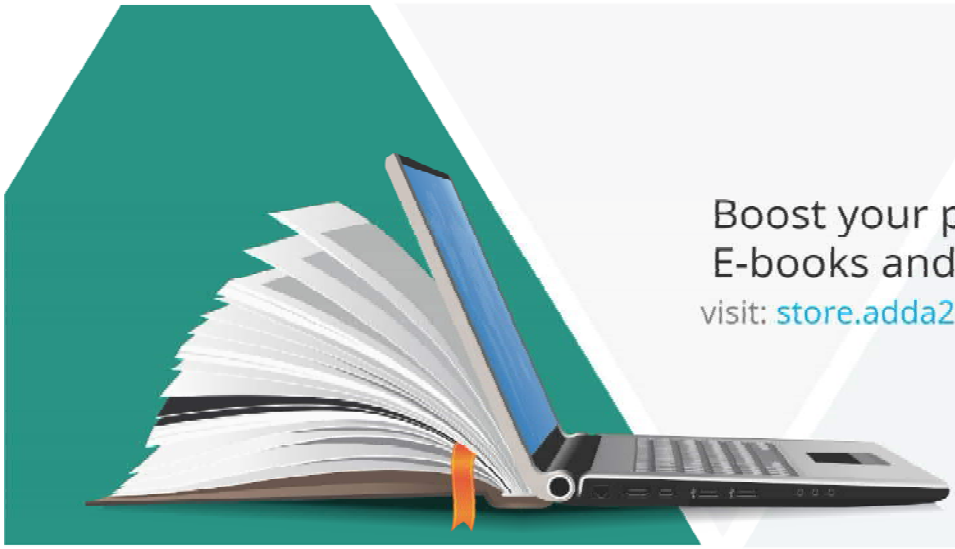

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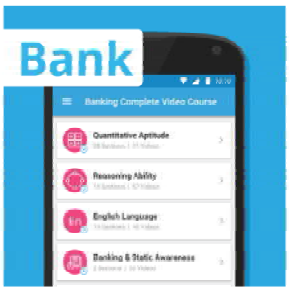

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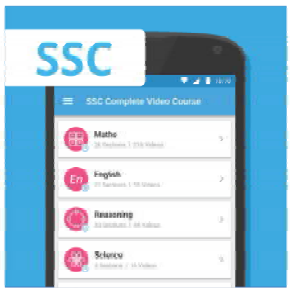

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Chapter 25

Wordlist

How to improve Vocabulary

There are two ways of improving your vocabulary. The first is to ignore the exam and to treat improving your vocabulary as an end in itself. The second is to learn vocabulary purely from the exam point of view.

The first approach is not a time-bound exercise. It is undertaken not with the purpose of preparing for a particular exam but with the honest purpose of improving one's vocabulary, and thereby one's reading skills, proficiency in the language, and most importantly one's communication skills. One must realize that one's communication skills are equal to the number of words one has mastered. Your ability to express thoughts clearly and precisely and even your ability to think clearly and precisely depends on the number of words that you know. A man with a scant vocabulary will almost certainly be a weak thinker. As Henry Hazlitt remarked "The richer and more copious one's vocabulary and the greater one's awareness of fine distinctions and subtle nuances of meaning, the more fertile and precise is likely to be one's thinking." Realizing this truly in oneself motivates one to earnestly work towards mastering new words and new ideas. That is the non-exam-specific approach. Towards the end, you must read widely, and use the dictionary extensively to learn new words. Any unfamiliar word that you come across is a candidate for learning—for the simple reason that it is unfamiliar.

Students find learning new words rather cumbersome. Memory or retention is a big problem. We are not able to retain the words we learn; we forget the words; and we forget their meanings more easily. Altogether, it looks like a futile exercise, and boring too. There are solutions to all these problems.

Making Study of Vocabulary Effective

If we slightly change the way we learn new words all the above problems can be addressed very easily, giving us tangible results in quick time. We

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generally note down the new words and their meanings and learn them by rote. This method gives rise to the following problems: inadequate retention of the words themselves and their meanings and the inability to use the new word in speech or writing.

Remember, the functions of a word as an instrument of communication are:

1. to speak, 2. to write, and 3. to think.

The change suggested here in the way you learn new words takes account of these functions:

1. TO SPEAK: You must know how the word is pronounced. Hence whenever you come across a new word, look it up in a dictionary and before anything else learn its pronunciation. Most dictionaries give the pronunciation of the word immediately after it. Some dictionaries (good ones) use symbols or the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) to show its pronunciation. Web-based dictionaries may even have pronunciation audio. Use all this effectively to master the correct pronunciation of the word. If the symbols are unfamiliar look at the first few pages of the dictionary—the symbols are always explained as "guide to pronunciation."

   Remember, unless you know the correct pronunciation, your confidence in relation to that word will always be low, leading to a hesitation to speak the word and thus it slips out of your memory more easily. You will feel confident about the word if you pronounce it correctly (say loudly a few times). In turn, it enhances your memory and retention. You will get the feeling that you now own that word.

   Try it with this word: demagogue—pronunciation is\ dem-uh-gog \. Read this loudly to yourself a few times. In IPA, the symbols for demagogue will look like this/ Èd[mYaRa /
2. TO WRITE: To be confident to write a word, you must know its spelling. Pay attention to the spelling of the word as you learn its pronunciation. Learning the spelling is easy—but do pay attention to the combination of alphabets and notice any peculiarity (e.g., weird is spelt "ei" rather than "ie" etc.)

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When you have done the above two things well, before rushing to find its meaning, you will experience that the word you learnt is now a part of your vocabulary. The chances of forgetting it later are reduced, because the new word is now yours. Your vocabulary has now improved.

3. TO THINK: Next is the meaning. In order to retain the meaning of the word well and to be able to use it in your writing or speech, you need to slightly change the way you learn its meaning. The meaning of 'demagogue ' is 'one who attempts, in essence, to mislead the people'. When you have learnt the meaning this way it hardly helps in understanding the word well. Hence look at the context in which the word occurs. And learn the word along with a bit of the context in which it occurs and remember it as a phrase (at least two words). For example, do not remember 'demagogue', remember "demagogic politician". When you remember it as "demagogic politician " the meaning of the word becomes much clearer and remains in memory for long time (perhaps, forever!) and you will be able to use the word at least in one context with confidence. Memory does not fail you. The word silk will trigger the word back into your memory.

   The above method, if diligently adhered to, will give quick and great results.

   Also, try to read as much as possible about the word itself—its root meaning, etymology, history etc. A casual reading of such details about the word itself will go a long way in improving retention.

For example, read this information related to "via"

Origin: The word trivia is a compound of 'via', (which means by way of), which is from the Latin word for 'road' and 'tri' which means 'three'. Whereas, 'trivial' means 'of little value or importance'. (Quite Confusing!! NO??) Read the following information to understand the meaning of the word 'trivia'.

History: Where three roads intersect, you are likely to find busy traffic, lots of people, in short a fairly public place, so you are not going to talk of

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important or confidential matters, lest you should be overheard. You will, instead, talk of trivial (TRIV-ee-il) things -whatever is unimportant, without great significance; you will confine your conversation to trivialities (triv'-ee-AL'-i-teez) or to trivia which means insignificant trifles.

Now you know the word much better. A few words learnt in this way regularly will go a long way in improving your vocabulary over time.

Exam-specific Learning of Vocabulary

Root lists, wordlists, flashcards, and books (there are innumerable books in the market) are much useful in learning vocabulary for an exam. You must memorize as many words as possible from such sources. It is better to do such mechanical work as close to the exam as possible for a few hours at a stretch. This way your memory remains fresh at the time of the examination, and if those words are not there in the examination, you can at least be satisfied that you haven't invested too much time in learning useless words, which you will anyhow soon forget.

The general study of vocabulary must go on always, complemented by the exam-specific method during your preparation for competitive examinations. You must also solve as many vocabulary related questions as possible.

Wordlist

1. Agony: Extreme pain
   Synonyms- misery, anguish
   Antonyms- joy, contentment
   Usage- Nothing in his life had prepared him for this intense agony.
2. Exult (V): cheer
   Synonyms-rejoice, celebrate
   Antonyms- grieve, mourn
   Usage-After winning first place in the contest, his family took him out to exult in the victory.
3. Disparity (N): discrepancy
   Synonyms-distinction, imbalance

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Antonyms: similarity, alikeness

Usage-Disparities between major states result in unhealthy competition.

4. Euphoria: extreme happiness

Synonyms-elation, exhilaration

Antonyms- woe, despair

Usage-No one in the last two decades has come to power with greater euphoria than the Narender Modi sarkar.

5. Cripple(N): paralyze

Synonyms-immobilize, stifle

Antonym- mobilize, encourage

Usage-he was crippled by incipient disease of the brain.

6. Conducive(Adj): favorable for

Synonyms-helpful, useful

Antonym- hindering, worthless

Usage-Indians are entrepreneurial by nature; they just need a conducive environment.

7. Abstain(v): To refrain from something

Synonyms-decline, constrain

Antonym- indulge, embrace

Usage-Ten people voted in favour, five against and two abstained.

8. Assimilate(v): To absorb and incorporate

Synonyms-grasp, incorporate

Antonym- exclude, misinterpret

Usage-Immigrants have been successfully assimilated into the community.

9. Discern(v): to be aware of, detect

Synonyms-ascertain, apprehend

Antonym- overlook, disregard

Usage- She could discern an air of tension in the room.

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10. Exalt (Adj): celebrate
Synonyms-august, elevated
Antonym- denounce, castigate
Usage- The Red house student felt exalted when topped at the sports meet.
11. Gregarious (Adj): fond of the company of others
Synonyms- friendly, sociable
Antonym – introvert, unhospitable
Usage- Gregarious people are better at work situatons that involve group activity.
12. Voracious(Adj): eating and wanting large amount of something
Synonyms-rapacious, insatiable
Antonym- satisfied, quenched
Usage-He has voracious and undiscriminating appetite for facts.
13. Virulent (Adj): extremely bitter
Synonyms- hostile, dangerous
Antonym- harmless, helpful
Usage- A very virulent form of the disease appeared in china.
14. Antipathy(N): strong or deep-rooted dislike, aversion
Synonyms- abhorrence, animosity
Antonym- esteem, sympathy
Usage- His professional judgment was colored by his personal antipathies.
15. Embargo: any legal restriction of commerce
Synonyms: injunction, censorship
Antonym: assistance, aid
Usage-The enbargo on the sale of tobacco has been lifted.
16. Pauper(N): Extremely poor
Synonyms- bankrupt, insolvent
Antonym- rich, wealthy
Usage- He did die a pauper and is buried in an unmarked grave.

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17. Tantamount(Adj): equivalent,parallel
Synonyms- comparable, commensurate
Antonym- polar, reverse
Usage- If he resigned it woul be tantamount to admitting that he was guilty.
18. Dissemble(V): avoid the truth
Synonym- camouflage, falsify
Antonym- disclose, reveal
Usage- He had meant to wait; but, with his keen eyes on her, she could not dissemble.
19. Despondent (adj): depressed, gloomy
Synonyms- despairing, disheartened
Antonym- joyful, cheerful
Usage- she was becoming increasingly despondent about the way things were going.
20. Demure(adj): sober, modest
Synonyms- basful, affected
Antonyms- extrovert, brave
Usage- She wore a demure navy dress with a white collor.
21. Impertinent(adj): rude
Synonyms- impolite, insolent
Antonyms- refined, polite
Usage- No teacher can tolerate impertinent behaviour.
22. Haughtiness(N): arrogance and pride
Synonyms- vanity, snobbery
Antonym- modesty, humility
Usage- There was a certain haughtiness in her manner that raised the hackles of her classmates.
23. Exonerate(v): free from guilt, accusation
Synonyms- vindicate, absolve

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Antonyms- condemn, accuse

Usage-This is clear from the pains you took to exonerate your conscience, in your generosity to the orphans.

24. Benign(adj): kindly

Synonyms- amiable, benevolent

Antonyms- harsh, unkind

Use- You would never have guessed his intentions from the benign gestures he makes

25. Chaos(N): a state of complete confusion and disorder

Synonyms- bedlam, disarray

Antonyms- calm, quiet

Usage- The house was in chaos after the party

26. Bolster(v): to improve or make stronger

Synonyms- boost, reinforce

Antonyms- discourage, undermine

Usage- Falling interest rate may help to bolster up the economy.

27. Egalitarian(Adj): advocating full political and social equality for all people.

Synonyms- equable, unprejudiced

Antonyms- elitist, undemocratic

Usage- Some leaders believe in an egalitarian society.

28. Emancipate(V): to set free

Synonyms- liberate, release

Antonyms- detain, imprison

Usage- The emancipation of women has been quite pronounced in the 20th centaury.

29. Labyrinth(N): a complicated series of passages

Synonyms- maze, network

Antonyms- simplicity, ease

Usage- He got lost again in the labyrinth of the corridors.

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30. Niggardly (Adj): mean, stingy

Synonyms- parsimonious, miserly

Antonyms- unfriendly, generous

Usage- we are finding it hard to make the two ends meet on the niggardly pittance we are earning.

31. Apposite(Adj): Pertinent

Synonyms- relevant, germane

Antonyms- inappropriate

Usage- Talk should proceed by instances; by the apposite, not the expository.

32. Embolden(V): Encourage

Synonyms- energize, invigorate

Antonyms- dishearten, discourage

Usage- Emboldened by his success, I followed his advice.

33. Uphold(V): To support or defend against opposition.

Synonyms- defend, advocate

Antonyms- overturn, oppose

Usage- You are expected on all occasions to uphold the authority of me.

34. Exacerbate(V): To aggravte

Synonyms- intensify, exasperate

Antonyms- calm, reduce

Use- The pain reliever exacerbated the pain instead of acting as a reliever.

35. Divulgate (V): To make publicly known

Synonyms- Uncover, exhibit

Antonyms- conceal

Usage- She merely again urged the Princess never to divulgate the secret.

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36. Concord(N): Agreement between two
Synonyms- mutual, harmony
Antonyms- disagreement, discord
Usage- The symbol of Concord was two right hands joined together.

37. Diffident(Adj): hesitant
Synonyms- bashful, unassuming
Antonyms- confident, conceited
Usage- The diffident took heart before her, and the presumptuous were checked.

38. Expatiate(V): speak or write at great length
Synonyms- enlarge, develop
Antonyms- compress, lessen
Usage- It cannot be necessary to expatiate at all upon the nature of the offence.

39. Abeyance(N): state of inactivity; disuse
Synonyms- dormancy, latency
Antonyms- continuance, revival
Usage- Due to budget cuts, employer contributions to retirement accounts are being put in abeyance.

40. Invincible(Adj): too strong to be defeated
Synonyms- indomitable, irresistible
Antonyms- conquerable, destructible
Usage- What invincible pride there was in the man's very surrender.

41. Sanity(N): health of mind soundness of judgment
Synonyms- prudence, normality
Antonyms- insanity
Usage- I really believe you have saved the sanity of my friend Went worth.

42. Infuriate(V): fill with fury or rage
Synonyms- aggravate, exasperate

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Antonyms- please, soothe
Usage- It appears that she had lost her temper and tried her best to infuriate him.

43. Capacious(Adj): spacious
Synonyms- comfortable, commodious
Antonyms- cramped, small
Usage- She shook the capacious fluttering folds and handed it to its owner.

44. Reconnaissance(N): examination or survey conducted in advance
Synonyms- investigation, exporation
Antonyms- overlook, neglect
Usage- It was already dusk when we returned from the reconnaissance

45. Tarnished(V): corrupt
Synonyms- damage, defame
Antonyms- honor, improve
Usage- To fail him in these ways would have tarnished her opinion of herself.

46. Dissonance(N): disagreement
Synonyms- disparity, conflict
Antonyms- accord, peacefulness
Usage- Dissonance arises from the divergence of one of these agents.

47. Scrupulous(Adj): extremely careful
Synonyms- honest, meticulous
Antonyms- careless, dishonest
Usage- Everything was managed with scrupulous formality and courtesy.

48. Extraneous(Adj): irrevelant
Synonyms- incidental, nonessential
Antonyms- essential, relevant
Usage- He is not conscious of closing his mind to extraneous knowledge.

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49. Digress(V): deviate
Synonyms- meander, depart
Antonym- stay
Usage- I will digress a bit and explain how these stone-quarries were discovered.

50. Scuttle(V): destroy
Synonyms- abandon, sink
Antonyms- construct, create
Usage- A scuttle in the deck of a steamer to admit fuel for the engine.

51. Upshot(N): end result
Synonyms- aftereffects, gist
Antonyms- beginning, openning
Usage- The upshot of his rough life is, that he becomes a true Christian.

52. Unwitting(Adj): without fully realizing
Synonyms- forgetful, inadvertant
Antonyms- attentive, intentional
Usage- It is impossible for a publisher to make an "unwitting " affidavit of that sort.

53. Discernment (N): perception
Synonyms- acumen, understanding
Antonyms- ignorance, stupidity
use- Tact is skill in touching; nice perception or discernment in dealing with others.

54. Narcissism (N): egotism
Synonyms- arrogance, selfishness
Antonyms- humility, modesty
use- Narcissism is a result of stunted growth and of childhood abuse.

55. Sabotage (N): damage
Synonyms- vandalism, disruption
Antonyms- assistance, fix
use- The sabotage of the Preliminary had been the first local step in that direction.

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56. Recede (V): withdraw

Synonyms- abate, regress

Antonyms- prolong, strengthen

Usage- The Cabinet will recede more and more from our principles, our party.

57. Wanton (Adj): extravagant

Synonyms- lustful, outrageous

Antonyms- decent, careful

Usage- Between 1868 and 1872 they added ten millions by wanton extravagance to the State debt.

60. Grapple (V): grab

Synonyms- confront, cope

Antonyms- avoid, disconnect

Usage- Every blood-vessel was striving to grapple with the present.

61. Addle(V): confuse

Synonyms- baffle, bewilder

Antonyms- explain, clarify

Usage- No earthly profit unless to addle the brain and leave the pocket empty.

62. Renunciation (N): rejection

Synonyms- repudiation,abandonment

Antonyms- agrrement, approval

Usage- She existed, unapproachable, behind the blank wall of his renunciation.

63. Depose(V)- dismiss

Synonyms- dethrone, impeach

Antonyms- allow, obey

Usage- The first witness to depose alleged a number of most damaging facts.

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64. Vociferous (Adj): loud

Synonyms- strident, clamorous

Antonyms- quiet, silent

Usage- This is an exceedingly noisy bird, and is most vociferous at dawn.

65. Ineffable (Adj): too great for words

Synonyms- heavenly, ethereal

Antonyms- utterable, definable

Usage- To dream that dream, this was the great, the ineffable happiness.

66. Beleaguer (V): harass

Synonyms- besiege, beset

Antonyms- aid, soothe

Usage- The fall of the beleaguered town could no longer be deferred.

67. Tranquil (Adj): peaceful

Synonyms- amicable, gentle

Antonyms- agitated, excited

Usage- He lived happy, tranquil, in a state of moral well-being most complete.

68. Levity (N): silliness

Synonyms- amusement, giddiness

Antonyms- sense, seriousness

Usage- For the Assistant Commissioner was not constitutionally inclined to levity.

69. Opulent(Adj): luxurious

Synonyms- extravagant, ostentatious

Antonyms- economical, poor

Usage- There was poetry of an opulent, resonant sort in the brave show.

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70. Trite(Adj): dull

Synonyms- hackneyed, banal

Antonyms- original, uncommon

Usage- It is a trite remark that diamonds can be polished only by diamond dust.

71. Deprecate(V): belittle

Synonyms- condemn, derogate

Antonyms- approve, commend

Usage- I deprecate the vice of excessive novel-reading in young persons.

72. Callow (Adj): immature

Synonyms- inexperienced, naive

Antonyms- experienced, mature

Usage- Callow childhood furnishes not to the old, proper companionship.

73. Ignominious (Adj): disgraceful

Synonyms- humiliating, embarrassing

Antonyms- respectable

Usage- No, Max would have no traffic at all in the offer of such an ignominious position.

74. Infallible (Adj): dependable

Synonyms- authoritative, flawless

Antonyms- faulty, imperfect

Usage- I knew that such a plan was infallible, because it saved her dignity.

76. Poignant(Adj): affecting

Synonyms- bitter, pathetic

Antonyms- cheerful, happy

Usage- It was too poignant, too deep-seated in the springs of her physical being.

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77. Obsequious (Adj): submissive

Synonyms- abject, beggarly

Antonyms- arrogant, confident

Usage- With a flattering and obsequious bow our guide leads the way.

78. Adulation (N): praise

Synonyms- applause, flattery

Antonyms- abuse, critcism

Usage- Through all this adulation Franklin passed serenely, if not unconsciously.

79. Odious (Adj): hateful

Synonyms- loathsome, abhorrent

Antonyms- attractive, loveable

Usage- The chief had come forward with that odious smiling face of his.

80. Affable (Adj): friendly

Synonyms- amiable, gracious

Antonyms- hateful, irritable

Usage- They are affable, charming companions, and give in readily to the wishes of others.

81. Abase (N): disgrace

Synonyms- dishonor, degradation

Antonyms- laud, grace

Usage- The demotion did not abase his credibility with his peers.

82. Plausible (Adj): believable

Synonyms- probable, credible

Antonyms- impossible, irrational

Usage- She stammered, and I realized that she had no plausible plan.

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83. Blatant (Adj): obvious

Synonyms- glaring, conspicuous

Antonyms- moral, secret

Usage- There are a number of others, but these are some of the most blatant.

84. Repudiate (V): reject

Synonyms- abandon, revoke

Antonyms- accept, allow

Usage- He glared at them, half inclined to return them and repudiate responsibility.

85. Plethora (N): excess

Synonyms- plenty, profusion

Antonyms- lack, scarcity

Usage- Taxation is necessary just as blood-letting is necessary in plethora.

86. Huddle (N): crowd

Synonyms- assemblage,chaos

Antonyms- arrangement, calm

Usage- We tried to grip each other, but in the huddle we were thrust apart.

87. Amply (Adv): sufficiently

Synonyms- abundantly, generously

Antonyms- insufficiently, inadequately

Usage- The produce of the farm is amply sufficient to provide them with all necessaries.

88. Dissident (Adj): disagreeing

Synonyms- discordant,differing

Antonyms- agreeing, conforming

Usage- His head answers for his discretion; he is a dissident priest.

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89. Reconciliation (N): conciliation

Synonyms- accord, harmony

Antonyms- disagreement, dissension

Usage- It will no doubt render the reconciliation more agreeable to him.

90. Enchant (V): delight

Synonyms- entice,beguile

Antonyms- annoy, offend

Usage- His perfectly cultivated intellect could enchant her always.

91. Wizened (Adj): dried

Synonyms- lean, diminished

Antonyms- moist, smooth

Usage- Beside the platform stood a wizened and elderly little man in tweeds.

92. Maze (N): confusion

Synonyms- entanglement, labyrinth

Antonyms- organization, certainity

Usage- She was lost, for the instant, in a maze of disagreeable reflection.

93. Privileged (Adj): elite

Synonyms- favored, honored

Antonyms- disadvantageous, unexempt

Usage- They made a noble and privileged order—open to the whole world.

94. Slain (Adj): slaughtered

Synonyms- killed, murdered

Antonyms- preserve

Usage- An attacking party of five hundred was slain north of the town.

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95. Inundate (V): drown
Synonyms- overwhelm, deluge
Antonyms- underwhelm
Usage- It was the month of July; the Nile was about to inundate the country.

96. Casuistry (N): Deception
Synonyms- chicanery, equivocal
Antonyms- certainty, honesty
Usage- On this excuse I settled my point of casuistry in an instant.

97. Slovenly (Adj): disordered
Synonyms- careless, bedraggled
Antonyms- ordered, organised
Usage- He lived in a large, stone house, kept in rather a slovenly manner.

98. Oppressed(Adj): abused
Synonyms- destitute, enslaved
Antonyms- soothe, comfort
Usage- Such were the wild thoughts that oppressed his soul during those terrible hours.

99. Ascertain (V): make sure
Synonyms- determine, verify
Antonyms- disprove, invalidate
Usage- All efforts to ascertain your fate proved utterly fruitless.

100. Testimony (N): declaration about truth
Synonyms- affidavit, deposition
Antonyms- denial, veto
Usage- Will the jury believe him with no other testimony at his back?

101. Whimsical (Adj): fanciful
Synonyms- comical, eccentric
Antonyms- boring, regular
Usage- A whimsical look, half smile, half frown, came over his face.

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102. Discerning (Adj): discriminating
Synonyms- astute, insightful
Antonyms- overlooking, unaware
Usage- Where sounds are lacking, of what use is the faculty of discerning them?

103. Diabolic (Adj): evil,
Synonyms- cruel, demonic
Antonyms- gentle, moral
Usage- He had charmed her from her home by the exercise of diabolic arts.

104. Conducive (Adj): favorable for
Synonyms- help, useful
Antonyms- useless, worthless
Usage- Well-filled stomachs were conducive to friendlier dispositions.

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105. Ventured (Adj): risked
Synonyms- adventured, attempted
Antonyms- idleness, certainty
Usage- This made her so curious that she once ventured to ask him what they were.

106. Mitigate (V): diminish
Synonyms- alleviate, assuage
Antonyms- aggravate, provoke
Usage- For good or evil, the great towns are here, and we can but mitigate.

107. Denounce (V): condemn
Synonyms- accuse, revile
Antonyms- applaud, approve
Usage- Their suspension of the penalties for Nonconformity was denounced.

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108. Goad (V): incite

Synonyms- harass, coerce

Antonyms- block, restraint

Usage- Goaded by something akin to despair, she was now more dangerous than resolute.

109. Rational (Adj): realistic

Synonyms- analytical, lucid

Antonyms- senseless, foolish

Usage- Enacted institutions are products of rational invention and intention.

110. Promulgation (N): announcement

Synonyms- proclamation, dissemination

Antonyms- secret, supression

Usage- The scene of that promulgation of the laws was stirring and impressive.

111. Spectacle(N): Something showy

Synonyms- demostration, display

Antonyms- hiding, normality

Usage- As the music ceased, the master of the spectacle came forth from his retreat.

112. Fervor(Adj): excitement

Synonyms- ardor,passion

Antonyms- calm, depression

Usage- The fervor of his words touched her, for she felt that they were sincere.

113. Onus(N): Burden

Synonyms- blame, encumbrance

Antonyms- blessing, praise

Usage- It was clear that the onus of further speech was to rest with him.

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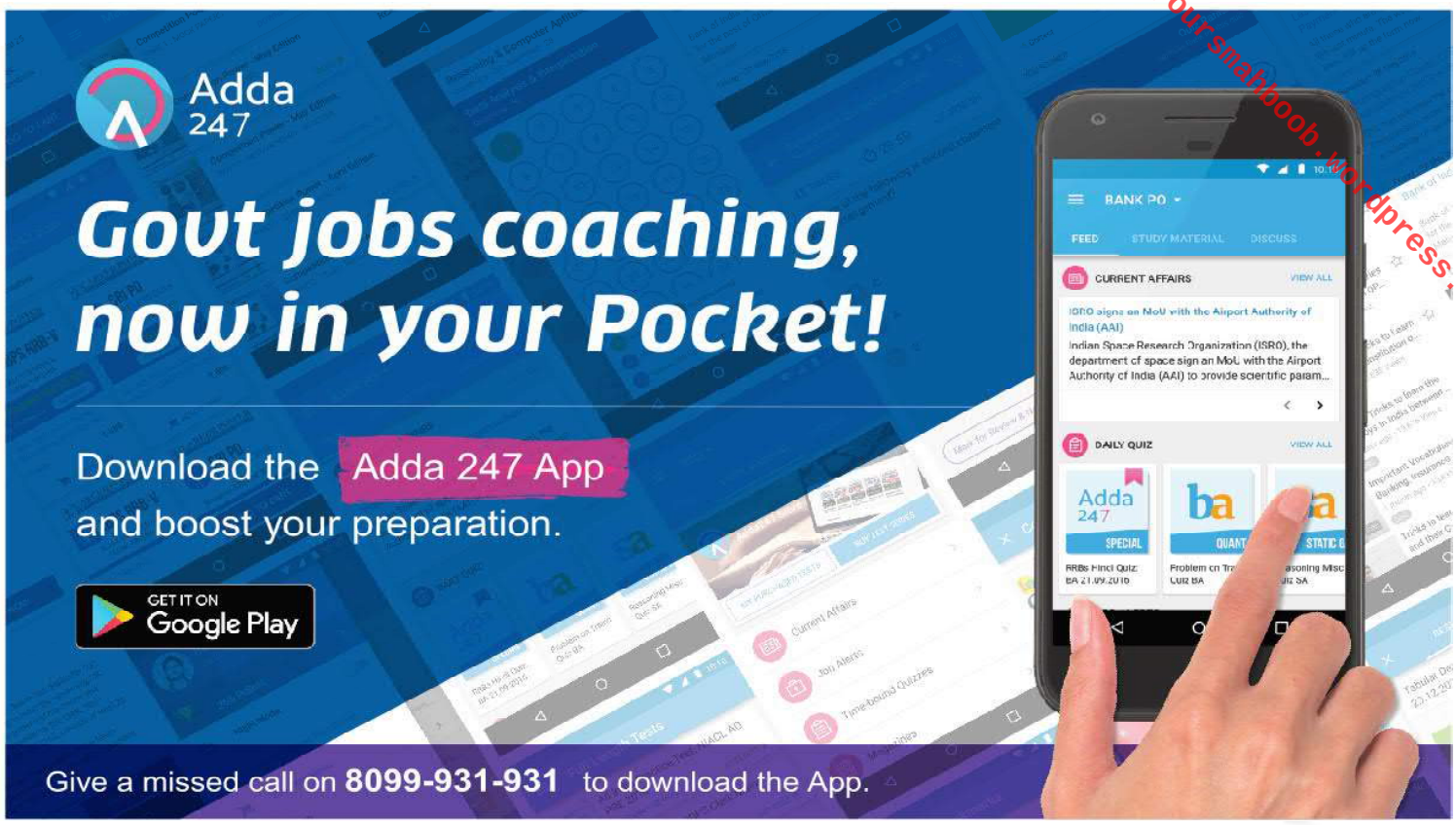

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114. Rhetoric (N): Wordiness

Synonyms- hyperbole, oratory

Antonyms- quiet, conciseness

Usage- It seems to us that you are yielding to rhetoric a little, aren't you?

115. Retaliatory (V): get even with someone

Synonyms- reciprocate, recompense

Antonyms- beneficial, rewarding

Usage- The natives, on the other hand, had not been slow to retaliate.

114. Looming (Adj): rising

Synonyms- approaching, imminent

Antonyms- later, distant

Usage- The moment of chance had been looming on the horizon for months.

115. Exuberant (Adj): energetic

Synonyms- enthusiastic, buoyant

Antonyms- discourage, dull

Usage- He emerged as the focus of interest for a large, exuberant crowd of loiterers.

116. Expedited (V): make happen faster

Synonyms- hasten, facilitate

Antonyms- retard, cease

Usage- A rumour of the King's having arrived in London expedited her resolves.

117. Distress (N): agony

Synonyms- pain, affliction

Antonyms- joyfulness, happiness

Usage- The government admitted the distress, but denied that it was increasing.

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118. Insolvency (N): failure

Synonyms- deterioration, inadequacy

Antonyms- accomplishment, triumph

Usage- There's many a man lived to regret ever dreaming of insolvency.

119. Saddled (Adj): stuck

Synonyms- baffled, caught

Antonyms- assist, delight

Usage- They found that all the horses in the stable were saddled and bridled for use.

120. Overarching (Adj): encompassing

Synonyms- overall, throughout

Antonyms- release, exclude

Usage- He had plunged down the path beneath the overarching clematis.

122. Penchant (N): fondness

Synonyms- inclination, affinity

Antonyms- hatred, antipathy

Usage- I had a penchant for running away from disagreeable surroundings.

123. Provident (Adj): frugal

Synonyms- careful,canny

Antonyms- careless, wasteful

Usage- It is well to be provident and I'd paid for my meal in more than money.

124. Regal (Adj): fit for royalty

Synonyms- glorious ,august

Antonyms- common

Usage- At bottom, the country is republican, and its monarchy is a sort of crowned presidency void of regal pomp.

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125. Obdurate (Adj): stubborn

Synonyms- adamant,callous

Antonyms- submissive, amenable

Usage- The three young Argonauts pleaded, but the old pioneer was obdurate.

126. Explicable (Adj): explainable

Synonyms- solvable, intelligible

Antonyms- incomprehensible

Usage- His omissions as a correspondent were explicable in a sentence.

127. Collateral (Adj): secondary

Synonyms- ancillary, indirect

Antonyms- necessary, primary

Usage- Both testimonies are unsupported by any collateral evidence.

128. Shear (V): clip

Synonyms- cut, snip

Antonyms- gradual, heavy

Usage- Rise and shear —this flock of mine have too much wool on them.

129. Exalt (V): praise

Synonyms-extol, promote

Antonyms- disparage, despise

Usage- It is not in the nature of civilisation to exalt the savage.

130. Levy (N): assessment

Synonyms- tax, burden

Antonyms- exonerate, diasapprove

Usage- They levy toll from every one who descends these long flights of stairs.

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131. Presumption (N): belief

Synonyms- assumption, hypothesis

Antonyms- fact, reality

Usage- We may therefore begin by claiming this presumption in their favour.

132. Abandon (N): disregard

Synonyms- spontaneity,recklessness

Antonyms- restraint, self-control

Usage- Unless we help them they must abandon their homes, their all.

133. Slain (Adj): slaughtered

Synonyms- killed, murdered

Antonyms- alive, live

Usage- Who could have slain our little sister whom we loved so much?

134. Stagger (V): falter

Synonyms- lurch, wobble

Antonyms- decide, advace

Usage- They were uninjured, however; so he once more attempted to stagger on.

135. Inflict (V): impose something

Synonyms- exact, dispense

Antonyms- hold, take

Usage- But they had no power under the Roman government to inflict the death penalty.

136. Strive (V): try for

Synonyms- aim, contend

Antonyms- neglect, discourage

Usage- Something to strive for we demand, even at the risk of bereavement.

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137. Deter (V): avert
Synonyms- block, daunt
Antonyms- facilitate, assist
Usage- Yet you see this did not deter her from entrusting her fortune to you.

138. Persuade (V): convince to do
Synonyms- advise, assure
Antonyms- dissuade,suppress
Usage- But by what means could He persuade the people that He was their King?

139. Enormity (N): horribleness
Synonyms- depravity, horror
Antonyms- delight, goodness
Usage- These chaps seemed to value a man by the enormity and number of his crimes.

140. Perseverance (N): hard work
Synonyms- dedication, endurance
Antonyms- apathy, indifference
Usage- Almost any job can be shaken off in time and with perseverance.

141. Ransacked (V): turn inside out in search
Synonyms- pillage, explore
Antonyms- neglect,protect
Usage- They will ransack the entire boat; but they won't find you down there.

142. Reassert (V): make known clearly
Synonyms- acknowledge, maintain
Antonyms- contradict, suppress
Usage- But by degrees the evil spirits in some of the party began to reassert their power.

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143. Evince (V): manifest

Synonyms- declare, attest

Antonyms- conceal

Usage- I shall be happy, on every occasion, to evince my regard for the Fraternity.

144. Adversary (N): opponent

Synonyms- antagonist, competitor

Antonyms- ally, supporter

Usage- He tried to imagine the combat, his own attitude, and the position of his adversary.

145. Recrimination (N): charge of wrongdoing

Synonyms- allegation, denunciation

Antonyms- commnedation, approval

Usage- There is one case I must observe to you in which recrimination has peculiar poignancy.

146. Entail (V): require

Synonyms- encompass, involve

Antonyms- exclude, untwist

Usage- It follows that the slightest check might entail a serious disaster.

147. Atavism (N): return to a former state

Synonyms- lapse, backsliding

Antonyms- progress

Usage- I used the word ‘ atavism ‘ to mean a reversion to the primitive.

148. Distrust (N): lack of faith in something

Synonyms- doubt,misgiving

Antonyms- belief, confidence

Usage- Also, she had brought her niece up to hate and distrust them.

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149. Rampage (N): violence
Synonyms- storm, turmoil
Antonyms- Calm, happiness
Usage- This stream is on a rampage and only a powerful man could get to shore.

150. Snobbish (Adj): stuck up
Synonyms- aloof, condescending
Antonyms- friendly, benevolent
Usage- They were snobbish folk with whom I had but little in common.

151. Impetus (N): stimulus
Synonyms- impulse, stimulant
Antonyms- hindrance, discouragement
Usage- It was then and there that I myself received my impetus toward an education.

152. Exhilarated (Adj): happy
Synonyms- ebullient, cheerful
Antonyms- depressed
Usage- Our success in crushing the first attack had exhilarated us.

153. Undue (Adj): excessive
Synonyms- extreme, disproportionate
Antonyms- appropriate, decent
Usage- The mischief is in the blood,—I mean, in the undue distribution of the blood.

154. Penurious (Adj): lacking money; excessively unwilling to spend, not having enough money to pay for necessities.
Synonyms- hard up, circumstances
Antonyms- generous, wealthy
Usage- Warren Buffett, famous multi-billionaire, still drives a cheap sedan, not because he is penurious, but because luxury cars are gaudy and impractical.

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155. Turpitude (N): a corrupt or depraved or degenerate act or practice.

Synonyms- depravity, corruption

Antonyms- virtue, honour

Usage- During his reign, Caligula indulged in unspeakable sexual practices, so it is not surprising that he will forever be remembered for his turpitude.

156. Byzantine (Adj): intricate and complex

Synonyms- involved, tangled

Antonyms- noncomplicated, simple

Usage- Getting a driver's license is not simply a matter of taking a test; the regulations and procedures are so byzantine that many have found themselves at the mercy of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

157. Expunge (V): to eliminate completely; remove by erasing or crossing out or as if by drawing a line.

Synonyms- excise, scratch, strike

Antonyms- construct, establish

Usage- When I turned 18, all of the shoplifting and jaywalking charges were expunged from my criminal record.

158. Aggrandize (V): increase or intensify.

Synonyms- aggrandise, blow up, dramatise, embellish, embroider.

Antonyms- censure, denounce

Usage- The history of the past illustrates how Indira gandhi aggrandized her power to act aggressively in international affairs without considering the wishes of Congress.

159. Besmirch (V): charge falsely or with malicious intent; attack the good name and reputation of someone

Synonyms- defame, denigrate , smear.

Antonyms- honour, upgrade

Usage- The scandalous remarks in the newspaper besmirch the reputations of every member of the society.

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160. Tenebrous (Adj): dark and gloomy.

Synonyms- Stygian, tenebrific, tenebrious

Antonyms- inviting, light

Usage- TENEBROUS > TENT+BRUSH. When you go camping, it is difficult, at night, to find your tooth BRUSH inside your TENT because it is so TENEBROUS without street lights

170. Coup (N): a sudden and decisive change of government illegally or by force

Synonyms- action,revolution

Antonyms- failure, election

Usage- Victoria Azarenka, Kerber pulled off an extraordinary coup under severe pressure

171. Iteration (N): the action or a process of iterating or repeating

Synonyms- emphasis, monotony

Antonyms- lack, want

Usage- We all grow so weary with the iteration of even the best of truths!

172. Peerless (Adj): unequalled

Synonyms- Expand, unmatched, unequaled

Antonyms- mediocre, inferior

Usage- Serena Williams has appeared just as peerless over a similar period, but one match in which anxiety reduced her level and a brave, inspired opponent elevated hers proved the difference between a Major won and one lost.

173. Intransigence (N): stubbornly refusing to compromise

Synonyms- inflexibility,rigidness, obstinancy

Antonyms- compliant, flexible

Usage- One could imagine a collective, global sigh of relief as the chief objector to the changes, the U.S. Congress, dropped its intransigence in December.

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174. Stratum (N): Layer

Synonyms- level, grade

Antonyms- unstable, irregular

Usage- The reduction was greatest among households that belonged to the lowest socio-economic stratum.

175. Recalcitrant (adj): stubbornly resistant to authority or control

Synonyms- fractious, refractory

Antonyms- managable, compliant

Usage- Banks have the habit of throwing good money after bad money, and letting the recalcitrant promoters freely run their enterprises"the University suspended the most recalcitrant demonstrators"

176. Pervasive (adj): spreading or spread throughout

Synonyms- permeant, permeating

Antonyms- scarce, uncommon

Usage- Discrimination is all-pervasive and is often suffered silently.

177. Ferret (verb): dig

Synonyms- uncover, uproot

Antonyms- ignore, dirty

Usage- Not only are we accused of not having the administrative capacity of ferreting out wrongdoing, we do not punish the wrong-doer, unless he is small and weak.

178. Recalcitrant (Adj): stubborn

Synonyms- obstinate, headstrong

Antonyms- manageable, agreeable

Usage- Banks have the habit of throwing good money after bad money, and letting the recalcitrant promoters freely run their enterprises.

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180. Bombard (Verb): To attack with bombs, shells, or missiles.
Synonyms- assault, harass
Antonyms- aid, assist
Usage- He or she would be bombarded with telephone calls.

181. Discrete (Adj): Separate
Synonyms- unconnected, detached, different
Antonyms- connected, similar
Usage- A store room is a discrete place within a house.

182. Abjure (V): Give up
Synonyms- Renounce, take back, renege
Antonyms- allow, emphasize
Usage- I request you to abjure smoking.

183. Obdurate(Adj): stubborn
Synonyms- shameless, inflexible, callous
Antonyms- amenable, suceptible
Usage- The shopkeeper is very obdurate to collect the due amount.

184. Peril (N): Destruction
Synonyms- Dandger,grave risk, loss
Antonyms- certainty, safety
Usage- Spending night in jungle will leave us in peril.

185. Mutate (V): To change
Synonyms- alter, modify, vary
Antonyms- remain, stay
Usage- Vaccines are available and, as long as the flu does not mutate too far from the known strains.

186. Affront (N): An insult
Synonyms- put down, impertinence, indignity
Antonyms- praise, flattery
Usage- She feels it was an affront to her when no one invited her to the party.

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187. Adjure (V): Request earnestly
Synonyms- entreat, order, obligate
Antonyms- mind, obey
Usage- I adjure you to give up your bad habit for smoking.

188. Bizarre (Adj): Unusual
Synonyms- ludicrous, extraordinary, odd
Antonyms- ordinary, normal
Usage- On one bizarre occasion, Kavita found herself dependent upon an old woman who ran a rubber plant.

189. Belligerent (Adj): Unfriendly and agressive
Synonyms- contentious, quarrelsome, bellicose
Antonyms- peaceful, neutral
Usage- she is always very belligerent towards her maid.

190. Aversion (N): an intense dislike
Synonyms- animosity, distaste, antipathy
Antonyms- liking, inclination
Usage- students have an aversion to getting up early.

191. Incorrrigible (Adj): beyond correction
Synonyms- unreformable,incurable,intractable
Antonyms- occasional, repentent
Usage- he is incorrigible, not even the sternest punishment can make him mend his naughty habits.

193. Indolent (Adj): lazy
Synonyms- languid,lackadaisical,slothful
Antonyms- industrious, energetic
Usage- I was feeling indolent to leave the comfort of my bed that sunday morning.

194. Meticulous (Adj): extremely careful
Synonyms- diligent, punctilious
Antonyms- careless, sloppy
Usage- The work had been excecuted with meticulous attention.

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195. Nonchalant (Adj): to appear calm
Synonyms- unruffled, imperturbable
Antonyms- attentive, aware
Usage- She appeared nonchalent when her father handed him the exam timetable.

196. Opprobrium (N): severe criticism
Synonyms- castigation, vituperation, vilification
Antonyms- esteem, honour
Usage- The government did not deserve the opprobrium heaped on it by public.

197. Magnanimity (N): generosity
Synonyms- benevolence, philanthropy
Antonyms- meanness, selfishness
Usage- Jack accepted the criticisim with generosity.

198. Nudge (V): push slightly
Synonyms- touch,punch
Antonyms- collide, knock
Usage- A little nudge might bring students out of academic risk.

199. Vindictive (Adj.): disposed to seek revenge or intended for revenge.
Synonyms- revengeful, vengeful.
Antonyms- charitable, forgiving
Usage- punishments...essentially vindictive in their nature.

200. Allegiance (Noun): Loyalty to a person, country, group, etc.
Synonyms- adhesion, devotedness, loyalty, steadfastness.
Antonyms- disloyalty, falseness
Usage- Eventually he renounced his allegiance to the sultan, but was overthrown by a Turkish army in 1822.

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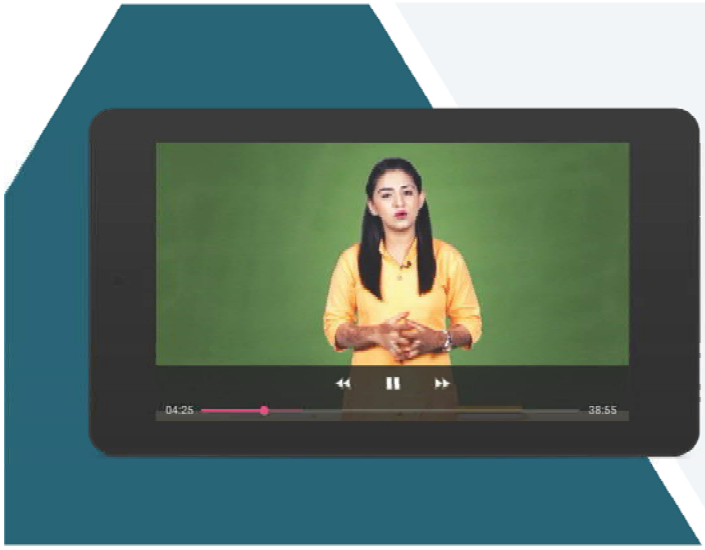

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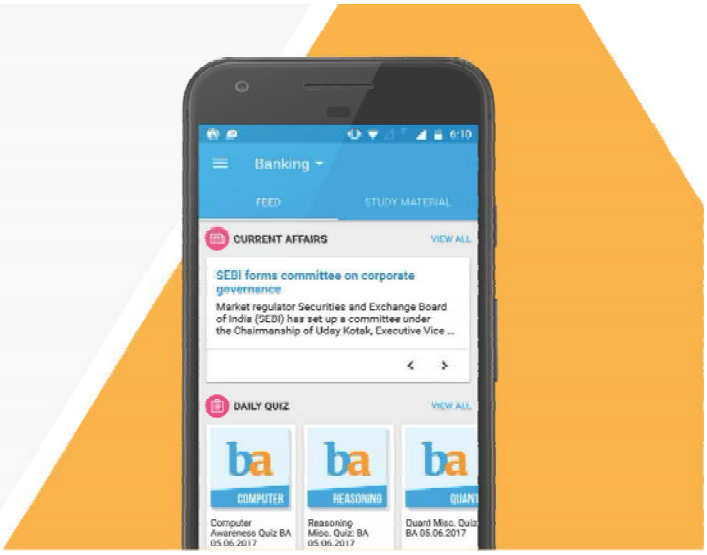

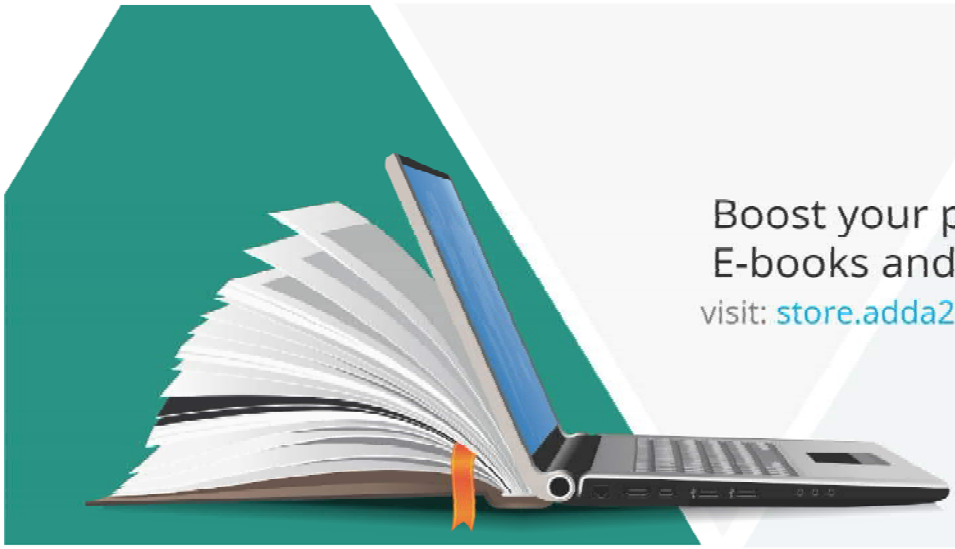

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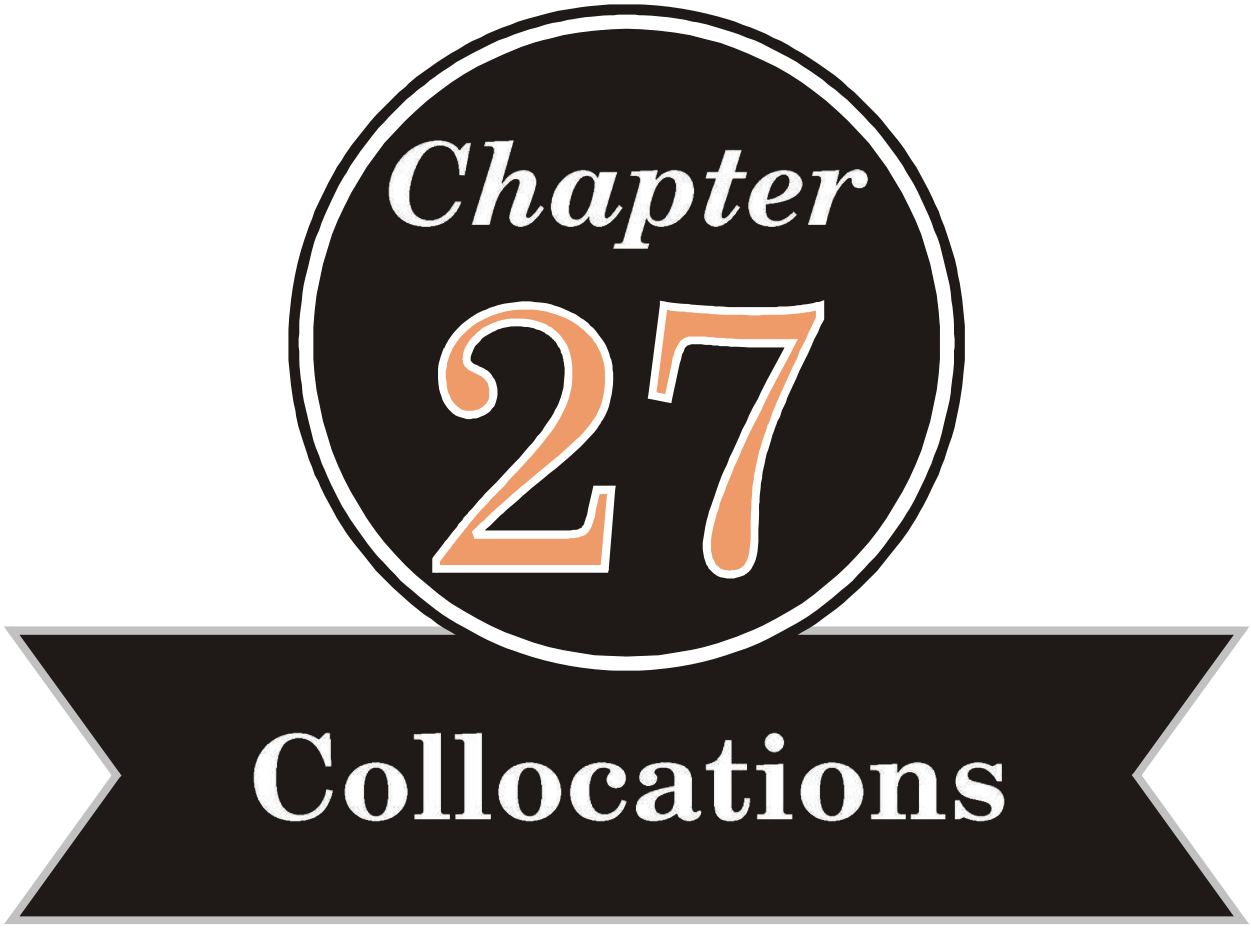

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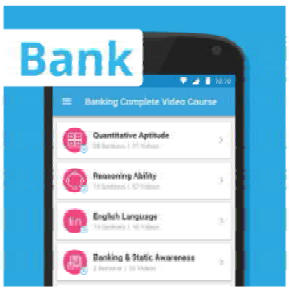

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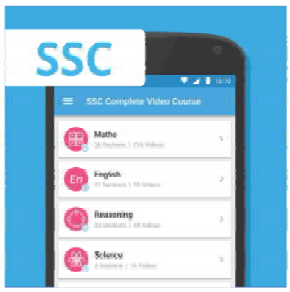

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Chapter 27

Collocations

A

Abase (v.) to lower in rank, office, prestige, or esteem—I wouldn't abase myself by getting into an argument with him. Noun: abasement.

Abdicate (v.) abdicate: to cast of discard; to relinquish—He abdicated all responsibility for the work to his elder son. Noun: abdication.

Aberrant (adj.) straying from the right or normal way; deviating from the usual or natural type; atypical—His aberrant behaviour after his failure worried his friends. Nouns: aberrant (person who behaves exhibits aberrant behaviour) aberrance; aberrancy.

Abeyance (n.) a state of temporary suspension or inactivity—The plan was held in abeyance till the funds could be arranged.

Abnegation (n.) a denial; self-denial; Abnegation of responsibility is bringing with it the anarchy, chaos and violence in society.

Abrogate (v.) to cancel by authority—The treaty can be abrogated only by the President himself.

Abstemious (adj.) marked by restraint especially in the consumption of food or alcohol—The hermit led an abstemious way of life.

Abstruse (adj.) hard to understand; deep; recondite—The concept was too abstruse for the average student to grasp.

Acerbic (adj.) tasting sours; harsh in language or temper—The opposition party's acerbic comments about the Prime Minister was met with wide disapproval.

Acquiesce (v.) to agree without protest—The students acquiesced to the fee hike even though they were opposed to it.

Acrimony (n.) harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition—There was too much acrimony between the brothers for the dispute to be solved amicably.

Adjure (v.) to command solemnly; to urge or advise earnestly; beg—The judge adjured the witness to speak honestly and truthfully.

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Adroit (adj.) having or showing skill, cleverness, or resourcefulness in handling situations; clever; dexterous—His adroit handling of an awkward situation won him praise from everyone.

Aesthetic (adj.) of, relating to, or dealing with the beautiful aesthetic theories; artistic a work of aesthetic value; pleasing in appearance aesthetic features—His review made one wonder what kind of aesthetic taste the critic had.

Aggrandize (v.) to make more powerful; increase; enlarge—He exploited the situation to aggrandize himself.

Alacrity (n.) promptness in response; cheerful readiness—She accepted the invitation with alacrity.

Alleviate (v.) to relieve; lessen; to make (as suffering) more bearable. Her sympathy alleviated his distress.

Altruism (n.) unselfish regard for or devotion to the welfare of—There are certainly people who take up causes that help people they have never met with pure altruism.

Ambivalent (adj.) simultaneous and contradictory attitudes or feelings (as attraction and repulsion) toward; continual fluctuation (as between one thing and its opposite); uncertainty as to which approach to follow—Many parents are ambivalent about giving their child a cell phone, worried that their child will spend all their time chatting to their friends.

Ameliorate (v.) to improve or make better—There are several biologically plausible reasons why zinc may help in ameliorating symptoms of the common cold.

Anachronism (n.) a chronological misplacing of persons, events, objects, or customs in regard to each other. The film about Ice Age had an anachronism in one of the frames with a car in the background.

Anoint (v.) to smear with ointment or apply an oily substance; choose by or as if by divine intervention—She was anointed the head of the Christian fundamentalist group.

Anomaly (n.) an oddity, inconsistency; a deviation from the norm—The defence lawyer pointed out a glaring anomaly in the evidence.

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Antagonism (n.) hostility; opposition—The antagonism was created by a misunderstanding.

Antipathy (n.) a strong dislike or repugnance—She had an antipathy toward meat as she was a vegetarian.

Apocalypse (n.) one of the Jewish and Christian writings of 200 BC to AD 150 marked by pseudonymity, symbolic imagery, and the expectation of an imminent cosmic cataclysm in which God destroys the ruling powers of evil and raises the righteous to life in a messianic kingdom; revelation; something viewed as a prophetic revelation; Armageddon—Science-fiction movies seem to relish apocalyptic visions—In the nuclear age, we live in the shadow of the apocalypse.

Apocryphal (adj.) counterfeit; of doubtful authorship or authenticity—Wildly apocryphal rumours about terrorist attacks raced through the city.

Arcane (adj.) obscure; mysterious; understood only by a few—The old men found the technical consultant's explanation of the problem arcane.

Archetype (n.) original pattern or model; prototype; a perfect example—Frankenstein, Dracula, Dr Jekyll, and Mr Hyde are the archetypes that have influenced many horror stories.

Assiduous (adj.) carefully attentive—She tended her garden with assiduous attention.

Assuage (v.) to relieve; ease; make less severe—Medication should assuage the pain.

Attenuate (v.) to thin out; to weaken—Medicine attenuated the fever's effect.

Austere (adj.) having a stern look; having strict self-discipline– Gandhiji led an austere life.

Avarice (n.) excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain; greediness—His avarice for money made him work long hours and without rest.

Azure (adj.) the clear blue colour of the sky—The azure sky made the picnic day perfect.

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B

Baleful (adj.) harmful, malign, deadly or pernicious in influence; foreboding evil—The Florida eagles have a fierce baleful look.

Banal (adj.) trite; without freshness or originality—this is the hundredth Hindi film that I have seen with the banal tale of unrequited love.

Baneful (adj.) deadly or causing distress; seriously harmful—He was ruined by the baneful habit of cocaine.

Bastion (n.) a fortified place or strong defence—The strength of the bastion saved the soldiers inside of it.

Batten (v.) to grow fat; to feed gluttonously; to grow prosperous especially at the expense of another—Politicians

batten themselves on the helpless.

Bellicose (adj.) quarrelsome; warlike—The bellicose guest would not be invited back again.

Beneficent (adj.) doing or producing good: especially, performing acts of kindness and charity—He is a beneficent person, always helping people in need.

Berate (v.) scold; reproach; criticize—The child was berated by the parents for telling lies.

Bilateral (adj.) having two sides; affecting reciprocally two nations or parties — The bilateral agreement between the neighbouring countries prevented war between them at all times.

Blasphemous (adj.) irreligious; away from acceptable standards; speaking ill of using profane language—The upper-class parents thought that it was blasphemous for their son to marry a waitress.

Blatant (adj.) obvious; unmistakable; crude; vulgar—She broke down at his words uttered with blatant disregard for a person's feelings.

Bode (v.) foretell; to indicate by signs; presage—The controversy about who should be chief bodes ill for both of the candidates.

Boor (n.) a rude person—The not invited, the boor turned up for the party.

Broach (v.) to open up (a subject) for discussion, to make known for the first time—We broached our plans for the new year.

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Brusque (adj.) abrupt in manner or speech- His brusque answer was neither acceptable nor polite.

Bucolic (adj.) relating to or typical of rural life—The bucolic setting inspired the artist.

Burgeon (v.) to grow or develop quickly—Many people view the quickly burgeoning population of the cities as a problem.

Burlesque (n.) a literary or dramatic work that seeks to ridicule by means of grotesque exaggeration or comic imitation; a mockery—The antics of the defence attorneys turned the trial into a burlesque of justice.

Burly (adj.) strong; bulky; muscular—Her bodyguard was a burly man.

C

Cache (n.) a hiding place for goods—The cache of arms was hidden under the bed.

Cacophony (n.) a harsh and discordant sounds; dissonance—Rock music was termed by his grandfather as mere cacophony.

Cajole (v.) to persuade with flattery or gentle urging; to deceive with soothing words or false promises—The contractor resorted to lies in order to cajole the disgruntled workers back to work.

Callow (adj.) lacking adult sophistication; immature—Although the girl could be considered an adult, the action was very callow.

Calumny (n.) a misrepresentation intended to blacken another's ; slander—It is pure calumny to say that the tribal worship their idols in a way any different from ours.

Canard (n.) false or unfounded report or story—The ruling coalition is trying to prove that the scam was a canard contrived by the opposition.

Caprice (n.) a sudden, impulsive, and seemingly unmotivated notion or action; a sudden usually unpredictable condition, change, or series of changes—I'm tired of the old man and his caprices.

Captious (adj.) disposed to find fault—A captious attitude often causes difficulties in a relationship.

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blanche (n.) unlimited authority—The interior designer was given carte blanche to do the house.

Castigate (v.) o punish through public criticism—The Minister castigated the bureaucrat for the delay in the implementation of the scheme.

Cataclysm (n.) flood, deluge, catastrophe; an event that brings great changes—The stress of puberty is the most intense natural cataclysm that a growing child has to undergo.

Catharsis (n.) a purging or relieving of the body or mind—The city may be in mourning, but the numerous prayers and candlelight vigils help provide some emotional catharsis.

Censure (v.) to criticize or disapprove of—He was censured by his employers for the impolite behaviour with a client.

Chafe (v.) to annoy, to irritate; to wear away or make sore by rubbing—His constant teasing chafed her.

Chagrin (n.) disquietude or distress of mind caused by humiliation, disappointment, or failure—To her chagrin. the party ended just as she arrived.

Chicanery (n.) trickery or deception—The swindler seemed to be well-trained in chicanery.

Chimera (n.) an impossible fancy—Perhaps he saw a flying saucer, but perhaps it was only a chimera.

Circumspect (adj.) careful considering all circumstances and possible consequences; prudent—After the first failure they became circumspect in all their decisions.

Cogent (adj.) appealing forcibly to the mind or reason convincing—The lawyer made a cogent and compelling presentation of the case in favour of the defendant.

Cogitate (v.) to think hard; ponder; meditate—It is necessary to cogitate on decisions which affect life goals.

Cognitive (adj.) possessing the power to think; capable of perception—An estimated 23% of people over 65 years of age suffer from mild cognitive impairment.

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Cohesion (n.) the act of holding together; unity—The staff lacked cohesion in pursuing the common goals of the company.

Commiserate (v.) to show sympathy for—When I lost, she commiserated over my failure.

Complacent (adj.) content; self-satisfied; smug—He had become complacent after years of success.

Complaisance (n.) the quality of being agreeable or eager to please—The complaisant waiter was in no hum for us to leave.

Conceit (n.) an exaggerated personal opinion—The film star's belief that he was the most popular actor in the industry was pure conceit.

Conciliatory (adj.) reconciling, appeasing—The two neighbouring nations never seem to find any conciliatory ground between them.

Conclave (n.) any private meeting or closed assembly—The conclave was to meet outside the city.

Connoisseur (n.) expert; authority (usually refers to a wine or food expert)—Let him choose the wine—he's the connoisseur.

Consecrate (v.) to declare sacred; to dedicate—The park was consecrated to the memory of the missing soldiers.

Consternation (n.) amazement or dismay that hinders or throws into confusion—The two friends stared at each other in consternation, and neither knew what to do.

Contiguous (adj.) being in actual contact: touching along a boundary or at a point—Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan are contiguous states.

Contravene (v.) to act contrary to; to oppose or contradict—The management cannot frame rules that contravene the law of the state.

Contrite (adj.) regretful; sorrowful; having repentance—The contrite man apologized profusely.

Conundrum (n.) a puzzle or riddle—I spent two hours trying to figure out the conundrum.

Corroborate (v.) to support with evidence; confirm—The account given by the accused was not corroborated by the statement of the witnesses.

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Covenant (n.) a binding and solemn agreement—With the exchange of vows, the covenant was complete.

Cower (v.) to huddle and tremble—The hostages cowered in their seats.

Culpable (adj.) deserving blame; guilty—She was the one who committed the crime but he was culpable also.

Curmudgeon (n.) an ill-tempered person—The curmudgeon asked the children not to play near his house.

Cursory (adj.) rapidly and often superficially performed; hasty—A cursory reading of the report convinced him about her involvement in the crime.

Cynic (n.) a faultfinding captious critic; one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest—A cynic might see this charity drive as simply a ploy to make us part with more money.

D

Dauntless (adj.) fearless; not discouraged—The dauntless firefighters rescued the child.

Debacle (n.) disaster; collapse; a rout—The new regulations by the SEBI are meant to prevent another debacle in the stock markets.

Debase (v.) to make lower in quality—People from the North complain that people in Mumbai have debased the Hindi language.

Debauchery (n.) extreme indulgence in sensuality—It suits you so badly-all this debauchery, dissipation, and the rest of it.

Debilitate (v.) to enfeeble; to wear out—The prolonged illness debilitated him to the point that he was unable to walk.

Decadence (n.) a decline in morals or art; implies a reaching and passing the peak of development and a turn downward with a consequent loss in vitality or energy—Love of luxury as a sign of cultural decadence.

Decry (v.) to denounce or condemn openly—The critics decried the film for its lack of technical skill.

Deferential (adj.) respect and esteem due a superior or an elder; affected or ingratiating regard for another's wishes—The student was polite and deferential while speaking to his professor.

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Deleterious (adj.) harmful; hurtful; noxious—Deleterious fumes escaped from the overturned truck carrying chemicals.

Delineate (v.) to outline; to describe—the Minister delineated the steps taken by the government to control prices.

Demur (v.; n.) to delay, hesitate—She hated air travel, so when the subject of the vacation came up she demurred.

Deprecate (v.) to express disapproval of; to protest against—The environmentalists deprecated the cutting down of trees for the new road.

Desultory (adj.) moving in a random, directionless manner—Most of the audience felt that his speech was desultory.

Determinate (adj.) distinct limits—The new laws were very determinate as far as what was allowed and what was not allowed.

Dexterous (adj.) skillful, quick mentally or physically; clever—The batsman showed dexterous ingenuity with the bat.

Diatribe (n.) a bitter or abusive speech—Graceless in loss, he burst into a diatribe against his rivals when he lost the championship.

Didactic (adj.) instructive; dogmatic; preachy—Our teacher's didactic technique boosted our scores.

Dilettante (n.) an admirer of the fine arts; a dabbler; an amateur—Though she played the piano like a professional, she was merely a dilettante.

Disarray (n.) (state of) disorder—The thief left the house in disarray.

Discreet (adj.) showing good judgment in conduct; prudent—I told her about my affair, because I could trust her to be discreet.

Discrete (adj.) separate; individually distinct; composed of distinct parts—these are two discrete issues; they need to be discussed separately.

Disdain (n.) intense dislike; look down upon; scorn—The problem with my friend is that if I don't agree with him, he shows great disdain for me.

Disingenuous (adj.) not frank or candid; deceivingly simple—His answers are always disingenuous; you cannot make out what he really means.

Disinterested (adj.) neutral; unbiased—His decision will be fair to everyone as he is the most disinterested party in this controversy.

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Disparage (v.) to belittle; undervalue; to discredit—She disparaged her student's efforts in the event when she took the credit for its success all for herself.

Disparate (adj.) unequal; dissimilar; different—He and his poor friend come from starkly disparate backgrounds.

Dissemble (v.) to pretend; to feign; to conceal by pretence—The man dissembled his assets to avoid paying taxes.

Distension (n.) inflation or extension—The wooden table distended and lost shape after being left in the rain.

Dither (v.) to act indecisively; a confused condition—She dithered every time she had to make a decision.

Dogmatic (adj.) stubborn; biased; opinionated—When the professor became too dogmatic in his speech, the students began to leave his lectures.

Dormant (adj.) as if asleep—They say that only one-third of one's vocabulary is active; two-third is dormant.

Doughty (adj.) brave and strong—The doughty fireman saved the woman's life.

Duplicity (n.) deception—She broke up with him for his duplicity.

Duress (n.) imprisonment; the use of threats—The convict pleaded in the court that his confession to the police was made under duress.

E

Ebullience (n.) an overflowing of high spirits; effervescence—She emanated ebullience as she learnt about her first rank in the exam.

Eclectic (adj.) selecting what appears to be best in various doctrines, methods, or styles; composed of elements drawn from various sources—To be good in reading Comprehension your reading should be eclectic.

Edify (v.) to build or establish; to instruct and improve the mind; enlighten—The students found their philosophy professor's lectures to be edifying.

Efface (v.) to erase; to make inconspicuous—Daylight effaced the stars.

Effrontery (n.) arrogance—The effrontery of the young man was offensive.

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Effusive (adj.) pouring out or forth; overflowing—The effusive currents rush through the broken dam.

Egress (n.) a way out; exit—The doorway provided an egress from the chamber.

Ellipsis (n.) omission of words that would make the meaning clear—The accidental ellipsis confused all those who heard the speech.

Elucidate (v.) to make clear; to explain—The first sentence of the chapter elucidated its purpose.

Elusive (adj.) hard to catch—The thief proved to be too elusive for the police, they could never catch him.

Emanate (v.) to emit—Thick smoke emanated from the building that was on fire.

Embellish (v.) to make beautiful with ornamentation; decorate—His fanciful account that embellishes the true story.

Encomium (n.) formal expression of high praise—The actor's speech was along encomium for his producer and director as he received the award.

Encumber (v.) to hold back; to hinder; to burden, weigh down—His was a life that has always been encumbered with responsibilities.

Endemic (adj.) native to a particular area; constantly present in a particular country or locality—The endemic fauna was of great interest to the anthropologist.

Enervate (v.) to weaken; to deprive of nerve or strength—The sickness enervates its victims completely.

Engender (v.) to cause to exist; produce—The group attempted to engender changes to the law.

Enigmatic (adj.) baffling—The enigmatic murder puzzled the detective.

Ennui (n.) boredom; apathy—Ennui set in when the children had broken all the toys.

Ephemeral (adj.) very short-lived; lasting only a short time—His happiness was always ephemeral as he lived alone; it was soon replaced by boredom.

Epicure (n.) a person who has good taste in food and drink—As an epicure, he visits only the best restaurants in town.

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Epitome (n.) model; typical or ideal example—The student chosen to represent the school was the epitome of dedication and excellence.

Equivocal (adj.) doubtful; uncertain—His equivocal behaviour increased the uneasiness.

Erudite (adj.) learned, having a wide knowledge acquired through reading—He was erudite scholar in philosophy.

Eschew (v.) to shun; to avoid—Gandhiji exhorted people to eschew violence.

Esoteric (adj.) understood by only a chosen few; confidential—The esoteric language was only known by the select group.

Evanescent (adj.) vanishing quickly; dissipating like a vapour—The evanescent mirage could only be seen at a certain angle.

Exculpate (v.) to free from guilt—Though he was innocent he did not try to exculpate from the crime he was charged with.

Exhume (v.) to unearth; to reveal—The scientists exhumed the body from the grave to test the body's DNA.

Exigent (adj.) a situation calling for immediate attention—The exigent request for more assistance was answered quickly.

Exonerate (v.) to declare or prove blameless—Hopefully, the judge will exonerate you of any wrongdoing.

Expedient (adj.) convenient in obtaining a result; guided by self-interest—To drop the case against the minister was politically expedient decision.

Expedite (v.) to hasten the action of—We can expedite the transaction if we tell them it is an emergency.

F

Facetious (adj.) joking in an awkward or improper manner—When I called you a fool, I'm sure you realized I was only being very facetious.

Fallible (adj.) liable to be mistaken or erroneous—The sick man kept repeating that he was in the hands of God, not fallible human doctors.

Fanatic (n.) enthusiast; extremist—The terrorist group was comprised of fanatics.

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Fastidious (adj.) difficult to please; dainty—The fastidious girl would not accept any offers as suitable.

Fathom (v.) to understand—It was difficult to fathom why he sold his business.

Fatuous (adj.) lacking in seriousness; vain and silly—This is going to sound completely fatuous, but it's my honest answer.

Fecund (adj.) productive; fertile; prolific—Zebrafish are highly fecund each female is capable of laying 200 eggs per clutch.

Feign (v.) pretend- It is not uncommon for a child to feign illness in order to stay home from school.

Ferret (v.) to force out of hiding; to search for—The police will ferret the fugitive out of his hiding place.

Fetish (n.) anything to which one gives excessive devotion; fixation—She has made a fetish of cleanliness, cleaning her house several times a day.

Finesse (n.) the ability to handle situations with skill and diplomacy—She managed that situation with great finesse.

Flaccid (adj.) lacking firmness—His muscles have become completely flaccid.

Flagrant (adj.) glaringly wrong—The flagrant foul during the game was apparent to everyone.

Flamboyant (adj.) being too showy or ornate—They were all very flamboyant women, very well dressed with lots of jewellery.

Flippant (adj.) talkative; disrespectful—The teacher became upset with the flippant answer from the student.

Flux (n.) a flow; a continual change—Fashion is always in a state of flux.

Foray (v.) to raid for spoil; a venture or an initial attempt outside one's usual area—An actor's foray into politics. Forbearance (n.) patience; self-restraint—He exhibited remarkable forbearance when his boss insulted him in public.

Forensic (adj.) belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of judicature or to public discussion and debate; argumentative; rhetorical; relating to or dealing with the application of scientific knowledge to legal problems

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forensic medicine, forensic science, forensic pathologist and forensic experts –The forensic squad dealt with the legal investigation.

Fortitude (n.) firm courage; strength—He showed great fortitude during his long illness.

Fortuitous (adj.) happening accidentally—His fortuitous meeting with his friend proved lucky for him.

Fractious (adj.) rebellious; apt to quarrel—Fractious siblings aggravate their parents.

Frenetic (adj.) frenzied—The police received a frenetic call from the scene of the crime.

Forward (adj.) not willing to yield or comply with what is reasonable—The executive had to deal with aforward peer who was becoming increasingly difficult.

Fulminate (v.) to blame, denunciate—The social activist in his speech fulminated against political chicanery. Furtive (adj.) secretive; sly—He cast a furtive glance in her direction.

G

Gaffe (n.) a blunder—Calling his fiancée by the wrong name was a huge gaffe.

Gainsay (v.) to speak against; to contradict; to deny—During the group discussion, he tried to gainsay me, but I was well prepared with facts.

Galvanize (v.) to stimulate as if by electric shock; startle; excite—The group is trying to galvanize support for the victimized woman.

Gamut (n.) a complete range; any complete musical scale—SRK's roles in films run the entire gamut of villain to superhero to comedian.

Garish (adj.) gaudy, showy—The gold fixtures seemed garish.

Garner (v.) to gather up and store; to collect—The squirrels garnered nuts for the winter.

Garrulous (adj.) extremely talkative or wordy—He became more garrulous after drinking a couple of beer.

Gauche (adj.) awkward; lacking social grace—Would it be gauche of me to ask her how old she is?

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Gauntlet (n.) a protective glove—The gauntlet saved the man's hand from being burned in the fire. (An open challenge (as to combat)—used in phrases like throw down the gauntlet).

Genre (adj.) designating a type of film or book—The genre of the book is popular science.

Germane (adj.) pertinent; related; to the point—My personal opinion isn't germane to our discussion of the facts of the case.

Gerrymander (v.) to gain advantage by manipulating unfairly—To gerrymander during negotiations is considered unfair.

Glib (adj.) smooth and slippery; speaking or spoken in a smooth manner—The salesman was so glib that the customers failed to notice the defects in the product.

Glutton (n.) overeater—He is such a glutton that he ate the whole cake.

Gourmand (n.) on who is excessively fond of eating and drinking—He is such a gourmand that he vacationed to Europe every year just for the wine.

Grandiose (adj.) magnificent; flamboyant—He was always full of grandiose ideas.

Gregarious (adj.) fond of the company of others—She is outgoing and gregarious.

Guile (n.) slyness; deceit—By using his guile, the gambler almost always won at the card table.

Gullible (adj.) easily fooled—They sell overpriced items to gullible tourists.

H

Hackneyed (adj.) lacking in freshness or originality; commonplace; trite—It may be hackneyed, but it is true that the harder you work, the luckier you get.

Haggard (adj.) untamed; having a worn look—She looked tired and haggard after the illness.

Halcyon (adj.) tranquil; happy—I keep remembering the halcyon years of growing up in a village.

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Hapless (adj.) unlucky; unfortunate—The injured and hapless captain could not lead the team to victory.

Harangue (v.) a speech addressed to a public assembly; a ranting speech or writing—The chief guest launched into a long harangue about the evils of pop culture.

Harbinger (n.) forerunner; indication—The new year was seen as a harbinger of better times.

Haughty (adj.) proud of oneself and scornful of others—The haughty ways she displayed her work turned off her peers.

Hedonistic (adj.) living for pleasure—Their vacation to Switzerland turned to be hedonistic adventure.

Hegemony (n.) dominance, especially of one nation over others—Colonization was an example of imposing British hegemony over other regions.

Heresy (n.) opinion contrary to popular belief or ideology—The fact that the earth is round was considered heresy at one time.

Hiatus (n.) interval; break; period of rest—Summer vacation provided a much-needed hiatus for the students.

Hierarchy (n.) a system of persons or things arranged according to rank—When I joined the company I was at the bottom of the hierarchy.

Homily (n.) solemn moral talk; sermon—We listened to another one of his homilies about the value of public service.

Hubris (n.) arrogance—His failure in life was brought on by his hubris.

Histrionic (adj.) theatrical—She had a tendency to throw things, bang doors, and other histrionic displays of temper.

Holocaust (n.) destruction by fire—We live in the shadow of a nuclear holocaust.

Horticulture (n.) the science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants—Women constitute the majority of workers in African export horticulture.

Humane (adj.) marked by kindness or consideration—It is not humane to treat animals that way.

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Husbandry (n.) frugality; thrift; also agriculture—In accordance with his practice of good husbandry, he never buys anything on credit.

Hybrid (n.) anything of mixed origin—The flower was a hybrid of three different flowers.

Hyperbole (n.) an exaggeration, not to be taken seriously—The snake in the garden was 20 feet long, he said with a measure of hyperbole.

Hypochondriac (n.) person unduly worried about his health; worrier without cause about illness—My brother is a real hypochondriac. Every time he reads about some new disease, he thinks he has it.

I

Iconoclast (n.) one who destroys revered images; an attacker of cherished beliefs—His criticism of the government, religion, and custom made him an iconoclast.

Idiosyncrasy (n.) any personal peculiarity, mannerism—Her tendency to bite her nails is an idiosyncrasy.

Imbue (v.) to soak or stain; permeate—The values that he had imbued from education remained with him all his life.

Immaculate (adj.) perfectly clean; correct; pure—He always dressed immaculately.

Imminent (adj.) likely to happen without delay—The clouds signalled the imminent rains

Immutable (adj.) unchangeable; permanent—Natures laws are immutable.

Impasse (n.) a situation tat has no solution or escape; deadlock—An arbitrator is necessary to break the impasse in the negotiations.

Impassive (adj.) showing no emotion—The culprit remained impassive throughout the trial.

Impecunious (adj.) poor; having no money—They were impecunious and did not buy any gift for the host.

Impede (v.) to stop the progress of; obstruct—The rain impeded the work on the building.

Impenitent (adj.) without regret, shame, or remorse—His impenitent remark proved that he did not regret the crime.

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Imperious (adj.) arrogant; urgent—Her imperious manner cost her all her friends.

Imperturbable (adj.) calm; not easily excited—He remained imperturbable throughout the argument.

Impervious (adj.) impenetrable; not allowing anything to pass through; unaffected—The politician wore a vest that was impervious to bullets.

Impetuous (adj.) moving with great force; done with little thought—The young man had an impetuous temperament.

Impiety (n.) irreverence toward God; lack of respect—Gandhiji considered all forms of violence as impiety.

Implacable (adj.) unwilling to be pacified or appeased—She was implacable after she heard the news about her friend's accident.

Imprecate (v.) to pray for evil; to invoke a curse—Witches are known to imprecate people through a curse.

Impromptu (adj.) without preparation—His witty impromptu dialogues entertained everyone.

Improvident (adj.) not providing for the future—An improvident person may end up destitute in latter life.

Impudent (adj.) disrespectful and shameless—Impudent actions caused him to be unpopular.

Impugn (v.) to attack with words; to question the truthfulness or integrity—He impugned his rival's character.

Imputation (n.) to charge, to attribute a fault or misconduct to another—I resent the imputation that I am nice to her because she has money.

Inadvertent (adj.) not on purpose; unintentional—It was an inadvertent error on my part.

Inchoate (adj.) not yet fully formed; rudimentary—The outline of the thesis was the inchoate form of a very complex theory.

Incisive (adj.) getting to the heart of things; to the point—She's known for her incisive mind and quick wit.

Incognito (adj.) unidentified; disguised; concealed—The actor preferred to travel incognito.

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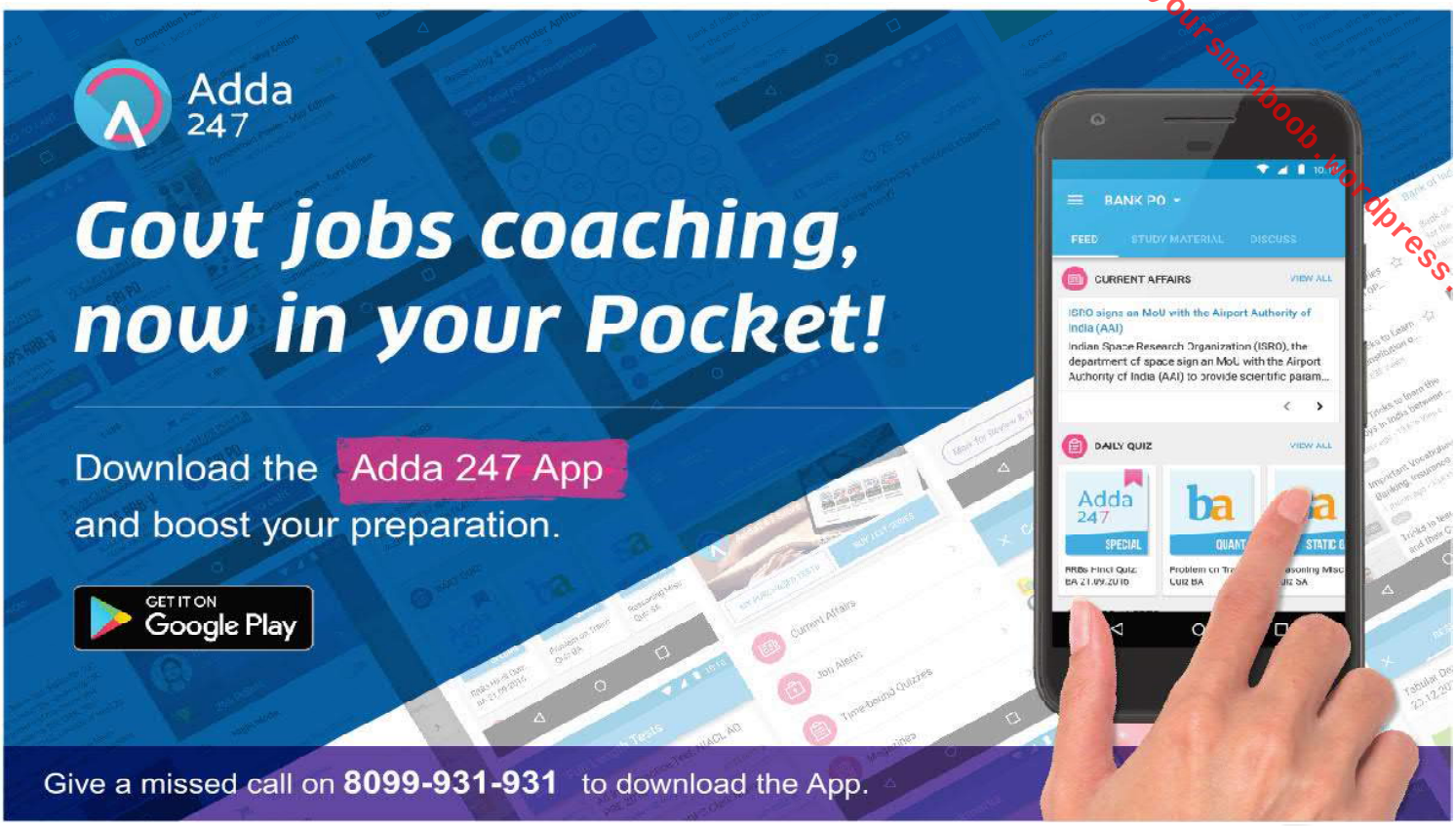

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Incredulous (adj.) sceptical—Many people were incredulous that the investigating agency could not identify the murderer.

Inculcate (v.) to impress upon the mind, as by insistent urging—A mother tries to inculcate good habits in her child.

Incursion (n.) an entry into, especially when not desired—The Air-force does not allow any incursion into the country's air space.

Indelible (adj.) that which cannot be blotted out or erased—The stories that his grandmother told him left an indelible impression on his mind.

Indemnify (v.) to insure against or pay for loss or damage—It is important to indemnify your valuables with an insurance company.

Indict (v.) charge with a crime—The court indicted him for theft.

Indigence (n.) the condition of being poor—The family's indigence was obvious in the way they lived.

Indigenous (adj.) native to a region; inborn or innate—The plants are indigenous to the Deccan Plateau.

Indignant (adj.) expressing anger to an injustice—He was indignant over the way he was treated.

Indolent (adj.) lazy; inactive—The indolent man slept all day.

Indomitable (adj.) not easily discouraged or defeated—Though injured his indomitable spirit helped him win the match, even against unbearable pain.

Indubitable (adj.) unquestionable; sure—The student was the indubitable leader of the group.

Ineluctable (adj.) something inevitable—The sick man was preparing for the ineluctable death.

Ingenious (adj.) clever, resourceful—His ingenious ideas helped to market the product well.

Ingenuous (adj.) showing innocent or childlike simplicity and candidness; lacking craft or subtlety—The child's ingenuous admission of guilt touched everyone's heart.

Ingratiate (v.) to bring into one's good graces—The man was hoping to ingratiate himself with his boss by enquiring after his children.

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Inimical (adj.) hostile, unfriendly—When I mentioned her boyfriend, she gave me an inimical stare.

Iniquitous (adj.) wicked; unjust—The insult to the man was truly iniquitous.

Innate (adj.) natural; inborn—She has an innate talent for art.

Innocuous (adj.) harmless; dull; innocent—His comment about the professor was inappropriate but innocuous.

Innuendo (n.) an indirect remark; insinuation—The office was rife with innuendo that a takeover was in the works.

Insinuate (v.) to work into gradually and indirectly—He was insinuating the need for a break by saying that they must be tired.

Insipid (adj.) uninteresting, boring flat, dull—Many people left the insipid movie before it was finished.

Insolvent (adj.) unable to pay debts—Unable to pay off his debts he declared himself insolvent.

Insular (adj.) having the characteristics of an island; narrow-minded, provincial—The insular community was not receptive to new ideas.

Intercede (v.) to plead on behalf of another; mediate—India does not want any nation to intercede between Pakistan and India.

Intermittent (adj.) periodic; occasional—The patient experienced intermittent pain in the chest.

Intractable (adj.) stubborn, obstinate; not easily taught or disciplined—Every teacher in the school became frustrated with the intractable student and sent him to the principal's office.

Intransigent (adj.) uncompromising—She was intransigent; no argument could change her mind.

Intrepid (adj.) fearless, bold—The intrepid reporter went right to the scene of the battle during the war.

Inundate (v.) to flood; to overwhelm with a large amount of—After the success of the show he was inundated by congratulatory calls.

Inured (adj.) accustomed to pain—The common man has become inured to constant price rise in commodities.

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Inveterate (adj.) a practice settled on over a long period of time—He is an inveterate liar.

Irascible (adj.) prone to anger—He has an irascible disposition.

Itinerary (n.) travel plan; schedule; course—Their trip's itinerary was disrupted by unexpected bad weather.

J

Jaded (adj.) worn-out—The people are jaded by the number of scams in the government.

Jargon (n.) incoherent speech; specialized vocabulary in certain fields—The doctor spoke in medical jargon which we could not understand.

Jeopardy (n.) danger; peril—The firefighters routinely put their lives into jeopardy.

Jettison (v.) to throw overboard goods to lighten a vehicle; to discard—With his ship rapidly sinking, the captain ordered a last-ditch jettison of much of its cargo.

Jingoism (n.) extreme chauvinism or nationalism marked especially by a belligerent foreign policy—When the war began many people were caught up in a wave of jingoism.

Judicious (adj.) to have or show sound judgment—Judicious planning now can prevent problems later.

Juggernaut (n.) irresistible crushing force—There was no escaping the juggernaut of hype for the film maker's biggest summer blockbuster.

Juncture (n.) critical point; meeting—Negotiations between the countries reached a critical juncture.

Junket (n.) trip, especially one taken for pleasure by an official at public expense—The minister was criticized for his expensive junkets to foreign countries.

Junta (n.) group of persons joined in political intrigue; cabal—Although the country is very strictly ruled by a military junta, people are allowed to attend church.

Juxtapose (v.) place side-by-side—In the film, scenes of extravagance were often juxtaposed with scenes of scarcity.

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K

Kleptomania (n.) an abnormal, persistent impulse or tendency to steal, not prompted by need—The film star caught shoplifting admitted that he was suffering from kleptomania.

Knavery (n.) a dishonest act—The teacher made it clear no knavery will be tolerated in the school.

Knead (v.) mix; massage—After mixing the ingredients, she kneaded the dough and set it aside to rise.

Knotty (adj.) to be puzzling or hard to explain—In the group discussion, the candidates cautiously gave their views on an array of knotty issues.

L

Labyrinth (n.) maze; something extremely complex or tortuous in structure—The culture that I grew up in was a labyrinth of customs and rules.

Lacerate (v.) to tear or rend roughly; to cause sharp mental or emotional pain to; distress—The broken glass lacerated his feet.

Laconic (adj.) sparing of words; terse, pithy—He was generally laconic, but always to the point.

Laggard (n.; adj.) a person who has fallen behind; moving slowly—I hate being stuck behind laggard motorists on the highway.

Lambaste (v.) to scold or beat harshly—His father lambasted him for failing in his exams.

Lament (v.; n.) to mourn or grieve; expression of grief or sorrow—The boy is lamenting the loss of his book.

Languid (adj.) lacking vitality; indifferent—The languid student was always late to class.

Larceny (n.) theft; stealing—He was found guilty of larceny for stealing from a shop.

Lascivious (adj.) indecent; immoral; involves lust—He was dismissed from his job for making lascivious comments to a female co-worker.

Lassitude (n.) a state of being tired or listless—Lassitude set in after they had worked for several continuous days.

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Latency (n.) a period of inactivity—The buds went from latency to full bloom in a few days.
Laud (v.) praise—He lauded his daughter for winning the trophy.
Lecherous (adj.) impure in thought and act—The men at the bar were lecherous and were looking for some action.
Lethargic (adj.) lazy; passive—Feeling very lethargic, he watched television or slept the whole day.
Levity (n.) lack of seriousness; instability—The teacher did not tolerate any sign of levity during the class.
Lewd (adj.) lustful; wicked—The comment was so lewd it could not be repeated in front of children.
Liaison (n.) connection; link—The union leader served as a liaison between the management and the workers.
Licentious (adj.) morally lacking in restraint—The culture in the entertainment industry is seen to be licentious and corrupt.
Lithe (adj.) easily bent; pliable; supple—A gymnast needs to be lithe.
Livid (adj.) discoloured, as if bruised; extremely angry; furious—the boss was livid when yet another deadline was missed.
Loquacious (adj.) very talkative; garrulous—The radio jockey was a loquacious person.
Lucid (adj.) shiny; clear minded—The old man recognized his sons only in his lucid moments.
Lurid (adj.) glowing through haze; shocking, sensational—The tabloid was famous for lurid stories about celebrities.
Luxuriant (adj.) to grow with energy and in great abundance—She had a luxuriant garden in front of her house.

M

Magnanimity (n.; adj.) a quality of nobleness of mind, disdain of meanness or revenge; unselfish—The rich man was well known also for his magnanimity and his large contributions to charity.
Malediction (n.) putting a curse on someone; talking negatively about another—The two old women began cursing and heaping maledictions upon one another.

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Malefactor (n.) an evil person—She regards anyone who would cause the break-up of a family as a malefactor of the worst sort.

Malevolent (adj.) wishing evil (opposite: benevolent)—Hindi films are generally about the struggle between relentlessly malevolent villains on one side and faultless saints on the other.

Malinger (v.) to pretend to be ill in order to escape work—He will malinger on Friday so he can go to the movies.

Malleable (adj.) easy to shape or bend; pliable—Clay is malleable.

Mandate (n.) order; charge—The winning political party believed that it had been given a mandate for change.

Maudlin (adj.) foolishly and tearfully sentimental—He became maudlin and started crying like a child.

Maverick (n.) a person who does not conform to the norm—There's always one maverick who has to go his own way.

Meander (v.; adj.) wind, wander; winding, wandering aimlessly—The stream meanders through the valley.

Mellifluous (adj.) having a sweet sound—The mellifluous sound of the flute held the audience captive.

Menagerie (n.) a collection of wild or foreign animals kept especially for exhibition—The living room had a menagerie of glass animals.

Mendacious (adj.) given to or characterized by deception or falsehood or divergence from absolute truth—The newspaper story was mendacious and hurtful.

Mercenary (adj.) working or done for payment only; a soldier—It became apparent that his affection was pretended and he was taking care of us only for mercenary reasons.

Metamorphosis (n.) change of form—The caterpillar becomes a butterfly in a beautiful metamorphosis.

Meticulous (adj.) exacting; precise—The lab technicians must be meticulous in their measurements to obtain exact results.

Mien (n.) appearance, demeanour—The professor's mien suggested that she would not put up with nonsense.

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Minatory (adj.) threatening—A minatory black ghost is said to haunt that house.

Misanthrope (n.) a person who distrusts everything; a hater of mankind—After the man swindled all of the woman's savings, she became a misanthrope.

Mitigate (v.) alleviate; lessen; soothe—Government has announced myriad schemes to mitigate the suffering of the poor.

Modulate (v.) to regulate or adjust; to vary the pitch—He modulated the knob until the heater was just the right temperature.

Mollify (v.) to soften; to make less intense—All attempts to mollify the extremists have failed.

Moot (adj.) subject to or open for discussion or debate—Theorizing a work by such an emotive director is very tempting, but somewhat moot.

Mordant (adj.) cutting; sarcastic—Her mordant remark made me feel miserable.

Morose (adj.) moody, despondent—The fans were morose after the team lost.

Motif (n.) theme—The novel contained several recurring motifs.

Mundane (adj.) ordinary; commonplace—The city girls found the small town mundane and boring.

Munificent (adj.) giving generously—The wealthy man made a munificent donation for the blind.

Myriad (n.) a large number—There are a myriad of options available to us.

N

Narcissism (n.) self-love, excessive interest in one's appearance, comfort, abilities, etc.—The narcissistic actor was difficult to get along with.

Nascent (adj.) starting to grow or develop—His singing career is still in its nascent stages.

Nebulous (adj.) unclear or vague—These philosophical concepts are nebulous.

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Nefarious (adj.) morally bad; wicked—The criminals hatched nefarious scheme to cheat people out of their money.

Nemesis (n.) a person who inflicts just punishment; retribution; a rival—Batman is the Joker's main nemesis and always foils his wicked plots.

Neophyte (n.) beginner; newcomer—The neophyte dancer was overcome by the fast tempo.

Nettle (v.) annoy; irritate—The younger brother nettled his older sister until she slapped him.

Noisome (adj.) harmful to health; having a foul odour—Noisome garbage was strewn all over the street.

Nostalgia (adj.) longing for the past; homesickness—A wave of nostalgia swept over me when I saw my childhood home.

Noxious (adj.) harmful to one's health—The factory was shut down for releasing noxious waste into the river.

Nugatory (adj.) trifling; futile; insignificant—The book is entertaining, but its contributions to scholarship are nugatory.

O

Obdurate (adj.) stubborn- The obdurate child refused to take medicines.

Obeisance (n.) a gesture, of respect or reverence—He touched the feet of the dead man paying obeisance to him.

Obfuscate (v.) to darken, confuse, bewilder—The explanation only helped to obfuscate and confuse the issue.

Obliterate (v.) destroy completely—The steep increase in property rates obliterated my plans of buying a house.

Obloquy (n.) widespread condemnation or abuse; disgrace or infamy resulting from this—the stranger became a victim of obloquy and hatred.

Obsequious (adj.) servilely attentive; fawning—He is obsequious to anyone in authority.

Obsolete (adj.) out of date—Cassettes have become obsolete with the popularity of compact discs and memory sticks.

Obtrude (v.) to force oneself or one's ideas upon another—Stop obtruding in others' affairs.

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Obtuse (adj.) dull; slow to understand or perceive—he is too obtuse to take the hint.

Obviate (v.) to make unnecessary—Computers have obviated the use of typewriters.

Odious (adj.) hateful; disgusting—It was an odious and unforgivable insult.

Oligarchy (n.) form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a small, exclusive group—The oligarchy took control after the king was overthrown.

Ominous (adj.) being or exhibiting an omen—An ominous threat of war loomed over the standoff.

Omniscient (adj.) having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight–God is omniscient.

Opprobrious (adj.) abusive—Nobody liked working for him because he was so opprobrious.

Opulence (n.) wealth; fortune—In some parts of the city nearly unimaginable opulence can be found side by side with nearly unthinkable poverty.

Ostensible (adj.) apparent—The ostensible reason for the meeting turned out to be a trick to get him to the surprise party.

Ostentatious (adj.) being showy—He wears an ostentatious diamond ring on his little finger.

Ostracize (v.) to exclude—The students tend to ostracize the children they dislike.

P

Paean (n.) a song of praise or triumph; a work that praises or honours someone—His farewell party featured many paeans for his excellent service to the company.

Palindrome (n.) a word or phrase which reads the same backwards and forwards—"Dad" and "Madam" are examples of palindromes.

Palpable (adj.) touchable; clear, obvious—I felt a palpable sense of relief.

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Panegyric (n.) formal or elaborate praise—His panegyric of the opponent was met with widespread disapproval.

Paradigm (n.) model, prototype; pattern—James Joyce's Ulysses set a new paradigm for the novel.

Paraphernalia (n.) equipment; accessories—The soldiers carried the paraphernalia of war with them.

Pariah (n.) an outcast—The match fixing charges against the captain made him a pariah in the world of cricket.

Parochial (adj.) narrow-minded—The protest against the influx of people into cities is sometimes looked upon as the expression of a parochial attitude.

Parody (n.) a piece of work imitating another in a satirical manner—The film was a parody of the affairs of the actor himself.

Parsimonious (adj.) very frugal; unwilling to spend—The parsimonious customer argued that a hundred rupees was too much for a shirt.

Peccadillo (n.) a slight fault or offence—We need to at all times forgive a child's peccadilloes.

Pecuniary (adj.) pertaining to money—The company forbids giving or accepting pecuniary gifts.

Pedagogue (n.) a teacher—He considered his teacher a true pedagogue.

Pedantic (adj.) characterized by a narrow, often ostentatious concern for book learning and formal rules—The pedantic attention to details resulted in the students not getting the big picture.

Pejorative (adj.) making things worse—The pejorative comment deepened the dislike between the two.

Pellucid (adj.) transparent—The pellucid roof of the tent was not a shield form the sun.

Penchant (n.) a liking for—I have a penchant for vanilla ice cream with chocolate sauce.

Penitent (adj.) feeling sorry for what one has done—The penitent man asked for forgiveness.

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Pensive (adj.) reflective; contemplative—He was pensive and requested to be left alone.

Perfidious (adj.) faithless; treacherous—The business failed as one of the partners indulged in perfidious deals.

Perfunctory (adj.) done in a routine, mechanical way, without interest—He was bored with his job and did all his tasks perfunctorily.

Perjury (n.) the practice of lying—Lying while on the witness stand is perjury.

Pernicious (adj.) dangerous; harmful—She thinks television has a pernicious influence on our children.

Peruse (v.) to read carefully; to study—The letter stated all the facts of the case for his perusal.

Petulant (adj.) peevish; cranky; rude—The long illness put the boy in a petulant mood.

Philanthropy (n.) charity; unselfishness—Among the industrialist's philanthropies was a home for the blind.

Phlegmatic (adj.) without emotion or interest; sluggish and dull—The phlegmatic child rarely went outside to play.

Pique (n.) resentment at being slighted—He slammed the door in a fit of pique.

Pithy (adj.) terse / and full of meaning—His comments are always pithy.

Placate (v.) to appease or pacify—The angry customer was not placated by the salesman's apology.

Placid (adj.) undisturbed and calm—In the morning the lake was placid and beautiful.

Plaintive (adj.) being mournful or sad—The song was plaintive and melodious.

Platonic (adj.) idealistic or impractical; not amorous or sensual—They had a platonic friendship, not a romantic one.

Plausible (adj.) probable; feasible—We could not find a plausible explanation for our failure.

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Plethora (n.) a superabundance—He thought an MBA would open a plethora of options.

Ponderous (adj.) unwieldy from weight; dull or laboured—the students fell asleep during the ponderous lecture.

Portend (v.) to be an omen of; signify—The thunder portends of an oncoming storm.

Pragmatic (adj.) matter-of-fact; practical—His pragmatic view comes from years of experience.

Precipitate (v.) to cause to happen; happening quickly—The insult to his wife precipitated the fight between them.

Precocious (adj.) developed or matured earlier than usual—The precocious eight-year-old could write poems.

Presage (n.) an omen; a foreshadowing characteristic—The lull presages a storm.

Prescience (n.) knowing about something before it happens—My prescience that I would win came true.

Prevaricate (v.) to speak equivocally or evasively, i.e., to lie—When questioned about his affair, he began to prevaricate.

Pristine (adj.) primitive, pure, uncorrupted—My native village is still in its pristine condition.

Privy (adj.) private; confidential—He was one of a handful of people privy to the news of the pending merger.

Probity (n.) honesty—The defence lawyer questioned the probity of the witness

Proliferate (v.) to reproduce quickly—Rumours about the secret wedding of the celebrity proliferated on the Internet.

Prolific (adj.) producing fruit; marked by abundant inventiveness or productivity—Winston Churchill was a prolific writer too.

Propensity (n.) a natural tendency towards; bias—She has a propensity to hire men over women.

Propinquity (n.) closeness in time or place; closeness of relationship—The propinquity of the disasters put the community in chaos.

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Propitiate (v.) to win the goodwill of—The superstitious community performed animal sacrifices to propitiate the gods.

Prosaic (adj.) tiresome; ordinary—He wanted to escape from his prosaic life of a farmer.

Proselytize (v.) to convert from one belief or religion to another—The preacher's efforts to proselytize the villagers were met with resistance.

Provincial (adj.) regional; unsophisticated—Accustomed to city life, he found his family back home too provincial.

Q

Quaff (v.) to drink deeply—We stopped at a bar and quaffed a few beers.

Quagmire (n.) marshy land; a difficult, precarious, or entrapping position—The protracted custody dispute between the divorced couple became a judicial quagmire.

Quaint (adj.) old-fashioned; unusual; odd—The book describes the quaint customs of the natives.

Qualm (n.) sudden feeling of uneasiness or doubt—He accepted their offer without a qualm.

Quandary (n.) dilemma—I'm in a quandary about whether I should try to repair my stereo or buy a new one.

Quarantine (n.) isolation of a person or persons to prevent the spread of disease—The astronauts were put under quarantine when they returned.

Quiescent (adj.) inactive, at rest—On Sunday morning everyone is quiescent.

Quintessence (n.) the pure essence of anything—This scam is the quintessence of India's political class.

Quirk (n.) peculiar behaviour; startling twist—Wearing white shoes everyday is one of his quirks.

R

Rabid (adj.; n.) furious; going to extreme lengths in expressing or pursuing a feeling, interest, or opinion—He is a rabid supporter of the political party.

Raconteur (n.) a person who excels in telling stories—Apart from being good in his subject, our teacher is also an excellent raconteur.

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Ramification (n.) the arrangement of branches; consequence—We should take into the account the ramifications of the decision.

Rampant (adj.) growing unchecked; widespread—Rumours were rampant about the imminent crash in the stock market.

Rancid (adj.) having a bad odour—Left out too long, the oil turned rancid.

Rancour (n.) strong ill will; enmity—Rancour filled every line that he wrote in the letter.

Ratify (v.) to make valid; confirm—The parliament ratified the new law.

Raucous (adj.) disagreeable to the sense of hearing; harsh; hoarse—The street was full of raucous protesters.

Rebuttal (n.) refutation—He noted the points made by his rival for a systematic rebuttal during the debate.

Recalcitrant (adj.) stubbornly rebellious—The recalcitrant girl did whatever the others did not want her to do.

Recidivism (n.) habitual or chronic relapse of criminal or antisocial offences—The criminal was sent back to prison as he experienced several episodes of recidivism.

Recondite (adj.) hard to understand; concealed—Many quantum physics theories are recondite.

Recusant (adj.) disobedient of authority—A recusant attitude will lead to denial of privileges.

Refurbish (v.) to make new; renovate—He is refurbishing his old house.

Refute (v.) challenge; disprove—She refuted the allegations against her.

Reiterate (v.) to repeat—The teacher reiterated the instructions for those who may have not understood.

Relegate (v.) banish; put to a lower position—The British used to relegate political rebels to faraway islands.

Relinquish (v.) to let go; abandon—In the face of fierce criticism he relinquished his position.

Remonstrate (v.) to protest or object to-The public remonstrated against the faulty verdict in the murder case.

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Renegade (n.) a person who abandons something; a traitor—The opposition welcomed into their fold the renegade form the ruling party.

Repast (n.) food that is eaten—She offered us a light repast before we set out on our trip.

Reprehend (v.) to criticize—Without exception, book reviewers reprehended the novel's tired plot.

Reproach (v.) to scold—The major reproached his troops for not following orders.

Reprobate (v.) to condemn strongly as unworthy, unacceptable, or evil—Without hesitation she reprobated such an indecent idea.

Reproof (n.) a rebuke—For all his hard work, all he got was a reproof of his efforts.

Repudiate (v.) to disown; to deny support for; reject; cancel—The offer was repudiated because of its cost.

Repugnant (adj.) inconsistent; offensive or repulsive—The walls were full of repugnant graffiti.

Resplendent (adj.) dazzling and shining—Her new diamond was resplendent in the sunshine.

Resurgent (adj.) rising or tending to rise again—A resurgent wave of enthusiasm erupted from the crowd.

Reticent (adj.) silent; reserved; shy—The reticent child played alone.

Retract (v.) to draw or take back—You should not retract from your commitments.

Reverie (n.) trance; dreamy—He was lost in a reverie.

Revile (v.) to be abusive in speech—It is not appropriate for a teacher to revile a student.

Rhetorical (adj.) having to do with verbal communication; artificial eloquence—In posing a rhetorical question, he hoped to get people thinking.

Ribald (adj.) vulgar joking or mocking—Some of the ribald scenes were removed from the movie.

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Rudimentary (adj.) elementary—This class requires a rudimentary knowledge of number system.

Ruminate (v.) to consider carefully—He ruminated over the implications of their decision.

Rummage (v.) search thoroughly—He rummaged the attic for his coin collection.

Rustic (adj.) plain and unsophisticated; rural—The suburb has a rustic atmosphere.

S

Sagacious (adj.) wise—The old man gave sagacious advice.

Salient (adj.) noticeable; prominent—Her most salient feature is her dark eyes.

Salubrious (adj.) promoting good health—The salubrious air of the hills helped him recover from his illness.

Salutatory (adj.) of or containing greetings—The institute sent out salutatory letters to every student.

Sanguine (adj.) optimistic; cheerful; red—Her sanguine temperament was infectious.

Sarcasm (n.) ironic; bitter humour—His unhappiness was evident in the petty sarcasms that he resorted to in his speech.

Sardonic (adj.) having a sarcastic quality—H. L. Mencken was known for his sardonic writings on political figures.

Satire (n.) a literary work holding up human vices and follies to ridicule or scorn—This novel is a political satire.

Saunter (v.) to walk at a leisurely pace; stroll—Not knowing what to do with his time, he sauntered into the park.

Savant (n.) one who is intelligent—He is a savant in the field of fuel cells.

Schism (n.) a division in an organized group—The issue exposed the schism between the members of the party.

Scourge (v.) to whip severely—The trainer will scourge the animal if it attacks someone.

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Scrupulous (adj.) morally upright; careful—She is always scrupulous about her behaviour and work.

Scurrilous (adj.) vulgar—His scurrilous language offended everyone.

Sedition (n.) a revolt—The leaders of the tribal people were charged and arrested for sedition.

Sequester (v.) to separate or segregate—The suspects were sequestered in special room for identification by witnesses.

Serendipity (n.) making fortunate discoveries accidentally—They found each other by pure serendipity.

Servile (adj.) slavish; grovelling—He maintained a servile attitude around people with money.

Sinuous (adj.) full of curves; twisting and turning—The mountain road was sinuous and dangerous.

Sceptic (n.) doubter—Sceptics have pointed out flaws in the theory.

Skulk (v.) to move secretly—The burglar skulked in the area observing each house.

Slander (v.) defame; maliciously misrepresent—The celebrity filed suit against the critic for slander.

Slovenly (adv.) sloppy—His teachers did not approve of his slovenly manner.

Sojourn (v.) to stay temporarily—The family will sojourn at their ancestral house.

Solace (n.) hope; comfort during a time of grief—When she was sad she found solace in her friend.

Solemn (adj.) marked by the invocation of a religious sanction; sublime—They made a solemn vow to love each other for ever.

Sombre (adj.) gloomy—The sad story had put everyone in a sombre mood.

Soporific (adj.) causing sleep—As the medicine was soporific, he avoided it while driving.

Sordid (adj.) filthy; base; vile—He shared the sordid details of his past.

Sovereign (adj.) supreme—It is the government's sovereign duty to protect the rights of its citizens.

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Specious (adj.) having a false look of truth or genuineness—We could see through his specious reasoning meant to deceive us.

Spurious (adj.) not genuine, false; bogus—The newspaper was notorious for spurious information.

Squalid (adj.) filthy; wretched (from squalor)—We were touched by the squalid conditions in the slum.

Stagnant (adj.) motionless—The stagnant water became breeding place for mosquitoes.

Staid (adj.) marked by self-control; serious—Were surprised by the joke form a usually staid professor.

Stigmatize (v.) to characterize or make as disgraceful—The pilferage she committed in her first job stigmatized her career.

Stoic (adj.) calm, indifferent to pleasure or pain—She bore the loss of her mother with stoic calm.

Stolid (adj.) showing no emotion—With a stolid expression, the man walked away from the confrontation.

Strident (adj.) harsh, loud—The procession raised strident slogans against the government.

Stupor (n.) a stunned or bewildered condition—The hit on the head sent him into a stupor.

Stymie (v.) to hinder or obstruct—My efforts were stymied by lack of funds.

Suave (adj.) effortlessly gracious—As a public relations officer he was suave in his dealings with others.

Subjugate (v.) to bring under control—The royal family subjugated the peasants.

Subsume (v.) to include within a larger group—Red, green, and yellow are subsumed under the term “colour.”

Subtlety (n.) understatement; barely noticeable—Please state your demand clearly and do not resort to subtleties.

Succinct (adj.) clearly stated; characterized by conciseness—The speech was succinct yet emotional.

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Succour (n.) aid; assistance—The government provided succour to the victims of the earthquake in the relief camps.

Supplant (v.) to take the place of—Can you supplant my position in the team if I cannot play?

Suppliant (adj.) asking earnestly and submissively—He said he was a suppliant sinner asking forgiveness from god.

Surreptitious (adj.) done secretly—She gave a surreptitious glance in his direction.

Susceptible (adj.) easily imposed; inclined She is susceptible to all kinds of allergies. Sycophant (n.) flatterer—He is sycophantic to anyone in authority.

Syllogism (n.) reasoning in order from general to particular; deductive reasoning—"Every virtue is laudable; kindness is a virtue; therefore kindness is laudable" is a syllogism.

Synergy (n.) interaction of discrete agencies (as industrial firms), agents (as drugs), or conditions such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the individual effects—The synergy created by the merger is expected to reduce the cost of operations.

T

Tacit (adj.) not voiced or expressed—She felt that she had the tacit approval of her parents to marry her boyfriend.

Taciturn (adj.) inclined to silence; speaking little—Being taciturn, he never initiates a conversation.

Tawdry (adj.) cheap and gaudy in appearance or quality; ignoble—The celebrity's personal life as reported in the tabloid was a tawdry affair.

Temerity (n.) foolhardiness; recklessness—He was punished for his temerity.

Tenacious (adj.) persistent—He was tenacious in his pleas; she finally agreed.

Tenet (n.) a principle accepted as authoritative—The tenets of socialism were explained in the book.

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Tenuous (adj.) thin; weak—His claim to the ownership of property was tenuous.

Terrestrial (adj.) pertaining to the earth—Cows are terrestrial animals; fish are aquatic.

Timorous (adj.) lacking courage; timid—The timorous child hid behind his parents.

Tortuous (adj.) full of twists and turns—The tortuous path had too many hairpin turns.

Tractable (adj.) easily managed—He is very tractable child.

Tranquillity (n.) peace; stillness; harmony—The tranquillity of the sunset filled with joy.

Transpire (v.) to take place; come about—Tell me what transpired in that room.

Trenchant (adj.) cutting; keen or incisive words—He was a writer with trenchant wit.

Trepidation (n.) apprehension; uneasiness—He felt trepidation at agreeing to their proposal.

Truculent (adj.) fierce, savage, cruel—The dies hard fans became truculent and violent when their team lost.

Truncate (v.) to shorten by cutting—The session was truncated owing to lack of time.

Tumult (n.) a noisy commotion; disturbance—The teacher had to shout to be heard over the tumult.

Turbid (adj.) thick and dense; cloudy—The river turned turbid after the rains.

Turpitude (n.) vileness—Have you ever been arrested or convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude?

Tyranny (n.) absolute power; autocracy—The king sought an absolute tyranny over the colonies.

U

Ubiquitous (adj.) omnipresent; present everywhere—Nowadays cell phones are ubiquitous.

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Umbrage (n.) offence or resentment—The student took umbrage at the remark of his mentor.

Uncanny (adj.) of a strange nature; weird—She had an uncanny resemblance to someone I had seen before.

Undermine (v.) to weaken; often through subtle means—The scams have undermined people's confidence in the government.

Unequivocal (adj.) clear and unambiguous—It was an unequivocal mandate with 50-0 votes.

Ungainly (adj.) clumsy and unattractive—The ungainly man knocked over the expensive flower vase.

Unobtrusive (adj.) out of the way; remaining quietly in the background—The shy man found an unobtrusive seat in the far corner of the room.

Upshot (n.) the final act or result—The upshot of the debate was that the bill would be released to the floor.

Urbane (adj.) cultured; suave; notably polite or polished in manner—He was the most urbane in the group of aristocrats.

Usurp (v.) to take something by force—I shall not allow him to usurp my authority.

Utopia (n.) imaginary land with perfect social and political systems—Voltaire wrote of a utopia where the streets were paved with gold.

V

Vacuous (adj.) empty; lacking in ideas; stupid—He had a vacuous expression in his face.

Vagary (n.) caprice; whim—Most of my grandmother's ideas were dismissed as mere vagaries of age.

Valedictory (adj.) pertaining to farewell—The valedictory speech by the Principal was very emotional.

Vapid (adj.) dull and unimaginative; insipid—In her interview she came across as very vapid and artificial person.

Variegated (adj.) many-coloured—The dancers wore variegated costumes.

Vendetta (n.) blood feud; series of retaliatory, vengeful, or hostile acts—He waged a personal vendetta against those who opposed him.

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Venerable (adj.) deserving high respect—The venerable old man was a source of advice for the villagers.

Venison (n.) the meat of a deer—Venison is said to be low in fat.

Veracity (n.) truthfulness—We questioned the veracity of his statements.

Verdant (adj.) green; lush in vegetation—Soon after the rains the hills were verdant.

Verisimilitude (n.) appearance of truth, likelihood—the novel's degree of verisimilitude is compromised by 18th-century characters who speak in very 2Ist-century English.

Vernal (adj.) pertaining to spring—The trees and flowers were in vernal bloom.

Viable (adj.) practical or workable; capable of maintaining life—The plan did not appear viable at all.

Vicarious (adj.) experienced imaginatively through another person—She had never seen the Himalayas but through the description of her friends she could experience its grandeur vicariously.

Vicissitude (n.) change of fortune—A business run on moral grounds may not survive the vicissitudes of the market.

Vignette (n.) picture; short literary sketch—The film is a series of vignettes about living with cancer.

Vindicate (v.) clear from blame; exonerate; justify or support—She will be completely vindicated by the evidence.

Vindictive (adj.) out for revenge; malicious—You are being vindictive for no apparent reason.

Virtuoso (n.) highly skilled artist—Ronald is a computer virtuoso.

Virulent (adj.) extremely poisonous; hostile; bitter—The disease is caused by,a virulent bacterium.

Vitiate (adj.) spoil the effect of; make inoperative—The impact of the film was vitiated by poor acting.

Vitriolic (adj.) corrosive; sarcastic—His speech was vitriolic.

Vituperative (adj.) containing or characterized by verbal abuse—The discussion was in danger of becoming a vituperative, schoolboy argument.

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Vociferous (adj.) clamorous; noisy—The decision was made over their vociferous objections.

Voluble (adj.) fluent; glib; talkative—Voluble consumer groups help build public opinion.

Voracious (adj.) ravenous—He has a voracious appetite.

Vulpine (adj.) like a fox; crafty—They were taken in by his vulpine charms.

W

Waft (v.) move gently by wind or breeze—The aroma of food cooking wafted out of the kitchen.

Waive (v.) to give up; to put off until later—Seeing his difficulty, the Principal waived part of the fees for the course.

Wan (adj.) lacking colour; sickly pale—Her face became wan at the sight of blood.

Wanton (adj.) playfully mean or cruel; mischievous—They were accused of wanton cruelty toward animals.

Warrant (v.) justify; authorize—The punishment he received was not warranted.

Whet (v.) to sharpen by rubbing; to stimulate—The ads are trying to whet the consumers' appetite.

Whimsical (adj.) fanciful; subject to erratic behaviour or unpredictable change—It is difficult to make plans with such a whimsical friend.

Wily (adj.) concealing; sly—He turned out to be a wily negotiator.

Winsome (adj.) charming; sweetly attractive—His winsome words moved the crowd to love him even more.

Wizened (adj.) shrivelled; withered—The wizened face of the old man was covered by his hat.

Wrath (n.) violent or unrestrained anger; fury—I waited until my initial wrath had eased before voicing my complaint.

Wreak (v.) to give vent; to inflict—Gangs have been wreaking mayhem in the city.

Wrest (v.) to pull or force away by a violent twisting—He wrested the book out of her hands.

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Wry (adj.) mocking; cynical—He has a wry sense of humour which offends people.

X

Xenophobia (n.) fear of foreigners—He was apprehensive of going abroad to study because of the stories of violence due to xenophobia.

Y

Yeoman (n.) one that performs great and loyal service—The Principal has done a yeoman's job in enhancing the reputation of this institute.

Yoke (n.) harness; collar; bondage—India was able to throw off the yoke of imperialism and embrace freedom.

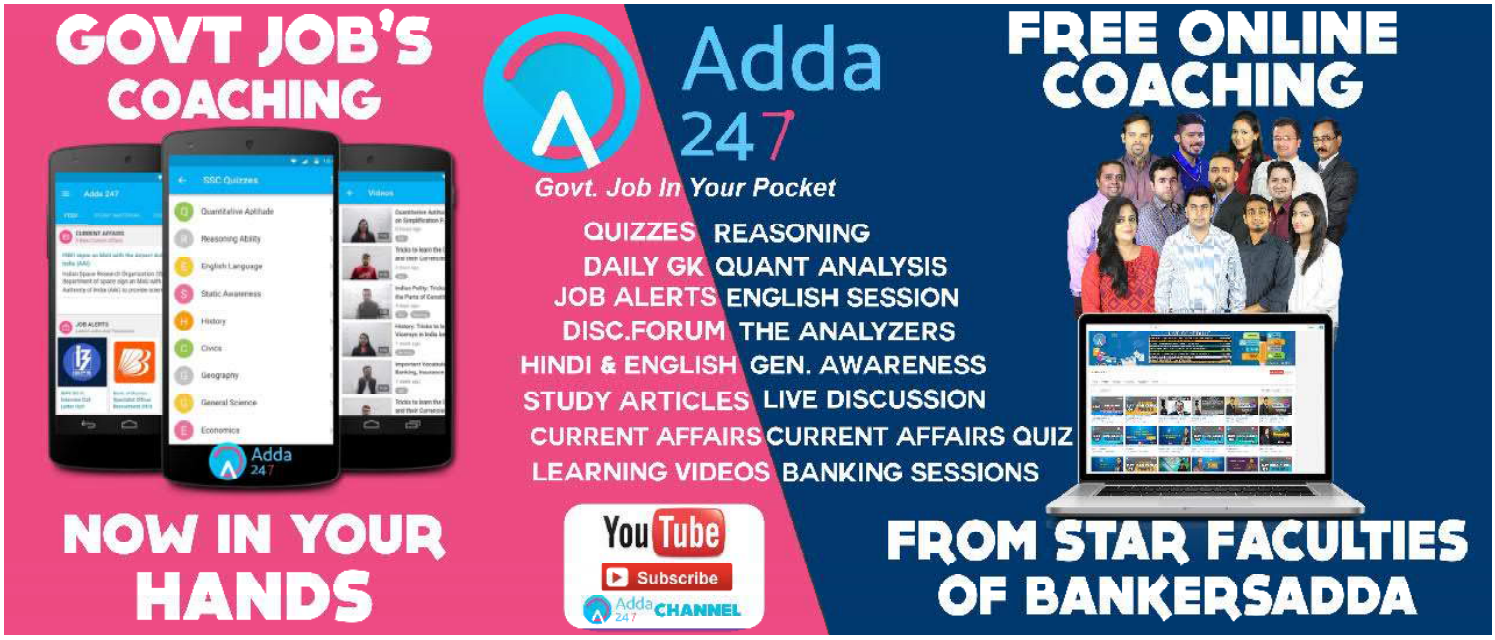
Yore (n.) time past and especially long past—My favourite stories are about the kings, princes, and princesses of yore.

Z

Zealot (n.) a believer, fanatic—The zealots on both sides of issue resorted to threats.

Zenith (n.) point directly overhead in the sky; highest point—The zenith of her career came when she became the CEO.

Zephyr (n.) a gentle wind; breeze—It was a beautiful day, with a zephyr adding to the pleasant chill.



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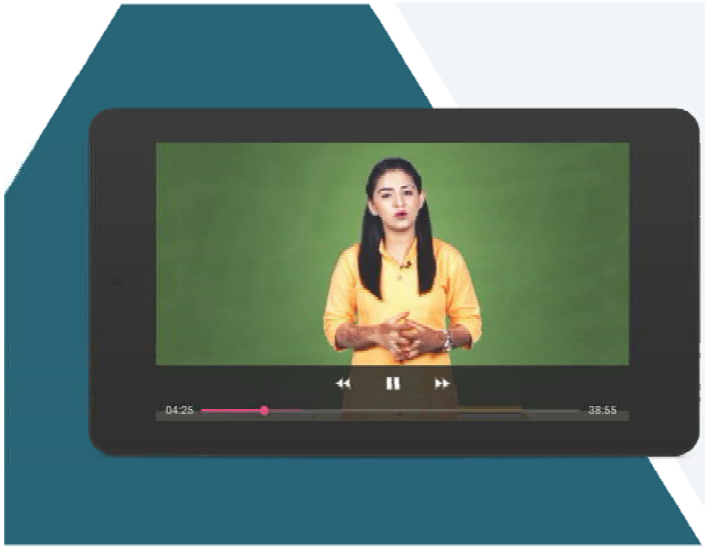

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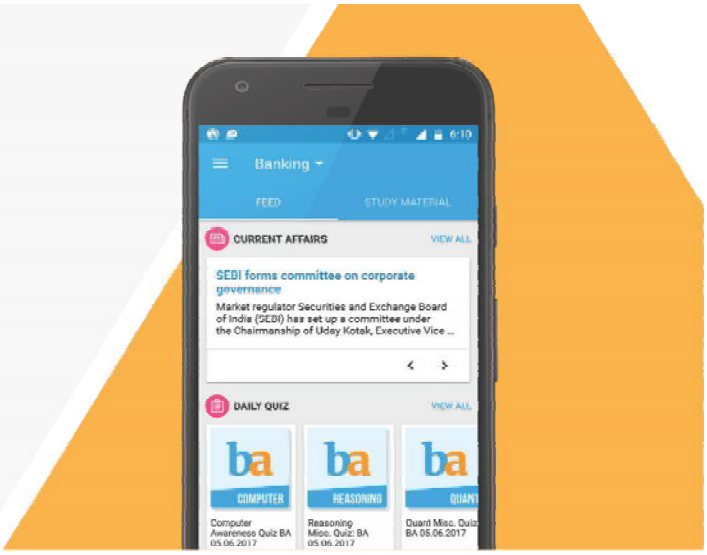

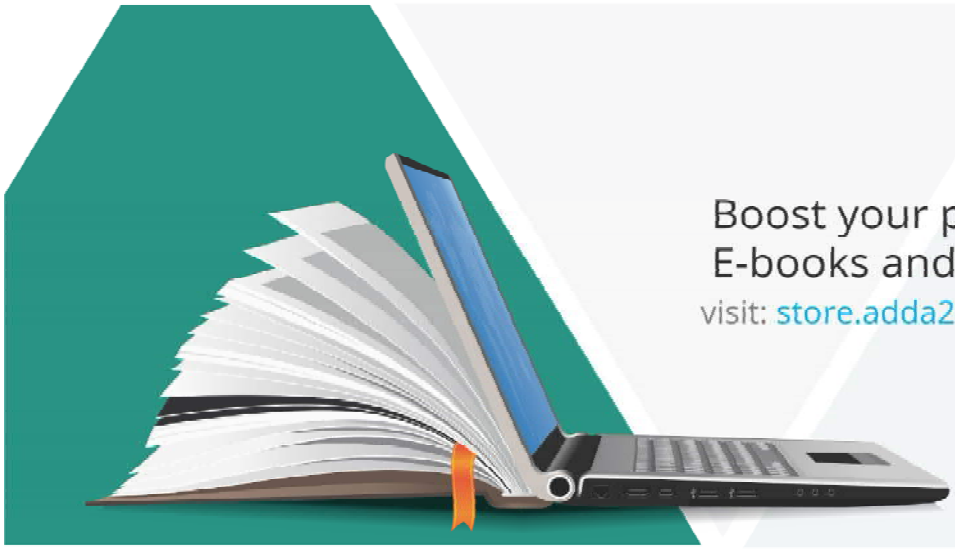

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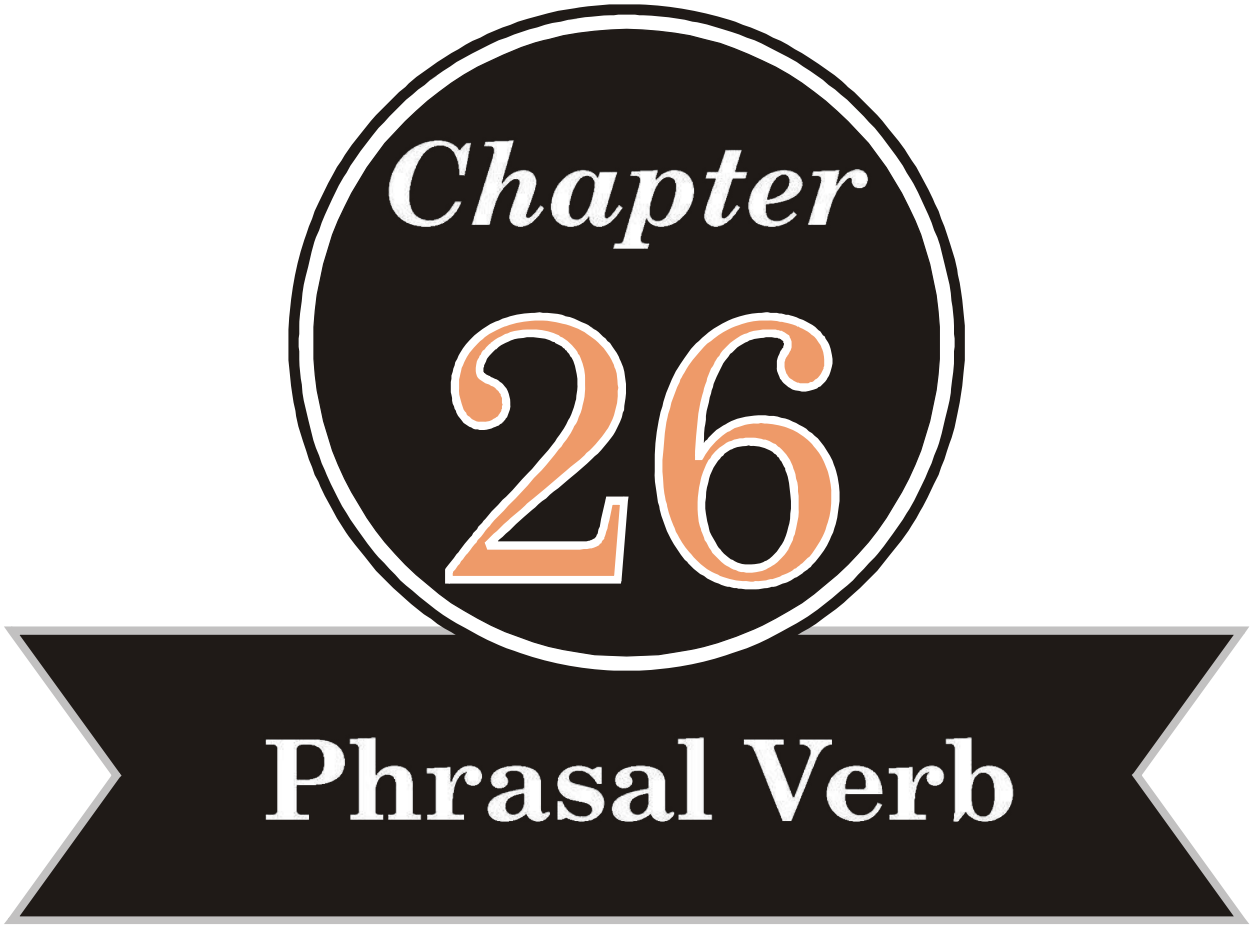

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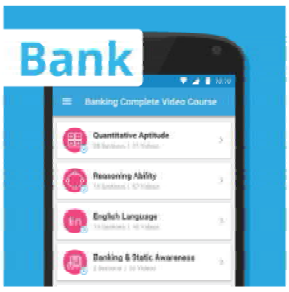

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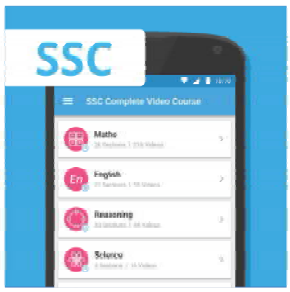

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Chapter 26

Phrasal Verb

1. Ask after (ask about the welfare, inquire after) I met your brother at the party, he asked after you.
2. Ask for (request for) She asked for a glass of water.
3. Back out (go back on, withdraw from promise) He agreed to help but backed out at the last moment.
4. Bear away (win) Suhani bore away the first prize in the dance competition.
5. Bear on/upon [relevant, (bearing on)] Your remarks have no bearing on the main problem.
6. Bear out (support the argument, corroborate) I am sure my classmates will bear out my statement.
7. Bear with (to show patience, co-operate) In view of the heavy losses suffered by the company, the shareholders were requested to bear with.
8. Bear out (extinguish) The candle blew out as the gust of wind came in.
9. Blow over (pass off without harm, come to an end) Don't worry, the crisis are likely to blow over.
10. Blow up (explode, start suddenly) The plan of the enemy to blow up the fly-over was foiled by the police.
11. Break down (emotional collapse, stop functioning) While giving evidence in the court, she broke down.
12. Break into (enter by force) The robbers broke into his house last night.
13. Break out [spread (war, epidemic, fire, riots)] The fear that aids has broken out in India is not unfounded.
14. Break through (discover a secret, major achievement) There is no hope of break through in the murder case.

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15. Break up [terminate (meeting, school, session)] The college will break up next week for summer vacation.
16. Bring about (cause to happen) The administration helped to bring about a peaceful settlement.
17. Bring out (explain the meaning, publish) When asked to explain, she could not bring out the meaning of the poem.
18. Bring round (to make one agree, bring to senses) I was able to bring my mother round to my views with great difficulty.
19. Bring up (rear, educate) Fathers are beginning to play a bigger role in bringing up their children.
20. Call in/call out (send for help) The police were called in without delay by the residents.
21. Call off (suspend or abandon) We decided to call off the strike.
22. Call on (go and visit a person) It is a tradition for the Prime Minister to call on the President.
23. Call upon (appeal, exhort) He was called upon to prove the correctness of the press reports.
24. Carry on (continue) Now it is difficult to carry on this business in the teeth of stiff competition.
25. Carry out (implement, obey, execute) It is not likely that your father will carry out the threat of disinheriting you.
26. Cast down (dejected, down cast) Now-a-days he is cast down as a result of his failure in the examination.
27. Cast off (release, remove) Organization must cast off old fashioned practices in order to survive.
28. Catch up with (make up for deficiency, overtake) He remained ill for many days but caught up with the pending work very soon.
29. Come about (happen) It is not good that such an unfortunate accident cam talent about.
30. Come across (meet by chance) I came across my old friend in the market yesterday.

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31. Come by (get) How have you come by such a precious diamond?
32. Come of (belong to) Reeta comes of a family of freedom fighters.
33. Come round (agree, recover from illness) My father at first refused to let me continue study but he came round in the end.
34. Cope with (manage) They coped with all their problems cheerfully.
35. Cut down (curtail, reduce) Since you are out of job these days, you must cut down your expenditure.
36. Cut out for (suitable) He is cut out for an administrative career.
37. Die down [gradually disappear (riots, excitement, storm etc.)] The wind has died down.
38. Die out (become out of use or existence) He thought that the custom had died out a long time ago.
39. Do away with (eradicate) We should do away with social evils.
40. (Have) Done with (have no relation) I have done with him because of his dishonesty.
41. Drop out (retire in the midst of doing something) She could not qualify for the selection as she dropped out while the race was in progress.
42. Fall back (retreat) The rioters fell back when the police arrived.
43. Fall back on (depend on) You must save money to fall back on it in old age.
44. Fall off (decrease in number, get separated) In the wake of roof tragedy the admissions in the school have fallen off.
45. Fall out (quarrel) The two friends appear to have fallen out over a minor issue.
46. Get along (be friendly) They just can't get along together because of temperamental differences.
47. Get at (reach, understand) It is very difficult to get at the truth etc.
48. Get away (escape) They got away on scooter.
49. Get away with (without being punished or with little punishment) Although his fault was serious, he got away with light punishment.

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50. Get on (progress) How is your son getting on with your study?
51. Get over (recover from illness or shock, come over) He is still trying to get over the financial crises.
52. Get through (pass through, succeed) It is not possible to get through examination without labour.
53. Give away (distribute) She has given away jewellery worth thousands of Rupees.
54. Give in (surrender, agree) At first she was adamant but at last she gave in to the request of her friend.
55. Give up (stop, abstain from) He gave up smoking to save money.
56. Give way (collapse under pressure, break) The contractor was charged with negligence when the roof of a new building gave way.
57. Go down (be believed) Your excuse will not go down.
58. Go off (explode and be discharged) When he was cleaning his gun it west off and killed him.
59. Go through (read hurriedly, endure) He didn't lend me the newspaper because he was going through it.
60. Hand out (distribute) Hand out the books to the students.
61. Hand over (give charge or authority) He has not handed over charge to the new manager.
62. Hold on (carry on, bear difficulties, persist) Inspite of financial difficulties he held on and succeeded in the long run.
63. Hold out (resist) When the robbers ran short of ammunition, they could no longer hold out.
64. Jump at (accept happily) He jumped at the offer of his boss to accept the job abroad.
65. Jump to (arrive suddenly [conclusion]) You should never jump to conclusions.
66. Keep from (refrain from, not to mix with) Always keep from selfish people because they can harm you anytime.

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67. Keep off (keep at a distance) There was a notice at the site, "Keep off the bushes."
68. Keep on (continue) She kept on crying inspite of my assurance of help.
69. Lay by (save money) The wise men always lay by money for their old age.
70. Lay down (establish a rule, sacrifice, surrender) The conditions laid down by the Department of Health were violated by the nursing homes.
71. Lay off (to discontinue work, dismiss temporarily) The workers have been laid off for want of raw material.
72. Lay out (plan building, garden etc.) A number of gardens were laid out by the Moghuls.
73. Let down (humiliate, to lower down) We should never let down our friends.
74. Live on (depend for food (staple food) The lion is carnivorous and lives on flesh.
75. Live by (means/manner) You must learn to live by honest means.
76. Look after (take care of) In her old age she has no one to look after her.
77. Look at (see carefully) The boys are looking at the sky.
78. Look back on (to think of the past) People can often look back and reflect on happy childhood memories.
79. Look for (search for a lost thing) She was looking for her lost books.
80. Look down upon (hate, despise) It is folly on your part to look down upon the poor students.
81. Look into (investigate the matter) A committee was set up to look into the problem.
82. Look upto (respect) His younger brother looks upto him and obeys his every order.
83. Make off with/away with (run away, destroy) They made off with the cash and fled.

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84. Make out (understand the meaning) The police could not make out the coded message they intercepted.
85. Make over (transfer possession, convert) Since she had no legal heir, she made over her house in charity.
86. Make up (to end (quarrel), compose) You should make an effort to make up a quarrel with your friend.
87. Make up for (compensate for) After her long illness she is trying her best to make up for her deficiency in study.
88. Pass away (die, expire) On the passing away of his father I sent him a message of condolence.
89. Pass for (regarded to be) The TATAs pass for philanthropists in the country.
90. Pass off (take place) The elections are likely to pass off peacefully.
91. Pass oneself off (show off) The hypocrites always pass themselves off as honest persons.
92. Pass out (leave after completing education) The cadets will pass out next month after completing their training.
93. Pull down (demolish a structure) Why did they pull the shops down?
94. Pull off (succeed) India pulled off victory in the last stage of the match.
95. Pull up (stop, scold) The students were pulled up by the Principal for their misbehaviour with the class teacher.
96. Put down (crush, keep down) The riots were put down by the local police.
97. Put off (postpone, avoid, discourage) The meeting had to be put off because the President could not come.
98. Put on (wear, pretend) It is difficult to put on the appearance of innocence for a long time.
99. Put out (extinguish) The fire was put out suddenly.
100. Put up (stays, question) He is putting up at a hostel these days.

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101. Put up with (tolerate patiently) For an honourable person it is difficult to put up with the haughty behaviour of the Directors.
102. Run after (pursue, hanker after) We should not run after money.
103. Run down (criticise, poor health) As a result of long illness she has run down a lot.
104. Run into (come across, meet by chance) While walking along the roadside, I ran into my old schoolmates.
105. Run out (come to an end) When the rations ran out, the head office was informed.
106. Run over (crush under) He was run over by a speeding car.
107. Run through (waste money) It is a pity that he has run through his fortune over gambling and drinking.
108. See off (to escort a guest for his departure) His friends were present at the station to see him off.
109. See through (discover something hidden, motive) Man has grown so clever that it is difficult to see through his tricks.
110. Send for (summon) She sent for a doctor when her husband fell ill.
111. Set about (start doing) As soon as she reached home, she set about calling up her friends.
112. Set aside (allocate, strike down, turn down) The High court set aside the verdict of the lower court in this sensitive matter.
113. Set in (begin) As soon as the summer sets in, the reptiles come out of hibernation.
114. Set off (to start a series of events, process, improve)

    (i) Cosmetics set off the natural grace.

    (ii) Privatisation has set off the process of liberalisation in foreign trade.
115. Set forth (start on a journey, explain) The party will set forth its views on globalisation at a public rally.
116. Stand by (support, help) Although he promised to stand by me in difficulties, he did not live up to it.

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117. Stand for (represent) T.E.C. stands for Technical Education Certificate.
118. Stand out (to be conspicuous) She stood out from the crowd because of her as
130. Turn up (arrive, take place) Who can say what will turn up next?
131. Wipe away (cleanse, remove) The marks of blood were wiped away by the accused.
132. Wipe out (destroy completely) We must try to wipe out poverty from the country.
133. Work up (incite, instigate) The politicians should not try to work up communal frenzy.
134. Work upon (influence) The leader tried to work upon the mob.

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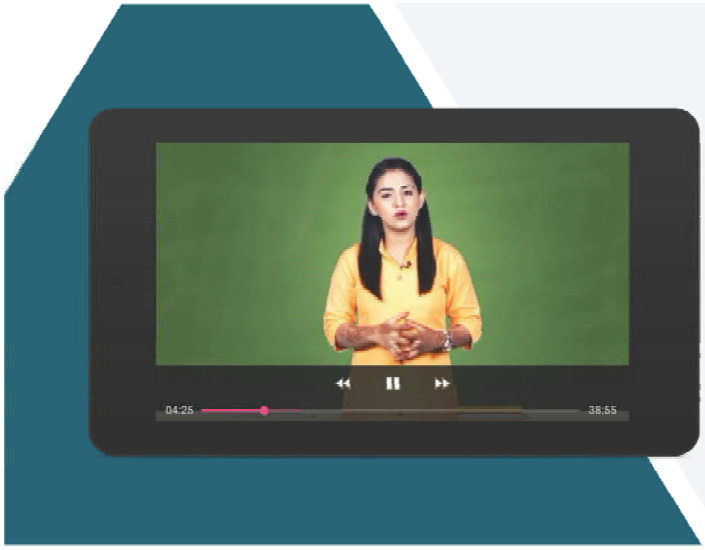

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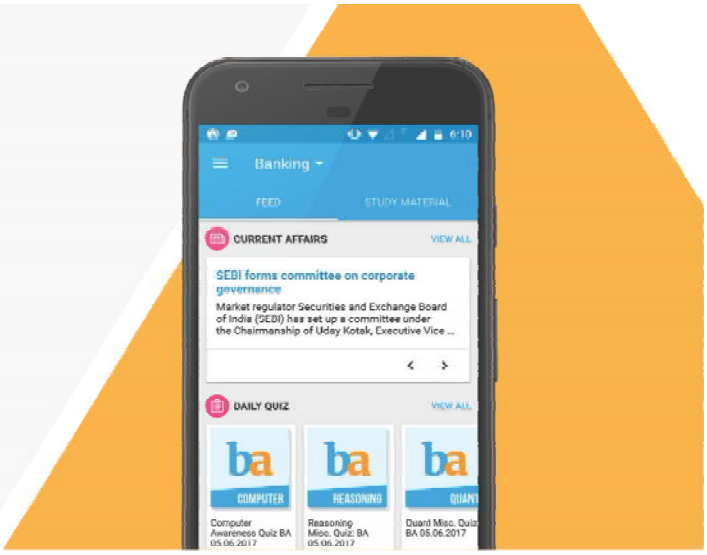

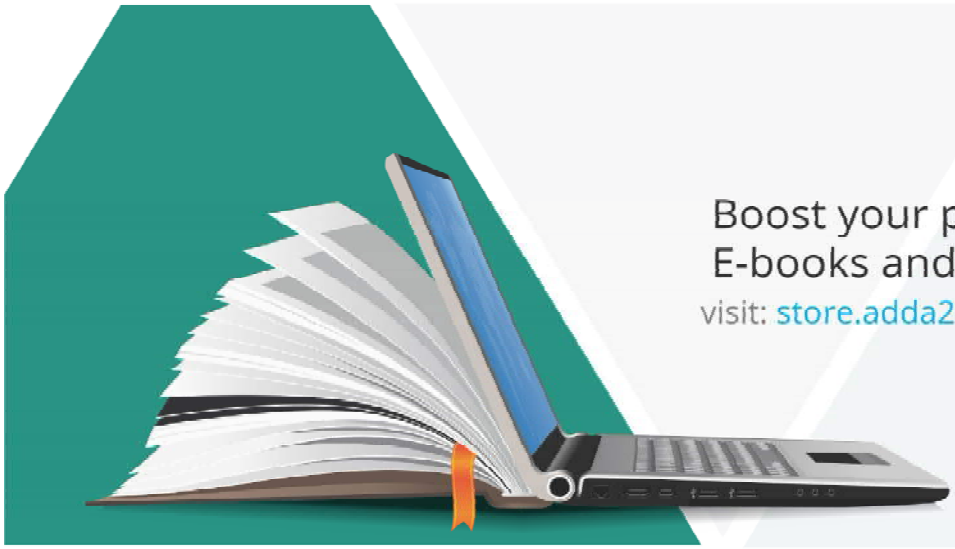

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SECTION D

(UPDATED PRACTICE SETS BASED ON CHANGES IN 2017-18)

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CHAPTER-1

Inferences

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Chapter 1

Inferences

TYPE-A

Direction (1-27): In each of the given questions an inference is given in bold which is then followed by three statements. You have to find the statement(s) from where it is inferred. Choose the option with the best possible outcome as your choice.

1. Nobody gave much thought about those innocents who were at the receiving end of demonetization at the advent.
   (I) Indians are a very emotional lot and tend to quickly come to conclusions without delving deep into issues. The public outcry against demonetization — especially by those with few solutions at their hand to face the problem of cash crunch. The main criticism against the government is that demonetisation has inflicted more pain on the poor and innocent while opening a window for the rich to cleanse their unaccounted income, of course, after paying a handsome share to the exchequer.
   (II) If demonetisation was a war, then those who lost their lives outside bank queues are true martyrs. These ordinary citizens sincerely believed the government's intentions of bringing in transparency in the economy. Which is why they were willing to put their lives at risk to withdraw their hard-earned money in new currency. People waiting in endless queues outside banks to exchange old notes reportedly resulted in even deaths during the first few weeks after demonetisation. Honouring the sacrifice of these true martyrs would be a fitting tribute on the first anniversary of demonetisation.
   (III) A year after Prime Minister NarendraModi announced the ban on Rs 1000 and Rs 500 old banknotes, his government described demonetisation as a historic and multi-dimensional success. Huge advertisements could be seen where Modi lauded 125 crore Indians for fighting a decisive battle against black money and corruption. Unfortunately despite tall claims by BJP, the debate still rages whether the move has benefitted the nation or done more harm than good.
   (a) Both (I) & (III) (b) Both (II) & (III)
   (c) Only (I) (d) Only (II)
   (e) All of the above

2. Extremism has spread even among Hindus, some of whom believe not in satyamevajayate but in might is right.
   (I) The Parivar proclaims an ideology of "Hindutva," aimed at ensuring the predominance of Hinduism in Indian society, politics, and culture, which it promotes through tactics that include violence and terror. Its agenda includes subjugating or driving out people of other faiths, who total some 17 percent of the population. It castigates them as foreign faiths, imposed by foreign conquerors.
   (II) All wanton violence and religious fundamentalism is wrong, be it of the right or the left, or of any religion, and needs to be identified, countered and condemned. In this context, the real question for Hindus is who, and for what reason, is today deliberately fanning this fanatical violence among them? According to established Hindu practice, disagreements should be resolved through debate, dialogue and discussion, yet one has only to remember that it was a fanatical Hindu who killed one of the greatest messiahs of peace – Mahatma Gandhi.
   (III) There is no denying that fringe right wing groups have created an atmosphere of intolerance to outspoken writers and academics who question religious practices and myths, thereby putting pressure on freedom of speech and expression. The event of killing of veteran writer MalleshappaMadivalappaKalburgi demands the government not to go soft on Hindu fundamentalism and to "crack down" on these fringe elements in the same way it would deal with other "religion and ideology based extremist groups."
   (a) Both (I) & (II) (b) Both (I) & (III)
   (c) Both (II) &(III) (d) Only (I)
   (e) All of the above

3. It is important for the courts to examine disability as a ground for the grant of bail.
   (I) The deplorable conditions in Indian prisons are well known. It is settled law now that prisoners may be deprived of personal liberty according to procedure established by law, but that does not include a derogation of their right to

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dignity. How do we begin to understand the sanctity of life, dignity and bodily integrity for a person with disabilities? If handcuffing is an extraordinary and excessive restraint on an ordinary prisoner, what constitutes excessive restraint beyond the writ of law for a person with disabilities? Placing him in solitary confinement with no support violates his right to life, bodily integrity and autonomy even when conviction only imposes restraints on personal liberty.

(II) The Indian Constitution gives pride of place to the fundamental rights of a citizen, including the right to life and liberty. One would assume that it implies two basic legal principles: one, that the accused is innocent until proven guilty; and two, that bail is the norm and jail the exception. The stories of thousands of undertrials- including those with disabilities- languishing in jails across the country, however, run against the grain of the constitutional promise that "no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law"

(III) The Law Commission has done well to recommend a complete overhaul in the way courts grant bail. Bail must be the rule rather than the exception, given that every person charged with a crime is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Reform in bail jurisprudence that includes fast disposal of bail applications, easier surety requirements and minimising pretrial detention is overdue. Courts must deny bail only under three conditions. One, the person charged with the crime is likely to flee. Two, the accused is likely to tamper with evidence or influence witnesses. Three, the person is likely to repeat the same crime if granted bail.

(a) Only (III) (b) Only (I)
(c) Only (II) (d) Both (I) & (II)
(e) Both (II) & (III)

4. Police investigators should not jump to conclusions, influenced by public outrage

(I) That the police had to extract a false confession is downright disgraceful, but it is not an isolated case in a country known for its primitive investigative methods. In cases of demand of a result from the masses, putting a statement which is refutable isn't justified. Studies on police reforms have highlighted the need to make the investigation process more scientific and more rooted in forensic analysis, but custodial torture and extracted confessions continue to be reported. When two narratives emerge from different police agencies for a heinous murder, a sense of disquiet among the public is inevitable.

(II) Regimes come and regimes go, a new party and a new leadership adds its own new pages to the annals of India's political history. But India's khaki tales continue with the same old narrative – hackneyed, violent and tragic, both for the people of the country as well as for the rank and file cops. Not trained properly for the job that requires mental strength to withstand public pressure they are often rounded up in botched up investigations. The strong arm of the state is severely weak within and the politicians want it that way; bereft of choice, cops take solace in venting their 'powerless power' where they can.

(III) Police bumbling closure in Pradyuman murder case is no exception. It points to systemic failures. It is often difficult to distinguish police investigation, especially carried out in the face of public and political pressure, from the witch-hunt. Police with only rudimentary training in modern investigation, using beatings and threats as their main truth-seeking tools, have a long record of securing wrongful convictions, as well as letting the guilty walk free, sometimes wearing the halo of martyrdom. To explain this away as the failure of individuals is inadequate.

(a) Both (I) & (II) (b) Both (I) & (III)
(c) Both (II) & (III) (d) All of the above
(e) Only (III)

5. More and more bilateral series have taken away the excitement from the game.

(I) Players often display more cricketing brilliance on the field as they would be watched by more viewers than in a bilateral ODI series. The most interesting feature of these tournaments is that they seldom get boring. On the other hand, a seven-match bilateral ODI series can become monotonous if one team holds inordinate sway in the opening matches.

(II) With repeated bilateral clashes between the same opponents, the fans hardly get to speculate as much as they liked to do when more number of teams brought more number of players and hence more fierce competition from the players. The near same combinations of the two teams makes the scope of watching the game for some innovative batting or bowling battles, narrowed down to negligible. Moreover, Due to the bilateral nature of busy cricket schedules and the mushrooming of Twenty20 cricket leagues, the space for triangular cricket tournaments has been squeezed.

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(III) The ODI tournaments were more keenly followed than bilateral ODI face-offs in general. This is for many reasons. In multilateral tournaments, one gets to see many teams participate and make a bid for the same trophy. The permutations and combinations of match results creates a unique interest, allowing fans to constantly examine ways in which a particular team can reach the knock-out stage or clinch the title.

(a) Both (I) & (II) (b) Only II
(c) Both (II) & (III) (d) Both (III) & (I)
(e) All of the above

6. The Vedic priest was like a recorded audio cassette.
   (1) Massive grey matter density and cortical thickness increases in the brains of the Vedic priests which is very fascinating. We noted that while the ability of Vedic Pundits to perform large-scale, precise oral memorization and recitation of Vedic Sanskrit texts may, prima facie, appear extraordinary or bordering on impossible, textual memorization and recitation are in standard practice in traditional Sanskrit education in India.
   (2) Traditional Vedic scholarship should not be confused with a priestly type of vocation or biblical scholarship. Different from Christian Priests who interpret and expostulate on the message of the Bible, their job is to keep the supposedly eternal and unchanging Veda alive, without changing a syllable.
   (3) According to McNeill, a Brahmin priest was expected to be able to recite at least one of the Vedas. The practice was essential for several centuries when the Vedas had not yet been written down. It must have had a selective effect, since priests would have been recruited from those able or willing to memorize long passages. It must have helped in the dissemination of the work, since a memorized passage can be duplicated many times.

   (a) Only (1) (b) Both (2) and (3)
   (c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
   (e) All are correct

7. Equity in access to doctors, diagnostics and medicines for rural India must be a priority
   (1) It is imperative for the government to recognise the limitations of a market-led mechanism in providing for a pure public good such as health. We need to move to a single-payer system with cost controls that make efficient strategic purchase of health care from private and public facilities possible. This will require sustained investment and monitoring, and ensuring that the prescribed standard of access to a health facility with the requisite medical and nursing resources within a 3-km radius is achieved on priority.
   (2) Templates for an upgraded rural health system have long been finalised and the Indian Public Health Standards were issued in 2007 and 2012, covering facilities from health sub-centres upwards. The Centre has set ambitious health goals for 2020 and is in the process of deciding the financial outlay for various targets under the National Health Mission.
   (3) Medical infrastructure in several surrounding districts and even neighbouring States is so weak that a large number of very sick patients are sent to such apex hospitals as a last resort. The dysfunctional aspects of the system are evident from the Comptroller and Auditor General's report. Even if the audit objections on financial administration were to be ignored, the picture that emerges in several States is one of inability to absorb the funds allocated, lack of essential medicines and unfilled doctor vacancies.

   (a) Only (1) (b) Both (2) and (3)
   (c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
   (e) All are correct

8. Regionalism is a subset of nationalism.
   (1) The term regionalism at national level refers to a process in which sub-state actors become increasingly powerful. Power devolves from the central level to regional governments. These are the regions of the country, distinguished by culture, language and other socio-cultural factors.
   (2) Rather than subscribing to the 'new regionalism,' developing countries may examine other areas of cooperation with partners in the same geographical region and at a similar level of economic development, in a spirit of true regionalism which could help strengthen their strategies for national development and integration into the global economy.
   (3) Regionalism has overtaken nationalism in States like Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and the Punjab, where the strength of national parties has diminished. The growth of unhealthy regionalism is in no small part due to an unethical rivalry between the two national parties — the Congress and the BJP — one that has undermined the principle of good governance and national welfare.

   (a)Only (1) (b)Only (2) (c)Only (3)
   (d)Both (1) and (3)
   (e)All (1), (2) and (3)

9. The imperativeness of virtual safety is paramount in today's world.

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(1) One of the most problematic elements of cyber security is the quickly and constantly evolving nature of security risks. The traditional approach has been to focus most resources on the most crucial system components and protect against the biggest known threats, which necessitated leaving some less important system components undefended and some less dangerous risks not protected against. Such an approach is insufficient in the current environment.

(2) Effective network security targets a variety of threats and stops them from entering or spreading on the network. Network security components include: a) Anti-virus and anti-spyware, b) Firewall, to block unauthorized access to your network.

(3) A fixed-length hash value is computed as per the plain text that makes it impossible for the contents of the plain text to be recovered. Hash functions are also used by many operating systems to encrypt passwords.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

10. Bad loans are crippling the Indian economy.

(1) One of the major factors that facilitated Kamco's success was the existence of political will backed by a strong public interest in ensuring the right usage of public funds. India's government to has demonstrated its political will for resolving the NPA crisis by putting in place a bankruptcy law. It must now follow up with reforms that address the imperfections in the market for distressed assets.

(2) In a bid to bring down the large pile of bad loans on its books, state-run lender Bank of India has put a large portfolio of non-performing assets on sale. Remember, the bank's gross NPAs stood at over 13 percent of its book at the end of the June quarter.

(3) As India's bankruptcy courts seek to resolve Rs 8 lakh crore worth of loan defaults, choking the banking system, it is clear that banks played a crucial role in the crisis by propping up ailing companies with fresh loans, even as firms struggled to repay old debts.

(a)Only (2) (b)Only (3)
(c)Both (1) and (2) (d)Both (1) and (3)
(e)All (1), (2) and (3)

11. Technology and its access is a critical factor for diversified agriculture.

(1) Any industry grows when it adapts to a competitive environment. If farmers get market signals from the market about upcoming trends of demands of consumers, total supply in the economy, new technologies, export opportunities or import vulnerabilities, they will find out more profitable crops, technologies and will keenly adapt. Present system creates a glut in the market of particular crops.

(2) The introduction of Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing Act (APML) 2017 may free both farmers and consumers from the core problem of price differences in different regions over different products. Higher market connectivity and free licensing mechanisms may prove to be highly responsive. Support of digital market tools like e-NAM (electronic national agriculture market) has though given some relief already.

(3) One of the biggest roadblocks to the growth of Indian agriculture is the low levels of yields. The predominant causes of low productivity are poor access to irrigation facilities; use of low-quality seeds, low adoption of improved technology and lack of knowledge dissemination on improved agricultural practices. The challenge of small landholding size impacts diversification indices negatively.

(a) Only (2) (b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

12. Sports injury may cause damage to a child's mental growth.

(1) Many papers have shown that all it takes for your child to suffer brain damage is just one concussion. But before your son suffers a concussion, there must have been hundreds if not thousands of sub-concussions while playing various sports. The damage is permanent because the brain does not have any ability to regenerate itself.

(2) Concussions and TBI do real damage to the brain. Concussions and TBI occur when the brain suddenly shifts within the skull — usually as the result of a sudden blow, jolt or change of direction (e.g., whiplash). A football tackle, being hit with a baseball or softball, heading a soccer ball or tripping and falling are just a few of the athletic scenarios that can result in TBI.

(3) Some experts warn parents that there could be potential dangers to having children specialize in one sport year-round at a young age because of the physical toll it can take on a young athlete's body before he or she has matured.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

13. The downward trend is ascribed to the failure of neoliberal policy.

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(1) The FRBM Act effectively tied the hands of the government and has since its passage resulted in a decline in the fiscal deficit to GDP ratio to 3.5 per cent in 2016-17. Since this occurred in a period when the government sought to move to an investor- friendly tax regime, which capped and even reduced the tax-to-GDP ratio, a consequence has been curbs on spending that had an overall deflationary impact on the economy.

(2) The Indian economy faces "serious downside risks" as the government's demonetisation drive, implementation of the goods and services tax (GST) and corporate deleveraging could accelerate a slowdown and make recovery difficult, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, or UNCTAD, said in its Trade and Development Report 2017.

(3) This year's overall growth rate promises to be the worst in the last four years. At least one reason for this is the demonetization exercise last November which probably lopped off about one per cent from the overall growth rate. It is tempting to jump to the conclusion that demonetization - surely amongst the worst policy decisions in recent times - has been solely responsible for the rather dismal performance and also played an important role in slowing down the economy.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

14. Education system in India should be autonomous.

(1) Insights from the report showed that while education is one of the most funded causes in India, few models have achieved scale, and quality remains a pressing issue. Holistic development is not given due attention and as such, access to education has not been equitable, and teacher shortages have impeded quality education delivery. To remedy these gaps, the Report observes the critical need for relevant curriculum design, leadership development, and ecosystem interventions that will go a long way in driving the quality and sustainability of the education sector.

(2) India's vision of being a world leader in the 21st century is unlikely to be realized without an education system that keeps abreast with the needs of our future citizens. There is a strong case for public-private partnerships in education which will unleash the true potential of Indian citizens in a competitive climate. Clear guidelines and an audit and accountability mechanism is necessary for such an endeavour to succeed.

(3) Education is now a business activity devoted to immediate profits instead of long term benefits to society and rather than leave it to institutions as a mere suggestion (which would probably not be taken) the state could stipulate at least 100 hours of compulsory film viewing per annum for each school/college up to a certain level while also providing a large selection of films to pick from. The nation needs to have an educational programme of its own to create useful citizens, and cannot leave this to private initiatives.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

15. Conservation should not be considered a drag on development.

(1) The tiger population in countries where the big cat occurs had a chequered existence. Although assiduously conserved, tiger populations in some of the range countries are awfully precarious; their numbers lie around the presumed ecological thresholds as far as their viability is concerned. The world has already lost three of the nine subspecies of this charismatic species, further restricting its world population genetically to only six subspecies or geographical variations.

(2) Tiger conservation basically demands stringent protection laws, vast landscapes and a good prey base. While these demands may sound innocuous, they conflict with the country's land-use planning for development, and as a result, conservation is sidelined in favor of more human-centered priorities.

(3) India lost 69 tigers in 2015 and 52 in 2016. While poaching did not claim all these tigers, it does remain a serious threat to the tiger population. Among the tiger conservation practices, protection and intelligence gathering should be accorded priority and made more professional.

(a) Only (2) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

16. ISRO's recent accomplishments pronounce the autarky of Indian space prowess.

(1) Success upon success has visited ISRO in the past several years. It successfully put into orbit its spacecraft around Mars in its first attempt on September 24, 2014. The spacecraft completed 1,000 earth days in its orbit on June 19, 2017, well beyond its designated mission life of six months. Its mission to the moon, Chandrayaan-1, was the first to discover the presence of water molecules on the lunar

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surface soil and rocks. Majority of the mission was financed by Isro's commercial arm antrix which generates a profit of more than 28 million dollar a year by launching various foreign satellites.

(2) The GSLV Mk III, part of the GSLV launchers, carried India's heaviest satellite, GSAT-19 weighing 3136 kg for 16.20 minutes, will continue to be an operating launch. This was the first such launch from India. Earlier, India used to ask foreign space organizations to launch heavy satellites/orbiters. With this development, India will now be able to save crores. The GSLV Mk-III will continue to be a launch vehicle in the future.

(3) A key focus area of ISRO is building reusable launch vehicles (RLVs). In fact, the RLV program crossed a milestone on May 23, 2016, with the launch and return of a winged RLV-TD in a scaled configuration that flew at hypersonic speed. On August 28, 2016, ISRO took the next steps towards reducing the cost of access to space when a modified two-stage vehicle developed by the VSSC (Kerala, India) used air-breathing propulsion in its scramjet engine.

(a) Only (2) (b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

17. Most NGOs in India lack leaders to succeed Current Management.

(1) NGOs lack a foundational, leadership development culture and often do not have a shared understanding of what this should look like. Pushed in part by donors to focus almost exclusively on delivering programs, NGOs do not emphasize talent development and often shortchange themselves by under-investing in people.

(2) For the not-for-profit sector to play a far larger role in narrowing the social development deficit in India, prioritizing and investing in developing leaders needs to be a concerted effort from all sector stakeholders—NGO leaders, funders, and intermediaries.

(3) If India's NGOs are to make real strides toward ambitious goals such as providing equitable healthcare, ensuring high-quality education for children, or providing access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, they will have to confront the unassailable fact that exceptional organizations rely on exceptional leaders—and they need to grow more of them.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All (1), (2) and (3)

18. India owes its present economic progress to LPG reforms.

(1) India's annual average growth rate from 1990 – 2010 has been 6.6 % which is almost double than pre reforms era. GDP growth rate surpassed 5% mark in early 1980's. This made impact of 1990's reforms on growth unclear. Some believe that 1980's reforms were precursor to LPG reforms. Other things apart, it is clear that 1980 reforms led to crash of economy in 1991, which was remedied by LPG reforms which were quite more comprehensive.

(2) The fruits of LPG's reforms of 1990 have reached their peak in 2007, when India recorded its highest GDP growth rate of 9%. With this, India became the second fastest growing major economy in the world, next only to China. There has been significant debate, however, around liberalization as an inclusive economic growth strategy. Since 1992, income inequality has deepened in India. Whereas consumption is among the poorest staying stable while the wealthiest generate consumption growth.

(3) The LPG reforms were aimed at ending the licence-permit raj by decreasing the government intervention in the business, thereby pushing economic growth through reforms.India's GDP stood at Rs 5,86,212 crore in 1991. About 25 years later, it stands at Rs 1,35,76,086 crore, up 2216 percent. In dollar terms, India's GDP crossed the $2 trillion mark in 2015-16. Currently, the country is ranked ninth in the world in terms of nominal GDP. India is tipped to be the second largest economy in the world by 2050.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

19. Strong unified actions are an important protection against child labor.

(1) Following the ratification of the Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict in 2001, Guinea had taken steps to prohibit the recruitment of persons under the age of 18 and their direct involvement in armed conflict. The provisions of the Children's Code protected and afforded all possible guarantees to refugee children affected by armed conflict. The provisions of the Optional Protocol had been taken into account both in the Constitution and in the Child Code Act.

(2) Since 2015, Pact and Microsoft have been working together to address the issue through the Children out of Mining pilot project in Katanga. The project uses interventions that

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are deeply embedded in communities and local institutions to address the economic and social root causes that lead to child labor in mining. In mines where the project has been active, Pact has found a reduction in child labor of between 77 to 97 percent, with variation influenced by seasonal factors and the influx of new conflict-displaced families, among others.

(3) In 2001 factory monitors confirmed illegal union-busting and other violations—including employment of 13-15 year-old children—at a Mexican factory sewing clothing with university logos for Nike and other U.S. companies. Thousands of American students, workers, and consumers wrote letters to corporate CEOs protesting worker treatment. The international solidarity campaign helped factory workers overcome violence, intimidation, and mass firings when they tried to organize, and after months of struggle, workers won an independent union.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

20. Electrification, in contemporary times, is a basic human necessity.

(1) The Saubhagya scheme will help India, the world's third-largest energy consumer after the US and China, to help meet its global climate change commitments as electricity will substitute kerosene for lighting purposes. Lighting in turn will also help in improving education, health, connectivity with the multiplier effect of increased economic activities and job creation.

(2) After launching the Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana for universalizing electricity access, the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government is readying a raft of power sector structural reforms including legal provisions to drive electricity demand, promoting retail competition and tariff slab rationalization to drive manufacturing.

(3) Despite the government's aggressive village electrification programme, the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana launched in July 2015, under which 78% of 18,000 villages have been electrified, it was realised that the problem of electricity 'access' wasn't resolved. A village is declared to be electrified if 10% of the households are given electricity along with public places such as schools, panchayat office, health centers, dispensaries and community centers.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
(e) All of the above

21. Climate change has definitely altered our environmental existence.

(1) Research studies across the world have shown that climate change may have negative health effects. A rise in heat-related illnesses and deaths, increased precipitation, floods and droughts are costing lives. With climate change, there is an increase in transmission and spread of infectious diseases due to changes in the distribution of water-borne, food-borne and vector-borne diseases, experts say.

(2) There are signs that climate change can influence hurricanes in several different ways. However, these signals are inconclusive due to our inadequate understanding of how hurricanes interact with the environment. Evidence of the environment's role on hurricane development has been noted since the early 1950s, yet a major milestone was achieved by Kerry Emanuel at MIT in his studies of hurricane dynamics in the late 1980s.

(3) The world has warmed more slowly than had been forecast by computer models, which were "on the hot side" and overstated the impact of emissions, a new study has found. Its projections suggest that the world has a better chance than previously claimed of meeting the goal set by the Paris agreement on climate change to limit warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels.

(a) Only (1)
(b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3)
(d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

22. The current state of nuclear arsenals around the world is outside the realm of serious discussion.

(1) There is no doubt that South Korea has enough money and technical expertise to go nuclear, but there is less certainty in its ability to overcome the types of political obstacles blocking that goal. South Korea is a democracy, much dependent of foreign trade -- and this makes the nuclear option difficult to realize.

(2) According to the State Department's most recent status report on the treaty, Russia currently has 1,765 weapons at the ready compared to the United States' 1,411. The START treaty continued a bi-partisan international effort to reduce the number of nuclear weapons that was started by President Ronald Reagan after the Cold War.

(3) If North Korea seeks to prove that it can deliver a nuclear weapon effectively, the country's next test could carry an actual warhead. But

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such a test—or even the suggestion of such a test—could push the US and its allies Japan and South Korea into attempting to shoot down the next launch. That is, if the test fits into the envelope of existing missile defenses—and the risks of a successful (or even failed) test outweigh the risks of trying to shoot it down.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (3)
(c) Both (1) and (2) (d) None of the above
(e) All of the above

23. The Communist society is more or less the perquisite of Marx's dogmas.
    (1) The Communist ideology is derived, on the one hand, from the penetrating insights of Karl Marx on the contradictions of Victorian capitalism and, on the other, from the violent determination of Leninist regimes to impose their version of utopia on feudal societies.
    (2) Marx's vision of communist society is remarkably (and perhaps intentionally) vague. Unlike earlier "utopian socialists," whom Marx and Engels derided as unscientific and impractical—including Henri de Saint-Simon, Charles Fourier, and Robert Owen—Marx did not produce detailed blueprints for a future society. Some features that he did describe, such as free education for all and a graduated income tax, are now commonplace.
    (3) The Russian Revolution in 1917 (exactly 100 years ago), was highly driven by the communist ideology. This led to the formation of the USSR which was primarily an ideology-driven state, the ideology being Marxism-Leninism. The reason why Marx and his works left such a deep impact on the masses was because Marx scientifically argued how a section of people were getting richer at the expense of a much larger poor population.

    (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
    (c) Only (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
    (e) All of the above

24. China's rise as a draconian superpower may create bipolar disorder in international relations.
    (1) China's rise with an authoritarian regime has led to the 'war with China' theme propelling the American academic discourse. If only China were a democracy of some kind, the arguments of 'democratic peace theory (that is, democracies do not fight)'would have diluted the war-mongering theories.
    (2) The consequences of an authoritarian China are already visible in its foreign policy behavior and wider international relations. The Chinese leadership is promoting nationalism as a diversionary tactics inducing aggressive posture in foreign policy behavior, particularly towards Japan, and to some extent, the US.
    (3) The rise of China's economic influence in the region, paired with diminished U.S. criticism on human-rights issues, has helped pave the way for a hardline agenda among regional governments, who also now stand to benefit from playing two of the world's major superpowers off each other.

    (a) Only (1) (b) Only (2)
    (c) Both (1) and (2) (d) Both (2) and (3)
    (e) All of the above

25. A wealth of linguistic richness exists outside what are called the official languages of India.
    (1) Uttarakhand is home to Hindi and many Pahari languages like Garhwali, Kumaoni and Jaunsari. Sanskrit has been given the status of second official language in the state. But besides these languages, many Tibeto-Burman languages are also spoken in this region, including Bhoti, Jad, Rangkas, Darmiya, Byangsi, and Chaudangsi.
    (2) There is proof of the intermixing of Dravidian and Indo-Aryan languages through the pockets of Dravidian-based languages on remote areas of Pakistan, and interspersed areas of North India. In addition, there is a whole science regarding the tonal and cultural expression within the regional languages that are quite standard across India. Thus this process creates languages which deviate from its original structure.
    (3) Among the most persistent myths about languages in India is that Sanskrit is the ancestor of all Indian languages. This is as stubborn a myth as the other myth about Hindi being India's national language. (It isn't. The constitutional status of Hindi is that of an "official" language, along with English.)

    (a) Only (1)
    (b) Only (3)
    (c) Both (1) and (2)
    (d) Both (2) and (3)
    (e) All of the above

26. The Indian policies entail a greater effort in ensuring smooth and rational business environment.
    (1) In order to undertake effective policies to improve the business environment in India, we must strive to comprehend what causes it to be relatively good in some situations and poor in others. The NITI Aayog-IDFC study throws light on some of the broad trends in the country's business environment but fails to provide a deeper understanding of its causes due to the lack of a conceptual framework to analyse the data.
    (2) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) has been focused at improving policies and guidelines for doing business in India. The emphasis has been

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mainly to rationalise and simplify the existing rules, along with introducing technology for making governance more effective and efficient. A prominent change had been online availability of applying for Industrial License and Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum 24*7.

(3) The pace of development has been impressive in the last few years, Bulcke said lauding the government for improvement in India's ranking in World Bank's report on ease of doing business. India has jumped 30 places to rank 100th in the World Bank's 'ease of doing business' ranking, sending the jubilant government to vow to continue reforms that will help the country break into top 50 in coming years.

(a) Only (1) (b) Both (1) and (2)
(c) Both (2) and (3) (d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

27. Artificial Intelligence will be the growth driver of economic transformation.

(1) But what about Artificial Intelligence? Many jobs involving routine (and thus codifiable) tasks have been eliminated: Banking transactions are digitized, cheques are processed by optical readers, call centres use software to shorten the conversations between customer and employee, or even replace humans with bots. This has resulted in increased efficiency.

(2) Some humans may hope to become immortal parts of these ecologies through brain scans and "mind uploads" into virtual realities or robots, a physically plausible idea discussed in fiction since the 1960s. However, to compete in rapidly evolving AI ecologies, uploaded human minds will eventually have to change beyond recognition, becoming something very different in the process.

(3) Humanity has, arguably, invested more faith – belief based on things we cannot know or do not understand – in artificial intelligence than any other concept in recent memory. When computers teach themselves to create better algorithms than the humans who created them – we're seeing things happen that even the developers themselves can't fully explain.

(a) Only (1) (b) Only (2) (c) Only (3)
(d) Both (1) and (3)
(e) All of the above

TYPE-B

Directions (28-29): Read the following passage and then answer the question that follows.

28. Two recent World Bank studies on India's rapidly depleting water resources have caused quite a stir. More interesting is how water seems to have become the new focus area for the Bank's assistance: at $3.2 billion in 2005-08 from a mere $700 million in 1999-04. Within water also, more money is going to rural water, large hydropower projects, and water resource management in poorer states.

Which of the following statements generates the most appropriate inference of the above paragraph?

(a) The World Bank assistance to India for developing water resources has increased more than 4 times for 2005-08 as compared to the prior period.
(b) India's water resources are depleting.
(c) Poorer states of India require a larger fund for water resource management projects such as rural water, large hydropower projects.
(d) The two World Bank studies on India have caused a stir.
(e) Water conservation and water management processes have stirred the greater demand in allocation of fund in the recent past.

29. In spite of the economics of direct entry system of recruitment being appreciated and accepted by the merchant navy, our armed forces still seem to be dragging their feet on this issue. If anything, our defence organization appears to be continually augmenting its training establishments by having in its fold professional institutions providing basic university education. There is not dearth of such institutions in our civil educational system. This results in unnecessary duplication at the expense of the defence budget.

From the above paragraph, it may be inferred that

(a) Merchant navy used to admit only college graduates in its training programmes.
(b) Merchant navy no longer provides basic university education in its training programmes.
(c) The nature of work involved in defence organization and merchant navy is similar.
(d) A major part of defence budget is spent on its training establishments.
(e) The direct entry system of recruitment is no more appreciated and accepted by the merchant navy.

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Directions (30): Four alternative summaries are given below each text. Choose the option that best captures the essence of the text. If none follows, choose (e) as your answer.

30. Many central banks — most notably, but not only, the "inflation targeting" banks — have increasingly come to organise their policy deliberations around an attempt to conform to specific targets or objectives, sometimes explicit quantitative targets. Moreover, central banks world-wide have increased the degree to which they discuss their decisions with financial market participants and the general public, and this too has increased the importance that the banks assign to having a clear framework to guide their deliberations.
    (a) Recently, the role of the central banks is becoming more participating and this paradigm shift is basically inspired by a will to play a decisive role in controlling inflation.
    (b) Today central banks tend to evolve a defined framework with basically two purposes -to meet specific targets and to evolve a consensus to their policy decisions.
    (c) These days, many central banks go for clear specified targets and for this they are open to discussion with market participants under a framework.
    (d) Controlling inflation being their foremost targets, many central banks set definite objectives and are willing to give public opinion a wider birth in their decisions but under a structured framework.
    (e) None of the above.

Chapter – 1: Solutions

TYPE-A

1. (d); The inference drawn is about the people who faced severities during the period starting with implementation of Demonetisation till situations eased out. Statement (I) talks about the emotional outcry of people and their criticism about government's step but nowhere presents any fact or example of unattended people's suffering . Statement (III) talks about only the introduction of the campaign and the related debates about its righteousness. Statement (II) presents soundly the fact that ordinary innocent people who believed in government intentions suffered the hardships and not much was done or thought about easing their suffering at the start of the process.

2. (b); The inference drawn is that Hindu outfits can no longer deny the existence of extremism among their ranks. Statement (II) though mentions the killing of Mahatama Gandhi by a fanatical Hindu, it fails to state that it has been backed by the community. Statement (I) & (III) support the inference based on facts that fringe Hindus radicals have created an atmosphere of intolerance for writers, academics speaking against them and predominance of Hinduism in Indian society, politics, and culture, which it promotes through tactics that include violence and terror respectively.

3. (b); The inference drawn is based upon the fact that if the court finds out a circumstance where in there is need for special physical assistance for the prisoner daily life activities i.e. with a physical disability, he should be allowed bail on this ground. Statements (II) and (III) beat around the bush with references to the Indian Constitution stating right to life and liberty but it doesn't specify it particularly for the disabled accused. Statement (I) alone provides for consideration of a person's physical condition as a ground for bail provision.

4. (b); The inference drawn centers around the fact that police are not able to withstand public pressure and jump to conclusions that may be later refuted. Supporting this inference are Statements (I) & (III) which clearly mentions police investigations carried in wake of public pressure have resulted into debatable conclusions showing inadequacy. Statement (II) makes a mention of the public pressure but then deviates to badly carried out investigations. It doesn't show that a public statement was issued on the basis of any conclusion.

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5. (e); The inference drawn on the basis of increasing bilateral faceoffs in ODI cricket to make game watching boring is supported by all the Statements (I) (II) & (III) as all statements mention the facts : Number of bilateral series have increased with decrease in more than 2 team series tournaments hence resulting in increase of monotonous nature in these clashes.

6. (e); Option (e) is the correct choice. In option (3) refer to "duplicated many times", tape recorder means an apparatus for recording sounds on magnetic tape and afterwards reproducing them, here, reproducing means produce a "copy". Therefore in a way, the Brahmin priest was behaving like a tape recorder. The same can be said about option (2) where it says, they are supposed to keep the Veda unchanged and in the way it is again signifying that they act like a tape recorder. Option (1) is also correct as there is a reference of memorization and recitation. Therefore, option (e) is the correct choice.

7. (a); Option (a) is the correct choice as only paragraph (1) is correct. Paragraph (3) is talking about the dysfunctional element of our society only and is not giving any hint about how it must be tackled. Paragraph (2) is focusing on the topic of upgrading our system and facilities, but we cannot draw the given conclusion from it as the paragraph is very subtle in approach. Paragraph (1) is correct; refer to "pure public good such as health, " and also prioritizing of access to health facilities with reasonable costs is the theme of the passage.

8. (d); Passage (1) explains the term regionalism at the national level and its importance in reference to the idea of nationalism while Passage (3) talks about the growing influence of regionalism over nationalism in the country as it can be inferred from the examples of different regional states provided in the paragraph. Thus both the statements infer the same theme, i.e. "Regionalism is a subset of nationalism." Whereas passage (2) describes the regionalism in a broader sense as it talks about economic development by integrating economy of a developing nation with economies of other nations in the region to reap the benefits of global economy. Thus the paragraph is not in context with the required inference. Hence (d) is the correct option.

9. (c); Passage (1) deals with the importance and the need of cyber security in mitigating the rising virtual threats in the current world. Similarly, passage (2) comes out with the effectiveness of cyber security mechanisms which is the need of the hour. It is to be noted that the inference so generated from both the paragraphs tally with the given statement. Whereas passage (3) talks about hash functions that can be used to encrypt secured passwords and thus it is totally out of context and in contrast to the required inference. Hence (c) is the correct choice.

10. (d); Passage (1) indicates that the problem of NPAs has already created unrest in the Indian economy which can well be inferred from the government's decision to bring the bankruptcy law which further requires the aid in the form of better reforms in this sector to acknowledge the ailing economy of the country. Similarly, paragraph (3) have rightly pointed out to the disaster which is looming over the economy because of NPAs.

11. (e); All the three paragraphs explain the problems that the Indian farmers are facing today along with the remedial measures that may help in diversifying the agricultural sector, especially the use of technology in agriculture can bring a revolution that would accelerate its growth. Thus all these factors comply with the required inference i.e. "Technology and its access is a critical factor for diversified agriculture." Hence (e) is the correct option.

12. (c); Passage (1) focuses on possible injuries that a child may suffer in sports, more specifically the brain damage that can cause severe mental disabilities and hamper one's growth. Similarly, passage (2) describes the effects of concussions and TBI that can be fatal to one's growth both physically and mentally. Thus both these paragraphs generate the same inference i.e. "Sports injury may cause damage to a child's mental growth." Whereas, passage (3) talks about the same issue but it is to be noted that it focuses only on the physical strain that a child's body undergoes before he/she attains maturity. Hence (c) is the correct option.

13. (a); The FRBM Act mentioned in paragraph 1 is about the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act enacted in 2003. The paragraph is more about the failure associated with neo-liberalism which resulted in an overall deflationary impact on the economy. The term "neo-liberalism" refers to a freeing of

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the economy by eliminating regulations and barriers that restrict what actors can do and transfers control of economic factors to the private sector from the public sector. Neoliberal policies aim for a laissez-faire approach to economic development. Thus the given inference can be generated from this paragraph. However, the other two paragraphs have got similar perspectives citing demonetization drive and other recent economic decisions to be the reasons behind the downward trend of the Indian economy. It is to be noted that these decisions do not affirm to the neo-liberal policy failure and thus cannot be connected to the given inference. Hence (a) is the correct option.

14. (e); Passage 1 brings out the loopholes in our education system along with the need of remedies to sustain the deliverance in the education sector which is the need of the hour. Paragraph 2 states that our education system needs to move alongside the needs of our future citizens to fulfill the vision of being a world leader in the 21st century. Similarly, paragraph 3 talks about the need for proper reforms in the education system to create useful citizens. Thus all the three paragraphs direct to the given inference, "Education system in India should be autonomous." It is to be noted that the word "autonomous" in this case refers to "self-sufficient or self-governing." Hence (e) is the correct option.

15. (a); Both the paragraphs 1 and 3, talk about the need for conservation of tiger population and certain strict measures for the purpose. Both these articles fail to give any hint regarding the development process. Thus the given inference is untrue to both of them. In the case of paragraph 2, it is mentioned that protection mechanisms to conserve the tiger population is the need of the hour, but it should not be considered a drag on development. It is particularly mentioned in the last sentence of the paragraph that conservation is sidelined in favor of more human-centered priorities which should not have been the case. Thus the given inference, "Conservation should not be considered a drag on development" can be generated from this paragraph. Hence (a) is the correct option.

16. (e); All the three paragraphs mark the achievements of ISRO's space programs over the last few years. These successes proclaim the self-sufficiency of Indian space agency as it is now independent enough to take bigger challenges in times to come. Thus all three passages agree to the given inference, "ISRO's recent accomplishments pronounce the autarky of Indian space prowess." Hence (e) is the correct option.

17. (e); All the three paragraphs are based on the common theme. All the three articles express the need of building leadership development culture in the not-for-profit sector. This infers that to achieve the bigger goals that NGOs in India perceive, they need to work hard to develop exceptional leaders that they lack in current management. Hence all three generate the same inference, "Most NGOs in India lack leaders to succeed Current Management."

18. (e); Study the first and the last sentences of the paragraph (1), it is quite evident that India's LPG reforms in 1991 gave the much needed boost to its economy which paid the dividends comprehensively and it could well be judged by the comparatively better GDP in last two decades or so. Thus the paragraph agrees with the required inference. Similarly, paragraph (2) deals with the achievements of LPG reforms which resulted in accelerating India's growth rate leading it to become the second fastest growing major economy in the world. Thus it also contributes to the required inference. In case of the paragraph (3),there is a direct comparison in GDP's after the reforms. Hence all the three paragraphs come out with the same inference, "India owes its present economic progress to LPG reforms."

19. (d); Passage (1) leaves an inference which partly agrees with the given one. The mention of "strong unified actions" cannot be derived from the first paragraph as the actions had been considered based on the Optional Protocol. Moreover, it is more about the children affected by armed conflict. Thus the given inference cannot be derived from the paragraph (1). Paragraphs (2) and (3) indicate the presence of strong unified actions against the child labor. Paragraph (2) shows the joint pilot project of Pact and Microsoft to eradicate child labor from mining and the positive result thereof. Similarly, paragraph (3) shows the unified actions by thousands of American students, workers, and consumers to help the children working in factories in overcoming violence, intimidation, etc. Hence both the

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paragraphs agree with the required inference, "Strong unified actions are an important protection against child labor."

20. (a); At the very outset, we need to understand the meaning of the given inference. The inference suggests that in today's world, electrification is a basic human necessity. Now we need to be specific about "basic human necessity" which infers how electrification would cater to our needs in bringing about a change in the existing condition. Among the three paragraphs, paragraph (1) provides a better explanation that could be referred from the last sentence of it. However, paragraphs (2) and (3) are out of the context. Paragraph (2) talks about the structural reforms in the power sector which would promote more electricity generation to meet up the required needs. Thus there is no mention of basic human necessity in the paragraph which marks its elimination. Similarly, paragraph (3) deals with the failure of the government's electrification program, the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana launched in July 2015. Hence only paragraph (1) agrees with the given inference, "Electrification, in contemporary times, is a basic human necessity."

21. (a); Read the inference carefully, it is to be noted that the inference is more about the effects of climate change on "our environmental existence." The term "our" here is more specific and refers to the adverse impacts of climate change on human environment. After going through all the three paragraphs, it can be easily inferred that paragraph (1) covers all those impacts of climate change on human environment that are dreadful to its existence. However, paragraphs (2) and (3) are out of the context as both of them miss the mentioning of the term "our" i.e. they fail to connect with the impacts on human environment. Thus they do not lead to the given inference. Hence only paragraph (1) agrees with the required inference, "Climate change has definitely altered our environmental existence."

22. (d); The given inference requires a thorough understanding, it needs to be noted that the inference is referring towards a serious discussion on the current state of nuclear arms. Among the three given paragraphs, none of them derives the required inference as all three of them have different issues related to nuclear warheads. Moreover, it is very difficult to generate any idea related to serious discussion on such an important topic. Hence (d) is the correct option.

23. (d); Read the paragraph (1) carefully, it is clearly mentioned that the Communist ideology is derived on the backdrop of precepts from Karl Marx and Leninist regimes. Thus it agrees with the inference so generated. In the case of paragraph (2), there is a contradicting belief stating Marx's vision of communist society is vague and the certain features that he described are ordinary. Thus the given paragraph doesn't follow the inference. In the paragraph (3), the example of the Russian Revolution in 1917 which was highly driven by the communist ideology marks a valid contribution from Karl Marx and his unprecedented dogmas. Thus it also agrees with the given inference. Hence both the paragraphs (1) and (3) derive the similar inference, "The Communist society is more or less the perquisite of Marx's dogmas."

24. (e); The passage (1) depicts the similar theme that China's rise as an authoritarian regime may create a disorder among different nations. The mention of "war-mongering theories" describes the possibility of unstable pattern of peaceful relations. In the case of paragraph (2), China's aggressive foreign policy behavior towards Japan and the US indicates the possible hot and cold relations between the two countries respectively. Thus the inference so generated makes a valid proof to this passage. Similarly, the paragraph (3) mentions the impact of economic domination of China that has led to some relief to regional governments. The given paragraph also indicates that there is a presence of unstable relation of China with other countries. Hence all the three paragraphs derive the same inference, "China's rise as a draconian superpower may create bipolar disorder in international relations."

25. (c); Examine the inference carefully, it implies that the languages, besides officially considered ones describe the linguistic richness of our country. Among these three passages, paragraphs (1) and (2) describe the different languages being spoken in the state of Uttarakhand and North India and their importance in creating vast linguistic diversity. Thus both the paragraphs generate the same

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inference. However, in the case of the paragraph (3), there is a mention of myths related to official language of the country. Thus it doesn't agree with the given inference. Hence both the paragraphs (1) and (2) derive the similar inference, "A wealth of linguistic richness exists outside what are called the official languages of India."

26. (b); There are clear indications in the paragraphs (1) and (2) that India needs to work towards improving its business environment through various extensive policies and bringing new changes and reforms in the existing mechanisms. Thus they infer the similar meanings. But in the case of paragraph (3), it infers a different meaning. It is more about the achievement in the field of business in the country and a need to maintain such progress in the future. Hence both the paragraphs (1) and (2) agree with the given inference, "The Indian policies entail a greater effort in ensuring smooth and rational business environment."

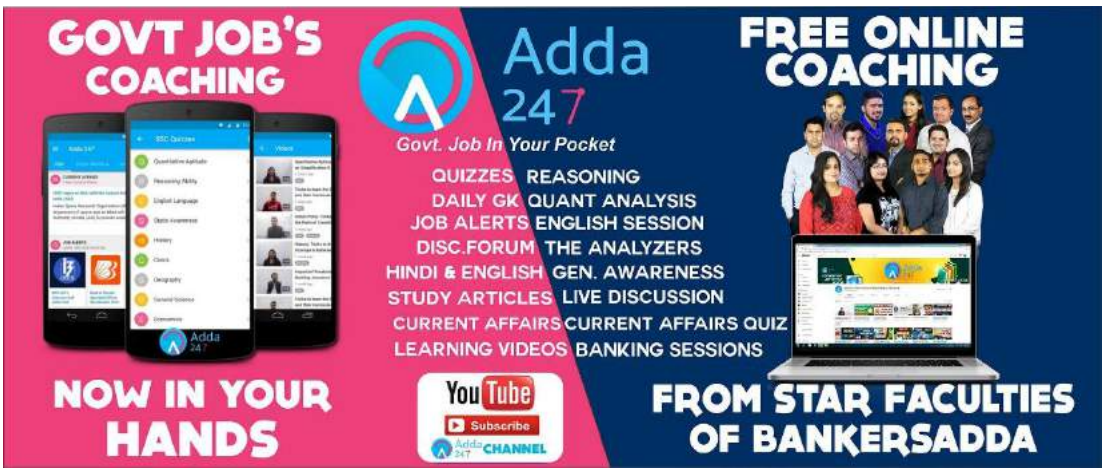
27. (a); The given inference specifically mentions the role of Artificial Intelligence in the economic transformation. If we study these three paragraphs carefully, we will be able to infer that only paragraph (1) can be related to the economy as it describes the changes that we have seen in our economic world with the evolvement of Artificial Intelligence and its subsequent implementation in the system. Thus the paragraph agrees with the inference so generated. However, the other two paragraphs are out of the context. They are moving more towards the ifs and buts of Artificial Intelligence. There is a clear absence of discussion related to the economic transformation in the two paragraphs. Thus neither of them follows the given inference. Hence, only paragraph (1) expresses the correct inference, "Artificial Intelligence will be the growth driver of economic transformation."

TYPE-B

28. (c); All the five statements can be visualized to be the theme of the given paragraph, but it is to be noted that the question demands the most appropriate one. Among the given options, the statement (c) summarizes the paragraph perfectly as the last two sentences of the paragraph express the central theme which can be observed in the statement (c). It is due to this reason that the larger chunk of fund is going to rural sector. Hence option (c) is the correct choice.

29. (c); "The nature of work involved in defence organization and merchant navy is similar." is the most appropriate inference that can be generated from the paragraph. It is to be noted that the paragraph gives a comparative image between the two organizations. The other options lack this central idea of the passage. Hence among the given options, the sentence (c) provides the most suitable inference.

30. (b); "Today central banks tend to evolve a defined framework with basically two purposes -to meet specific targets and to evolve a consensus to their policy decisions." captures the essence of the paragraph appropriately.



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SECTION D

(UPDATED PRACTICE SETS BASED ON CHANGES IN 2017-18)

Practice eBook

CHAPTER-2

Sentence Connectors

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Chapter 2

Sentence Connector

Directions (1-7): In the question given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

1. **NEVERTHELESS**
   A. Ankara continues to defiantly say it doesn't need EU money or membership.
   B. It is trying to develop ties with individual EU members, which seems to represent a search for another kind of relationship with Europe.
   C. Turkey-EU ties are currently marked by mutual resentments and appear to be going nowhere.
   D. It claims that it doesn't need EU membership, Ankara refuses to end this bid unilaterally.
   (a) Only A-B (b) Only B-C (c) Only A-D
   (d) Both A-B and A-D
   (e) None
2. **WHEREAS**
   (A) BJP has been routed in these elections having managed to win mere 18.7% of all seats
   (B) The opposition, especially independent candidates, have walked away with flying colours.
   (C) If Independents were a party they would have got a thumping majority in these elections.
   (D) Out of 16 Mayoral positions they have captured 14 and that is the end of their success story.
   (a) only C-D (b) only A-B (c) Only D-A
   (d) only B-C (e) none
3. **HOWEVER**
   (A) The significance of intangible assets is often poorly reflected by statisticians.
   (B) The authors draw on a range of rigorous research and include their own calculations to show that intangible investment is on the increase.
   (C) Businesses which use intangible assets can grow more rapidly, and to greater sizes, than those using tangible ones.
   (D) American company accounts often omit R&D from measures of their investment spending.
   (a) Only B-A (b) Only C-A (c) Only B-D
   (d) Both B-A and C-A
   (e) None of these
4. **UNLESS**
   (A) One may not stumble upon this architectural gem if one doesn't know about its location.
   (B) It seems to have been built during either Lodi era or the later part of the Tughlaq dynasty.
   (C) Agrasen ki baoli is located right in the heart of the national capital, on Hailey Road.
   (D) It has been staying hidden among the multi-story buildings of Connaught Place for several decades now
   (a) Only A-B (b) Only C-A (c) Only D-B
   (d) Only A-D (e) None of these
5. **BECAUSE**
   (A) The federal department has twice rejected Lepage's requests for centralization
   (B) Lepage has been in a tug of war with the regional boards for control of the federal money for several years.
   (C) Lepage didn't work in collaboration with federal department as required.
   (D) The organization claims that Lepage has broken federal law by refusing to release the funds within 30 days of them having become available in August.
   (a) Only B-D (b) Only D-A
   (c) Both C-B and D-A (d) Only A-C
   (e) None of these
6. **WHEREAS**
   (A) If for 8 hours of work in a day an employee (regular) gets Rs 2,000 then the 500 on contract basis gets just 300 rupees.
   (B) It means that the regular employee is getting Rs 250 per hour work.
   (C) The contract workmen are getting just Rs 300 for 8 hours.
   (D) That the government employees do not work, is a myth that must be broken as soon as possible.
   (a) Only D-A (b) Only A-B (c) Only B-C
   (d) Both A-B and B-D
   (e) None
7. **BY THE TIME**
   (A) The storm crawls up the East Coast Wednesday and Thursday.
   (B) It's expected to gust with strong 30 to 50 mph winds.
   (C) That's a signal that the storm is going to get more intense, quickly.
   (D) Once the storm reaches New England, it may bring dangerous, power line-snapping blizzard conditions and coastal flooding.
   (a) Only A-B (b) Only B-C (c) Only D-C
   (d) Only D-B (e) Only C-A

Directions (8-10): In the question given below few sentences are given which are grammatically correct and meaningful. Connect them by the word/phrase given above the statements in the best possible way without changing the intended meaning. Choose the best possible combination as your answer accordingly from the options to form a correct, coherent sentence.

8. Not only...but also
   (A) This redesigned seat is healthier for the body

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(B) It allows for a sounder sleep, so that when passengers arrive at their final destinations, they feel more refreshed.
(C) The redesign focuses on a much more private experience for business-class travelers, one in which each passenger has his or her own compartment.
(D) The redesign does, in some ways, look like what first class used to look like before the best seats on the airline turned into mini-lounges.
(a) Only A-B (b) Only B-C (c) Only C-A
(d) Both A-B and C-D
(e) None

9. Rather than
(A) As for the risk of a more pronounced slowdown, Bloxham says there is a risk, but if it were to occur it would likely be driven by external factors.
(B) Australian house price growth is slowing, auction clearance rates are falling and housing finance is also starting to soften, all pointing to cooling in the broader housing market after years of strong price growth.
(C) The question that many are now asking is whether this slowdown will lead to outright price declines.
(D) Domestic factors influencing the risks of pronounced slowdown shall be avoided.
(a) Only A-B (b) Only A-D
(c) Both C-D and D-A (d) Both B-C and A-C
(e) None

10. Although
(A) Amanda Staveley has made a second bid in her attempt to buy Newcastle United
(B) The current owner Mike Ashley is yet to accept it and could ask her to increase the offer for a second time.
(C) Hopes are high that the negotiations are edging closer to completion.
(D) The sources have told Telegraph Sport that Staveley's has still not offered enough for the takeover to go through at this stage.
(a) Only A-B (b) Only A-D
(c) Both A-B and C-D (d) Both A-C and B-C
(e) None

Chapter–2: Solutions

1. **(a);** "nevertheless" means "however" connects statement A and statement B in the most appropriate manner.
Ankara continues to defiantly say it doesn't need EU money or membership; nevertheless, it is trying to develop ties with individual EU members, which seems to represent a search for another kind of relationship with Europe.

2. **(b);** "Whereas" is used while taking a fact into consideration.
BJP has been routed in these elections having managed to win mere 18.7% of all seats whereas the opposition, especially independent candidates, have walked away with flying colours.

3. **(d);** The adverb 'HOWEVER' is used to introduce a statement that contrasts with or seems to contradict something that has been said previously. The word can be used to connect both the combinations of B-A and C-A.
"The authors draw on a range of rigorous research and include their own calculations to show that intangible investment is on the increase; however, its significance is often poorly reflected by the statisticians."
"Businesses which use intangible assets can grow more rapidly, and to greater sizes, than those using tangible ones; however, the significance of intangible assets is often poorly reflected by statisticians."

4. **(b);** The conjunction 'UNLESS' means except if . It is used to introduce the case in which a statement being made is not true or valid.
"Unless, one knows Agrasen Baoli is located right in the heart of the national capital, on Hailey Road, one might not stumble upon it."

5. **(d);** The conjunction 'BECAUSE' is used to introduce a word or phrase that stands for a clause expressing an explanation or reason.
"The federal department has twice rejected LePage's requests for centralization because he didn't work in collaboration with federal department."

6. **(c);** The conjunction "WHEREAS" means in contrast or comparison with the fact that. The word can be used to connect only the sentences (B) and (C) to produce a coherent sentence. Other combinations accordingly give incorrect impressions to the sentences so formed. Hence (c) is the correct choice.
"It means that the regular employee is getting Rs 250 per hour work whereas the contract workmen are getting just Rs. 300 for 8 hours."

7. **(d);** The phrase "BY THE TIME" is used for saying what has already happened at the time that something else happens. The phrase can be used to connect only the sentences (D) and (B) to frame a coherent sentence. Other alternatives would alter the intended meaning

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of the sentences so formed. Hence option (d) is the correct choice.

By the time storm reaches New England, it's expected to gust with strong 30 to 50 mph winds, bringing dangerous, power line-snapping blizzard conditions and coastal flooding."

8. **(a);** Option (a) is the correct choice.

When using not only . . . but also in a sentence, parallelism should be the goal. It means that the words following both parts of this correlative conjunction should belong to the same parts of speech. For example, if a noun follows not only, then that noun should also follow but also.

"Not only this redesigned seat is healthier for the body, but it also allows for a sounder sleep, so that when passengers arrive at their final destinations, they feel more refreshed."

9. **(b);** Option (b) is the correct choice.

'Rather than' is used to give more importance to one thing when two alternatives or preferences are being compared.

"As for the risk of a more pronounced slowdown, Bloxham says there is a risk, but if it were to occur it would likely be driven by external factors rather than domestic factors".

10. **(c);** 'Although' means 'in spite of the fact that; even though'.

'Although' also means 'however; but'.

"Amanda Staveley has made a second bid in her attempt to buy Newcastle United although, the current owner Mike Ashley is yet to accept it and could ask her to increase the offer for a second time."

"Hopes are high that the negotiations are edging closer to completion, although, the sources have told Telegraph Sport that Staveley's has still not offered enough for the takeover to go through at this stage."

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